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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – JULY 2017

The number of job openings was little changed at 6.2 million on the last business day of July, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the month, hires and separations were also little changed at 5.5 million and 5.3 million, respectively. Within separations, the quits rate and the layoffs and discharges rate were little changed at 2.2 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the nonfarm sector by industry and by four geographic regions.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, July 2014 - July 2017

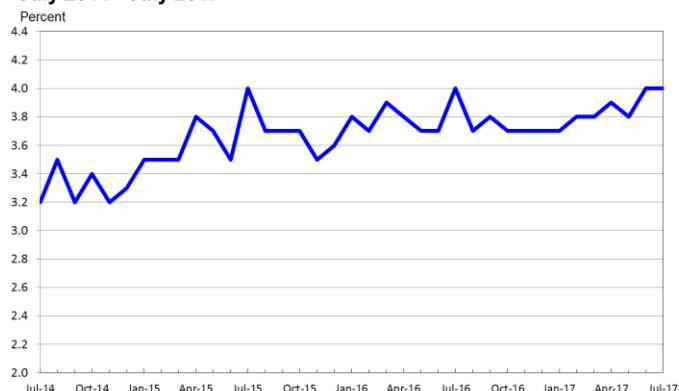
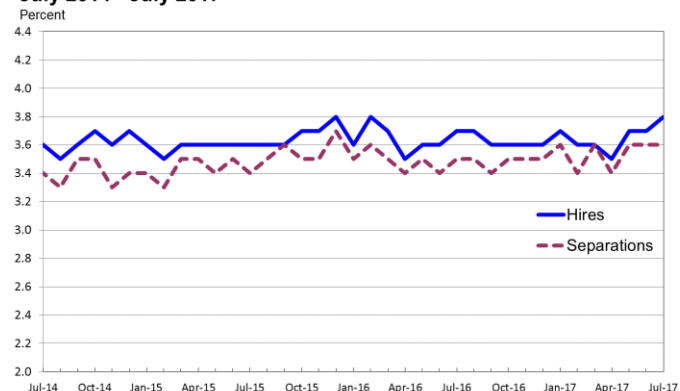


Chart 2. Hires and total separations rates, seasonally adjusted, July 2014 - July 2017



Job Openings

On the last business day of July, there were 6.2 million **job openings**, little changed from June. The job openings rate was 4.0 percent. The number of job openings was little changed for total private and decreased for government (-58,000). Job openings increased in a number of industries with the largest increases occurring in other services (+111,000), transportation, warehousing, and utilities (+70,000), and educational services (+26,000). Job openings decreased in health care and social assistance (-72,000), state and local government, excluding education (-46,000), and federal government (-21,000). The number of job openings was little changed in the regions. (See table 1.)

Hires

The number of **hires** was little changed at 5.5 million in July. The hires rate was 3.8 percent. The number of hires was little changed for total private and for government. The number of hires increased for federal government (+9,000), and was little changed for all other industries. The number of hires was little changed in all four regions. (See table 2.)

Separations

Total separations includes quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Total separations is referred to as turnover. Quits are generally voluntary separations initiated by the employee. Therefore, the quits rate can serve as a measure of workers' willingness or ability to leave jobs. Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer. Other separations includes separations due to retirement, death, disability, and transfers to other locations of the same firm.

The number of **total separations** was little changed at 5.3 million in July. The total separations rate was 3.6 percent. The number of total separations was little changed for total private and for government. Total separations increased in federal government (+8,000) but decreased in educational services (-19,000). The number of total separations was little changed in all four regions. (See table 3.)

The number of **quits** was little changed at 3.2 million in July. The quits rate was 2.2 percent. The number of quits was little changed for total private and for government. Quits decreased in educational services (-16,000). The number of quits was little changed in all four regions. (See table 4.)

There were 1.8 million **layoffs and discharges** in July, little changed from June. The layoffs and discharges rate was 1.2 percent in July. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed for total private and for government. The layoffs and discharges level increased in federal government (+9,000). The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed in all four regions. (See table 5.)

The number of **other separations** was little changed in July. The other separations level was also little changed for total private and for government. Other separations increased in professional and business services (+31,000) and in information (+6,000), but decreased in wholesale trade (-15,000). In all four regions, the number of other separations was little changed. (See table 6.)

Net Change in Employment

Large numbers of hires and separations occur every month throughout the business cycle. Net employment change results from the relationship between hires and separations. When the number of hires exceeds the number of separations, employment rises, even if the hires level is steady or declining. Conversely, when the number of hires is less than the number of separations, employment declines, even if the hires level is steady or rising. Over the 12 months ending in July, hires totaled 63.6 million and separations totaled 61.5 million, yielding a **net employment** gain of 2.1 million. These totals include workers who may have been hired and separated more than once during the year.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for August 2017 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, October 11, 2017 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Table A. Job openings, hires, and total separations by industry, seasonally adjusted

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	July 2016	June 2017	July 2017 ^P	July 2016	June 2017	July 2017 ^P	July 2016	June 2017	July 2017 ^P
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	5,973	6,116	6,170	5,328	5,432	5,501	5,001	5,309	5,332
Total private.....	5,416	5,545	5,657	4,948	5,102	5,164	4,674	4,997	5,008
Mining and logging ¹	13	22	30	23	33	34	24	25	28
Construction ¹	238	212	232	335	345	366	311	340	373
Manufacturing.....	394	419	390	284	324	341	269	315	321
Durable goods ¹	231	232	211	169	190	196	160	182	179
Nondurable goods ¹	162	187	179	115	134	145	109	133	142
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,046	1,027	1,079	1,037	1,057	1,026	1,017	1,063	1,012
Wholesale trade ¹	168	229	202	132	134	140	146	131	141
Retail trade.....	626	615	625	717	726	697	697	737	690
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ¹	252	183	253	187	196	189	174	196	182
Information ¹	84	102	113	76	68	78	83	67	78
Financial activities.....	322	353	354	183	205	202	171	200	197
Finance and insurance.....	234	285	270	116	132	134	105	130	121
Real estate and rental and leasing ¹	88	68	84	66	74	68	66	70	75
Professional and business services.....	1,265	1,171	1,116	1,200	1,191	1,213	1,070	1,182	1,151
Education and health services.....	1,091	1,203	1,156	637	644	673	590	619	611
Educational services ¹	107	92	118	83	76	89	90	93	74
Health care and social assistance.....	984	1,111	1,039	554	567	584	500	526	537
Leisure and hospitality.....	760	819	858	1,019	1,018	1,011	954	980	983
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	112	90	88	172	167	153	143	170	177
Accommodation and food services.....	649	729	769	847	851	858	811	809	807
Other services ¹	203	218	329	155	218	220	185	206	255
Government.....	556	571	513	380	330	337	327	312	324
Federal ¹	91	101	80	41	28	37	37	31	39
State and local.....	465	471	433	339	302	300	290	282	285
State and local education.....	167	154	162	171	141	147	131	131	139
State and local, excluding education ¹	298	317	271	168	160	153	159	150	146
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6
Total private.....	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.0
Mining and logging ¹	1.9	3.0	4.0	3.5	4.6	4.7	3.6	3.5	3.9
Construction ¹	3.4	3.0	3.2	5.0	5.0	5.3	4.6	4.9	5.4
Manufacturing.....	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.6
Durable goods ¹	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.3
Nondurable goods ¹	3.4	3.9	3.7	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.9	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.7
Wholesale trade ¹	2.8	3.7	3.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4
Retail trade.....	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ¹	4.3	3.1	4.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.2
Information ¹	2.9	3.6	4.0	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.8
Financial activities.....	3.7	4.0	4.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.3
Finance and insurance.....	3.7	4.4	4.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing ¹	3.9	3.0	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4
Professional and business services.....	5.9	5.4	5.1	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.7	5.6
Education and health services.....	4.6	5.0	4.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6
Educational services ¹	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.0
Health care and social assistance.....	4.9	5.4	5.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	4.6	4.9	5.1	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	4.7	3.8	3.7	7.6	7.4	6.7	6.4	7.5	7.8
Accommodation and food services.....	4.6	5.1	5.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.9
Other services ¹	3.4	3.7	5.4	2.7	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.6	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Job openings, hires, and total separations by industry, seasonally adjusted — Continued

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	July 2016	June 2017	July 2017 ^p	July 2016	June 2017	July 2017 ^p	July 2016	June 2017	July 2017 ^p
Government.....	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Federal ¹	3.2	3.5	2.8	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4
State and local.....	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
State and local education.....	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
State and local, excluding education ¹	3.2	3.4	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6

¹ No regular seasonal movements could be identified in the job openings series, therefore, the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted data are identical.

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Technical Note

This news release presents statistics from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS). The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) collects and compiles JOLTS data monthly from a sample of nonfarm establishments. A more detailed discussion of JOLTS concepts and methodology is available online at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch18.pdf.

Coverage and collection

The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments, as well as federal, state, and local government entities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations.

Concepts

Industry classification. The industry classifications in this release are in accordance with the 2012 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Employment. Employment includes persons on the payroll who worked or received pay for the pay period that includes the 12th day of the reference month. Full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, seasonal, salaried, and hourly employees are included, as are employees on paid vacations or other paid leave. Proprietors or partners of unincorporated businesses, unpaid family workers, or persons on leave without pay or on strike for the entire pay period, are not counted as employed. Employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, and consultants are counted by their employer of record, not by the establishment where they are working.

Job openings. Job openings information is collected for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that: 1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position, 2) work could start within 30 days whether or not the employer found a suitable candidate, and 3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

Jobs to be filled only by internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs are excluded. Also excluded are jobs with start dates more than 30 days in the future, jobs for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and jobs to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing

companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Hires. The hires level is the total number of additions to the payroll occurring at any time during the reference month, including both new and rehired employees, full-time and part-time, permanent, short-term and seasonal employees, employees recalled to the location after a layoff lasting more than 7 days, on-call or intermittent employees who returned to work after having been formally separated, and transfers from other locations. The hires count does not include transfers or promotions within the reporting site, employees returning from strike, employees of temporary help agencies or employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The hires rate is computed by dividing the number of hires by employment and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Separations. The separations level is the total number of employment terminations occurring at any time during the reference month, and is reported by type of separation—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. (Some respondents are only able to report total separations.) The quits count includes voluntary separations by employees (except for retirements, which are reported as other separations). The layoffs and discharges count is comprised of involuntary separations initiated by the employer and includes layoffs with no intent to rehire; formal layoffs lasting or expected to last more than 7 days; discharges resulting from mergers, downsizing, or closings; firings or other discharges for cause; terminations of permanent or short-term employees; and terminations of seasonal employees. The other separations count includes retirements, transfers to other locations, deaths, and separations due to disability. The separations count does not include transfers within the same location or employees on strike. The separations rate is computed by dividing the number of separations by employment and multiplying that quotient by 100. The quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations rates are computed similarly.

Annual estimates. Annual levels for hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are the sum of the 12 published monthly levels. Annual rates are computed by dividing the annual level by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) annual average employment level, and multiplying that quotient by 100. This figure will be approximately equal to the sum of the 12 monthly rates. Consistent with BLS practice, annual estimates are published only for not seasonally adjusted data and are released with the January news release each year. Annual estimates are not calculated for job openings because job openings are a stock, or point-in-time, measurement for the last business day of each month.

Sample and estimation methodology

The JOLTS survey design is a stratified random sample of 16,000 nonfarm business and government establishments. The sample is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and establishment size class. The establishments are drawn from a universe of over 9.1 million establishments compiled by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program which includes all employers subject to state unemployment insurance laws and federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program.

JOLTS total employment estimates are benchmarked, or ratio adjusted, monthly to the strike-adjusted employment estimates of the CES survey. A ratio of CES to JOLTS employment is used to adjust the levels for all other JOLTS data elements.

JOLTS business birth/death model

As with any sample survey, the JOLTS sample can only be as current as its sampling frame. The time lag from the birth of an establishment until its appearance on the sampling frame is approximately one year. In addition, many of these new units may fail within the first year. Since these universe units cannot be reflected on the sampling frame immediately, the JOLTS sample cannot capture job openings, hires, and separations from these units during their early existence. To compensate for the inability to capture data from these establishments, BLS has developed a birth/death model that uses birth and death activity from previous years. The estimates of job openings, hires, and separations produced by the birth/death model are added to the sample-based estimates produced from the survey to arrive at the estimates for openings, hires, and separations.

Seasonal adjustment

BLS uses X-13 ARIMA to seasonally adjust several JOLTS series utilizing moving averages as seasonal filters. A concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal adjustment factors are calculated each month, using all relevant data, up to and including current month data. JOLTS seasonal adjustment includes both additive and multiplicative models and REGARIMA (regression with auto-correlated errors) modeling to improve the seasonal adjustment factors at the beginning and end of the series and to detect and adjust for outliers in the series.

Alignment procedure

The JOLTS measures for hires minus separations can be used to derive a measure of net employment change. This change should be comparable to the net employment change from the much larger CES survey. However, definitional differences as well as sampling and non-

sampling errors between the two surveys historically caused JOLTS to diverge from CES over time. To limit the divergence, and improve the quality of the JOLTS hires and separations series, BLS implemented the Monthly Alignment Method.

This method applies the CES employment trends to the seasonally adjusted JOLTS implied employment trend (hires minus separations) forcing them to be approximately the same, while preserving the seasonality of the JOLTS data. First, the two series are seasonally adjusted and the difference between the JOLTS implied employment change and the CES net employment change is calculated. Next, the JOLTS implied employment change is adjusted to equal the CES net employment change through a proportional adjustment. This procedure adjusts the two components (hires, separations) proportionally to their contribution to the total churn (hires plus separations). The adjusted hires and separations are converted back to not seasonally adjusted data by reversing the application of the original seasonal factors. After the Monthly Alignment Method has been used to adjust the level estimates, rate estimates are computed from the adjusted levels.

Reliability of the estimates

JOLTS estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample is surveyed rather than the entire population, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. BLS analysis is generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence. That means that there is a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. Sampling error estimates are available at www.bls.gov/jlt/jolts_median_standard_errors.htm.

The JOLTS estimates also are affected by non-sampling error. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to include a segment of the population, the inability to obtain data from all units in the sample, the inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide data on a timely basis, mistakes made by respondents, errors made in the collection or processing of the data, and errors from the employment benchmark data used in estimation.

Other information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Job openings levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	July 2016	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017 ^p	July 2016	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017 ^p
Total.....	5,973	5,785	5,967	5,702	6,116	6,170	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	5,416	5,244	5,410	5,171	5,545	5,657	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.4
Mining and logging ³	13	25	24	15	22	30	1.9	3.4	3.3	2.1	3.0	4.0
Construction ³	238	161	200	163	212	232	3.4	2.3	2.8	2.3	3.0	3.2
Manufacturing.....	394	404	365	350	419	390	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.0
Durable goods ³	231	230	207	201	232	211	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.6
Nondurable goods ³	162	174	158	149	187	179	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.9	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,046	948	967	999	1,027	1,079	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8
Wholesale trade ³	168	183	210	185	229	202	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.7	3.3
Retail trade.....	626	593	566	666	615	625	3.8	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ³	252	172	190	149	183	253	4.3	3.0	3.3	2.6	3.1	4.3
Information ³	84	83	109	88	102	113	2.9	3.0	3.8	3.1	3.6	4.0
Financial activities.....	322	327	388	349	353	354	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0
Finance and insurance.....	234	260	283	266	285	270	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.1
Real estate and rental and leasing ³ ...	88	68	105	83	68	84	3.9	3.0	4.6	3.7	3.0	3.7
Professional and business services.....	1,265	1,152	1,093	1,029	1,171	1,116	5.9	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.4	5.1
Education and health services.....	1,091	1,103	1,111	1,109	1,203	1,156	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.8
Educational services ³	107	87	91	99	92	118	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.1
Health care and social assistance.....	984	1,016	1,020	1,010	1,111	1,039	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	760	735	827	798	819	858	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation... ..	112	77	66	58	90	88	4.7	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.8	3.7
Accommodation and food services... ..	649	657	761	740	729	769	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3
Other services ³	203	306	327	270	218	329	3.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	3.7	5.4
Government.....	556	541	557	531	571	513	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2
Federal ³	91	91	93	118	101	80	3.2	3.1	3.2	4.0	3.5	2.8
State and local.....	465	450	464	414	471	433	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.2
State and local education.....	167	163	166	145	154	162	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5
State and local, excluding education ³	298	288	298	269	317	271	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.4	2.9
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	1,021	1,033	1,103	1,057	1,059	1,128	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0
South.....	2,183	2,160	2,190	2,062	2,234	2,240	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.0
Midwest.....	1,340	1,349	1,424	1,296	1,467	1,413	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.2
West.....	1,429	1,243	1,250	1,288	1,356	1,389	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0

¹ Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

² The job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

³ No regular seasonal movements could be identified in this series; therefore, identical numbers appear for the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series.

⁴ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 2. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	July 2016	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017 ^p	July 2016	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017 ^p
Total.....	5,328	5,304	5,043	5,459	5,432	5,501	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	4,948	4,975	4,720	5,126	5,102	5,164	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.2
Mining and logging.....	23	30	32	38	33	34	3.5	4.3	4.5	5.4	4.6	4.7
Construction.....	335	372	375	368	345	366	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.3
Manufacturing.....	284	325	314	329	324	341	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7
Durable goods.....	169	177	164	183	190	196	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5
Nondurable goods.....	115	147	150	146	134	145	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,037	1,051	969	1,055	1,057	1,026	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	132	129	116	126	134	140	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4
Retail trade.....	717	725	677	731	726	697	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	187	197	176	198	196	189	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.4
Information.....	76	77	58	73	68	78	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.8
Financial activities.....	183	214	185	220	205	202	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.4
Finance and insurance.....	116	138	119	145	132	134	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.1
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	66	76	66	75	74	68	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.1
Professional and business services. . . .	1,200	1,060	1,006	1,168	1,191	1,213	6.0	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.8	5.8
Education and health services.....	637	679	614	670	644	673	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9
Educational services.....	83	96	97	101	76	89	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.5
Health care and social assistance. . . .	554	582	518	569	567	584	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,019	967	953	955	1,018	1,011	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	172	119	151	144	167	153	7.6	5.3	6.7	6.4	7.4	6.7
Accommodation and food services. . .	847	849	802	811	851	858	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3
Other services.....	155	200	213	250	218	220	2.7	3.5	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.8
Government.....	380	329	324	332	330	337	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Federal.....	41	34	34	29	28	37	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3
State and local.....	339	295	290	303	302	300	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
State and local education.....	171	143	140	146	141	147	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
State and local, excluding education.....	168	152	150	157	160	153	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
REGION³												
Northeast.....	815	864	888	1,017	902	901	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.3
South.....	2,085	2,057	1,963	2,109	2,118	2,103	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9
Midwest.....	1,199	1,131	1,083	1,167	1,256	1,299	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.0
West.....	1,230	1,252	1,110	1,165	1,157	1,198	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6

¹ Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

² The hires rate is the number of hires during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 3. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	July 2016	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017 ^p	July 2016	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017 ^p
Total.....	5,001	5,198	5,008	5,245	5,309	5,332	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	4,674	4,882	4,681	4,914	4,997	5,008	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0
Mining and logging.....	24	25	23	31	25	28	3.6	3.6	3.3	4.3	3.5	3.9
Construction.....	311	374	377	341	340	373	4.6	5.4	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.4
Manufacturing.....	269	318	317	325	315	321	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
Durable goods.....	160	173	162	171	182	179	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3
Nondurable goods.....	109	146	155	153	133	142	2.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,017	1,063	948	1,051	1,063	1,012	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	146	132	116	116	131	141	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4
Retail trade.....	697	745	663	747	737	690	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	174	186	168	187	196	182	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.2
Information.....	83	79	74	79	67	78	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.8
Financial activities.....	171	201	184	213	200	197	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.3
Finance and insurance.....	105	126	110	132	130	121	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	66	75	74	81	70	75	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.4
Professional and business services. . . .	1,070	1,033	1,001	1,116	1,182	1,151	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.6
Education and health services.....	590	635	594	625	619	611	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
Educational services.....	90	90	86	92	93	74	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.0
Health care and social assistance. . .	500	545	508	532	526	537	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	954	966	943	942	980	983	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	143	137	133	137	170	177	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.1	7.5	7.8
Accommodation and food services. . .	811	829	810	804	809	807	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9
Other services.....	185	188	220	192	206	255	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.6	4.4
Government.....	327	315	328	331	312	324	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Federal.....	37	37	34	26	31	39	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.4
State and local.....	290	278	293	305	282	285	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5
State and local education.....	131	130	147	139	131	139	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
State and local, excluding education.....	159	148	147	166	150	146	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6
REGION³												
Northeast.....	832	816	808	839	865	881	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
South.....	1,976	2,057	1,992	2,190	2,164	2,139	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0
Midwest.....	1,095	1,162	1,044	1,096	1,143	1,214	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7
West.....	1,099	1,163	1,165	1,119	1,138	1,097	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3

¹ Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

² The total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 4. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	July 2016	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017 ^p	July 2016	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017 ^p
Total.....	3,031	3,138	3,044	3,206	3,130	3,164	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	2,862	2,962	2,887	3,035	2,966	2,998	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4
Mining and logging.....	11	13	11	14	15	18	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.5
Construction.....	127	164	159	142	135	147	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1
Manufacturing.....	148	183	178	202	197	189	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5
Durable goods.....	82	94	94	104	108	107	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
Nondurable goods.....	66	89	84	98	90	82	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	652	678	581	675	641	663	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.4
Wholesale trade.....	93	76	72	72	74	88	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5
Retail trade.....	466	498	420	498	462	462	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	93	105	89	104	105	112	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0
Information.....	40	43	37	31	37	44	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6
Financial activities.....	102	105	111	131	105	113	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3
Finance and insurance.....	62	71	71	80	61	72	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2
Real estate and rental and leasing ³ ...	41	34	40	52	44	41	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.9
Professional and business services.....	604	618	630	616	634	610	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9
Education and health services.....	396	426	402	421	422	402	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
Educational services.....	50	48	45	45	49	33	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.9
Health care and social assistance.....	345	379	357	376	373	369	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	652	649	667	690	648	654	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation... ..	65	76	77	67	63	53	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.3
Accommodation and food services... ..	587	573	590	623	585	600	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.4
Other services ³	129	83	111	112	132	159	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.8
Government.....	169	176	157	172	164	166	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Federal.....	13	16	14	11	14	14	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
State and local.....	155	159	143	160	151	152	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
State and local education.....	70	72	75	78	76	80	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
State and local, excluding education.....	85	87	67	83	75	72	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	438	419	446	472	458	438	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
South.....	1,227	1,308	1,220	1,311	1,281	1,330	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5
Midwest.....	656	695	639	691	661	714	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2
West.....	710	715	740	733	730	683	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0

¹ Quits are the number of quits during the entire month.

² The quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ No regular seasonal movements could be identified in this series; therefore, identical numbers appear for the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series.

⁴ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 5. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	July 2016	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017 ^p	July 2016	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017 ^p
Total.....	1,609	1,661	1,605	1,673	1,806	1,783	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	1,508	1,582	1,500	1,577	1,713	1,677	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3
Mining and logging ³	8	8	9	13	7	8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.1
Construction.....	164	197	207	187	194	215	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.1
Manufacturing.....	95	112	117	103	95	108	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Durable goods.....	62	67	55	59	61	57	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Nondurable goods.....	33	44	63	44	34	51	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	280	303	282	283	317	270	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0
Wholesale trade ³	38	45	33	36	32	43	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Retail trade.....	176	195	183	184	208	168	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	66	63	66	63	77	60	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1
Information.....	29	28	24	33	25	22	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8
Financial activities.....	47	70	45	51	63	62	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7
Finance and insurance.....	24	32	19	25	42	31	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	23	38	25	26	22	31	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4
Professional and business services. . . .	410	325	315	440	488	450	2.0	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.2
Education and health services.....	149	161	158	168	153	160	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Educational services.....	31	36	37	40	34	33	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
Health care and social assistance. . .	119	126	121	129	119	127	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	269	278	247	222	309	298	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	76	58	54	67	106	122	3.4	2.6	2.4	3.0	4.7	5.3
Accommodation and food services. . .	193	220	194	155	203	177	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.3
Other services.....	56	100	96	76	62	83	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4
Government.....	101	79	104	97	93	107	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Federal.....	12	11	11	9	8	17	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6
State and local.....	89	69	94	88	85	90	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
State and local education.....	42	32	42	37	33	38	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
State and local, excluding education.....	47	36	52	51	52	53	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	326	327	295	303	345	368	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4
South.....	609	601	646	751	730	676	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
Midwest.....	361	368	333	321	408	421	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3
West.....	312	365	331	298	322	319	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0

¹ Layoffs and discharges are the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month.

² The layoffs and discharges rate is the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ No regular seasonal movements could be identified in this series; therefore, identical numbers appear for the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series.

⁴ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 6. Other separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	July 2016	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017 ^p	July 2016	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017 ^p
Total.....	362	399	359	365	373	384	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	304	338	293	303	318	333	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Mining and logging.....	4	4	3	3	3	3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction ³	20	13	11	13	12	10	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing.....	26	23	21	19	23	23	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	17	11	13	8	13	14	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods ³	9	12	8	11	10	9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	84	82	84	93	105	80	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Wholesale trade.....	15	12	11	8	25	10	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Retail trade.....	55	52	60	65	67	60	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ³	15	18	13	20	14	10	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Information ³	13	9	13	15	5	11	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
Financial activities.....	22	25	28	30	32	21	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
Finance and insurance.....	20	22	20	27	27	18	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing ³ ...	2	3	8	3	4	3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Professional and business services.....	55	90	57	60	60	91	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Education and health services.....	45	48	34	36	44	49	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Educational services ³	9	7	4	8	10	8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Health care and social assistance ³ ...	36	41	30	28	34	41	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	32	40	29	29	22	31	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation ³ ...	2	3	3	3	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Accommodation and food services ³ ...	30	37	26	26	21	29	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other services ³	1	5	13	4	12	13	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Government.....	58	60	66	63	55	51	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Federal.....	11	10	9	6	8	8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
State and local.....	46	50	57	57	46	43	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
State and local education.....	19	25	29	24	23	21	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
State and local, excluding education.....	27	25	28	33	23	21	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	68	70	67	65	61	76	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
South.....	140	148	126	128	154	134	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Midwest.....	78	98	72	84	73	80	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
West.....	77	82	94	88	85	95	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

¹ Other separations are the number of other separations during the entire month.

² The other separations rate is the number of other separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ No regular seasonal movements could be identified in this series; therefore, identical numbers appear for the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series.

⁴ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

^p Preliminary

NOTE: Levels are rounded to the nearest thousand and rates are rounded to the nearest tenth. Levels and rates may round down to zero.

Table 7. Job openings levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2016	June 2017	July 2017 ^p	July 2016	June 2017	July 2017 ^p
Total.....	6,254	6,075	6,502	4.2	4.0	4.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	5,654	5,470	5,937	4.4	4.2	4.5
Mining and logging.....	13	22	30	1.9	2.9	4.0
Construction.....	238	212	232	3.3	2.9	3.1
Manufacturing.....	394	419	390	3.1	3.2	3.0
Durable goods.....	231	232	211	2.9	2.9	2.6
Nondurable goods.....	162	187	179	3.3	3.8	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,127	992	1,170	4.0	3.5	4.1
Wholesale trade.....	168	229	202	2.8	3.7	3.3
Retail trade.....	707	580	715	4.3	3.5	4.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	252	183	253	4.4	3.1	4.3
Information.....	84	102	113	2.9	3.6	4.0
Financial activities.....	330	351	360	3.8	4.0	4.0
Finance and insurance.....	242	283	276	3.8	4.3	4.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	88	68	84	3.8	2.9	3.6
Professional and business services.....	1,295	1,191	1,157	6.0	5.4	5.3
Education and health services.....	1,163	1,146	1,230	5.0	4.8	5.1
Educational services.....	107	92	118	3.2	2.6	3.4
Health care and social assistance.....	1,057	1,054	1,112	5.3	5.1	5.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	806	819	927	4.7	4.7	5.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	102	87	86	3.8	3.3	3.2
Accommodation and food services.....	704	732	841	4.9	5.0	5.6
Other services.....	203	218	329	3.4	3.6	5.3
Government.....	600	605	565	2.8	2.6	2.6
Federal.....	91	101	80	3.1	3.4	2.8
State and local.....	508	504	485	2.7	2.5	2.6
State and local education.....	210	187	214	2.3	1.8	2.3
State and local, excluding education.....	298	317	271	3.1	3.3	2.8
REGION³						
Northeast.....	1,061	1,017	1,188	3.8	3.6	4.2
South.....	2,289	2,239	2,373	4.2	4.0	4.3
Midwest.....	1,402	1,445	1,469	4.2	4.2	4.3
West.....	1,501	1,374	1,472	4.4	3.9	4.2

¹ Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

² The job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 8. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2016	June 2017	July 2017 ^p	July 2016	June 2017	July 2017 ^p
Total.....	5,731	6,204	5,970	4.0	4.2	4.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	5,323	5,770	5,608	4.3	4.6	4.5
Mining and logging.....	24	38	35	3.5	5.3	4.9
Construction.....	396	406	438	5.7	5.7	6.1
Manufacturing.....	311	399	382	2.5	3.2	3.1
Durable goods.....	179	233	214	2.3	3.0	2.7
Nondurable goods.....	132	166	168	2.8	3.5	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,050	1,049	1,029	3.9	3.8	3.8
Wholesale trade.....	148	152	159	2.5	2.6	2.7
Retail trade.....	710	719	686	4.5	4.5	4.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	191	178	185	3.5	3.2	3.3
Information.....	81	79	83	2.9	2.9	3.0
Financial activities.....	204	247	226	2.4	2.9	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	133	159	153	2.2	2.5	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	71	88	72	3.2	3.9	3.2
Professional and business services.....	1,244	1,287	1,280	6.1	6.2	6.1
Education and health services.....	731	703	778	3.3	3.1	3.4
Educational services.....	104	90	111	3.2	2.6	3.3
Health care and social assistance.....	627	614	667	3.3	3.1	3.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,085	1,269	1,093	6.6	7.6	6.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	170	279	155	6.5	10.8	5.9
Accommodation and food services.....	915	991	937	6.6	7.1	6.7
Other services.....	197	293	264	3.4	5.0	4.5
Government.....	408	435	362	1.9	2.0	1.7
Federal.....	36	33	34	1.3	1.2	1.2
State and local.....	372	401	328	2.0	2.1	1.8
State and local education.....	177	116	151	2.0	1.2	1.7
State and local, excluding education.....	195	285	177	2.1	3.1	1.9
REGION³						
Northeast.....	895	1,056	984	3.4	3.9	3.6
South.....	2,254	2,319	2,282	4.3	4.3	4.3
Midwest.....	1,210	1,480	1,351	3.8	4.5	4.2
West.....	1,372	1,349	1,352	4.2	4.0	4.0

¹ Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

² The hires rate is the number of hires during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 9. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2016	June 2017	July 2017 ^p	July 2016	June 2017	July 2017 ^p
Total.....	5,378	5,499	5,695	3.7	3.7	3.9
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,975	5,020	5,302	4.0	4.0	4.2
Mining and logging.....	26	24	31	3.9	3.4	4.3
Construction.....	326	297	394	4.7	4.2	5.5
Manufacturing.....	287	330	339	2.3	2.6	2.7
Durable goods.....	176	190	201	2.3	2.4	2.6
Nondurable goods.....	111	140	138	2.4	3.0	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,050	1,027	1,046	3.9	3.7	3.8
Wholesale trade.....	153	130	152	2.6	2.2	2.5
Retail trade.....	714	709	703	4.5	4.5	4.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	183	187	191	3.3	3.3	3.4
Information.....	89	65	84	3.2	2.4	3.0
Financial activities.....	170	199	198	2.0	2.3	2.3
Finance and insurance.....	103	131	119	1.7	2.1	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	66	68	78	3.0	3.1	3.5
Professional and business services.....	1,098	1,186	1,197	5.4	5.7	5.7
Education and health services.....	713	735	725	3.2	3.2	3.2
Educational services.....	132	173	107	4.1	5.1	3.2
Health care and social assistance.....	581	562	619	3.0	2.9	3.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,023	952	1,021	6.2	5.7	6.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	125	125	132	4.8	4.9	5.0
Accommodation and food services.....	899	827	888	6.5	5.9	6.3
Other services.....	192	205	267	3.3	3.5	4.6
Government.....	403	479	393	1.9	2.2	1.9
Federal.....	31	27	33	1.1	1.0	1.2
State and local.....	372	452	360	2.0	2.3	2.0
State and local education.....	205	298	212	2.3	3.0	2.4
State and local, excluding education.....	167	154	149	1.8	1.6	1.6
REGION³						
Northeast.....	894	859	943	3.4	3.2	3.5
South.....	2,139	2,293	2,316	4.1	4.3	4.3
Midwest.....	1,123	1,157	1,247	3.5	3.5	3.8
West.....	1,222	1,190	1,188	3.7	3.5	3.5

¹ Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

² The total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 10. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2016	June 2017	July 2017 ^p	July 2016	June 2017	July 2017 ^p
Total.....	3,456	3,323	3,598	2.4	2.3	2.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,244	3,075	3,387	2.6	2.5	2.7
Mining and logging.....	13	15	21	2.0	2.0	2.9
Construction.....	161	139	185	2.3	2.0	2.6
Manufacturing.....	171	211	216	1.4	1.7	1.7
Durable goods.....	96	115	128	1.2	1.5	1.6
Nondurable goods.....	76	96	88	1.6	2.1	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	692	644	710	2.5	2.3	2.6
Wholesale trade.....	98	78	97	1.7	1.3	1.6
Retail trade.....	489	462	482	3.1	2.9	3.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	106	104	130	1.9	1.8	2.3
Information.....	45	36	50	1.6	1.3	1.8
Financial activities.....	107	110	120	1.3	1.3	1.4
Finance and insurance.....	66	66	78	1.1	1.1	1.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	41	44	41	1.8	2.0	1.8
Professional and business services.....	680	648	686	3.4	3.1	3.3
Education and health services.....	480	472	478	2.2	2.1	2.1
Educational services.....	73	79	48	2.2	2.3	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	407	394	430	2.1	2.0	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	766	669	764	4.7	4.0	4.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	85	66	67	3.3	2.6	2.6
Accommodation and food services.....	681	602	696	4.9	4.3	4.9
Other services.....	129	132	159	2.2	2.3	2.7
Government.....	211	248	212	1.0	1.1	1.0
Federal.....	14	14	14	0.5	0.5	0.5
State and local.....	198	234	198	1.1	1.2	1.1
State and local education.....	101	153	118	1.1	1.5	1.3
State and local, excluding education.....	97	81	81	1.0	0.9	0.9
REGION³						
Northeast.....	501	472	497	1.9	1.7	1.8
South.....	1,397	1,381	1,524	2.7	2.6	2.9
Midwest.....	736	692	802	2.3	2.1	2.5
West.....	822	777	775	2.5	2.3	2.3

¹ Quits are the number of quits during the entire month.

² The quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 11. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2016	June 2017	July 2017 ^p	July 2016	June 2017	July 2017 ^p
Total.....	1,546	1,769	1,704	1.1	1.2	1.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,429	1,642	1,587	1.2	1.3	1.3
Mining and logging.....	8	7	8	1.2	1.0	1.0
Construction.....	145	147	199	2.1	2.1	2.8
Manufacturing.....	89	96	99	0.7	0.8	0.8
Durable goods.....	63	61	58	0.8	0.8	0.7
Nondurable goods.....	26	35	41	0.6	0.7	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	263	289	245	1.0	1.1	0.9
Wholesale trade.....	38	32	43	0.6	0.5	0.7
Retail trade.....	163	187	151	1.0	1.2	1.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	62	70	51	1.1	1.2	0.9
Information.....	31	25	23	1.1	0.9	0.8
Financial activities.....	45	55	62	0.5	0.6	0.7
Finance and insurance.....	21	36	28	0.3	0.6	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	23	19	34	1.1	0.9	1.5
Professional and business services.....	372	483	431	1.8	2.3	2.1
Education and health services.....	187	218	199	0.8	1.0	0.9
Educational services.....	50	84	51	1.6	2.5	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	137	134	148	0.7	0.7	0.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	225	260	226	1.4	1.6	1.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	38	57	63	1.5	2.2	2.4
Accommodation and food services.....	187	204	163	1.4	1.5	1.2
Other services.....	63	61	95	1.1	1.0	1.6
Government.....	118	127	117	0.6	0.6	0.6
Federal.....	8	5	11	0.3	0.2	0.4
State and local.....	110	122	106	0.6	0.6	0.6
State and local education.....	71	76	62	0.8	0.7	0.7
State and local, excluding education.....	40	46	44	0.4	0.5	0.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	320	319	364	1.2	1.2	1.3
South.....	595	740	657	1.1	1.4	1.2
Midwest.....	309	389	366	1.0	1.2	1.1
West.....	322	321	318	1.0	1.0	0.9

¹ Layoffs and discharges are the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month.

² The layoffs and discharges rate is the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 12. Other separations levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2016	June 2017	July 2017 ^p	July 2016	June 2017	July 2017 ^p
Total.....	376	408	393	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	302	304	329	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mining and logging.....	5	2	3	0.7	0.3	0.4
Construction.....	20	12	10	0.3	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing.....	27	24	24	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	18	14	15	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	9	10	9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	94	93	91	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wholesale trade.....	17	19	12	0.3	0.3	0.2
Retail trade.....	62	60	69	0.4	0.4	0.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	15	14	10	0.3	0.2	0.2
Information.....	13	5	11	0.5	0.2	0.4
Financial activities.....	18	34	16	0.2	0.4	0.2
Finance and insurance.....	16	29	13	0.3	0.5	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2	4	3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Professional and business services.....	46	55	80	0.2	0.3	0.4
Education and health services.....	45	44	49	0.2	0.2	0.2
Educational services.....	9	10	8	0.3	0.3	0.2
Health care and social assistance.....	36	34	41	0.2	0.2	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	32	22	31	0.2	0.1	0.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Accommodation and food services.....	30	21	29	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other services.....	1	12	13	0.0	0.2	0.2
Government.....	74	104	64	0.4	0.5	0.3
Federal.....	10	7	8	0.4	0.3	0.3
State and local.....	64	96	56	0.4	0.5	0.3
State and local education.....	33	69	32	0.4	0.7	0.4
State and local, excluding education.....	31	27	24	0.3	0.3	0.3
REGION³						
Northeast.....	73	68	82	0.3	0.3	0.3
South.....	147	172	136	0.3	0.3	0.3
Midwest.....	77	76	79	0.2	0.2	0.2
West.....	79	92	96	0.2	0.3	0.3

¹ Other separations are the number of other separations during the entire month.

² The other separations rate is the number of other separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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NOTE: Levels are rounded to the nearest thousand and rates are rounded to the nearest tenth. Levels and rates may round down to zero.