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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – JULY 2012

There were 3.7 million job openings on the last business day of July, little changed from June, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.2 percent) and separations rate (3.0 percent) were also little changed in July. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the nonfarm sector by industry and by geographic region.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, August 2009 - July 2012

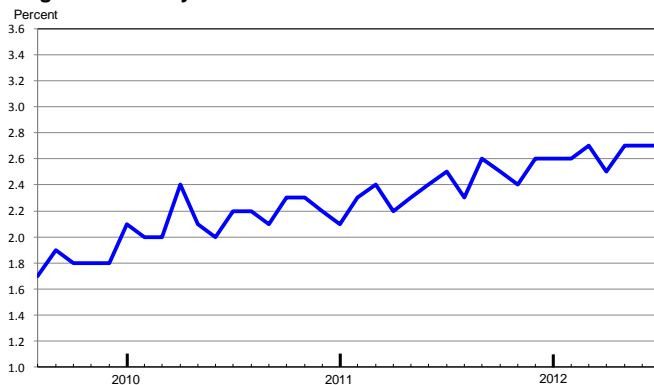
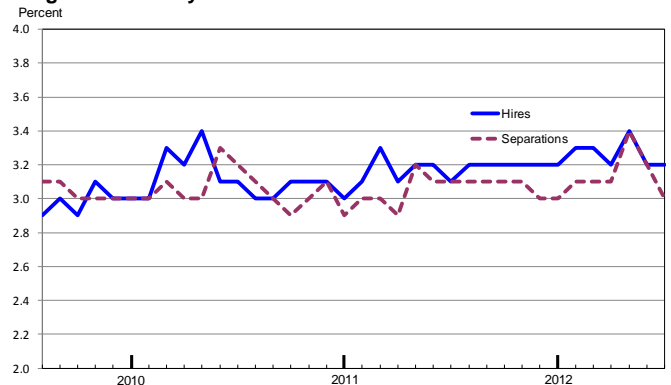


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, August 2009 - July 2012



Job Openings

The number of job openings in July was 3.7 million, little changed from June. (See table 1.) The number of openings was little changed in all industries except health care and social assistance, where the number decreased. The number of openings was also little changed in all four regions in July. The level of total nonfarm job openings in July was up from 2.4 million at the end of the recession in June 2009. (Recession dates are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.)

The number of job openings in July (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the year for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Job openings increased over the year for several industries but fell in mining and logging and arts, entertainment, and recreation. Three of the four regions – Midwest, Northeast, and South – experienced a rise in job openings over the year. (See table 7.)

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

Industry	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	July 2011	June 2012	July 2012 ^P	July 2011	June 2012	July 2012 ^P	July 2011	June 2012	July 2012 ^P
	Levels (in thousands)								
Total	3,366	3,722	3,664	4,112	4,284	4,229	4,023	4,249	4,058
Total private ¹	3,044	3,346	3,277	3,866	4,000	3,933	3,723	3,943	3,760
Construction.....	77	68	76	337	355	362	339	342	364
Manufacturing.....	246	296	271	260	270	243	231	263	226
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	589	588	607	806	821	834	788	827	805
Retail trade.....	337	348	347	568	556	569	551	558	554
Professional and business services.....	667	693	660	821	931	830	790	921	782
Education and health services ³	606	713	694	479	494	502	437	493	463
Health care and social assistance.....	533	660	603	395	425	426	365	409	399
Leisure and hospitality	362	460	477	727	700	709	702	679	687
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	71	47	49	108	108	103	102	101	109
Accommodation and food services.....	291	413	428	619	592	606	600	578	578
Government ⁴	322	376	388	246	284	296	300	306	298
State and local government.....	268	304	326	223	256	270	270	276	273
	Rates (percent)								
Total	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0
Total private ¹	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4
Construction.....	1.4	1.2	1.4	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.6
Manufacturing.....	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2
Retail trade.....	2.2	2.3	2.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Professional and business services.....	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.7	5.2	4.6	4.6	5.1	4.4
Education and health services ³	3.0	3.4	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	3.1	3.7	3.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	2.6	3.3	3.4	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3.6	2.4	2.5	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.7
Accommodation and food services.....	2.5	3.4	3.5	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.9
Government ⁴	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
State and local government.....	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4

¹ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

² Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

³ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁴ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

^P Preliminary

Hires

In July, the hires rate was unchanged at 3.2 percent. The hires rate was little changed in all industries and regions. (See table 2.) The number of hires in July was 4.2 million, up from 3.7 million at the end of the recession in June 2009.

Over the 12 months ending in July, the hires rate (not seasonally adjusted) was unchanged for total nonfarm and total private but increased for government. The hires rate was little changed in all

industries over the year but increased in state and local government. The rate was little changed in all four regions over the year. (See table 8.)

Separations

The total separations figure includes quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Total separations is also 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 include separations due to retirement, death, and disability, as well as transfers to other locations of the same firm.

The total separations rate was essentially unchanged for total nonfarm and total private, and unchanged for government in July. (See table 3.) Over the year, the total separations rate (not seasonally adjusted) was unchanged for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 9.)

In July, the quits rate was unchanged for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 4.) The number of quits was 2.2 million in July, up from 1.8 million at the end of the recession in June 2009.

The number of quits (not seasonally adjusted) in July rose over the year for total nonfarm and total private but was little changed for government. Quits also increased over the year in several industries and in the South; quits declined in finance and insurance. (See table 10.)

The layoffs and discharges rate was little changed in July for total nonfarm and total private and unchanged for government. The layoffs and discharges rate was essentially unchanged in all four regions in July. (See table 5.) The number of layoffs and discharges for total nonfarm was 1.6 million in July, down from 2.1 million at the end of the recession in June 2009.

The layoffs and discharges level (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm and total private but decreased for government over the 12 months ending in July 2012. The number of layoffs and discharges was essentially unchanged over the year in all four regions. (See table 11.)

In July, there were 344,000 other separations for total nonfarm, little changed from the previous month. (See table 6.) The number of other separations (not seasonally adjusted) was also little changed over the 12 months ending in July. (See table 12.)

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 2012, hires totaled 51.4 million and separations totaled 49.6 million, yielding a net employment gain of 1.8 million. These figures 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 2012 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, October 10, 2012 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Technical Note

The data for the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) are collected and compiled monthly from a sample of business establishments by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Collection

In a monthly survey of business establishments, data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Data collection methods include computer-assisted telephone interviewing, touchtone data entry, web, fax, e-mail, and mail.

Coverage

The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as federal, state, and local government entities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Concepts

Industry classification. The industry classifications in this release are in accordance with the 2012 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, State Workforce Agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry code, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment characteristics resulting from the verification process are always introduced into the JOLTS sampling frame with the data reported for the first month of the year.

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. Establishments submit job openings information 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 regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found, 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. Hires are 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. Separations are the total number of terminations of employment occurring at any time during the reference month, and are reported by type of separation—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits are voluntary separations by employees (except for retirements, which are reported as other separations). Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer and include 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. Other separations include retirements, transfers to other locations, deaths, and separations due to disability. Separations do 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, dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

Annual estimates. Annual estimates of rates and levels of hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are released with the January news release each year.

The JOLTS annual level estimates for hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are the sum of the 12 published monthly levels. The annual rate estimates 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. Note that both the JOLTS and CES annual levels are rounded to the nearest thousand before the annual estimates are calculated. Consistent with BLS practices, annual estimates are published only for not seasonally adjusted data.

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. Only jobs still open on the last day of the month are counted. For the same reason job openings cannot be cumulated throughout each month, annual figures for job openings cannot be created by summing the monthly estimates. Hires and separations are flow measures and are cumulated over the month with a total reported for the month. Therefore, the annual figures can be created by summing the monthly estimates.

Special collection procedures

An implied measure of employment change can be derived from the JOLTS data by subtracting separations from hires for a given month. Aggregating these monthly changes historically produced employment levels that overstated employment change as measured by CES at the total nonfarm level. Research into this problem showed that a significant amount of the divergence between the CES employment levels and the derived JOLTS employment levels was traceable to the Employment Services industry and to the State Government Education industry. In the former industry, businesses have a difficult time reporting hires and separations of temporary help workers. In the latter industry, employers have difficulty reporting hires and separations of student workers. BLS now devotes additional resources to the collection, editing, and review of data for these industries. BLS analysts more

closely examine reported data that do not provide a consistent picture over time, and re-contact the respondents as necessary. Analysts work with the respondents to adjust their reporting practices as possible. Units that cannot be reconciled but are clearly incorrect on a consistent basis are not used; they are replaced by imputed values using standard techniques.

Sample and estimation methodology

The JOLTS survey design is a stratified random sample of 16,400 nonfarm business establishments, including factories, offices, and stores, as well as federal, state, and local governments in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The establishments are drawn from a universe of over 9.1 million establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. This program includes all employers subject to state Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws and federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

The sampling frame is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and establishment size class. The JOLTS sample is constructed from individual panels of sample units drawn on an annual basis. The full annual sample consists of one certainty panel composed of only large units selected with virtual certainty based on their size and 24 non-certainty panels. Each month a new non-certainty panel is rolled into collection, and the oldest non-certainty panel is rolled out. This means that at any given time the JOLTS sample is constructed from panels from three different annual sampling frames. The entire sample of old plus new panels is post-stratified and re-weighted annually to represent the most recent sampling frame. Additionally, the out-of-business establishments are removed from the old panels. The annual sample is supplemented with a quarterly sample of birth establishments (i.e., new establishments) to better reflect the impact of younger establishments in the JOLTS sample.

JOLTS total employment estimates are benchmarked or ratio adjusted monthly to the strike-adjusted employment estimates of the Current Employment Statistics (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. BLS has developed a model to estimate birth/death activity for current months by examining the birth/death activity from previous years on the QCEW and projecting forward using the ratio of over-the-year CES employment change. The birth/death model also uses historical JOLTS data to estimate the amount of “churn” (hires and separations) that exists in establishments of various sizes. The model then combines the estimated churn with the projected employment change to estimate the number of hires and separations taking place in these units that cannot be measured through sampling.

The model-based estimate of total separations is distributed to the three components—quits; layoffs and discharges; and other separations—in proportion to their contribution to the sample-based estimate of total separations. Additionally, job openings for the modeled units are estimated by computing the ratio of openings to hires in the collected data and applying that ratio to the modeled hires. The estimates of job openings, hires, and separations produced by the birth/death model are then added to the sample-based estimates produced from the survey to arrive at the estimates for openings, hires, and separations.

Seasonal adjustment

BLS seasonally adjusts several JOLTS series using the X-12 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Seasonal adjustment is the process of estimating and removing periodic fluctuations caused by events such as weather, holidays, and the beginning and ending of the school year. Seasonal adjustment makes it easier to observe fundamental changes in the level of the series, particularly those associated with general economic expansions and contractions. 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 the data for the current month.

JOLTS uses moving averages as seasonal filters in seasonal adjustment. JOLTS seasonal adjustment includes both additive and multiplicative seasonal adjustment models and REGARIMA (regression with autocorrelated 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

JOLTS hires minus separations should be comparable to the CES net employment change. 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. The Monthly Alignment 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 trend and the CES net employment change is calculated. Next, the JOLTS implied employment trend is adjusted to equal the CES net employment change through a proportional adjustment. This proportional adjustment procedure adjusts the two components (hires, separations) proportionally to their contribution to the total churn (hires plus separations). For example, if hires are 40 percent of the churn for a given month, they will receive 40 percent of the needed adjustment and separations will receive 60 percent of the needed adjustment. 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. The monthly alignment procedure assures a close match of the JOLTS implied employment trend with the CES trend. The CES series is considered a highly accurate measure of net employment change owing to its very large sample size and annual benchmarking to universe counts of employment from the QCEW program.

Historical changes in JOLTS data

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The supplemental panels of establishments needed to create NAICS estimates were not completely enrolled until May 2003. The data collected up until those points are from less than a full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled units were reporting data at that time.

In March 2002, BLS procedures for collecting hires and separations data were revised to address possible underreporting. As a result, JOLTS hires and separations estimates for months prior to March 2002 may not be comparable to estimates for March 2002 and later.

The federal government reorganization that involved transferring approximately 180,000 employees to the new Department of Homeland Security is not reflected

in the JOLTS hires and separations estimates for the federal government. The Office of Personnel Management's record shows these transfers were completed in March 2003. The inclusion of transfers in the JOLTS definitions of hires and separations is intended to cover ongoing movements of workers between establishments. The Department of Homeland Security reorganization was a massive one-time event, and the inclusion of these intergovernmental transfers would distort the federal government time series.

Reliability of the estimates

JOLTS estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, 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. Estimates of sampling errors are available upon request.

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 ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	July 2011	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012 ^p	July 2011	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012 ^p
Total	3,366	3,565	3,741	3,447	3,657	3,722	3,664	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,044	3,163	3,362	3,093	3,285	3,346	3,277	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9
Construction.....	77	73	92	69	69	68	76	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4
Manufacturing.....	246	271	308	259	297	296	271	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	589	584	598	562	591	588	607	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Retail trade.....	337	365	368	338	348	348	347	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Professional and business services.....	667	710	787	660	718	693	660	3.7	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.6
Education and health services ⁶	606	655	670	665	687	713	694	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3
Health care and social assistance.....	533	598	605	610	629	660	603	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	362	408	431	419	432	460	477	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	71	48	57	61	52	47	49	3.6	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.5
Accommodation and food services.....	291	360	375	358	381	413	428	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5
Government ⁷	322	402	378	354	372	376	388	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
State and local government.....	268	338	310	282	302	304	326	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
REGION ⁸														
Northeast	583	671	688	679	675	664	670	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
South	1,244	1,402	1,453	1,370	1,474	1,490	1,409	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.8
Midwest	737	791	853	666	755	777	809	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6
West	802	702	746	732	754	792	776	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6

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 Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

⁴ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ 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

Table 2. Hires levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	July 2011	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012 ^p	July 2011	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012 ^p
Total	4,112	4,444	4,335	4,213	4,461	4,284	4,229	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,866	4,128	4,041	3,916	4,176	4,000	3,933	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.5
Construction.....	337	318	286	276	314	355	362	6.1	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.7	6.4	6.6
Manufacturing.....	260	260	263	260	262	270	243	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	806	815	827	826	872	821	834	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3
Retail trade.....	568	551	550	556	577	556	569	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9
Professional and business services.....	821	973	888	888	982	931	830	4.7	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.2	4.6
Education and health services ⁶	479	527	523	495	540	494	502	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	395	455	442	427	466	425	426	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	727	794	795	717	715	700	709	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	108	156	154	123	115	108	103	5.6	8.1	7.9	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4
Accommodation and food services.....	619	639	640	594	600	592	606	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
Government ⁷	246	316	294	297	285	284	296	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
State and local government.....	223	284	264	263	254	256	270	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
REGION ⁸														
Northeast	716	756	711	673	696	701	674	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7
South	1,525	1,748	1,677	1,676	1,781	1,691	1,656	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4
Midwest	945	985	1,004	938	1,030	985	972	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2
West	926	955	943	925	953	908	927	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2

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 Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

⁴ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p Preliminary

Table 3. Total separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	July 2011	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012 ^p	July 2011	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012 ^p
Total	4,023	4,124	4,167	4,142	4,463	4,249	4,058	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.0
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,723	3,823	3,869	3,838	4,163	3,943	3,760	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4
Construction.....	339	317	281	290	359	342	364	6.2	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.5	6.2	6.6
Manufacturing.....	231	235	234	239	248	263	226	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	788	780	832	817	835	827	805	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Retail trade.....	551	543	566	560	586	558	554	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8
Professional and business services.....	790	850	835	855	1,035	921	782	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.8	5.1	4.4
Education and health services ⁶	437	458	473	470	479	493	463	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	365	396	414	408	414	409	399	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	702	747	753	710	712	679	687	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	102	153	128	133	135	101	109	5.3	7.9	6.6	6.9	7.0	5.3	5.7
Accommodation and food services..	600	594	625	577	577	578	578	5.3	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Government ⁷	300	301	299	304	300	306	298	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
State and local government.....	270	269	267	271	270	276	273	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
REGION ⁸														
Northeast.....	694	703	624	697	690	668	690	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
South.....	1,510	1,571	1,678	1,556	1,772	1,690	1,579	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.3
Midwest.....	926	970	943	971	1,038	912	862	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.8
West.....	893	880	923	918	963	979	926	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.2

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 Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

⁴ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p Preliminary

Table 4. Quits levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	July 2011	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012 ^p	July 2011	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012 ^p
Total	2,002	2,072	2,159	2,114	2,176	2,133	2,160	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	1,880	1,947	2,025	1,969	2,041	1,998	2,028	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Construction.....	74	75	74	70	79	86	89	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6
Manufacturing.....	104	102	112	114	117	108	104	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	425	461	472	455	440	465	475	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9
Retail trade.....	321	345	343	332	318	330	333	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
Professional and business services.....	392	371	380	396	439	400	378	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.1
Education and health services ⁶	241	287	284	266	269	269	276	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	209	256	253	238	239	229	245	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	406	425	471	445	448	440	435	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	44	58	47	47	52	49	46	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.4
Accommodation and food services..	362	368	425	398	396	391	389	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Government ⁷	122	125	134	145	136	135	131	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6
State and local government.....	113	113	122	132	124	126	122	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.6
REGION ⁸														
Northeast	270	314	278	309	305	300	298	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
South.....	796	825	908	855	899	925	951	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Midwest.....	483	493	508	495	521	474	443	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5
West.....	453	440	465	456	452	434	468	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6

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 Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

⁴ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p Preliminary

Table 5. Layoffs and discharges levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates							
	July 2011	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012 ^p	July 2011	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012 ^p	
Total	1,681	1,728	1,652	1,743	1,956	1,761	1,554	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	
INDUSTRY															
Total private ⁴	1,566	1,610	1,552	1,644	1,852	1,655	1,454	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.3	
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leisure and hospitality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Government ⁷	115	117	100	98	104	106	100	.5	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	
State and local government.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
REGION ⁸															
Northeast.....	343	327	277	334	331	298	318	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	
South.....	590	623	648	614	761	633	516	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	
Midwest.....	375	409	364	406	443	366	345	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	
West.....	373	369	364	388	421	464	374	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	

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 Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

⁴ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p Preliminary

- Data not available.

Table 6. Other separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates							
	July 2011	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012 ^p	July 2011	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012 ^p	
Total	340	325	356	285	331	355	344	.3	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	
INDUSTRY															
Total private ⁴	277	266	292	224	270	290	277	.3	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leisure and hospitality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Government ⁷	63	58	64	61	61	65	67	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	
State and local government.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
REGION ⁸															
Northeast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Midwest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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 Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

⁴ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p Preliminary

- Data not available.

Table 7. Job openings levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	July 2011	June 2012	July 2012 ^p	July 2011	June 2012	July 2012 ^p
Total	3,642	3,667	3,988	2.7	2.7	2.9
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,303	3,264	3,574	2.9	2.8	3.1
Mining and logging.....	41	17	16	4.9	2.0	1.9
Construction.....	93	71	93	1.6	1.2	1.6
Manufacturing.....	275	308	299	2.3	2.5	2.4
Durable goods.....	193	203	206	2.6	2.6	2.7
Nondurable goods.....	82	105	93	1.8	2.3	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	656	576	687	2.5	2.2	2.6
Wholesale trade.....	128	134	165	2.2	2.3	2.8
Retail trade.....	395	349	401	2.6	2.3	2.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	134	92	121	2.7	1.8	2.4
Information.....	115	105	104	4.1	3.8	3.8
Financial activities.....	239	238	280	3.0	3.0	3.5
Finance and insurance.....	175	190	173	2.9	3.2	2.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	64	48	107	3.1	2.4	5.1
Professional and business services.....	693	634	685	3.8	3.4	3.7
Education and health services.....	655	677	741	3.2	3.3	3.6
Educational services.....	81	51	99	2.7	1.6	3.2
Health care and social assistance.....	574	626	642	3.3	3.6	3.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	391	478	531	2.7	3.3	3.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	71	48	49	3.1	2.2	2.2
Accommodation and food services.....	320	431	482	2.6	3.5	3.8
Other services.....	146	160	139	2.6	2.9	2.5
Government.....	339	403	413	1.6	1.8	2.0
Federal.....	53	68	59	1.8	2.3	2.0
State and local.....	286	336	354	1.6	1.7	1.9
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	625	659	719	2.4	2.5	2.8
South.....	1,361	1,417	1,528	2.8	2.8	3.1
Midwest.....	811	763	912	2.7	2.4	2.9
West.....	845	828	829	2.9	2.7	2.8

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 See footnote 8, table 1.

^p Preliminary

Table 8. Hires levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	July 2011	June 2012	July 2012 ^P	July 2011	June 2012	July 2012 ^P
Total	4,578	4,988	4,703	3.5	3.7	3.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,293	4,591	4,356	3.9	4.1	3.9
Mining and logging.....	32	32	35	4.0	3.8	4.0
Construction.....	389	433	427	6.7	7.6	7.4
Manufacturing.....	299	310	277	2.5	2.6	2.3
Durable goods.....	162	187	153	2.2	2.5	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	138	123	124	3.1	2.7	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	831	846	861	3.3	3.3	3.4
Wholesale trade.....	115	119	138	2.1	2.1	2.4
Retail trade.....	564	567	572	3.8	3.8	3.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	151	159	151	3.1	3.2	3.1
Information.....	54	68	67	2.0	2.6	2.5
Financial activities.....	179	213	201	2.3	2.7	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	124	142	129	2.1	2.5	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	55	71	72	2.8	3.6	3.6
Professional and business services.....	880	1,025	867	5.1	5.7	4.8
Education and health services.....	563	585	589	2.9	2.9	2.9
Educational services.....	111	77	104	3.8	2.5	3.4
Health care and social assistance.....	452	508	485	2.7	3.0	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	810	846	792	5.8	6.0	5.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	121	157	108	5.5	7.3	4.9
Accommodation and food services.....	689	689	685	5.8	5.7	5.7
Other services.....	257	234	241	4.7	4.3	4.4
Government.....	285	396	347	1.4	1.8	1.7
Federal.....	24	41	25	.8	1.4	.9
State and local.....	261	356	321	1.5	1.9	1.8
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	856	900	810	3.4	3.5	3.2
South.....	1,651	1,845	1,779	3.5	3.8	3.7
Midwest.....	993	1,182	1,019	3.3	3.9	3.4
West.....	1,078	1,061	1,095	3.7	3.6	3.8

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 See footnote 8, table 1.

^P Preliminary

Table 9. Total separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	July 2011	June 2012	July 2012 ^P	July 2011	June 2012	July 2012 ^P
Total	4,511	4,456	4,510	3.4	3.3	3.4
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,108	3,947	4,118	3.7	3.5	3.7
Mining and logging.....	22	25	32	2.7	3.0	3.7
Construction.....	340	294	379	5.9	5.1	6.6
Manufacturing.....	244	257	236	2.1	2.1	2.0
Durable goods.....	129	148	127	1.8	2.0	1.7
Nondurable goods.....	116	109	109	2.6	2.4	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	820	803	845	3.3	3.2	3.3
Wholesale trade.....	118	107	141	2.1	1.9	2.5
Retail trade.....	554	548	568	3.8	3.7	3.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	149	148	136	3.1	3.0	2.8
Information.....	65	55	58	2.4	2.1	2.2
Financial activities.....	172	171	190	2.2	2.2	2.4
Finance and insurance.....	121	120	118	2.1	2.1	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	50	51	71	2.5	2.5	3.6
Professional and business services.....	879	898	848	5.0	5.0	4.7
Education and health services.....	551	611	569	2.8	3.0	2.8
Educational services.....	114	145	102	3.9	4.7	3.4
Health care and social assistance.....	436	466	467	2.6	2.7	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	765	676	743	5.5	4.8	5.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	93	80	90	4.2	3.7	4.1
Accommodation and food services.....	672	596	653	5.7	5.0	5.4
Other services.....	251	158	217	4.6	2.9	4.0
Government.....	403	509	392	1.9	2.3	1.9
Federal.....	33	31	26	1.1	1.1	.9
State and local.....	370	478	366	2.1	2.5	2.1
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	760	722	754	3.0	2.8	3.0
South.....	1,714	1,763	1,786	3.6	3.6	3.7
Midwest.....	1,017	957	916	3.4	3.1	3.0
West.....	1,021	1,014	1,054	3.5	3.4	3.6

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 See footnote 8, table 1.

^P Preliminary

Table 10. Quits levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	July 2011	June 2012	July 2012 ^P	July 2011	June 2012	July 2012 ^P
Total	2,323	2,324	2,504	1.8	1.7	1.9
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,172	2,117	2,343	2.0	1.9	2.1
Mining and logging.....	15	15	21	1.8	1.7	2.5
Construction.....	95	96	117	1.6	1.7	2.0
Manufacturing.....	119	120	118	1.0	1.0	1.0
Durable goods.....	55	62	59	.7	.8	.8
Nondurable goods.....	64	58	59	1.4	1.3	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	461	479	520	1.8	1.9	2.1
Wholesale trade.....	50	65	88	.9	1.1	1.5
Retail trade.....	341	339	358	2.3	2.3	2.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	71	74	75	1.5	1.5	1.5
Information.....	35	33	44	1.3	1.3	1.6
Financial activities.....	113	94	104	1.5	1.2	1.3
Finance and insurance.....	87	65	60	1.5	1.1	1.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	26	29	44	1.3	1.5	2.2
Professional and business services.....	460	419	438	2.6	2.3	2.4
Education and health services.....	282	292	321	1.4	1.5	1.6
Educational services.....	44	54	43	1.5	1.7	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	238	238	278	1.4	1.4	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	482	468	518	3.4	3.3	3.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	56	52	57	2.5	2.4	2.6
Accommodation and food services.....	426	416	461	3.6	3.5	3.8
Other services.....	110	100	142	2.0	1.8	2.6
Government.....	152	207	161	.7	.9	.8
Federal.....	10	10	10	.4	.4	.3
State and local.....	142	197	151	.8	1.0	.8
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	313	337	339	1.3	1.3	1.3
South.....	923	987	1,107	1.9	2.0	2.3
Midwest.....	565	523	510	1.9	1.7	1.7
West.....	523	478	549	1.8	1.6	1.9

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 See footnote 8, table 1.

^P Preliminary

Table 11. Layoffs and discharges levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	July 2011	June 2012	July 2012 ^p	July 2011	June 2012	July 2012 ^p
Total	1,786	1,712	1,587	1.4	1.3	1.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,624	1,542	1,457	1.5	1.4	1.3
Mining and logging.....	6	9	7	.7	1.0	.8
Construction.....	233	188	250	4.0	3.3	4.3
Manufacturing.....	101	120	98	.9	1.0	.8
Durable goods.....	60	74	59	.8	1.0	.8
Nondurable goods.....	41	46	38	.9	1.0	.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	266	248	245	1.1	1.0	1.0
Wholesale trade.....	49	32	41	.9	.6	.7
Retail trade.....	161	159	155	1.1	1.1	1.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	56	57	50	1.2	1.1	1.0
Information.....	26	15	13	1.0	.6	.5
Financial activities.....	50	44	49	.6	.6	.6
Finance and insurance.....	29	24	27	.5	.4	.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	21	20	22	1.1	1.0	1.1
Professional and business services.....	375	418	334	2.2	2.3	1.9
Education and health services.....	215	267	213	1.1	1.3	1.1
Educational services.....	62	80	53	2.1	2.6	1.7
Health care and social assistance.....	153	188	160	.9	1.1	.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	222	177	188	1.6	1.2	1.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	34	26	31	1.5	1.2	1.4
Accommodation and food services.....	188	151	157	1.6	1.3	1.3
Other services.....	131	56	61	2.4	1.0	1.1
Government.....	162	169	130	.8	.8	.6
Federal.....	10	9	6	.3	.3	.2
State and local.....	153	161	124	.9	.8	.7
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	351	297	318	1.4	1.2	1.3
South.....	644	621	542	1.4	1.3	1.1
Midwest.....	373	349	322	1.3	1.1	1.1
West.....	419	444	405	1.5	1.5	1.4

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 See footnote 8, table 1.

^p Preliminary

Table 12. Other separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	July 2011	June 2012	July 2012 ^P	July 2011	June 2012	July 2012 ^P
Total	401	420	419	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	313	288	317	.3	.3	.3
Mining and logging.....	2	2	4	.2	.2	.4
Construction.....	13	10	13	.2	.2	.2
Manufacturing.....	24	17	20	.2	.1	.2
Durable goods.....	14	11	9	.2	.1	.1
Nondurable goods.....	10	6	11	.2	.1	.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	93	76	79	.4	.3	.3
Wholesale trade.....	19	9	12	.3	.2	.2
Retail trade.....	53	49	56	.4	.3	.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	22	17	12	.4	.3	.2
Information.....	4	7	2	.2	.3	.1
Financial activities.....	9	32	37	.1	.4	.5
Finance and insurance.....	6	31	31	.1	.5	.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	3	2	6	.2	.1	.3
Professional and business services.....	44	61	77	.3	.3	.4
Education and health services.....	54	52	34	.3	.3	.2
Educational services.....	8	12	6	.3	.4	.2
Health care and social assistance.....	46	40	28	.3	.2	.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	60	30	38	.4	.2	.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3	1	2	.1	.1	.1
Accommodation and food services.....	58	29	36	.5	.2	.3
Other services.....	10	1	14	.2	(⁴)	.3
Government.....	89	132	102	.4	.6	.5
Federal.....	13	12	10	.4	.4	.4
State and local.....	76	120	91	.4	.6	.5
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	96	88	98	.4	.3	.4
South.....	147	154	136	.3	.3	.3
Midwest.....	79	85	84	.3	.3	.3
West.....	79	92	101	.3	.3	.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 See footnote 8, table 1.

⁴ Data round to zero.

^P Preliminary