News

United States Department of Labor



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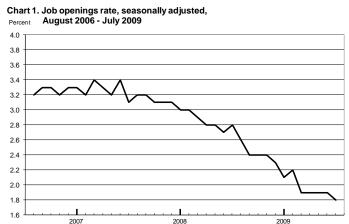
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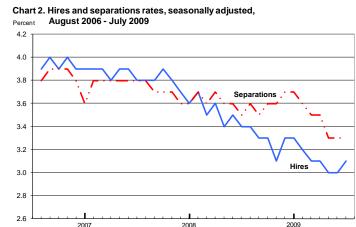
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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER: JULY 2009

On the last business day of July, the number of job openings in the U.S. was little changed at a series low level of 2.4 million, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The hires rate was little changed and remained low at 3.1 percent in July. The total separations rate remained at a series low of 3.3 percent. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the total nonfarm sector by industry and geographic region.





Job Openings

The job openings rate was little changed in July at a rate of 1.8 percent. The number of job openings has fallen by 2.4 million, or 50 percent, since the most recent peak in June 2007. The job openings rate was little changed in July in every industry except retail where the rate declined. The job openings rate decreased in the Northeast and was little changed in the remaining regions. (See table 1.)

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

Tuote III ood openings, intes, una total		o openi	•	15 (1) , 5	Hires		Total separation		
Industry	July	June	July	July	June	July	July	June	July
·	2008	2009	2009 ^p	2008	2009	2009 ^p	2008	2009	2009 ^p
				Levels	(in tho	usands)			
Total ¹	3,912	2,513	2,392	4,715	3,919	4,059	4,847	4,306	4,292
Total private ¹	3,552	2,163	2,062	4,426	3,654	3,772	4,588	3,939	4,030
Construction	126	56	45	394	277	346	425	355	414
Manufacturing	257	113	111	271	225	259	332	352	336
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	686	469	380	1,002	744	811	1,058	816	880
Retail trade	400	308	234	686	519	543	728	549	588
Professional and business services	696	445	422	850	644	710	891	698	762
Education and health services	818	531	534	557	530	498	508	489	474
Leisure and hospitality	457	276	282	826	695	669	841	696	671
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	58	19	30	121	107	90	129	115	90
Accommodation and food services	403	254	254	702	590	576	712	594	578
Government ³	410	322	321	303	262	283	299	340	276
State and local government	341	273	270	275	237	253	273	272	253
				Rate	es (pero	cent)		•	
Total ¹	2.8	1.9	1.8	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3
Total private ¹	3.0	1.9	1.9	3.9	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.6	3.7
Construction	1.7	0.9	0.7	5.5	4.5	5.6	5.9	5.7	6.7
Manufacturing	1.9	0.9	0.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	2.5	1.8	1.5	3.8	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.2	3.5
Retail trade	2.5	2.0	1.6	4.5	3.5	3.7	4.7	3.7	4.0
Professional and business services	3.8	2.6	2.5	4.8	3.9	4.3	5.0	4.2	4.6
Education and health services	4.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	3.3	2.1	2.1	6.1	5.3	5.1	6.2	5.3	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.9	1.0	1.5	6.2	5.7	4.7	6.5	6.1	4.8
Accommodation and food services	3.4	2.2	2.2	6.1	5.2	5.1	6.2	5.3	5.1
Government ³	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2
State and local government	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3

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

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

³ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

p = preliminary.

Over the 12 months ending in July, the job openings rates (not seasonally adjusted) decreased for total nonfarm, total private, government, and the majority of industries. The exceptions were information and arts, entertainment, and recreation, in which the rates were little changed. All four regions experienced a drop in the job openings rate over the 12 months ending in July. (See table 5.)

Hires

The hires level was little changed at 4.1 million in July but has declined by 1.6 million, or 28 percent, since the most recent peak in July 2006. The hires rate was 3.1 percent in July and little changed from June. The hires rate increased over the month in construction. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in July, the hires rate (not seasonally adjusted) declined for total nonfarm and total private. The hires rate decreased for retail trade; health care and social assistance; and accommodation and food services. The hires rate was little changed in the remaining industries. The hires rate fell over the past 12 months in the South and was little changed in the remaining regions. (See table 6.)

Separations

The total separations, or turnover, rate was unchanged in July and remained low at 3.3 percent. The total separations rate (not seasonally adjusted) decreased over the 12 months ending in July for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Total separations includes quits (voluntary separations), layoffs and discharges (involuntary separations), and other separations (including retirements). (See tables 3 and 7.)

The quits rate can serve as a measure of workers' willingness or ability to change jobs. The rate was little changed in July at 1.3 percent. The quits level was 1.7 million in July, which is 45 percent lower than the most recent peak in December 2006. (See table 4.)

Over the 12 months ending in July, the quits rate (not seasonally adjusted) was lower for total nonfarm, total private, government, the majority of industries, and all four regions. The industries for which the quits rates were little changed over the year include transportation, warehousing, and utilities; information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; other services; and federal government. (See table 8.)

The layoffs and discharges component of total separations is seasonally adjusted at the total nonfarm, total private, and government levels. The layoffs and discharges level was little changed in July at 2.3 million for total nonfarm. The level for total private increased to 2.2 million and decreased to 114,000 for government. The corresponding layoffs and discharges rates were 1.8 percent, 2.1 percent, and 0.5 percent, respectively. The number of layoffs and discharges in July was 46 percent higher than the recent low point in January 2006. (See table B below.)

The layoffs and discharges rate (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in July for total nonfarm and total private and was little changed for government. The layoffs and discharges rate rose in mining and logging; construction; durable goods manufacturing; nondurable goods manufacturing; professional and business services; and educational services. The layoffs and discharges rate increased in the West and was little changed in the remaining regions. (See table 9.)

Table B. Layoffs and discharges, seasonally adjusted

	Levels	(in thou	ısands)	Rates				
Industry	July	June	July	July	June	July		
	2008	2009	2009 ^p	2008	2009	2009 ^p		
Total	1,998	2,141	2,327	1.5	1.6	1.8		
Total private	1,909	1,975	2,234	1.7	1.8	2.1		
Government	107	163	114	0.5	0.7	0.5		

p = preliminary.

The other separations series is not seasonally adjusted. In July, there were 350,000 other separations for total nonfarm, 270,000 for total private, and 81,000 for government. Compared to July 2008, the number of other separations was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 10.)

The total separations level is influenced by the relative contribution of its three components—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The percentage of total separations at the total nonfarm level attributable to the individual components has varied over time. The proportion of separations due to quits declined from 61 percent in January 2007 to a series low of 38 percent in April 2009. It then rose slightly and stood at 40 percent in July 2009. The proportion of layoffs and discharges reached a series high of 54 percent in March 2009 and April 2009 then dropped slightly before returning to 54 percent in July 2009. (See tables 3 and 4, and table B above.)

Net Change in Employment

Over the 12 months ending in July, hires totaled 51.3 million and separations totaled 56.6 million, yielding a net employment loss of 5.3 million.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover release for August 2009 is scheduled to be issued on Friday, October 9.

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, 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 2007 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 are the total number of Separations. terminations of employment occurring at any time during the reference month, and are reported by type of separation--quits, layoffs and discharges, and other Quits are voluntary separations by employees (except for retirements, which are reported as Layoffs and discharges are other separations). 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 Other separations include retirements, employees. 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 random sample of 16,000

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 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 monthly to the 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 to the present using an econometric technique known as X-12 ARIMA modeling. 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.

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.

Using 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.

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.

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 nonsampling 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; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

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

			Levels	³ (in thou	usands)						Rates			
Industry and region	July 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009 ^p	July 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009 ^p
Total ⁴	3,912	2,973	2,633	2,513	2,523	2,513	2,392	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,552	2,606	2,269	2,042	2,191	2,163	2,062	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
Construction	126	58	51	29	39	56	45	1.7	.9	.8	.5	.6	.9	.7
Manufacturing	257	141	115	95	105	113	111	1.9	1.1	.9	.8	.9	.9	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities 5	686	488	414	332	466	469	380	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.5
Retail trade	400	334	265	205	319	308	234	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.6
Professional and business services	696	482	428	461	451	445	422	3.8	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
Education and health services	818	589	537	515	530	531	534	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	457	332	289	322	265	276	282	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	58	30	25	22	20	19	30	2.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5
Accommodation and food services	403	302	263	312	239	254	254	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.2
Government ⁶	410	367	353	461	310	322	321	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
State and local government	341	317	291	307	267	273	270	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
REGION 7														
Northeast	752	607	583	520	554	609	501	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0
South	1,459	1,109	1,000	942	888	882	840	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Midwest	770	563	499	512	512	496	538	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8
West	986	638	556	570	544	561	519	3.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

⁷ 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.

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

			Levels	³ (in thou	usands)						Rates			
Industry and region	July 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009 ^p	July 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009 ^p
Total ⁴	4,715	4,339	4,099	4,117	3,942	3,919	4,059	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴ Construction Manufacturing Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵ Retail trade Professional and business services Education and health services Leisure and hospitality Arts, entertainment, and recreation. Accommodation and food services Government ⁶	394 271 1,002 686 850 557 826 121 702 303	4,042 370 257 814 563 730 527 704 89 614 275	3,799 343 244 883 595 668 483 693 85 607 271	3,822 341 236 888 655 733 475 691 86 603 340	3,739 365 206 842 575 721 473 695 83 606 273	3,654 277 225 744 519 644 530 695 107 590 262	3,772 346 259 811 543 710 498 669 90 576 283	3.9 5.5 2.0 3.8 4.5 4.8 2.9 6.1 6.2 6.1 1.3	3.6 5.6 2.1 3.2 3.8 4.3 2.8 5.3 4.6 5.4	3.4 5.3 2.0 3.5 4.0 4.0 2.5 5.3 4.4 5.4	3.5 5.4 1.9 3.5 4.4 4.4 2.5 5.3 4.5 5.4	3.4 5.8 1.7 3.3 3.9 4.3 2.5 5.3 4.4 5.4	3.3 4.5 1.9 2.9 3.5 3.9 2.8 5.3 5.7 5.2	3.5 5.6 2.2 3.2 3.7 4.3 2.6 5.1 4.7 5.1
State and local government REGION 7	275	252	247	246	257	237	253	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Northeast	763 1,726 1,079 1,128	837 1,566 904 960	696 1,458 943 931	729 1,619 901 949	712 1,423 867 995	735 1,428 839 917	700 1,432 929 989	3.0 3.5 3.5 3.7	3.3 3.2 3.0 3.2	2.8 3.0 3.1 3.1	2.9 3.4 3.0 3.2	2.9 3.0 2.9 3.4	3.0 3.0 2.8 3.1	2.8 3.0 3.1 3.4

¹ Hires are the number of hires during the entire 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.

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

 $^{^{\}rm 5}$ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

^p = preliminary.

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.

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 federal government, not shown separately.

⁷ See footnote 7, table 1.

p = preliminary.

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

			Levels	³ (in tho	usands)			Rates						
Industry and region	July 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009 ^p	July 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009 ^p
Total ⁴	4,847	4,833	4,712	4,641	4,356	4,306	4,292	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴		4,555	4,434	4,362	4,066	3,939	4,030	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7
Construction Manufacturing	425 332	463 424	463 401	437 390	411 367	355 352	414 336	5.9 2.5	7.0 3.4	7.2 3.3	6.9 3.2	6.5 3.1	5.7 3.0	6.7 2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	1,058 728	920 590	1,001 646	982 678	951 601	816 549	880 588	4.0 4.7	3.6 3.9	3.9 4.3	3.9 4.6	3.8 4.1	3.2 3.7	3.5 4.0
Professional and business services	891	951	778	839	771	698	762	5.0	5.6	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.6
Education and health services Leisure and hospitality	508 841	498 731	466 751	462 716	419 684	489 696	474 671	2.7 6.2	2.6 5.5	2.4 5.7	2.4 5.4	2.2 5.2	2.5 5.3	2.5 5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation Accommodation and food services	129 712	88 635	95 649	102 612	88 596	115 594	90 578	6.5 6.2	4.5 5.6	4.9 5.8	5.4 5.4	4.6 5.3	6.1 5.3	4.8 5.1
Government ⁶	299	271	265	255	288	340	276	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.2
State and local government	273	251	251	243	250	272	253	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3
REGION ⁷														
NortheastSouth	844 1,819	783 1,742	878 1,741	700 1,682	774 1,565	799 1,535	675 1,558	3.3 3.7	3.1 3.6	3.5 3.6	2.8 3.5	3.1 3.3	3.2 3.2	2.7 3.3
Midwest West	1,025 1,188	1,121 1,188	1,085 978	1,065 1,188	1,016 980	958 1,053	946 1,103	3.3 3.9	3.7 4.0	3.6 3.3	3.5 4.0	3.4 3.3	3.2 3.6	3.2 3.7

 $^{^{\}rm 1}\,{\rm Total}$ separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

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

			Levels	³ (in tho	usands)						Rates			
Industry and region	July 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009 ^p	July 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009 ^p
Total ⁴	2,550	1,911	1,856	1,777	1,788	1,787	1,730	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	2,415	1,831	1,749	1,678	1,682	1,680	1,635	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Construction	152	87	102	74	84	70	66	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing	147	105	81	80	86	93	78	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities 5	556	372	444	385	398	391	411	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
Retail trade	397	323	344	271	296	299	289	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
Professional and business services	473	310	278	272	281	257	255	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5
Education and health services	295	258	249	228	249	264	247	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	565	431	433	430	396	429	380	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	57	36	35	41	45	46	28	2.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.5
Accommodation and food services	510	399	402	392	351	378	352	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.1
Government ⁶	135	115	107	99	107	111	97	.6	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	.4
State and local government	127	110	106	96	97	99	92	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
REGION ⁷														
Northeast	402	271	273	263	303	279	234	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	.9
South	1,010	759	751	691	718	693	704	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Midwest	574	468	431	410	397	403	405	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
West	568	453	408	453	398	434	392	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3

¹ Quits are the number of quits 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.

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 federal government, not shown separately.

⁷ See footnote 7, table 1.

p = preliminary.

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.

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 federal government, not shown separately.

⁷ See footnote 7, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 5. Job openings levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

	Lev	els (in thousa	nds)		Rates	
Industry and region	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009 ^p	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009 ^p
Total	4,280	2,496	2,560	3.0	1.8	1.9
INDUSTRY						
Total private	3,822	2,149	2,209	3.2	1.9	2.0
Mining and logging	30	7	5	3.7	.9	.7
Construction	164	60	59	2.1	.9	.9
Manufacturing	278	116	122	2.0	1.0	1.0
Durable goods	163	60	67	1.9	.8	.9
Nondurable goods	115	56	55	2.2	1.2	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	752	452	392	2.8	1.8	1.5
Wholesale trade	151	89	88	2.5	1.5	1.5
Retail trade	460	293	248	2.9	1.9	1.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	140	69	57	2.7	1.4	1.2
Information	78	47	57	2.5	1.6	2.0
Financial activities	275	148	165	3.2	1.9	2.1
Finance and insurance	198	117	122	3.2	2.0	2.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	77	31	43	3.4	1.5	2.1
Professional and business services	747	419	444	4.0	2.4	2.6
Education and health services	852	511	558	4.4	2.6	2.9
Educational services	94	66	52	3.3	2.2	1.8
Health care and social assistance	759	446	506	4.6	2.7	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	477	267	304	3.3	1.9	2.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	54	17	29	2.3	.8	1.3
Accommodation and food services	423	250	275	3.4	2.1	2.3
Other services	171	123	103	3.0	2.2	1.8
Government	458	348	351	2.1	1.5	1.6
Federal	76	46	59	2.7	1.6	2.0
State and local	382	302	292	2.0	1.5	1.6
REGION ³						
Northeast	781	598	512	3.0	2.3	2.0
South	1,601	859	900	3.1	1.8	1.9
Midwest	849	459	601	2.7	1.5	2.0
West	1,049	581	547	3.3	1.9	1.8

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 7, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 6. Hires levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

	Lev	els (in thousa	nds)		Rates	
Industry and region	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009 ^p	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009 ^p
Total	5,236	4,534	4,518	3.8	3.4	3.4
INDUSTRY						
Total private	4,906	4,179	4,201	4.2	3.8	3.8
Mining and logging	34	22	25	4.4	3.0	3.4
Construction	452	342	401	6.0	5.3	6.2
Manufacturing	304	260	293	2.2	2.2	2.5
Durable goods	173	125	149	2.0	1.7	2.1
Nondurable goods	131	135	144	2.6	2.9	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,049	786	849	4.0	3.1	3.4
Wholesale trade	161	127	135	2.7	2.2	2.4
Retail trade	697	537	551	4.5	3.6	3.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	191	123	163	3.8	2.6	3.4
Information	64	71	66	2.1	2.5	2.3
Financial activities	257	206	230	3.1	2.6	2.9
Finance and insurance	169	117	135	2.8	2.0	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	88	89	95	4.0	4.4	4.7
Professional and business services	939	665	803	5.2	4.0	4.8
Education and health services	631	603	565	3.4	3.2	3.0
Educational services	105	99	100	3.8	3.4	3.6
Health care and social assistance	526	504	465	3.3	3.1	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	917	863	734	6.5	6.3	5.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	135	171	98	5.9	8.0	4.5
Accommodation and food services	782	693	635	6.6	6.0	5.4
Other services	260	360	235	4.6	6.6	4.3
Government	330	355	316	1.5	1.6	1.5
Federal	33	30	40	1.2	1.1	1.4
State and local	297	325	276	1.6	1.7	1.5
REGION ³						
Northeast	906	903	830	3.5	3.6	3.4
South	1,894	1,611	1,555	3.8	3.4	3.3
Midwest	1,156	961	1,005	3.7	3.2	3.4
West	1,279	1,058	1,127	4.2	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 7, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 7. Total separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

	•	nds)	Rates			
July 2008	June 2009	July 2009 ^p	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009 ^p	
5,442	4,166	4,744	4.0	3.1	3.6	
5.045	3.686	4.376	4.4	3.3	4.0	
25	19	22	3.1	2.6	3.0	
458	313	446	6.1	4.9	6.9	
348	315	316	2.6	2.6	2.7	
209	192	165	2.5	2.6	2.3	
138	123	151	2.8	2.7	3.3	
	724	908	4.2	2.9	3.6	
176	113	148	2.9	2.0	2.6	
734	486	584		3.3	4.0	
198					3.7	
79	72	84	2.6		2.9	
265	161	238	3.2		3.0	
	102		_		2.5	
93	59	96	4.2	2.9	4.7	
		815			4.9	
					3.0	
	96		3.7	_	4.1	
	441		3.3		2.9	
	694	736			5.3	
	92	77			3.5	
_	_		_	-	5.7	
260	215	234	4.6	3.9	4.3	
397	480	369	1.9	2.1	1.7	
20	66	21	.7	2.3	.7	
377	414	348	2.0	2.1	1.9	
946	794	756	3.7	3.2	3.1	
	1,465		4.2	3.1	3.7	
	878	992	3.6	2.9	3.3	
1,320	1,029	1,252	4.3	3.5	4.2	
	2008 5,442 5,045 25 458 348 209 138 1,109 176 734 198 79 265 172 93 949 616 102 515 936 115 821 260 397 20 377	2008 2009 5,442 4,166 5,045 3,686 25 19 458 313 348 315 209 192 138 123 1,109 724 176 113 734 486 198 125 79 72 265 161 172 102 93 59 949 637 616 536 102 96 515 441 936 694 115 92 821 603 260 215 397 480 20 66 377 414 946 794 2,066 1,465 1,111 878	2008 2009 2009° 5,442 4,166 4,744 5,045 3,686 4,376 25 19 22 458 313 446 348 315 316 209 192 165 138 123 151 1,109 724 908 176 113 148 734 486 584 198 125 176 79 72 84 265 161 238 172 102 142 93 59 96 949 637 815 616 536 576 102 96 115 515 441 461 936 694 736 115 92 77 821 603 659 260 215 234 397 480 369 <td>2008 2009 2009° 2008 5,442 4,166 4,744 4.0 5,045 3,686 4,376 4.4 25 19 22 3.1 458 313 446 6.1 348 315 316 2.6 209 192 165 2.5 138 123 151 2.8 1,109 724 908 4.2 176 113 148 2.9 734 486 584 4.8 198 125 176 3.9 79 72 84 2.6 265 161 238 3.2 172 102 142 2.8 93 59 96 4.2 949 637 815 5.3 616 536 576 3.3 102 96 115 3.7 515 441 461</td> <td>2008 2009 2009° 2008 2009 5,442 4,166 4,744 4.0 3.1 5,045 3,686 4,376 4.4 3.3 25 19 22 3.1 2.6 458 313 446 6.1 4.9 348 315 316 2.6 2.6 209 192 165 2.5 2.6 138 123 151 2.8 2.7 1,109 724 908 4.2 2.9 176 113 148 2.9 2.0 734 486 584 4.8 3.3 198 125 176 3.9 2.6 79 72 84 2.6 2.5 265 161 238 3.2 2.1 172 102 142 2.8 1.8 93 59 96 4.2 2.9 949 637</td>	2008 2009 2009° 2008 5,442 4,166 4,744 4.0 5,045 3,686 4,376 4.4 25 19 22 3.1 458 313 446 6.1 348 315 316 2.6 209 192 165 2.5 138 123 151 2.8 1,109 724 908 4.2 176 113 148 2.9 734 486 584 4.8 198 125 176 3.9 79 72 84 2.6 265 161 238 3.2 172 102 142 2.8 93 59 96 4.2 949 637 815 5.3 616 536 576 3.3 102 96 115 3.7 515 441 461	2008 2009 2009° 2008 2009 5,442 4,166 4,744 4.0 3.1 5,045 3,686 4,376 4.4 3.3 25 19 22 3.1 2.6 458 313 446 6.1 4.9 348 315 316 2.6 2.6 209 192 165 2.5 2.6 138 123 151 2.8 2.7 1,109 724 908 4.2 2.9 176 113 148 2.9 2.0 734 486 584 4.8 3.3 198 125 176 3.9 2.6 79 72 84 2.6 2.5 265 161 238 3.2 2.1 172 102 142 2.8 1.8 93 59 96 4.2 2.9 949 637	

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 7, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

	Lev	els (in thousa	nds)	Rates				
Industry and region	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009 ^p	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009 ^p		
Total	3,051	1,871	2,061	2.2	1.4	1.6		
INDUSTRY								
Total private	2,878	1,721	1,941	2.5	1.6	1.8		
Mining and logging	15	6	5	1.9	.9	.7		
Construction	215	75	92	2.9	1.2	1.4		
Manufacturing	169	90	87	1.2	.8	.7		
Durable goods	87	41	35	1.0	.6	.5		
Nondurable goods	82	49	51	1.6	1.1	1.1		
Trade, transportation, and utilities	612	366	453	2.3	1.4	1.8		
Wholesale trade	102	41	60	1.7	.7	1.0		
Retail trade	433	281	310	2.8	1.9	2.1		
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	77	45	83	1.5	.9	1.7		
Information	48	27	46	1.6	.9	1.6		
Financial activities	114	66	90	1.4	.8	1.2		
Finance and insurance	78	46	56	1.3	.8	1.0		
Real estate and rental and leasing	36	20	34	1.7	1.0	1.7		
Professional and business services	537	280	306	3.0	1.7	1.8		
Education and health services	361	271	302	1.9	1.4	1.6		
Educational services	42	41	30	1.5	1.4	1.1		
Health care and social assistance	320	230	272	2.0	1.4	1.7		
Leisure and hospitality	696	427	461	4.9	3.1	3.3		
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	77	50	38	3.4	2.3	1.8		
Accommodation and food services	619	378	423	5.2	3.3	3.6		
Other services	111	111	99	2.0	2.0	1.8		
Government	173	151	120	.8	.7	.6		
Federal	7	16	3	.3	.6	.1		
State and local	166	135	117	.9	.7	.6		
REGION ³								
Northeast	502	291	292	2.0	1.2	1.2		
South	1,201	705	838	2.4	1.5	1.8		
Midwest	645	403	455	2.1	1.3	1.5		
West	703	472	476	2.3	1.6	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 See footnote 7, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 9. Layoffs and discharges levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

	Lev	els (in thousa	nds)	Rates				
Industry and region	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009 ^p	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009 ^p		
Total	2,031	1,931	2,332	1.5	1.5	1.8		
INDUSTRY								
Total private	1,878	1,710	2,165	1.6	1.6	2.0		
Mining and logging	7	11	15	.9	1.5	2.0		
Construction	228	229	342	3.0	3.6	5.3		
Manufacturing	153	190	209	1.1	1.6	1.8		
Durable goods	107	126	118	1.3	1.7	1.6		
Nondurable goods	46	64	91	.9	1.4	2.0		
Trade, transportation, and utilities	403	314	388	1.5	1.2	1.5		
Wholesale trade	61	68	80	1.0	1.2	1.4		
Retail trade	250	174	227	1.6	1.2	1.5		
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	92	72	81	1.8	1.5	1.7		
Information	23	39	35	.8	1.4	1.2		
Financial activities	125	90	133	1.5	1.2	1.7		
Finance and insurance	72	52	79	1.2	.9	1.4		
Real estate and rental and leasing	54	38	54	2.5	1.9	2.7		
Professional and business services	370	308	441	2.1	1.8	2.6		
Education and health services	227	209	239	1.2	1.1	1.3		
Educational services	58	48	80	2.1	1.7	2.9		
Health care and social assistance	169	161	159	1.1	1.0	1.0		
Leisure and hospitality	210	231	248	1.5	1.7	1.8		
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	34	38	35	1.5	1.8	1.6		
Accommodation and food services	176	194	213	1.5	1.7	1.8		
Other services	131	88	117	2.3	1.6	2.1		
Government	153	221	168	.7	1.0	.8		
Federal	6	20	4	.2	.7	.1		
State and local	147	201	164	.8	1.0	.9		
REGION ³								
Northeast	360	418	382	1.4	1.7	1.5		
South	737	632	783	1.5	1.3	1.7		
Midwest	394	407	449	1.3	1.4	1.5		
West	539	474	719	1.8	1.6	2.4		

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 7, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

	Lev	els (in thousa	nds)		Rates			
Industry and region	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009 ^p	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009 ^p		
Total	360	364	350	0.3	0.3	0.3		
INDUSTRY								
Total private	289 3 16 26	255 2 9 35	270 2 13 20	.2 .3 .2 .2	.2 .3 .1 .3	.2 .3 .2 .2		
Durable goods	15 11 94 13	25 10 43 4	12 9 68 9	.2 .2 .4 .2	.3 .2 .2 .1	.2 .2 .3 .2		
Retail trade	51 30 8 25	31 8 6 5	46 12 3 14	.3 .6 .3	.2 .2 .2	.3 .3 .1 .2		
Finance and insurance	22 3 42 28	4 1 48 56	7 7 68 36	.4 .1 .2 .2	.1 (⁴) .3 .3	.1 .3 .4 .2		
Educational services	2 26 30 4	6 49 36 4 31	6 30 28 4	.1 .2 .2 .2	.2 .3 .3 .2 .3	.2 .2 .2 .2		
Accommodation and food services Other services	26 18	16	24 19	.2	.3	.2 .3		
GovernmentFederalState and local	71 7 64	109 30 78	81 14 67	.3 .2 .3	.5 1.1 .4	.4 .5 .4		
REGION ³								
Northeast	84 128 72 76	86 128 68 82	82 124 89 55	.3 .3 .2 .2	.3 .3 .2 .3	.3 .3 .3 .2		

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 7, table 1.

⁴ Data round to zero.

^p = preliminary.