

For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT) Tuesday, September 10, 2013

USDL-13-1834

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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – JULY 2013

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) also were 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 2010 - July 2013

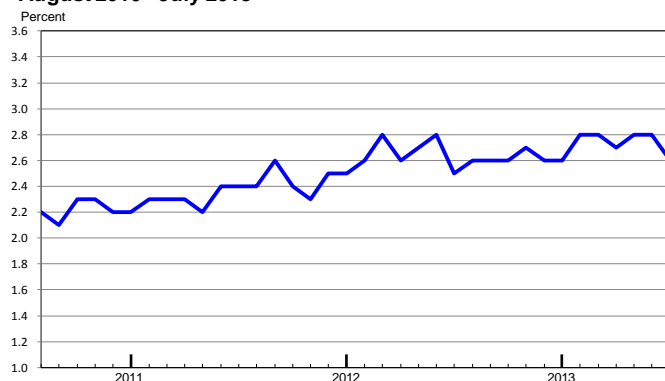
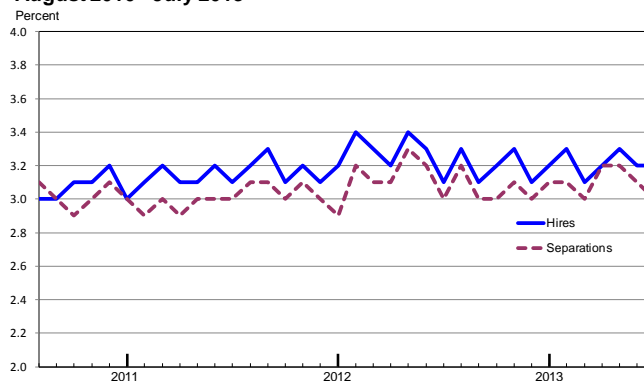


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, August 2010 - July 2013



Job Openings

The number of job openings in July was 3.7 million, little changed from June. (See table 1.) The number of job openings was little changed in July in all industries and regions except professional and business services where the level dropped.

The number of job openings in July (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the year for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Increases in job openings in several industries were offset by decreases in job openings in several other industries, leading to little change at the total nonfarm level. In the Midwest region, the number of job openings rose over the year. (See table 7.)

Hires

The number of hires in July was 4.4 million, essentially unchanged from June. The number of hires also was little changed for total private and government. Over the month, the hires level increased for health care and social assistance. The number of hires was little changed in all four regions. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in July, the number of hires (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm and government but rose for total private. The number of hires increased over the year in

finance and insurance, professional and business services, and federal government. The hires level rose over the year in the South. (See table 8.)

Separations

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

There were 4.1 million total separations in July, little changed from June. The number of total separations for total private also was little changed while the number fell in government, reflecting a decline in state and local government over the month.

In July, the quits rates were essentially unchanged at 1.7 percent for total nonfarm, 1.9 percent for total private, and 0.6 percent for government. The quits rate was little changed over the month for all industries and regions. (See table 4.)

The number of quits (not seasonally adjusted) rose over the 12 months ending in July for total nonfarm and total private but was little changed for government. The number of quits rose in finance and insurance, professional and business services, and health care and social assistance. The rise in these three industries was partially offset by a decline in the number of quits in mining and logging and wholesale trade. The Midwest had a rise in the number of quits over the year but there was little change in the other three regions. (See table 10.)

The layoffs and discharges rate was essentially unchanged in July at 1.1 percent. The rates were little changed over the month for total private (1.2 percent) and government (0.4 percent). The rate was little changed in July for all four regions. Seasonally adjusted estimates of layoffs and discharges are not available for individual industries. (See table 5.)

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

In July, there were 328,000 other separations for total nonfarm, a decline from June. The number of other separations decreased over the month for total private and government. Seasonally adjusted estimates of other separations are not available for individual industries or regions. (See table 6.) Over the 12 months ending in July, the number of other separations was little changed for total nonfarm and total private but decreased for government. (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 2013, hires totaled 52.1 million

and separations totaled 50.2 million, yielding a net employment gain of 1.9 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 2013 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, October 8, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	July 2012	June 2013	July 2013 ^p	July 2012	June 2013	July 2013 ^p	July 2012	June 2013	July 2013 ^p
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	3,499	3,869	3,689	4,171	4,318	4,419	3,978	4,228	4,109
Total private ¹	3,118	3,459	3,284	3,893	4,036	4,133	3,686	3,913	3,835
Construction.....	70	120	100	362	309	308	354	310	298
Manufacturing.....	271	210	237	237	225	234	222	224	234
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	566	712	662	843	842	893	795	789	813
Retail trade.....	314	473	423	561	586	622	540	549	562
Professional and business services.....	625	685	569	823	928	935	766	891	833
Education and health services ³	657	665	636	486	470	519	448	480	490
Health care and social assistance.....	572	598	577	414	403	446	383	413	427
Leisure and hospitality.....	461	483	496	723	793	760	693	740	721
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	52	49	46	111	133	107	106	107	109
Accommodation and food services.....	409	434	451	612	660	652	587	633	612
Government ⁴	380	411	405	278	282	286	293	315	274
State and local.....	331	356	351	260	253	259	262	281	242
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0
Total private ¹	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4
Construction.....	1.2	2.0	1.7	6.4	5.3	5.3	6.3	5.3	5.1
Manufacturing.....	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	2.2	2.7	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.1
Retail trade.....	2.1	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.7
Professional and business services.....	3.4	3.6	3.0	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.8	4.5
Education and health services ³	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.2	3.3	3.4	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2.6	2.3	2.2	5.6	6.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.4
Accommodation and food services.....	3.4	3.5	3.6	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.0
Government ⁴	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
State and local.....	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3

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.

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Technical Note

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

Coverage and collection

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

Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sample and estimation methodology

The JOLTS survey design is a stratified random sample of 16,400 nonfarm business and government establishments. The sample is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and establishment size class. The establishments are drawn from a universe of over 9.1 million establishments compiled by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program which includes all employers subject to state unemployment insurance laws and federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program.

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

JOLTS business birth/death model

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

Seasonal adjustment

BLS uses X-12 ARIMA to seasonally adjust several JOLTS series utilizing moving averages as seasonal filters. A concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal adjustment factors are calculated each month, using all relevant data, up to and including current month data. JOLTS seasonal adjustment includes both additive and multiplicative models and REGARIMA (regression with auto-correlated errors) modeling to improve the seasonal adjustment factors at the beginning and end of the series and to detect and adjust for outliers in the series.

Alignment procedure

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

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

JOLTS estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample is surveyed rather than the entire population, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. BLS analysis is generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence. That means that there is a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. 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; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	July 2012	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013 ^p	July 2012	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013 ^p
Total.....	3,499	3,875	3,800	3,907	3,869	3,689	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,118	3,473	3,400	3,479	3,459	3,284	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8
Construction.....	70	108	99	102	120	100	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.7
Manufacturing.....	271	271	243	237	210	237	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵ . . .	566	669	715	784	712	662	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.5
Retail trade.....	314	424	455	514	473	423	2.1	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.7
Professional and business services. . .	625	692	731	632	685	569	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.0
Education and health services ⁶	657	687	662	660	665	636	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Health care and social assistance. . .	572	621	600	602	598	577	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	461	500	468	477	483	496	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation...	52	64	57	59	49	46	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.2
Accommodation and food services...	409	436	410	419	434	451	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6
Government ⁷	380	402	401	428	411	405	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
State and local.....	331	344	330	367	356	351	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	640	699	638	654	658	611	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3
South.....	1,312	1,501	1,525	1,555	1,504	1,400	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8
Midwest.....	779	825	805	886	918	857	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.7
West.....	767	850	831	812	789	821	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7

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

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

3 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.

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.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	July 2012	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013 ^p	July 2012	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013 ^p
Total.....	4,171	4,227	4,395	4,490	4,318	4,419	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,893	3,931	4,100	4,206	4,036	4,133	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6
Construction.....	362	320	283	317	309	308	6.4	5.5	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.3
Manufacturing.....	237	201	222	239	225	234	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	843	821	868	889	842	893	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4
Retail trade.....	561	562	598	620	586	622	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1
Professional and business services. . . .	823	831	912	890	928	935	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0
Education and health services ⁶	486	520	544	541	470	519	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5
Health care and social assistance. . . .	414	443	465	468	403	446	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	723	776	809	802	793	760	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation... .	111	123	123	124	133	107	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.5	5.3
Accommodation and food services... .	612	653	686	678	660	652	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4
Government ⁷	278	295	295	284	282	286	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
State and local.....	260	264	262	258	253	259	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	669	722	742	724	671	678	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6
South.....	1,635	1,640	1,720	1,760	1,714	1,782	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6
Midwest.....	936	907	952	1,036	945	986	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.2
West.....	930	959	981	971	988	973	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3

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

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

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

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.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	July 2012	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013 ^p	July 2012	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013 ^p
Total.....	3,978	4,123	4,287	4,381	4,228	4,109	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,686	3,819	3,987	4,081	3,913	3,835	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4
Construction.....	354	316	300	306	310	298	6.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.1
Manufacturing.....	222	203	224	249	224	234	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵ . . .	795	820	857	883	789	813	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1
Retail trade.....	540	557	604	613	549	562	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.7
Professional and business services. . .	766	780	858	848	891	833	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.5
Education and health services ⁶	448	482	518	544	480	490	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.4
Health care and social assistance. . .	383	416	445	477	413	427	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	693	738	779	734	740	721	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation...	106	108	120	108	107	109	5.4	5.4	6.0	5.3	5.2	5.4
Accommodation and food services...	587	631	659	626	633	612	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.0
Government ⁷	293	304	300	300	315	274	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
State and local.....	262	260	256	261	281	242	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	687	711	697	695	679	700	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
South.....	1,519	1,599	1,645	1,726	1,739	1,655	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3
Midwest.....	870	880	924	986	887	877	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.8
West.....	903	933	1,021	974	923	877	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9

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

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

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

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.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	July 2012	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013 ^p	July 2012	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013 ^p
Total.....	2,093	2,099	2,185	2,233	2,205	2,268	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,964	1,967	2,040	2,098	2,063	2,138	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Construction.....	82	91	98	103	106	103	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Manufacturing.....	106	94	109	112	99	111	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	468	446	470	453	461	453	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Retail trade.....	341	318	340	321	329	337	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2
Professional and business services. . . .	369	372	410	418	455	484	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6
Education and health services ⁶	270	281	283	283	286	290	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Health care and social assistance. . . .	239	255	251	246	254	265	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	430	445	454	464	436	453	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation... .	46	47	42	42	46	47	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3
Accommodation and food services... .	385	397	412	422	390	407	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3
Government ⁷	129	131	146	135	142	130	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
State and local.....	118	120	134	124	131	119	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	295	288	308	323	298	308	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
South.....	909	894	918	964	934	961	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
Midwest.....	432	473	516	494	525	517	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
West.....	458	444	444	452	448	481	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6

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

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

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

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.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	July 2012	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013 ^p	July 2012	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013 ^p
Total.....	1,534	1,686	1,741	1,752	1,602	1,513	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,437	1,572	1,645	1,649	1,503	1,425	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
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	98	114	96	103	99	88	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	315	358	324	302	309	333	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
South.....	499	584	601	625	647	587	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
Midwest.....	364	329	325	416	277	282	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9
West.....	356	415	491	410	370	312	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0

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

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

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

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.

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- Data not available.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	July 2012	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013 ^p	July 2012	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013 ^p
Total.....	351	338	360	396	420	328	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	285	280	302	333	347	272	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
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	66	58	58	63	73	56	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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.

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- Data not available.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2012	June 2013	July 2013 ^p	July 2012	June 2013	July 2013 ^p
Total.....	3,793	3,892	3,950	2.8	2.8	2.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,387	3,452	3,519	2.9	2.9	3.0
Mining and logging.....	14	24	24	1.6	2.6	2.6
Construction.....	78	132	107	1.3	2.2	1.7
Manufacturing.....	304	213	264	2.5	1.7	2.1
Durable goods.....	203	145	163	2.6	1.9	2.1
Nondurable goods.....	101	68	101	2.2	1.5	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	634	694	721	2.4	2.6	2.7
Wholesale trade.....	158	97	134	2.7	1.7	2.3
Retail trade.....	357	470	460	2.3	3.0	2.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	119	127	127	2.3	2.5	2.5
Information.....	88	94	95	3.2	3.4	3.4
Financial activities.....	249	321	318	3.1	3.9	3.8
Finance and insurance.....	177	243	269	2.9	3.9	4.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	71	79	49	3.4	3.7	2.3
Professional and business services.....	665	676	569	3.6	3.5	3.0
Education and health services.....	709	645	674	3.4	3.1	3.2
Educational services.....	94	67	69	3.0	2.1	2.2
Health care and social assistance.....	615	577	605	3.5	3.2	3.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	508	510	558	3.4	3.3	3.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	53	47	45	2.3	2.0	1.9
Accommodation and food services.....	455	464	513	3.6	3.6	3.9
Other services.....	139	143	190	2.5	2.5	3.3
Government.....	406	440	431	1.9	2.0	2.1
Federal.....	52	49	54	1.8	1.8	1.9
State and local.....	354	390	377	1.9	2.0	2.1
REGION³						
Northeast.....	685	666	645	2.6	2.5	2.4
South.....	1,445	1,486	1,485	2.9	2.9	2.9
Midwest.....	849	918	941	2.7	2.9	3.0
West.....	814	822	879	2.7	2.7	2.9

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2012	June 2013	July 2013 ^p	July 2012	June 2013	July 2013 ^p
Total.....	4,607	5,087	4,852	3.5	3.7	3.6
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,277	4,692	4,518	3.8	4.1	3.9
Mining and logging.....	31	38	32	3.6	4.4	3.6
Construction.....	423	386	363	7.2	6.4	6.0
Manufacturing.....	268	266	265	2.2	2.2	2.2
Durable goods.....	153	154	156	2.0	2.0	2.1
Nondurable goods.....	115	112	109	2.6	2.5	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	859	854	918	3.4	3.3	3.5
Wholesale trade.....	141	122	124	2.5	2.1	2.1
Retail trade.....	553	591	622	3.7	3.9	4.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	165	141	172	3.3	2.8	3.4
Information.....	55	97	73	2.0	3.6	2.7
Financial activities.....	185	227	236	2.4	2.9	3.0
Finance and insurance.....	119	138	158	2.0	2.3	2.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	66	89	77	3.3	4.4	3.8
Professional and business services.....	861	1,053	975	4.8	5.6	5.2
Education and health services.....	563	558	599	2.8	2.7	2.9
Educational services.....	96	72	97	3.2	2.3	3.1
Health care and social assistance.....	466	486	503	2.8	2.8	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	805	972	837	5.6	6.6	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	119	196	112	5.3	8.5	4.8
Accommodation and food services.....	686	776	725	5.7	6.2	5.8
Other services.....	227	241	220	4.1	4.3	4.0
Government.....	331	395	335	1.6	1.8	1.6
Federal.....	19	39	29	0.7	1.4	1.0
State and local.....	311	356	306	1.7	1.9	1.7
REGION³						
Northeast.....	795	862	788	3.1	3.3	3.1
South.....	1,757	1,884	1,912	3.6	3.8	3.9
Midwest.....	964	1,154	1,023	3.2	3.7	3.3
West.....	1,091	1,187	1,129	3.7	3.9	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 The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2012	June 2013	July 2013 ^p	July 2012	June 2013	July 2013 ^p
Total.....	4,385	4,470	4,511	3.3	3.3	3.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,998	3,949	4,162	3.5	3.4	3.6
Mining and logging.....	31	26	25	3.6	2.9	2.9
Construction.....	366	275	319	6.2	4.6	5.3
Manufacturing.....	233	229	247	1.9	1.9	2.1
Durable goods.....	132	129	144	1.8	1.7	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	100	100	103	2.2	2.2	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	834	767	837	3.3	3.0	3.2
Wholesale trade.....	137	102	116	2.4	1.8	2.0
Retail trade.....	552	531	568	3.7	3.5	3.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	145	134	154	2.9	2.7	3.1
Information.....	52	83	68	1.9	3.1	2.5
Financial activities.....	176	167	203	2.2	2.1	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	110	107	138	1.9	1.8	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	66	61	65	3.3	3.0	3.2
Professional and business services.....	826	908	906	4.6	4.9	4.8
Education and health services.....	544	576	590	2.7	2.8	2.9
Educational services.....	106	116	106	3.5	3.7	3.4
Health care and social assistance.....	438	460	484	2.6	2.7	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	736	738	769	5.1	5.0	5.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	90	84	94	4.0	3.7	4.0
Accommodation and food services.....	646	654	675	5.3	5.2	5.4
Other services.....	200	180	198	3.6	3.2	3.6
Government.....	386	521	349	1.9	2.4	1.7
Federal.....	29	33	27	1.0	1.2	1.0
State and local.....	357	488	322	2.0	2.6	1.8
REGION³						
Northeast.....	748	725	759	3.0	2.8	3.0
South.....	1,699	1,837	1,831	3.5	3.7	3.7
Midwest.....	909	941	919	3.0	3.0	3.0
West.....	1,028	967	1,001	3.5	3.2	3.4

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2012	June 2013	July 2013 ^p	July 2012	June 2013	July 2013 ^p
Total.....	2,384	2,417	2,608	1.8	1.8	1.9
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,226	2,205	2,452	2.0	1.9	2.1
Mining and logging.....	20	16	12	2.3	1.8	1.3
Construction.....	103	117	130	1.7	1.9	2.2
Manufacturing.....	118	111	126	1.0	0.9	1.0
Durable goods.....	63	60	79	0.8	0.8	1.0
Nondurable goods.....	55	51	47	1.2	1.1	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	506	478	486	2.0	1.8	1.9
Wholesale trade.....	81	63	51	1.4	1.1	0.9
Retail trade.....	360	337	358	2.4	2.2	2.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	66	78	77	1.3	1.6	1.6
Information.....	31	41	41	1.1	1.5	1.5
Financial activities.....	94	95	117	1.2	1.2	1.5
Finance and insurance.....	57	67	82	1.0	1.1	1.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	37	29	35	1.9	1.4	1.7
Professional and business services.....	420	490	569	2.3	2.6	3.0
Education and health services.....	308	308	334	1.5	1.5	1.6
Educational services.....	42	44	33	1.4	1.4	1.1
Health care and social assistance.....	266	264	300	1.6	1.5	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	499	472	525	3.5	3.2	3.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	59	51	61	2.6	2.2	2.6
Accommodation and food services.....	440	421	465	3.6	3.4	3.7
Other services.....	127	78	112	2.3	1.4	2.0
Government.....	158	212	157	0.8	1.0	0.8
Federal.....	11	12	11	0.4	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	148	200	146	0.8	1.1	0.8
REGION³						
Northeast.....	329	335	345	1.3	1.3	1.3
South.....	1,035	1,005	1,104	2.1	2.0	2.2
Midwest.....	491	588	590	1.6	1.9	1.9
West.....	528	489	570	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 The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2012	June 2013	July 2013 ^p	July 2012	June 2013	July 2013 ^p
Total.....	1,577	1,567	1,520	1.2	1.1	1.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,450	1,405	1,412	1.3	1.2	1.2
Mining and logging.....	7	6	10	0.8	0.7	1.1
Construction.....	252	150	180	4.3	2.5	3.0
Manufacturing.....	95	90	91	0.8	0.7	0.8
Durable goods.....	59	53	49	0.8	0.7	0.6
Nondurable goods.....	35	37	43	0.8	0.8	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	230	218	268	0.9	0.8	1.0
Wholesale trade.....	44	33	52	0.8	0.6	0.9
Retail trade.....	136	146	160	0.9	1.0	1.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	51	39	55	1.0	0.8	1.1
Information.....	20	35	21	0.7	1.3	0.8
Financial activities.....	49	39	53	0.6	0.5	0.7
Finance and insurance.....	25	18	30	0.4	0.3	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	24	21	23	1.2	1.0	1.1
Professional and business services.....	335	377	301	1.9	2.0	1.6
Education and health services.....	204	198	205	1.0	1.0	1.0
Educational services.....	59	57	68	1.9	1.8	2.2
Health care and social assistance.....	145	140	137	0.9	0.8	0.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	199	204	204	1.4	1.4	1.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	30	31	29	1.3	1.3	1.2
Accommodation and food services.....	170	174	175	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other services.....	60	87	79	1.1	1.6	1.4
Government.....	126	162	108	0.6	0.7	0.5
Federal.....	6	10	7	0.2	0.4	0.3
State and local.....	120	152	100	0.7	0.8	0.6
REGION³						
Northeast.....	324	303	344	1.3	1.2	1.3
South.....	529	651	604	1.1	1.3	1.2
Midwest.....	333	257	241	1.1	0.8	0.8
West.....	392	356	330	1.3	1.2	1.1

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2012	June 2013	July 2013 ^p	July 2012	June 2013	July 2013 ^p
Total.....	423	486	383	0.3	0.4	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	322	339	298	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mining and logging.....	4	4	4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Construction.....	12	9	9	0.2	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing.....	20	28	30	0.2	0.2	0.3
Durable goods.....	9	16	16	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	10	12	14	0.2	0.3	0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	97	71	84	0.4	0.3	0.3
Wholesale trade.....	13	6	12	0.2	0.1	0.2
Retail trade.....	56	48	50	0.4	0.3	0.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	28	16	21	0.6	0.3	0.4
Information.....	2	7	6	0.1	0.3	0.2
Financial activities.....	34	33	34	0.4	0.4	0.4
Finance and insurance.....	28	23	27	0.5	0.4	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	5	11	7	0.3	0.5	0.3
Professional and business services.....	71	41	35	0.4	0.2	0.2
Education and health services.....	32	70	51	0.2	0.3	0.3
Educational services.....	5	14	5	0.2	0.5	0.2
Health care and social assistance.....	26	56	46	0.2	0.3	0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	38	62	39	0.3	0.4	0.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2	3	4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Accommodation and food services.....	36	59	35	0.3	0.5	0.3
Other services.....	13	15	7	0.2	0.3	0.1
Government.....	101	147	85	0.5	0.7	0.4
Federal.....	12	11	9	0.4	0.4	0.3
State and local.....	89	136	76	0.5	0.7	0.4
REGION³						
Northeast.....	95	88	71	0.4	0.3	0.3
South.....	135	180	123	0.3	0.4	0.2
Midwest.....	85	95	88	0.3	0.3	0.3
West.....	108	123	101	0.4	0.4	0.3

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

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

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

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