

NEWS RELEASE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

U. S. D E P A R T M E N T O F L A B O R



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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – JULY 2026

The number of job openings was little changed at 7.3 million in July, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Hires and total separations both changed little at 5.1 million. Within separations, quits (3.1 million) and layoffs and discharges (1.7 million) were little changed.

This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the total nonfarm sector, by industry, and by establishment size class. Job openings include all positions that are open on the last business day of the month. Hires and separations include all changes to the payroll during the entire month.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted,
July 2024 - July 2026

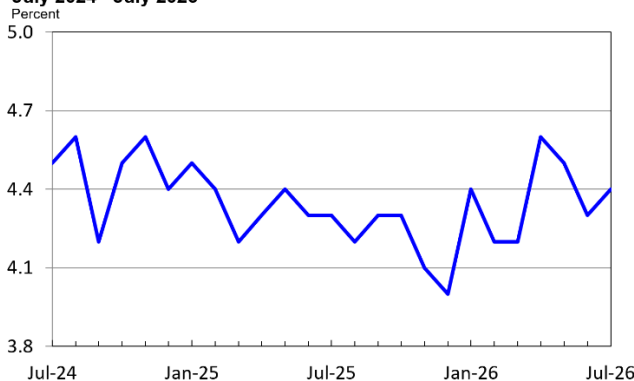
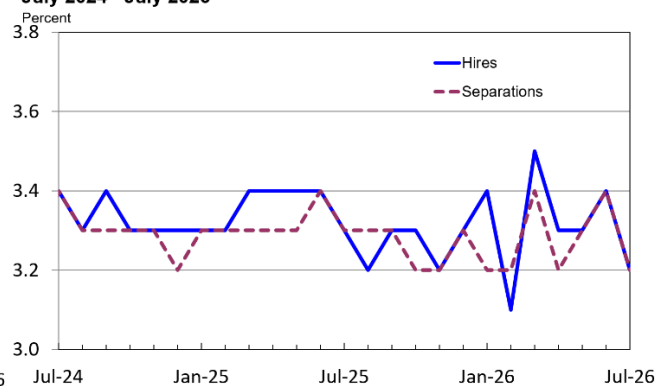


Chart 2. Hires and total separations rates, seasonally adjusted,
July 2024 - July 2026



Job Openings

The number and rate of **job openings** were little changed at 7.3 million and 4.4 percent, respectively, in July. Job openings increased in durable goods manufacturing (+76,000). (See table 1.)

Hires

The number and rate of **hires** were little changed at 5.1 million and 3.2 percent, respectively, over the month. Hires decreased in professional and business services (-188,000). (See table 2.)

Separations

Total separations include quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. 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, disability, and transfers to other locations of the same firm.

In July, the number and rate of **total separations** changed little at 5.1 million and 3.2 percent, respectively. Total separations changed little in all industries. (See table 3.)

The number and rate of **quits** were little changed at 3.1 million and 1.9 percent, respectively, over the month. Quits decreased in other services (-46,000). (See table 4.)

The number and rate of **layoffs and discharges** were little changed at 1.7 million and 1.0 percent, respectively, in July. Layoffs and discharges decreased in finance and insurance (-22,000). (See table 5.)

The number of **other separations** was essentially unchanged at 350,000 in July. (See table 6.)

Establishment Size Class

In July, the layoffs and discharges rate decreased for establishments with 1 to 9 employees, while the job openings, hires, quits, and total separations rates showed little or no change. The hires rate decreased in establishments with 5,000 or more employees, while job openings, quits, layoffs and discharges, and total separations rates showed little or no change. (See table 7.)

June 2026 Revisions

The number of job openings for June was revised down by 177,000 to 7.2 million, the number of hires was revised down by 16,000 to 5.3 million, and the number of total separations was revised down by 14,000 to 5.3 million. Within separations, the number of quits was revised down by 19,000 to 3.2 million, and the number of layoffs and discharges was revised up by 19,000 to 1.8 million. (Monthly revisions result from additional reports received from businesses and government agencies since the last published estimates and from the recalculation of seasonal factors.)

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover news release for August 2026 is scheduled to be published on Tuesday, September 29, 2026, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^P	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^P	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^P
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	7,089	7,182	7,271	5,225	5,332	5,054	5,170	5,337	5,072
Total private.....	6,307	6,420	6,461	4,908	5,016	4,758	4,855	5,002	4,731
Mining and logging.....	12	23	22	16	21	24	21	24	25
Construction.....	305	298	326	333	319	366	313	327	324
Manufacturing.....	428	501	580	295	333	288	300	308	286
Durable goods.....	255	353	429	167	208	177	166	184	162
Nondurable goods.....	172	149	151	128	125	111	135	125	124
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,099	1,286	1,271	993	1,109	1,059	1,021	1,106	1,104
Wholesale trade.....	181	174	224	159	154	156	169	141	168
Retail trade.....	576	728	731	567	646	625	570	666	658
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	342	383	316	267	309	277	282	299	277
Information.....	157	89	96	70	73	68	81	85	70
Financial activities.....	396	390	401	214	181	149	218	180	167
Finance and insurance.....	303	283	285	151	129	92	151	130	106
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	93	107	116	63	52	57	67	50	61
Professional and business services.....	1,240	1,203	1,138	1,047	1,088	900	1,059	1,021	901
Private education and health services.....	1,429	1,501	1,553	805	802	777	703	759	752
Private educational services.....	135	117	116	93	95	101	90	85	95
Health care and social assistance.....	1,295	1,384	1,438	711	707	676	613	674	657
Leisure and hospitality.....	970	825	783	946	861	885	963	944	896
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	129	134	110	152	139	149	173	170	154
Accommodation and food services.....	840	691	673	793	722	736	790	774	742
Other services.....	270	303	291	190	230	242	177	248	207
Government.....	781	762	810	317	316	296	314	336	341
Federal.....	135	110	108	25	28	26	35	30	31
State and local.....	647	652	702	292	288	270	279	306	311
State and local education.....	222	267	251	151	142	130	148	155	156
State and local, excluding education.....	424	386	451	141	146	140	131	151	155
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	4.3	4.3	4.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2
Total private.....	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5
Mining and logging.....	1.9	3.6	3.5	2.7	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.9	4.1
Construction.....	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.9
Manufacturing.....	3.3	3.8	4.4	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Durable goods.....	3.2	4.3	5.2	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1
Nondurable goods.....	3.5	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	3.7	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.8
Wholesale trade.....	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.8
Retail trade.....	3.6	4.5	4.5	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	4.5	5.1	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.2	3.8
Information.....	5.2	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.5
Financial activities.....	4.1	4.1	4.2	2.3	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.8
Finance and insurance.....	4.3	4.1	4.1	2.2	1.9	1.4	2.2	1.9	1.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	3.6	4.2	4.6	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.5
Professional and business services.....	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.5	4.0
Private education and health services.....	5.0	5.1	5.3	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7
Private educational services.....	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	5.3	5.5	5.7	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	5.4	4.6	4.4	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	4.6	4.8	4.0	5.6	5.2	5.6	6.4	6.4	5.8
Accommodation and food services.....	5.6	4.6	4.5	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.2
Other services.....	4.3	4.8	4.6	3.2	3.8	4.0	2.9	4.1	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^p
Government.....	3.2	3.2	3.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Federal.....	4.4	3.9	3.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
State and local.....	3.0	3.1	3.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
State and local education.....	2.0	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
State and local, excluding education.	4.2	3.8	4.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6

p Preliminary

NOTE: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

Technical Note

This news release presents statistics from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS). The JOLTS program provides information on labor demand and turnover. Additional information about the JOLTS program can be found at www.bls.gov/jlt/. Estimates are published for job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations. The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments, as well as civilian federal, state, and local government entities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Starting with data for January 2023, industries are classified in accordance with the 2022 North American Industry Classification System.

Definitions

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 vacation or other paid leave. Proprietors or partners of unincorporated businesses, unpaid family workers, employees on strike for the entire pay period, and employees on leave without pay 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. JOLTS does not publish employment estimates but uses the reported employment for validation of the other reported data elements.

Job Openings. Job openings include all positions that are open on the last business day of the reference month. A job is open only if it meets all three of these conditions:

- A specific position exists, and there is work available for that position. The position can be full-time or part-time, and it can be permanent, short-term, or seasonal.
- The job could start within 30 days, whether or not the employer can find a suitable candidate during that time.
- The employer is actively recruiting workers from outside the establishment to fill the position. Active recruiting means that the

establishment is taking steps to fill a position. It may include advertising in newspapers, on television, or on the radio; posting internet notices, posting “help wanted” signs, networking or making “word-of-mouth” announcements; accepting applications; interviewing candidates; contacting employment agencies; or soliciting employees at job fairs, state or local employment offices, or similar sources.

Excluded are positions open only to internal transfers, promotions or demotions, or recall from layoffs. Also excluded are openings for positions with start dates more than 30 days in the future; positions for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work; and positions 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—that is, all filled and unfilled jobs—and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Hires. Hires include all additions to the payroll during the entire reference month, including newly hired and rehired employees; full-time and part-time employees; permanent, short-term, and seasonal employees; employees who were recalled to a job at the location following a layoff (formal suspension from pay status) lasting more than 7 days; on-call or intermittent employees who returned to work after having been formally separated; workers who were hired and separated during the month, and transfers from other locations. Excluded are transfers or promotions within the reporting location, employees returning from strike, employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The hires rate is computed by dividing the number of hires by employment and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Separations. Separations include all separations from the payroll during the entire reference month and is reported by type of separation: quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits include employees who left voluntarily, with the exception of retirements or transfers to other locations. Layoffs and discharges includes involuntary separations initiated by the employer, including layoffs with no intent to rehire; layoffs (formal suspensions from pay status) 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 (whether or not they are expected to return the next season). Other separations include retirements, transfers to other locations, separations due to employee disability, and deaths.

Excluded from separations measures are transfers within the same location; employees on strike; and employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. 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.

Estimation Method

The JOLTS survey design is a stratified random sample of approximately 21,000 nonfarm business and government establishments. The sample is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and establishment size class.

The sampling frame is made up of establishments from two sources: the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program (QCEW) and the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA). The QCEW database contains establishments that cover approximately 95 percent of nonfarm payroll jobs in the United States. This database is a compilation of administrative data from state unemployment insurance (UI) programs and federal government establishments covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. A frame of railroad establishments is provided by the FRA. This is added to the QCEW database to complete the JOLTS sampling frame.

The JOLTS estimation method involves the following processes: unit nonresponse adjustment, item nonresponse adjustment, monthly benchmarking and estimation, automatic outlier detection, birth and death model estimation, estimates review and outlier selection, alignment, seasonal adjustment, and variance estimates. Establishment size class levels are also produced. Detailed information about the estimation method can be found in the Handbook of Methods at <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/jlt/home.htm>.

Monthly benchmarking is the process through which the JOLTS weighted employment for each estimation cell is adjusted. JOLTS estimation cells are benchmarked monthly to the current employment level from the BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The sampled weight is benchmarked to ensure that JOLTS weighted employment is equal to CES employment.

Birth/death model. The time lag from the start up, or birth, of an establishment until its appearance on the sampling frame is approximately one year. In addition, many new establishments fail within the first year, referred to as a death. Because new and short-lived universe establishments cannot be reflected in the sampling frame immediately, the JOLTS sample cannot capture job openings, hires, and separations from these establishments during their early existence. BLS has developed a birth/death model that uses establishment birth and death activity from previous years as collected by the QCEW and projects forward to the present using over-the-year change in the CES. The birth/death model also uses historical JOLTS data to calculate the amount of churn (meaning the rates of hires and separations) that exists in establishments of various sizes. The model then combines the calculated churn with the projected employment change to estimate the number of hires and separations that take place in these establishments that cannot be measured through sampling. 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 job openings, hires, and separations.

Alignment. The JOLTS figure 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 between the two surveys, as well as sampling and nonsampling errors, 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. There are four steps to this method: seasonally adjust, align, back out the seasonal adjustment factors, and seasonally adjust again.

Seasonal adjustment. After alignment, the seasonal adjustment program (X-13ARIMA-SEATS) is used to seasonally adjust the JOLTS series. Each month, a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology uses all relevant data, up to and including the current month, to calculate new seasonal adjustment factors. Moving averages are used as seasonal filters in seasonal adjustment. JOLTS seasonal adjustment includes both additive and multiplicative models, as well as regression with autocorrelated errors (REGARIMA) 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.

Annual estimates and benchmarking. The JOLTS estimates are revised annually with the issuance of data for January. Five years of data are subject to revision. The revised estimates incorporate: 1) benchmarks based on CES employment estimates newly benchmarked to QCEW, 2) revised seasonal adjustment factors, and 3) any needed special adjustments.

The JOLTS employment levels are ratio-adjusted to the CES employment levels, and the resulting ratios are applied to all JOLTS data elements.

The seasonally adjusted estimates are recalculated for the most recent 5 years to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors. These annual updates result in revisions to both the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted JOLTS data series for the period since the last benchmark was established.

Annual levels for hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are the sum of the 12 published monthly levels.

Annual average levels for job openings are calculated by dividing the sum of the 12 published monthly levels by 12.

Annual average rates for hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are calculated by dividing the sum of the 12 monthly JOLTS published levels for each data element by the sum of the 12 monthly CES published employment levels, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Annual average rates for job openings are calculated by dividing the sum of the 12 monthly JOLTS published levels by the sum of the 12

monthly CES published employment levels plus the sum of the 12 monthly job openings levels, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Reliability of the estimates

JOLTS estimates are subject to two types of error: sampling error and nonsampling error.

Sampling error can result when a sample, rather than an 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 with the sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence. This means that there is a 90-percent chance that the true population mean will fall into the interval created by the sample mean plus or minus 1.65 standard errors. Estimates of median standard errors are released monthly as part of the significant change tables on the JOLTS webpage. Standard errors are updated annually with the most recent 5 years of data. Sampling error estimates are available at www.bls.gov/jlt/jolts_median_standard_errors.htm.

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. The JOLTS program uses quality control procedures to reduce nonsampling error in the survey's design.

Other information

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	July 2025	Apr. 2026	May 2026	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	Change from: June 2026 - July 2026 ^p	July 2025	Apr. 2026	May 2026	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	Change from: June 2026 - July 2026 ^p
Total.....	7,089	7,585	7,537	7,182	7,271	89	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	0.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	6,307	6,792	6,723	6,420	6,461	41	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	0.0
Mining and logging.....	12	27	29	23	22	-1	1.9	4.2	4.6	3.6	3.5	-0.1
Construction.....	305	266	291	298	326	28	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.8	0.3
Manufacturing.....	428	496	517	501	580	79	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.4	0.6
Durable goods.....	255	334	327	353	429	76	3.2	4.1	4.0	4.3	5.2	0.9
Nondurable goods.....	172	162	191	149	151	2	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.1	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,099	1,197	1,259	1,286	1,271	-15	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.2	-0.1
Wholesale trade.....	181	178	239	174	224	50	2.9	2.9	3.8	2.8	3.6	0.8
Retail trade.....	576	679	725	728	731	3	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	342	341	295	383	316	-67	4.5	4.5	3.9	5.1	4.2	-0.9
Information.....	157	82	72	89	96	7	5.2	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.3	0.2
Financial activities.....	396	405	361	390	401	11	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.2	0.1
Finance and insurance.....	303	333	260	283	285	2	4.3	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.1	0.0
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	93	72	101	107	116	9	3.6	2.8	4.0	4.2	4.6	0.4
Professional and business services. . . .	1,240	1,473	1,375	1,203	1,138	-65	5.2	6.2	5.8	5.1	4.8	-0.3
Private education and health services...	1,429	1,658	1,608	1,501	1,553	52	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.3	0.2
Private educational services.....	135	119	115	117	116	-1	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0
Health care and social assistance. . . .	1,295	1,539	1,494	1,384	1,438	54	5.3	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.7	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	970	846	916	825	783	-42	5.4	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.4	-0.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	129	132	164	134	110	-24	4.6	4.7	5.7	4.8	4.0	-0.8
Accommodation and food services. . .	840	714	752	691	673	-18	5.6	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.5	-0.1
Other services.....	270	343	293	303	291	-12	4.3	5.4	4.6	4.8	4.6	-0.2
Government.....	781	793	813	762	810	48	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	0.2
Federal.....	135	97	100	110	108	-2	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.9	0.0
State and local.....	647	697	713	652	702	50	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	0.2
State and local education.....	222	252	256	267	251	-16	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	-0.1
State and local, excluding education.....	424	445	457	386	451	65	4.2	4.3	4.4	3.8	4.4	0.6
REGION³												
Northeast.....	1,312	1,354	1,256	1,244	1,216	-28	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	-0.1
South.....	2,724	2,883	2,906	2,744	2,642	-102	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	-0.2
Midwest.....	1,528	1,515	1,571	1,481	1,565	84	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.5	0.3
West.....	1,524	1,833	1,804	1,713	1,848	135	4.0	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.7	0.3

¹ The job openings level is 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 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.

p Preliminary

NOTE: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	July 2025	Apr. 2026	May 2026	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	Change from: June 2026 - July 2026 ^p	July 2025	Apr. 2026	May 2026	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	Change from: June 2026 - July 2026 ^p
Total.....	5,225	5,215	5,252	5,332	5,054	-278	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	-0.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	4,908	4,888	4,909	5,016	4,758	-258	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	-0.2
Mining and logging.....	16	23	24	21	24	3	2.7	3.8	4.0	3.5	4.0	0.5
Construction.....	333	319	282	319	366	47	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.8	4.4	0.6
Manufacturing.....	295	288	296	333	288	-45	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3	-0.3
Durable goods.....	167	168	176	208	177	-31	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.2	-0.4
Nondurable goods.....	128	120	120	125	111	-14	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	993	1,121	1,094	1,109	1,059	-50	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	-0.2
Wholesale trade.....	159	141	126	154	156	2	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.6	0.1
Retail trade.....	567	632	658	646	625	-21	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.0	-0.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	267	348	310	309	277	-32	3.7	4.8	4.3	4.3	3.9	-0.4
Information.....	70	78	79	73	68	-5	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	-0.2
Financial activities.....	214	181	176	181	149	-32	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.6	-0.4
Finance and insurance.....	151	121	126	129	92	-37	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.4	-0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	63	60	50	52	57	5	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.2
Professional and business services.	1,047	955	1,079	1,088	900	-188	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.0	-0.8
Private education and health services... ..	805	737	727	802	777	-25	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	-0.1
Private educational services.....	93	92	94	95	101	6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.2
Health care and social assistance. . .	711	645	632	707	676	-31	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.8	-0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	946	976	945	861	885	24	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.2	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	152	163	153	139	149	10	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.2	5.6	0.4
Accommodation and food services. . .	793	813	792	722	736	14	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.0	5.2	0.2
Other services.....	190	211	207	230	242	12	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.8	4.0	0.2
Government.....	317	327	343	316	296	-20	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	-0.1
Federal.....	25	25	34	28	26	-2	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.0
State and local.....	292	302	309	288	270	-18	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	-0.1
State and local education.....	151	140	143	142	130	-12	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	-0.1
State and local, excluding education.....	141	162	165	146	140	-6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	-0.1
REGION³												
Northeast.....	762	775	868	929	777	-152	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.7	-0.6
South.....	2,111	2,059	2,092	2,003	2,166	163	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.6	0.3
Midwest.....	1,134	1,182	1,193	1,177	1,069	-108	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	-0.3
West.....	1,218	1,199	1,099	1,222	1,042	-180	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.8	-0.5

¹ The hires level is 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 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: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	July 2025	Apr. 2026	May 2026	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	Change from: June 2026 - July 2026 ^p	July 2025	Apr. 2026	May 2026	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	Change from: June 2026 - July 2026 ^p
Total.....	5,170	5,038	5,260	5,337	5,072	-265	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	-0.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	4,855	4,715	4,930	5,002	4,731	-271	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	-0.2
Mining and logging.....	21	18	21	24	25	1	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.1	0.2
Construction.....	313	287	296	327	324	-3	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.9	0.0
Manufacturing.....	300	278	301	308	286	-22	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.1
Durable goods.....	166	157	162	184	162	-22	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	-0.2
Nondurable goods.....	135	122	139	125	124	-1	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.6	0.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,021	1,046	1,093	1,106	1,104	-2	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	-0.1
Wholesale trade.....	169	141	121	141	168	27	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.8	0.5
Retail trade.....	570	609	631	666	658	-8	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.3	0.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	282	296	341	299	277	-22	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.2	3.8	-0.4
Information.....	81	83	88	85	70	-15	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.5	-0.6
Financial activities.....	218	201	187	180	167	-13	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	-0.2
Finance and insurance.....	151	136	128	130	106	-24	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	-0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	67	65	58	50	61	11	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.5	0.4
Professional and business services.	1,059	943	1,031	1,021	901	-120	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.0	-0.5
Private education and health services...	703	716	733	759	752	-7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.0
Private educational services.....	90	96	91	85	95	10	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	0.2
Health care and social assistance. . .	613	621	643	674	657	-17	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	-0.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	963	961	948	944	896	-48	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	-0.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	173	164	145	170	154	-16	6.4	6.1	5.4	6.4	5.8	-0.6
Accommodation and food services. . .	790	797	803	774	742	-32	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.2	-0.2
Other services.....	177	181	232	248	207	-41	2.9	3.0	3.8	4.1	3.4	-0.7
Government.....	314	323	331	336	341	5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.1
Federal.....	35	32	31	30	31	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.0
State and local.....	279	291	300	306	311	5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.0
State and local education.....	148	142	149	155	156	1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0
State and local, excluding education.....	131	149	150	151	155	4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.1
REGION³												
Northeast.....	825	741	834	808	746	-62	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.6	-0.3
South.....	2,028	2,062	2,114	2,125	2,122	-3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0
Midwest.....	1,121	1,078	1,140	1,125	1,206	81	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	0.2
West.....	1,195	1,157	1,173	1,280	999	-281	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.7	-0.8

¹ The total separations level is 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 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: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	July 2025	Apr. 2026	May 2026	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	Change from: June 2026 - July 2026 ^p	July 2025	Apr. 2026	May 2026	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	Change from: June 2026 - July 2026 ^p
Total.....	3,132	3,043	3,153	3,213	3,056	-157	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	-0.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	2,954	2,845	2,969	3,022	2,866	-156	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	-0.1
Mining and logging.....	14	12	14	13	16	3	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.6	0.4
Construction.....	100	139	120	152	157	5	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	0.1
Manufacturing.....	174	168	184	191	180	-11	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	-0.1
Durable goods.....	100	93	108	113	109	-4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0
Nondurable goods.....	74	75	76	79	72	-7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	-0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	594	696	702	724	747	23	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	0.1
Wholesale trade.....	90	77	63	93	117	24	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.9	0.4
Retail trade.....	358	463	440	464	472	8	2.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.1	0.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	146	156	199	167	157	-10	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.2	-0.1
Information.....	36	26	32	28	26	-2	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.0
Financial activities.....	132	113	118	94	110	16	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.2
Finance and insurance.....	95	75	80	64	77	13	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	37	38	38	29	33	4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.1
Professional and business services. . . .	591	436	493	478	401	-77	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.8	-0.3
Private education and health services...	491	500	476	507	517	10	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.0
Private educational services.....	61	54	52	47	51	4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.1
Health care and social assistance. . .	430	447	424	461	466	5	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	0.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	720	637	664	654	576	-78	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.4	-0.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	55	63	66	64	74	10	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.8	0.4
Accommodation and food services. . .	665	574	598	589	503	-86	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.5	-0.6
Other services.....	104	118	165	181	135	-46	1.7	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.2	-0.8
Government.....	178	198	184	190	190	0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0
Federal.....	13	15	16	13	14	1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0
State and local.....	164	183	168	177	176	-1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.0
State and local education.....	90	98	87	94	91	-3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	-0.1
State and local, excluding education.....	74	85	81	83	85	2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.1
REGION³												
Northeast.....	437	361	399	436	414	-22	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.0
South.....	1,286	1,332	1,371	1,308	1,324	16	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	0.0
Midwest.....	673	659	704	658	772	114	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	0.3
West.....	735	692	679	811	546	-265	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.5	-0.7

¹ The quits level is 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 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: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	July 2025	Apr. 2026	May 2026	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	Change from: June 2026 - July 2026 ^p	July 2025	Apr. 2026	May 2026	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	Change from: June 2026 - July 2026 ^p
Total.....	1,772	1,667	1,761	1,785	1,666	-119	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	-0.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	1,696	1,596	1,676	1,700	1,582	-118	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	-0.1
Mining and logging.....	6	5	6	9	7	-2	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.2	-0.3
Construction.....	200	127	169	162	158	-4	2.4	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.0
Manufacturing.....	113	95	98	94	88	-6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0
Durable goods.....	58	54	43	55	44	-11	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Nondurable goods.....	54	41	56	40	44	4	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	366	278	327	325	290	-35	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	-0.1
Wholesale trade.....	72	56	47	46	46	0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0
Retail trade.....	173	101	152	159	141	-18	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	-0.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	121	121	128	120	104	-16	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	-0.3
Information.....	39	55	44	54	40	-14	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.4	-0.6
Financial activities.....	65	54	40	47	36	-11	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.1
Finance and insurance.....	37	30	26	36	14	-22	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	-0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	28	24	14	12	21	9	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.4
Professional and business services. . . .	423	448	463	494	435	-59	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	-0.3
Private education and health services...	192	186	212	185	182	-3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0
Private educational services.....	27	36	33	33	37	4	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.1
Health care and social assistance. . .	165	150	179	152	145	-7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	228	292	261	269	280	11	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	115	98	74	102	76	-26	4.3	3.7	2.7	3.8	2.8	-1.0
Accommodation and food services. . .	113	194	187	167	204	37	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.2
Other services.....	65	56	55	60	66	6	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.1
Government.....	76	71	85	84	84	0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Federal.....	9	6	5	6	7	1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
State and local.....	66	65	80	78	78	0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
State and local education.....	35	30	39	36	35	-1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
State and local, excluding education.....	32	35	41	42	43	1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
REGION³												
Northeast.....	335	306	378	319	262	-57	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	-0.2
South.....	669	616	644	660	643	-17	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0
Midwest.....	386	360	364	411	385	-26	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	-0.1
West.....	382	385	376	394	377	-17	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	-0.1

¹ The layoffs and discharges level is 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 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: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	July 2025	Apr. 2026	May 2026	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	Change from: June 2026 - July 2026 ^p	July 2025	Apr. 2026	May 2026	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	Change from: June 2026 - July 2026 ^p
Total.....	266	328	346	340	350	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	205	274	285	279	283	4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Mining and logging.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction.....	13	21	7	12	9	-3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Manufacturing.....	14	16	19	23	18	-5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Durable goods.....	7	11	11	17	9	-8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Nondurable goods.....	6	6	8	6	9	3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	61	72	64	57	66	9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Wholesale trade.....	7	8	11	3	5	2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Retail trade.....	39	45	39	42	44	2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	15	19	14	12	16	4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Information.....	7	1	11	3	3	0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Financial activities.....	22	34	28	39	21	-18	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	-0.2
Finance and insurance.....	20	31	22	30	14	-16	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	-0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing. ...	2	3	7	10	7	-3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Professional and business services.....	46	60	75	49	65	16	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Private education and health services...	20	30	45	66	53	-13	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Private educational services.....	3	6	5	6	7	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Health care and social assistance. ...	18	24	40	61	46	-15	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	15	32	23	22	39	17	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. ...	2	3	4	4	4	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Accommodation and food services. ...	12	29	18	18	35	17	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other services.....	7	7	12	7	7	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Government.....	61	55	62	61	67	6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Federal.....	12	12	10	10	10	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
State and local.....	48	43	52	51	57	6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
State and local education.....	23	14	24	24	30	6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
State and local, excluding education.....	25	29	28	26	27	1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
REGION³												
Northeast.....	53	75	57	53	69	16	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
South.....	73	114	99	156	155	-1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0
Midwest.....	63	59	72	56	49	-7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1
West.....	78	80	118	75	76	1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0

¹ The other separations level is 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 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.

NOTE: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

Table 7. Job openings, hires, and separations levels and rates by establishment size class, seasonally adjusted

Establishment size class	Levels (in thousands)						Rates					
	July 2025	Apr. 2026	May 2026	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	Change from: June 2026 - July 2026 ^p	July 2025	Apr. 2026	May 2026	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	Change from: June 2026 - July 2026 ^p
JOB OPENINGS												
Total private.....	6,307	6,792	6,723	6,420	6,461	41	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	0.0
1 to 9 employees.....	1,204	1,491	1,428	1,384	1,430	46	5.3	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	-0.2
10 to 49 employees.....	1,977	1,965	1,975	1,812	1,968	156	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.4	0.3
50 to 249 employees.....	1,693	1,748	1,776	1,728	1,602	-126	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.8	-0.1
250 to 999 employees.....	804	831	839	788	729	-59	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	-0.2
1,000 to 4,999 employees.....	452	530	495	485	491	6	5.4	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8	0.1
5,000 or more employees.....	176	226	211	223	241	18	4.1	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	0.2
HIRES												
Total private.....	4,908	4,888	4,909	5,016	4,758	-258	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	-0.2
1 to 9 employees.....	826	707	630	659	700	41	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	0.0
10 to 49 employees.....	1,523	1,438	1,769	1,640	1,631	-9	3.7	3.4	4.2	3.9	3.9	0.0
50 to 249 employees.....	1,611	1,705	1,520	1,736	1,559	-177	3.8	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.9	-0.2
250 to 999 employees.....	615	652	655	626	540	-86	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.2	-0.4
1,000 to 4,999 employees.....	266	291	253	262	248	-14	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.1	-0.2
5,000 or more employees.....	67	95	83	94	80	-14	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.9	-0.4
TOTAL SEPARATIONS												
Total private.....	4,855	4,715	4,930	5,002	4,731	-271	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	-0.2
1 to 9 employees.....	700	692	645	668	563	-105	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.4	-0.6
10 to 49 employees.....	1,518	1,462	1,714	1,743	1,504	-239	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.2	3.6	-0.6
50 to 249 employees.....	1,646	1,599	1,595	1,629	1,727	98	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.3	0.4
250 to 999 employees.....	659	589	648	606	609	3	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	0.1
1,000 to 4,999 employees.....	266	299	268	285	255	-30	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.2	-0.4
5,000 or more employees.....	67	75	60	69	73	4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.0
QUITS												
Total private.....	2,954	2,845	2,969	3,022	2,866	-156	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	-0.1
1 to 9 employees.....	353	401	371	311	286	-25	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.2	-0.2
10 to 49 employees.....	972	850	1,009	1,139	938	-201	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.2	-0.5
50 to 249 employees.....	1,044	1,030	1,013	1,011	1,099	88	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	0.3
250 to 999 employees.....	410	376	398	368	368	0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.1
1,000 to 4,999 employees.....	138	151	141	152	131	-21	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	-0.3
5,000 or more employees.....	37	37	37	41	44	3	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.0
LAYOFFS AND DISCHARGES												
Total private.....	1,696	1,596	1,676	1,700	1,582	-118	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	-0.1
1 to 9 employees.....	325	238	202	305	192	-113	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.8	-0.6
10 to 49 employees.....	459	525	628	506	470	-36	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	-0.1
50 to 249 employees.....	560	493	503	540	577	37	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.1
250 to 999 employees.....	216	182	220	214	214	0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.1
1,000 to 4,999 employees.....	114	129	106	115	110	-5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.0
5,000 or more employees.....	22	28	16	20	20	0	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0
OTHER SEPARATIONS												
Total private.....	205	274	285	279	283	4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
1 to 9 employees.....	22	52	71	53	85	32	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
10 to 49 employees.....	87	86	77	98	97	-1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
50 to 249 employees.....	42	75	79	78	51	-27	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1
250 to 999 employees.....	33	31	31	24	27	3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
1,000 to 4,999 employees.....	13	19	20	18	15	-3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
5,000 or more employees.....	8	10	6	8	8	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0

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NOTE: Establishment size class data are produced for the total private sector only.

NOTE: The job openings level is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month. The levels for hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations are the number of each during the entire month. The job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of employment plus job openings. The rates for hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations are the number of each during the entire month as percent of employment.

NOTE: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^p
Total.....	7,586	6,948	7,738	4.6	4.2	4.7
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	6,742	6,131	6,869	4.7	4.3	4.8
Mining and logging.....	15	21	25	2.4	3.2	3.8
Construction.....	286	306	325	3.3	3.5	3.7
Manufacturing.....	449	492	608	3.4	3.7	4.6
Durable goods.....	263	341	448	3.2	4.1	5.4
Nondurable goods.....	186	150	160	3.7	3.0	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,223	1,292	1,406	4.1	4.3	4.7
Wholesale trade.....	196	170	252	3.1	2.7	4.0
Retail trade.....	663	733	825	4.1	4.5	5.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	364	390	330	4.9	5.2	4.4
Information.....	185	77	123	6.0	2.7	4.2
Financial activities.....	428	372	431	4.4	3.9	4.5
Finance and insurance.....	326	276	300	4.6	4.0	4.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	102	96	131	3.9	3.8	5.0
Professional and business services.....	1,291	1,087	1,153	5.4	4.6	4.8
Private education and health services.....	1,537	1,436	1,669	5.4	4.9	5.7
Private educational services.....	161	119	138	4.1	3.0	3.5
Health care and social assistance.....	1,376	1,317	1,530	5.6	5.2	6.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,030	753	817	5.5	4.1	4.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	121	125	95	3.8	4.0	3.1
Accommodation and food services.....	909	627	723	5.9	4.1	4.7
Other services.....	297	297	313	4.7	4.6	4.9
Government.....	844	817	870	3.6	3.4	3.8
Federal.....	138	114	110	4.5	4.1	3.9
State and local.....	706	703	759	3.5	3.3	3.8
State and local education.....	279	301	298	2.9	2.8	3.1
State and local, excluding education.....	427	401	461	4.1	3.8	4.4
REGION³						
Northeast.....	1,349	1,249	1,242	4.6	4.2	4.2
South.....	2,958	2,693	2,764	4.7	4.3	4.4
Midwest.....	1,596	1,426	1,640	4.6	4.1	4.7
West.....	1,683	1,580	2,092	4.3	4.1	5.3

¹ The job openings level is 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 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.

p Preliminary

NOTE: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^p
Total.....	5,739	6,139	5,513	3.6	3.8	3.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	5,361	5,757	5,179	3.9	4.2	3.8
Mining and logging.....	18	24	27	2.9	3.9	4.4
Construction.....	390	380	447	4.6	4.5	5.2
Manufacturing.....	333	408	322	2.6	3.2	2.5
Durable goods.....	184	252	195	2.3	3.2	2.5
Nondurable goods.....	148	156	127	3.1	3.3	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,015	1,209	1,084	3.5	4.2	3.8
Wholesale trade.....	179	173	187	2.9	2.8	3.1
Retail trade.....	588	746	644	3.8	4.8	4.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	249	290	253	3.5	4.1	3.6
Information.....	79	86	73	2.7	3.1	2.6
Financial activities.....	256	192	174	2.8	2.1	1.9
Finance and insurance.....	181	137	104	2.7	2.0	1.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	75	55	70	3.0	2.2	2.8
Professional and business services.....	1,134	1,201	954	5.0	5.3	4.2
Private education and health services.....	935	898	912	3.4	3.2	3.3
Private educational services.....	117	126	131	3.1	3.3	3.5
Health care and social assistance.....	817	772	781	3.5	3.2	3.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	983	1,068	897	5.6	6.0	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	143	227	131	4.7	7.6	4.4
Accommodation and food services.....	840	841	766	5.8	5.7	5.2
Other services.....	218	292	289	3.6	4.8	4.7
Government.....	378	382	334	1.7	1.6	1.5
Federal.....	24	29	24	0.8	1.1	0.9
State and local.....	354	352	310	1.8	1.7	1.6
State and local education.....	197	131	166	2.1	1.2	1.8
State and local, excluding education.....	157	222	144	1.6	2.2	1.4
REGION³						
Northeast.....	898	1,141	847	3.2	4.0	3.0
South.....	2,261	2,233	2,359	3.8	3.7	3.9
Midwest.....	1,210	1,397	1,146	3.6	4.2	3.4
West.....	1,371	1,367	1,161	3.7	3.7	3.1

¹ The hires level is 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 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.^p Preliminary

NOTE: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^p
Total.....	5,672	5,620	5,584	3.6	3.5	3.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	5,290	5,119	5,159	3.9	3.7	3.8
Mining and logging.....	21	24	26	3.5	3.9	4.3
Construction.....	364	296	382	4.3	3.5	4.5
Manufacturing.....	334	316	319	2.6	2.5	2.5
Durable goods.....	178	192	176	2.3	2.4	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	156	124	144	3.2	2.6	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,015	1,100	1,103	3.5	3.8	3.9
Wholesale trade.....	156	147	163	2.6	2.4	2.7
Retail trade.....	606	678	695	3.9	4.4	4.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	253	274	246	3.5	3.8	3.5
Information.....	86	92	72	3.0	3.3	2.6
Financial activities.....	241	171	184	2.6	1.9	2.0
Finance and insurance.....	163	125	114	2.4	1.9	1.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	78	46	70	3.1	1.9	2.8
Professional and business services.....	1,128	1,076	931	5.0	4.8	4.1
Private education and health services.....	835	848	888	3.1	3.1	3.2
Private educational services.....	124	140	131	3.3	3.6	3.5
Health care and social assistance.....	712	708	757	3.0	3.0	3.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,042	943	990	5.9	5.3	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	140	123	138	4.6	4.1	4.6
Accommodation and food services.....	901	820	852	6.2	5.6	5.8
Other services.....	224	254	263	3.7	4.2	4.3
Government.....	381	502	425	1.7	2.2	1.9
Federal.....	36	28	32	1.2	1.0	1.2
State and local.....	346	474	393	1.8	2.3	2.0
State and local education.....	206	327	226	2.2	3.1	2.4
State and local, excluding education.....	139	147	167	1.4	1.5	1.7
REGION³						
Northeast.....	916	845	819	3.3	3.0	2.9
South.....	2,246	2,248	2,381	3.8	3.7	4.0
Midwest.....	1,169	1,191	1,251	3.5	3.5	3.7
West.....	1,341	1,336	1,134	3.6	3.6	3.1

¹ The total separations level is 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 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.

p Preliminary

NOTE: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^p
Total.....	3,641	3,553	3,539	2.3	2.2	2.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,423	3,267	3,304	2.5	2.4	2.4
Mining and logging.....	16	14	18	2.6	2.4	3.0
Construction.....	134	161	198	1.6	1.9	2.3
Manufacturing.....	203	207	211	1.6	1.6	1.7
Durable goods.....	114	125	125	1.4	1.6	1.6
Nondurable goods.....	90	82	86	1.9	1.7	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	626	760	783	2.2	2.6	2.7
Wholesale trade.....	79	98	114	1.3	1.6	1.9
Retail trade.....	400	488	514	2.6	3.2	3.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	148	174	155	2.1	2.4	2.2
Information.....	44	29	33	1.5	1.0	1.2
Financial activities.....	146	86	123	1.6	0.9	1.3
Finance and insurance.....	105	59	88	1.5	0.9	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	42	27	36	1.7	1.1	1.4
Professional and business services.....	692	542	471	3.1	2.4	2.1
Private education and health services.....	581	559	614	2.1	2.0	2.2
Private educational services.....	87	69	72	2.3	1.8	1.9
Health care and social assistance.....	494	490	542	2.1	2.1	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	857	718	707	4.9	4.1	4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	74	69	94	2.4	2.3	3.1
Accommodation and food services.....	783	649	613	5.4	4.4	4.2
Other services.....	123	190	146	2.0	3.1	2.4
Government.....	218	286	235	1.0	1.2	1.1
Federal.....	14	13	14	0.5	0.5	0.5
State and local.....	205	273	221	1.1	1.3	1.1
State and local education.....	125	188	127	1.3	1.8	1.4
State and local, excluding education.....	80	85	93	0.8	0.8	0.9
REGION³						
Northeast.....	514	477	476	1.8	1.7	1.7
South.....	1,497	1,469	1,535	2.5	2.4	2.6
Midwest.....	756	725	850	2.3	2.2	2.5
West.....	874	882	677	2.4	2.4	1.8

¹ The quits level is 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 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.^p Preliminary

NOTE: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 12. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^p
Total.....	1,734	1,669	1,652	1.1	1.0	1.0
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,656	1,562	1,564	1.2	1.1	1.1
Mining and logging.....	5	8	6	0.8	1.4	1.0
Construction.....	216	123	176	2.5	1.4	2.1
Manufacturing.....	115	84	88	0.9	0.7	0.7
Durable goods.....	56	50	40	0.7	0.6	0.5
Nondurable goods.....	59	34	48	1.2	0.7	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	324	287	251	1.1	1.0	0.9
Wholesale trade.....	68	47	43	1.1	0.8	0.7
Retail trade.....	168	151	138	1.1	1.0	0.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	89	89	71	1.2	1.2	1.0
Information.....	36	61	36	1.2	2.2	1.3
Financial activities.....	76	42	43	0.8	0.5	0.5
Finance and insurance.....	41	34	15	0.6	0.5	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	34	8	28	1.4	0.3	1.1
Professional and business services.....	389	484	396	1.7	2.1	1.7
Private education and health services.....	231	215	213	0.9	0.8	0.8
Private educational services.....	33	61	49	0.9	1.6	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	198	153	165	0.8	0.6	0.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	171	203	244	1.0	1.1	1.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	64	49	40	2.1	1.6	1.3
Accommodation and food services.....	106	154	204	0.7	1.0	1.4
Other services.....	94	56	112	1.5	0.9	1.8
Government.....	79	107	88	0.4	0.5	0.4
Federal.....	11	5	8	0.4	0.2	0.3
State and local.....	68	102	80	0.3	0.5	0.4
State and local education.....	38	70	36	0.4	0.7	0.4
State and local, excluding education.....	30	33	44	0.3	0.3	0.4
REGION³						
Northeast.....	344	305	263	1.2	1.1	0.9
South.....	678	595	677	1.1	1.0	1.1
Midwest.....	340	401	345	1.0	1.2	1.0
West.....	372	369	366	1.0	1.0	1.0

¹ The layoffs and discharges level is 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 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.

p Preliminary

NOTE: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 13. Other separations levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^p
Total.....	296	398	393	0.2	0.2	0.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	211	290	291	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining and logging.....	1	1	2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Construction.....	14	12	9	0.2	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing.....	16	25	20	0.1	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	9	17	10	0.1	0.2	0.1
Nondurable goods.....	7	7	10	0.1	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	65	53	69	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wholesale trade.....	9	2	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Retail trade.....	39	39	43	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	17	11	19	0.2	0.2	0.3
Information.....	6	2	3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Financial activities.....	19	43	17	0.2	0.5	0.2
Finance and insurance.....	17	32	11	0.2	0.5	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2	11	6	0.1	0.4	0.3
Professional and business services.....	47	49	65	0.2	0.2	0.3
Private education and health services.....	24	75	61	0.1	0.3	0.2
Private educational services.....	4	10	10	0.1	0.3	0.3
Health care and social assistance.....	20	65	51	0.1	0.3	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	14	22	39	0.1	0.1	0.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2	5	4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Accommodation and food services.....	12	17	35	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other services.....	7	9	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Government.....	84	109	102	0.4	0.5	0.5
Federal.....	11	10	10	0.4	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	73	99	92	0.4	0.5	0.5
State and local education.....	43	70	62	0.5	0.7	0.7
State and local, excluding education.....	30	29	30	0.3	0.3	0.3
REGION³						
Northeast.....	56	62	79	0.2	0.2	0.3
South.....	72	185	169	0.1	0.3	0.3
Midwest.....	73	65	56	0.2	0.2	0.2
West.....	94	85	90	0.3	0.2	0.2

¹ The other separations level is 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 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.

^p Preliminary

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

NOTE: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 14. Job openings, hires, and separations levels and rates by establishment size class, not seasonally adjusted

Establishment size class	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^p	July 2025	June 2026	July 2026 ^p
JOB OPENINGS						
Total private.....	6,742	6,131	6,869	4.7	4.3	4.8
1 to 9 employees.....	1,420	1,201	1,687	6.2	5.1	6.6
10 to 49 employees.....	2,132	1,748	2,121	4.9	4.0	4.7
50 to 249 employees.....	1,787	1,740	1,647	4.1	3.9	3.9
250 to 999 employees.....	805	782	717	4.1	4.3	4.0
1,000 to 4,999 employees.....	431	450	468	5.2	5.3	5.5
5,000 or more employees.....	166	209	229	3.9	4.8	5.0
HIRES						
Total private.....	5,361	5,757	5,179	3.9	4.2	3.8
1 to 9 employees.....	983	693	848	4.5	3.1	3.6
10 to 49 employees.....	1,653	1,936	1,782	4.0	4.6	4.2
50 to 249 employees.....	1,717	2,052	1,634	4.1	4.8	4.0
250 to 999 employees.....	640	708	561	3.4	4.0	3.3
1,000 to 4,999 employees.....	288	258	262	3.6	3.2	3.3
5,000 or more employees.....	79	109	92	1.9	2.6	2.1
TOTAL SEPARATIONS						
Total private.....	5,290	5,119	5,159	3.9	3.7	3.8
1 to 9 employees.....	857	672	689	4.0	3.0	2.9
10 to 49 employees.....	1,715	1,849	1,683	4.2	4.4	3.9
50 to 249 employees.....	1,720	1,660	1,851	4.1	3.9	4.6
250 to 999 employees.....	668	585	615	3.5	3.3	3.6
1,000 to 4,999 employees.....	257	278	241	3.2	3.5	3.0
5,000 or more employees.....	72	76	79	1.8	1.8	1.8
QUITS						
Total private.....	3,423	3,267	3,304	2.5	2.4	2.4
1 to 9 employees.....	453	370	359	2.1	1.7	1.5
10 to 49 employees.....	1,202	1,238	1,148	2.9	2.9	2.7
50 to 249 employees.....	1,138	1,082	1,212	2.7	2.6	3.0
250 to 999 employees.....	436	376	393	2.3	2.1	2.3
1,000 to 4,999 employees.....	153	154	140	1.9	1.9	1.7
5,000 or more employees.....	41	46	51	1.0	1.1	1.2
LAYOFFS AND DISCHARGES						
Total private.....	1,656	1,562	1,564	1.2	1.1	1.1
1 to 9 employees.....	377	255	225	1.7	1.2	1.0
10 to 49 employees.....	423	494	437	1.0	1.2	1.0
50 to 249 employees.....	540	499	594	1.3	1.2	1.5
250 to 999 employees.....	202	186	198	1.1	1.1	1.2
1,000 to 4,999 employees.....	90	106	89	1.1	1.3	1.1
5,000 or more employees.....	22	22	21	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHER SEPARATIONS						
Total private.....	211	290	291	0.2	0.2	0.2
1 to 9 employees.....	27	47	105	0.1	0.2	0.4
10 to 49 employees.....	90	116	97	0.2	0.3	0.2
50 to 249 employees.....	42	79	45	0.1	0.2	0.1
250 to 999 employees.....	29	22	24	0.2	0.1	0.1
1,000 to 4,999 employees.....	14	18	12	0.2	0.2	0.2
5,000 or more employees.....	9	8	7	0.2	0.2	0.2

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NOTE: Establishment size class data are produced for the total private sector only.

NOTE: The job openings level is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month. The levels for hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations are the number of each during the entire month. The job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of employment plus job openings. The rates for hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations are the number of each during the entire month as percent of employment.

NOTE: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.