

# NEWS RELEASE

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## STATE JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – FEBRUARY 2022

Job openings rates decreased in 13 states, increased in 6 states, and were little changed in 31 states and the District of Columbia on the last business day of February, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Hires rates increased in 6 states, decreased in 3 states, and were little changed in 41 states and the District of Columbia. Total separations rates increased in 6 states, decreased in 1 state, and were little changed in 43 states and the District of Columbia. Nationally, the job openings rate was unchanged in February, and hires and total separations rates were little changed. (See tables A-E.)

This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, total separations, quits, and layoffs and discharges for the total nonfarm sector and for all states and the District of Columbia.

### Job Openings

In February, **job openings rates** decreased in 13 states and increased in 6 states. The largest decreases in job openings rates occurred in Nebraska and Pennsylvania (-1.8 percentage points each) and Delaware (-1.5 points). The largest increases in job openings rates occurred in Georgia and Washington (+1.0 percentage point each) and in California and West Virginia (+0.8 point each). The national job openings rate was unchanged. (See table A.)

The **number of job openings** decreased in 13 states and increased in 7 states in February. The largest decreases occurred in Pennsylvania (-117,000), Minnesota (-43,000), and Colorado (-38,000). The largest increases in the job openings level occurred in California (+158,000), Georgia (+54,000), and Washington (+45,000). Nationally, the number of job openings was little changed. (See table A.)

### Hires

In February, **hires rates** increased in 6 states and decreased in 3 states. The largest increases in hires rates occurred in Washington (+1.1 percentage points) and in Pennsylvania and Texas (+0.7 point each). Decreases occurred in Delaware and Kentucky (-0.9 percentage point each) and in Massachusetts (-0.7 point). The national hires rate was little changed. (See table B.)

The **number of hires** increased in 7 states and decreased in 4 states in February. The largest increases occurred in Texas (+94,000), Pennsylvania (+43,000), and Washington (+41,000). The largest decreases occurred in Massachusetts (-25,000), Indiana (-19,000), and Kentucky (-15,000). Nationally, the number of hires edged up over the month (+263,000). (See table B.)

## Total Separations

In February, **total separations rates** increased in 6 states and decreased in 1 state. The largest increases occurred in Mississippi (+1.7 percentage points), Illinois (+0.8 point), and Kansas (+0.7 point). The total separations rate decreased in Arizona (-1.0 percentage point). The national total separations rate was little changed over the month. (See table C.)

The **number of total separations** increased in 6 states in February and decreased in 2 states. The largest increases occurred in Illinois (+47,000), North Carolina (+24,000), and Mississippi (+20,000). Decreases in the total separations level occurred in Arizona (-28,000) and Michigan (-22,000). Nationally, the number of total separations was little changed. (See table C.)

## Quits

In February, **quits rates** increased in 7 states and decreased in 5 states. The largest increases in quits rates occurred in North Carolina and Ohio (+0.5 percentage point each), and in Florida, Missouri, and Wisconsin (+0.4 point each). Decreases in the quits rate occurred in Arizona and Michigan (-0.5 percentage point each), and in Maryland, Tennessee, and Virginia (-0.4 point each). Over the month, the national quits rate was little changed. (See table D.)

The **number of quits** increased in 7 states and decreased in 4 states in February. The largest increases in the quits level occurred in Florida (+40,000), Ohio (+25,000), and North Carolina (+24,000). The largest decreases in the quits level occurred in Michigan (-20,000), Virginia (-16,000), and Arizona (-14,000). Nationally, the number of quits was little changed. (See table D.)

## Layoffs and Discharges

In February, **layoffs and discharges rates** increased in 6 states and decreased in 4 states. The largest increases in layoffs and discharges rates occurred in Mississippi (+1.6 percentage points), Maryland (+0.8 point), and Kansas (+0.5 point). The largest decreases in layoffs and discharges rates occurred in Ohio (-0.7 percentage point), Washington (-0.5 point), and Iowa (-0.4 point). The national layoffs and discharges rate was unchanged. (See table E.)

The **number of layoffs and discharges** increased in 6 states and decreased in 4 states in February. The largest increases in layoffs and discharges were in Maryland (+21,000), Illinois (+20,000), and New Jersey (+19,000). The largest decreases in layoffs and discharges were in Ohio (-40,000), Florida (-21,000), and Washington (-19,000). Nationally, the number of layoffs and discharges was little changed over the month. (See table E.)

For more information, please see the JOLTS interactive charts at [www.bls.gov/charts/state-job-openings-and-labor-turnover/state-job-openings-rates.htm#](http://www.bls.gov/charts/state-job-openings-and-labor-turnover/state-job-openings-rates.htm#).

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**The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey State estimates for March 2022 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, May 18, 2022 at 10:00 a.m. (ET).**

### Upcoming Revisions to the JOLTS State Estimates

State annual revisions will be released June 29, 2022. These revisions will incorporate the annual benchmark revisions to JOLTS national estimates, the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates, and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data. Seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted estimates will be revised from January 2017 forward.

**Table A. States with significant changes in job openings from January 2022 to February 2022, seasonally adjusted**

State	Level (in thousands)			Rate		
	January 2022	February 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Over-the-month change <sup>p</sup>	January 2022	February 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Over-the-month change <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL U.S.....	11,283	11,266	-17	7.0	7.0	0.0
California.....	1,139	1,297	158	6.2	7.0	0.8
Colorado.....	248	210	-38	8.1	6.9	-1.2
Delaware.....	40	32	-8	8.1	6.6	-1.5
Georgia.....	400	454	54	7.8	8.8	1.0
Illinois.....	476	449	-27	7.4	7.0	-0.4
Indiana.....	252	219	-33	7.4	6.5	-0.9
Iowa.....	119	109	-10	7.1	6.5	-0.6
Maine.....	57	48	-9	8.3	7.0	-1.3
Massachusetts.....	264	286	22	6.8	7.3	0.5
Michigan.....	359	335	-24	7.7	7.2	-0.5
Minnesota.....	264	221	-43	8.4	7.1	-1.3
Mississippi.....	81	89	8	6.5	7.1	0.6
Nebraska.....	87	67	-20	7.9	6.1	-1.8
New Hampshire.....	62	57	-5	8.5	7.8	-0.7
New York.....	592	627	35	6.0	6.3	0.3*
North Dakota.....	35	31	-4	7.6	6.8	-0.8
Pennsylvania.....	499	382	-117	7.9	6.1	-1.8
Washington.....	210	255	45	5.8	6.8	1.0
West Virginia.....	54	61	7	7.2	8.0	0.8
Wisconsin.....	245	231	-14	7.8	7.3	-0.5

p Preliminary

\* Not significant

**Table B. States with significant changes in hires from January 2022 to February 2022, seasonally adjusted**

State	Level (in thousands)			Rate		
	January 2022	February 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Over-the-month change <sup>p</sup>	January 2022	February 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Over-the-month change <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL U.S.....	6,426	6,689	263	4.3	4.4	0.1
Delaware.....	28	24	-4	6.2	5.3	-0.9
Florida.....	397	433	36	4.3	4.7	0.4
Georgia.....	263	292	29	5.6	6.2	0.6
Idaho.....	44	50	6	5.4	6.1	0.7*
Indiana.....	151	132	-19	4.8	4.2	-0.6*
Kentucky.....	111	96	-15	5.8	4.9	-0.9
Massachusetts.....	163	138	-25	4.5	3.8	-0.7
New York.....	315	346	31	3.4	3.7	0.3
Pennsylvania.....	208	251	43	3.6	4.3	0.7
Texas.....	549	643	94	4.2	4.9	0.7
Washington.....	123	164	41	3.6	4.7	1.1

p Preliminary

\* Not significant

**Table C. States with significant changes in total separations from January 2022 to February 2022, seasonally adjusted**

State	Level (in thousands)			Rate		
	January 2022	February 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Over-the-month change <sup>p</sup>	January 2022	February 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Over-the-month change <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL U.S.....	6,044	6,092	48	4.0	4.1	0.1
Arizona.....	162	134	-28	5.4	4.4	-1.0
Arkansas.....	55	63	8	4.2	4.8	0.6*
Illinois.....	198	245	47	3.3	4.1	0.8
Kansas.....	46	56	10	3.3	4.0	0.7
Michigan.....	178	156	-22	4.1	3.6	-0.5*
Mississippi.....	57	77	20	4.9	6.6	1.7
New York.....	274	295	21*	2.9	3.2	0.3
North Carolina.....	204	228	24	4.4	4.9	0.5
Wisconsin.....	99	116	17	3.4	4.0	0.6

p Preliminary

\* Not significant

**Table D. States with significant changes in quits from January 2022 to February 2022, seasonally adjusted**

State	Level (in thousands)			Rate		
	January 2022	February 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Over-the-month change <sup>p</sup>	January 2022	February 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Over-the-month change <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL U.S.....	4,258	4,352	94	2.8	2.9	0.1
Arizona.....	112	98	-14	3.7	3.2	-0.5
Florida.....	264	304	40	2.9	3.3	0.4
Illinois.....	152	167	15	2.6	2.8	0.2*
Maryland.....	73	62	-11	2.7	2.3	-0.4
Michigan.....	141	121	-20	3.3	2.8	-0.5
Minnesota.....	67	75	8*	2.3	2.6	0.3
Missouri.....	73	85	12	2.5	2.9	0.4
New York.....	176	194	18	1.9	2.1	0.2
North Carolina.....	130	154	24	2.8	3.3	0.5
Ohio.....	152	177	25	2.8	3.3	0.5
Tennessee.....	116	106	-10*	3.7	3.3	-0.4
Virginia.....	117	101	-16	2.9	2.5	-0.4
Wisconsin.....	72	86	14	2.5	2.9	0.4

p Preliminary

\* Not significant

**Table E. States with significant changes in layoffs and discharges from January 2022 to February 2022, seasonally adjusted**

State	Level (in thousands)			Rate		
	January 2022	February 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Over-the-month change <sup>p</sup>	January 2022	February 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Over-the-month change <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL U.S.....	1,403	1,386	-17	0.9	0.9	0.0
Florida.....	91	70	-21	1.0	0.8	-0.2*
Illinois.....	47	67	20	0.8	1.1	0.3
Iowa.....	21	14	-7	1.3	0.9	-0.4
Kansas.....	7	14	7	0.5	1.0	0.5
Maryland.....	14	35	21	0.5	1.3	0.8
Mississippi.....	11	29	18	0.9	2.5	1.6
Missouri.....	19	29	10	0.7	1.0	0.3
New Jersey.....	20	39	19	0.5	0.9	0.4
Ohio.....	76	36	-40	1.4	0.7	-0.7
Pennsylvania.....	65	50	-15*	1.1	0.8	-0.3
Washington.....	52	33	-19	1.5	1.0	-0.5

p Preliminary

\* Not significant

# 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/](http://www.bls.gov/jlt/). Estimates are published for job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, 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. Industries are classified in accordance with the North American Industry Classification System.

## Definitions and Methodology (National/State)

Shared definitions and procedures for National and State JOLTS Estimates can be found at: [www.bls.gov/news.release/jolts.tn.htm](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/jolts.tn.htm)

## Data Element 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, or 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 the employees 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 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.** Total 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 other separations are transfers within the same location; employees on strike; employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The other separations component is not published for states due to its comparatively high error, and because it comprises less than 8% of total separations. The separations rate is computed by dividing the number of separations by employment and multiplying that quotient by 100. The quits and layoffs and discharges rates are computed similarly.

## State Estimates Methodology

The JOLTS sample of 21,000 establishments does not directly support the production of sample based state estimates. However, state estimates have been produced by combining the available sample with model-based estimates.

These estimates consist of four major estimating models; the **Composite Regional** model, the **Synthetic** model, the **Composite Synthetic** model, and the **Extended Composite Synthetic** model. The Composite Regional model uses JOLTS microdata, JOLTS regional published estimates, and Current Employment Statistics (CES) employment data. The Composite Synthetic model uses JOLTS microdata and Synthetic model estimates derived from monthly employment changes in microdata from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), and JOLTS published regional data. The Extended Composite Synthetic extends the Composite Synthetic estimates by ratio-adjusting the Composite Synthetic by the ratio of the current Composite Regional model estimate to the Composite Regional model estimate from one year ago.

The Extended Composite Synthetic model (and its major component—the Composite Regional

model) is used to extend the Composite Synthetic estimates because all of the inputs required by this model are available at the time monthly estimate are produced. In contrast, the Composite Synthetic model (and its major component—the Synthetic model) can only be produced when the latest QCEW data are available. The current model uses the Extended Composite Synthetic model estimates to extend the Composite Synthetic model estimates during the annual JOLTS re-tabulation process. The extension of the Composite Synthetic model using current data-based Composite Regional model estimates will ensure that the Composite Synthetic model estimates reflect current economic trends.

The Composite Regional model calculates state-level JOLTS estimates from JOLTS microdata using sample weights, and the adjustments for non-response (NRAF). The Composite Regional estimate is then benchmarked to CES state-supersector employment to produce state-supersector estimates. The JOLTS sample, by itself, cannot ensure a reasonably sized sample for each state-supersector cell. The small JOLTS sample results in quite a number of state-supersector cells that lack enough data to produce a reasonable estimate. To overcome this issue, the state-level estimates derived directly from the JOLTS sample are augmented using JOLTS regional estimates when the number of respondents is low (that is, less than 30). This approach is known as a composite estimate which leverages the small JOLTS sample to the greatest extent possible and supplements that with a model-based estimate.

In this approach, the JOLTS microdata-based estimate is used, without model augmentation, in all state-supersector cells that have 30 or more respondents. The JOLTS regional estimate will be used, without a sample-based component, in all state-supersector cells that have fewer than five respondents. In all state-supersector cells with 5–30 respondents an estimate is calculated that is a composition of a weighted estimate of the microdata-based estimate and a weighted estimate of the JOLTS regional estimate. The weight assigned to the JOLTS data in those cells is proportional the number of JOLTS respondents in the cell ( $\text{weight} = \frac{n}{30}$ , where  $n$  is the number of respondents).

**Benchmarking.** The JOLTS State estimates utilize and leverage data from three BLS programs; JOLTS, CES, and QCEW. These state estimates are published as a historical series comprised of an historical annually revised benchmark component for

the Composite Synthetic model and a current component Extended Composite Synthetic model which provides monthly "real-time" estimates between lagged benchmarks.

**Seasonal adjustment.** BLS uses X-13 ARIMA for seasonal adjustment. 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 state 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. The seasonally adjusted CES over-the-month employment trends are applied to the seasonally adjusted JOLTS state implied employment trends (hires minus separations) forcing them to be approximately the same, while preserving the seasonality of the JOLTS data.

### **Reliability of the estimates**

JOLTS estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. Sampling error occurs 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 difference, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected. This variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. BLS analysis is generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence. That means that there is a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the true population value because of sampling error. Sampling error estimates are available on the JOLTS Median Standard Errors page:  
[http://www.bls.gov/jlt/jolts\\_median\\_standard\\_errors.htm](http://www.bls.gov/jlt/jolts_median_standard_errors.htm)

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.

The JOLTS State variance estimates account for both sampling error and the error attributable to modeling. A small area domain model uses a Bayesian model to develop estimates of JOLTS State variance. The small area model uses QCEW-based JOLTS synthetic model data to generate a Bayesian prior distribution, then updates the prior distribution using JOLTS microdata and sample-based variance estimates at the State and US Census Regional level to generate a Bayesian posterior distribution. Once the Bayesian posterior distribution has been generated, an estimate of JOLTS State variance estimates is made by drawing 2,500 estimates from the Bayesian posterior distribution. This Bayesian approach thus indirectly accounts for sampling error and directly for model error.

### **Other information**

Detailed information about the JOLTS State methodology can be found at:  
[www.bls.gov/jlt/jlt\\_statedata\\_methodology.htm](http://www.bls.gov/jlt/jlt_statedata_methodology.htm)

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**Table 1. Job openings levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, seasonally adjusted**

State	Levels (in thousands)					Rates				
	Feb. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL U.S.....	7,860	10,922	11,448	11,283	11,266	5.2	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.0
Alabama.....	117	155	151	144	152	5.5	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.9
Alaska.....	24	30	34	30	32	7.3	8.8	9.7	8.6	9.2
Arizona.....	174	221	241	251	242	5.7	6.9	7.4	7.7	7.4
Arkansas.....	66	85	92	88	85	5.0	6.2	6.6	6.3	6.1
California.....	724	1,164	1,251	1,139	1,297	4.3	6.5	6.8	6.2	7.0
Colorado.....	139	217	236	248	210	5.0	7.3	7.8	8.1	6.9
Connecticut.....	76	114	105	112	109	4.6	6.6	6.0	6.4	6.2
Delaware.....	23	29	33	40	32	4.9	6.0	6.8	8.1	6.6
District of Columbia.....	30	41	42	45	43	3.9	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.3
Florida.....	451	623	688	701	688	5.0	6.5	7.0	7.1	6.9
Georgia.....	281	419	419	400	454	5.9	8.3	8.2	7.8	8.8
Hawaii.....	25	53	59	47	51	4.4	8.4	9.0	7.3	7.8
Idaho.....	43	60	69	63	67	5.2	7.1	7.9	7.2	7.6
Illinois.....	251	395	445	476	449	4.2	6.3	7.0	7.4	7.0
Indiana.....	154	241	267	252	219	4.8	7.2	7.8	7.4	6.5
Iowa.....	77	115	124	119	109	4.8	6.9	7.4	7.1	6.5
Kansas.....	74	96	97	93	90	5.2	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.1
Kentucky.....	110	138	166	167	160	5.6	6.8	8.0	8.0	7.6
Louisiana.....	105	129	147	143	152	5.4	6.5	7.2	7.0	7.4
Maine.....	34	44	47	57	48	5.3	6.7	7.0	8.3	7.0
Maryland.....	161	205	224	212	207	5.8	7.1	7.7	7.3	7.1
Massachusetts.....	171	290	274	264	286	4.8	7.5	7.1	6.8	7.3
Michigan.....	252	345	354	359	335	5.8	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.2
Minnesota.....	130	195	230	264	221	4.5	6.3	7.4	8.4	7.1
Mississippi.....	66	80	89	81	89	5.6	6.5	7.2	6.5	7.1
Missouri.....	145	224	238	231	222	4.9	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.1
Montana.....	30	41	50	43	44	5.9	7.8	9.1	7.9	8.0
Nebraska.....	55	73	77	87	67	5.2	6.7	7.1	7.9	6.1
Nevada.....	79	109	112	104	112	5.8	7.4	7.3	6.8	7.2
New Hampshire.....	42	60	62	62	57	6.0	8.3	8.4	8.5	7.8
New Jersey.....	228	280	291	301	290	5.6	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.5
New Mexico.....	46	63	68	71	69	5.5	7.1	7.5	7.8	7.6
New York.....	397	640	590	592	627	4.3	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.3
North Carolina.....	280	358	425	361	378	5.9	7.3	8.4	7.2	7.5
North Dakota.....	21	32	34	35	31	4.8	7.1	7.4	7.6	6.8
Ohio.....	281	426	412	394	409	5.0	7.3	7.1	6.8	7.0
Oklahoma.....	91	117	126	119	118	5.3	6.6	7.1	6.7	6.6
Oregon.....	114	139	156	150	156	5.9	6.8	7.5	7.2	7.5
Pennsylvania.....	304	422	490	499	382	5.1	6.8	7.7	7.9	6.1
Rhode Island.....	26	38	37	39	38	5.3	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.2
South Carolina.....	130	172	200	185	188	5.8	7.4	8.4	7.8	7.9
South Dakota.....	24	31	34	33	31	5.3	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.5
Tennessee.....	160	232	234	272	260	5.0	6.9	6.9	7.9	7.5
Texas.....	610	878	923	917	932	4.7	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.6
Utah.....	85	115	134	129	122	5.1	6.6	7.6	7.3	6.9
Vermont.....	16	25	26	25	26	5.3	7.8	8.0	7.7	8.0
Virginia.....	243	296	313	307	313	5.9	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.2
Washington.....	167	225	225	210	255	4.8	6.1	6.1	5.8	6.8
West Virginia.....	48	54	57	54	61	6.6	7.2	7.6	7.2	8.0
Wisconsin.....	130	218	219	245	231	4.4	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.3
Wyoming.....	18	21	29	22	24	6.2	7.1	9.3	7.2	7.7

p Preliminary

**Table 2. Hires levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, seasonally adjusted**

State	Levels (in thousands)					Rates				
	Feb. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL U.S.....	6,028	6,705	6,450	6,426	6,689	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4
Alabama.....	87	100	97	102	103	4.3	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0
Alaska.....	19	20	19	19	20	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.3
Arizona.....	122	135	142	159	152	4.2	4.5	4.7	5.3	5.0
Arkansas.....	55	62	68	63	60	4.4	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.6
California.....	591	700	648	646	671	3.7	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.9
Colorado.....	117	139	123	155	147	4.4	5.0	4.4	5.5	5.2
Connecticut.....	60	65	60	58	62	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.8
Delaware.....	20	21	22	28	24	4.5	4.6	4.9	6.2	5.3
District of Columbia.....	20	23	22	20	25	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.3
Florida.....	332	457	379	397	433	3.9	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.7
Georgia.....	206	241	248	263	292	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.6	6.2
Hawaii.....	18	37	26	26	27	3.3	6.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Idaho.....	38	44	40	44	50	4.9	5.6	5.0	5.4	6.1
Illinois.....	247	277	261	250	255	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.3
Indiana.....	133	145	157	151	132	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.2
Iowa.....	64	62	64	60	56	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.6
Kansas.....	51	57	57	48	44	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.2
Kentucky.....	88	104	100	111	96	4.7	5.5	5.2	5.8	4.9
Louisiana.....	80	98	94	99	95	4.4	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0
Maine.....	27	28	28	29	28	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4
Maryland.....	78	101	107	101	111	3.0	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.1
Massachusetts.....	123	121	134	163	138	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.5	3.8
Michigan.....	211	203	208	192	195	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.5
Minnesota.....	94	110	107	105	105	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
Mississippi.....	46	59	55	54	56	4.1	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.8
Missouri.....	109	115	114	97	98	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.4
Montana.....	24	27	27	28	29	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.7
Nebraska.....	43	45	43	42	36	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.5
Nevada.....	62	66	63	69	71	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.8	5.0
New Hampshire.....	28	32	30	33	32	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.7
New Jersey.....	163	154	138	164	163	4.2	3.8	3.4	4.0	3.9
New Mexico.....	33	38	32	39	42	4.2	4.6	3.8	4.7	5.0
New York.....	289	323	337	315	346	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.7
North Carolina.....	230	234	241	271	254	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.4
North Dakota.....	19	20	21	19	17	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.0
Ohio.....	211	203	221	219	206	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.8
Oklahoma.....	63	81	84	81	82	3.9	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.9
Oregon.....	82	82	79	86	92	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.8
Pennsylvania.....	242	252	235	208	251	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.6	4.3
Rhode Island.....	22	23	22	24	24	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.9
South Carolina.....	92	125	119	113	119	4.4	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.4
South Dakota.....	18	19	20	17	17	4.2	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.8
Tennessee.....	122	160	158	163	168	4.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.3
Texas.....	469	638	646	549	643	3.8	4.9	4.9	4.2	4.9
Utah.....	74	76	68	81	81	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.9	4.9
Vermont.....	13	14	14	14	15	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.0
Virginia.....	164	149	174	164	182	4.2	3.7	4.4	4.1	4.5
Washington.....	124	138	125	123	164	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.7
West Virginia.....	33	35	36	34	38	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.4
Wisconsin.....	122	120	125	118	120	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1
Wyoming.....	15	15	14	15	17	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.3	6.0

p Preliminary

**Table 3. Total separations levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, seasonally adjusted**

State	Levels (in thousands)					Rates				
	Feb. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL U.S.....	5,400	6,197	6,042	6,044	6,092	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1
Alabama.....	84	103	95	95	87	4.2	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.2
Alaska.....	20	17	24	21	22	6.6	5.5	7.6	6.6	7.0
Arizona.....	126	130	138	162	134	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.4	4.4
Arkansas.....	57	61	64	55	63	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.2	4.8
California.....	541	570	593	667	668	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.9
Colorado.....	107	141	137	136	137	4.0	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8
Connecticut.....	48	74	50	57	59	3.0	4.6	3.1	3.5	3.6
Delaware.....	18	22	22	20	19	4.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.2
District of Columbia.....	23	24	26	24	26	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4
Florida.....	362	427	433	371	395	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.3
Georgia.....	205	273	238	251	239	4.6	5.9	5.1	5.3	5.1
Hawaii.....	20	23	23	25	25	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.2
Idaho.....	34	40	39	42	38	4.3	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.7
Illinois.....	220	247	223	198	245	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.3	4.1
Indiana.....	121	143	157	137	136	4.0	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.3
Iowa.....	60	68	59	66	62	4.0	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.0
Kansas.....	48	60	54	46	56	3.5	4.3	3.9	3.3	4.0
Kentucky.....	75	105	97	92	91	4.0	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.7
Louisiana.....	86	97	89	85	82	4.7	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.3
Maine.....	25	32	24	24	24	4.1	5.2	3.8	3.8	3.8
Maryland.....	88	103	101	93	107	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.5	4.0
Massachusetts.....	112	123	121	113	118	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.3
Michigan.....	171	188	197	178	156	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.1	3.6
Minnesota.....	81	110	109	95	99	2.9	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.4
Mississippi.....	55	60	57	57	77	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.9	6.6
Missouri.....	110	108	125	115	119	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.1
Montana.....	21	31	25	26	28	4.4	6.4	5.0	5.2	5.5
Nebraska.....	42	42	42	45	42	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.1
Nevada.....	66	66	67	69	69	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8
New Hampshire.....	25	40	26	30	34	3.8	6.0	3.9	4.5	5.0
New Jersey.....	144	159	129	140	154	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.4	3.7
New Mexico.....	37	37	40	37	33	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.4	3.9
New York.....	247	284	267	274	295	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.2
North Carolina.....	187	238	219	204	228	4.2	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.9
North Dakota.....	19	24	20	20	19	4.6	5.7	4.7	4.7	4.5
Ohio.....	197	202	221	238	227	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.2
Oklahoma.....	63	87	76	73	80	3.9	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.8
Oregon.....	71	86	84	80	82	3.9	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2
Pennsylvania.....	205	209	163	211	188	3.6	3.6	2.8	3.6	3.2
Rhode Island.....	18	22	21	19	21	3.9	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.3
South Carolina.....	86	106	115	100	94	4.1	4.9	5.3	4.6	4.3
South Dakota.....	17	18	17	18	16	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.6
Tennessee.....	125	145	149	165	150	4.1	4.7	4.7	5.2	4.7
Texas.....	463	545	517	536	523	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0
Utah.....	68	74	71	72	68	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.1
Vermont.....	12	16	14	13	13	4.2	5.4	4.7	4.3	4.3
Virginia.....	139	140	176	159	149	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.0	3.7
Washington.....	111	119	124	145	131	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.2	3.8
West Virginia.....	38	33	33	32	31	5.6	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4
Wisconsin.....	114	117	118	99	116	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.4	4.0
Wyoming.....	16	16	14	15	16	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.3	5.6

p Preliminary

**Table 4. Quits levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, seasonally adjusted**

State	Levels (in thousands)					Rates				
	Feb. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL U.S.....	3,439	4,510	4,403	4,258	4,352	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9
Alabama.....	57	78	65	69	62	2.8	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.0
Alaska.....	12	12	17	15	16	3.9	3.9	5.4	4.7	5.1
Arizona.....	89	98	104	112	98	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.2
Arkansas.....	38	45	43	40	44	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.4
California.....	320	428	437	467	491	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8
Colorado.....	64	91	83	97	95	2.4	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.4
Connecticut.....	26	47	38	37	38	1.7	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.3
Delaware.....	12	16	15	15	13	2.7	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.9
District of Columbia.....	14	17	16	17	17	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
Florida.....	238	318	335	264	304	2.8	3.5	3.7	2.9	3.3
Georgia.....	135	199	172	175	177	3.0	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.7
Hawaii.....	12	16	16	19	18	2.2	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.0
Idaho.....	22	28	28	28	27	2.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3
Illinois.....	116	187	172	152	167	2.0	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.8
Indiana.....	80	115	112	105	109	2.6	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.4
Iowa.....	38	44	40	42	44	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8
Kansas.....	31	44	39	35	39	2.3	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.8
Kentucky.....	47	79	63	65	66	2.5	4.2	3.3	3.4	3.4
Louisiana.....	54	69	64	61	57	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0
Maine.....	14	22	19	16	15	2.3	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.4
Maryland.....	52	69	67	73	62	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.3
Massachusetts.....	68	85	93	77	82	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.3
Michigan.....	115	135	149	141	121	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.3	2.8
Minnesota.....	52	75	80	67	75	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.6
Mississippi.....	36	45	41	43	41	3.2	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.5
Missouri.....	78	82	94	73	85	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.9
Montana.....	13	21	17	18	20	2.7	4.3	3.4	3.6	4.0
Nebraska.....	28	29	29	31	31	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0
Nevada.....	42	45	46	47	51	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.6
New Hampshire.....	14	29	19	18	20	2.1	4.4	2.8	2.7	3.0
New Jersey.....	88	100	95	101	101	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4
New Mexico.....	25	25	27	25	23	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.7
New York.....	124	196	183	176	194	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1
North Carolina.....	118	181	151	130	154	2.7	4.0	3.2	2.8	3.3
North Dakota.....	11	17	13	14	13	2.7	4.0	3.1	3.3	3.1
Ohio.....	121	140	168	152	177	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.8	3.3
Oklahoma.....	43	60	54	54	57	2.7	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4
Oregon.....	46	59	60	58	58	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Pennsylvania.....	106	143	131	135	122	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1
Rhode Island.....	10	15	15	12	13	2.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.7
South Carolina.....	56	81	75	76	71	2.7	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.2
South Dakota.....	10	12	12	13	12	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.7
Tennessee.....	84	113	108	116	106	2.8	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.3
Texas.....	314	407	395	412	400	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0
Utah.....	48	55	54	49	49	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.0
Vermont.....	7	12	10	8	9	2.4	4.1	3.4	2.7	3.0
Virginia.....	88	102	131	117	101	2.3	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.5
Washington.....	68	84	86	86	87	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
West Virginia.....	20	25	24	24	22	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.1
Wisconsin.....	68	92	90	72	86	2.4	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.9
Wyoming.....	10	10	10	10	11	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.9

p Preliminary

**Table 5. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, seasonally adjusted**

State	Levels (in thousands)					Rates				
	Feb. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL U.S.....	1,641	1,295	1,262	1,403	1,386	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Alabama.....	22	19	23	22	19	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9
Alaska.....	6	4	5	5	5	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Arizona.....	32	25	26	34	29	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0
Arkansas.....	15	12	16	12	14	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.1
California.....	194	104	116	168	144	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8
Colorado.....	33	38	43	27	33	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2
Connecticut.....	20	21	8	15	16	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.0
Delaware.....	5	4	6	4	5	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.1
District of Columbia.....	7	5	7	6	7	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9
Florida.....	107	97	76	91	70	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8
Georgia.....	61	53	57	53	49	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
Hawaii.....	6	6	5	4	5	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
Idaho.....	10	10	7	11	9	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1
Illinois.....	96	47	43	47	67	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1
Indiana.....	36	21	36	19	24	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.8
Iowa.....	18	20	16	21	14	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.9
Kansas.....	13	12	12	7	14	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.0
Kentucky.....	22	20	27	23	20	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0
Louisiana.....	26	21	19	19	19	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Maine.....	9	7	4	6	6	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9
Maryland.....	22	27	28	14	35	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.3
Massachusetts.....	36	27	21	29	28	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8
Michigan.....	50	42	37	30	28	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6
Minnesota.....	25	23	21	22	21	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Mississippi.....	13	11	12	11	29	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	2.5
Missouri.....	26	18	22	19	29	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.0
Montana.....	7	8	5	6	6	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.2
Nebraska.....	12	10	10	11	9	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9
Nevada.....	21	17	14	19	15	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.0
New Hampshire.....	9	8	5	10	8	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.2
New Jersey.....	46	45	25	20	39	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.9
New Mexico.....	11	9	8	8	7	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8
New York.....	106	66	68	75	80	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
North Carolina.....	56	44	53	52	62	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3
North Dakota.....	7	5	6	5	4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.9
Ohio.....	65	47	44	76	36	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.7
Oklahoma.....	16	20	17	16	19	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
Oregon.....	21	20	16	16	19	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.0
Pennsylvania.....	85	55	18	65	50	1.5	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.8
Rhode Island.....	7	5	5	5	6	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2
South Carolina.....	26	20	35	18	18	1.2	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.8
South Dakota.....	5	4	4	4	3	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7
Tennessee.....	36	25	32	41	34	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.1
Texas.....	127	107	103	97	101	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Utah.....	17	14	10	18	15	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.9
Vermont.....	5	3	4	4	3	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0
Virginia.....	41	29	32	35	39	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Washington.....	35	24	28	52	33	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.0
West Virginia.....	16	5	7	6	6	2.4	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9
Wisconsin.....	29	17	22	21	26	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9
Wyoming.....	5	6	3	4	4	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.4

p Preliminary

**Table 6. Job openings levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, not seasonally adjusted**

State	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL U.S.....	7,472	11,197	10,781	5.0	7.1	6.7
Alabama.....	120	136	151	5.6	6.3	6.8
Alaska.....	24	29	31	7.6	8.8	9.4
Arizona.....	176	264	231	5.8	8.1	7.1
Arkansas.....	68	88	82	5.1	6.3	5.9
California.....	686	1,153	1,222	4.1	6.3	6.6
Colorado.....	139	244	200	5.0	8.1	6.6
Connecticut.....	68	118	103	4.2	6.8	6.0
Delaware.....	21	39	28	4.6	8.0	5.8
District of Columbia.....	32	46	43	4.2	5.8	5.4
Florida.....	462	683	690	5.1	6.9	6.9
Georgia.....	271	393	441	5.7	7.8	8.6
Hawaii.....	24	47	44	4.2	7.4	6.8
Idaho.....	42	62	64	5.1	7.2	7.4
Illinois.....	246	459	426	4.2	7.3	6.8
Indiana.....	151	243	212	4.8	7.2	6.3
Iowa.....	74	116	102	4.8	7.1	6.2
Kansas.....	70	98	84	5.0	6.7	5.7
Kentucky.....	107	158	149	5.5	7.7	7.2
Louisiana.....	102	147	151	5.3	7.2	7.3
Maine.....	32	59	45	5.1	8.8	6.8
Maryland.....	160	210	193	5.8	7.4	6.7
Massachusetts.....	162	262	274	4.6	6.9	7.1
Michigan.....	241	339	303	5.6	7.4	6.6
Minnesota.....	122	255	211	4.3	8.3	6.9
Mississippi.....	65	76	85	5.5	6.3	6.9
Missouri.....	137	222	212	4.7	7.2	6.9
Montana.....	25	40	38	5.1	7.6	7.2
Nebraska.....	53	87	65	5.1	8.0	6.0
Nevada.....	78	104	106	5.7	6.9	6.9
New Hampshire.....	38	65	54	5.6	9.0	7.5
New Jersey.....	219	309	275	5.4	7.1	6.3
New Mexico.....	42	76	61	5.2	8.5	6.8
New York.....	376	609	616	4.2	6.3	6.3
North Carolina.....	275	352	370	5.8	7.1	7.3
North Dakota.....	20	34	29	4.8	7.6	6.5
Ohio.....	276	378	400	5.0	6.6	6.9
Oklahoma.....	86	117	110	5.1	6.7	6.2
Oregon.....	110	153	146	5.8	7.5	7.1
Pennsylvania.....	296	519	371	5.0	8.3	6.0
Rhode Island.....	26	39	38	5.5	7.6	7.3
South Carolina.....	127	191	178	5.7	8.2	7.6
South Dakota.....	22	30	29	4.8	6.6	6.2
Tennessee.....	149	267	249	4.7	7.8	7.3
Texas.....	582	896	899	4.5	6.4	6.4
Utah.....	83	138	112	5.0	7.8	6.4
Vermont.....	14	26	23	4.7	8.0	7.1
Virginia.....	236	296	307	5.8	7.0	7.1
Washington.....	147	211	234	4.3	5.9	6.4
West Virginia.....	44	51	56	6.2	6.9	7.5
Wisconsin.....	129	239	217	4.4	7.8	7.0
Wyoming.....	15	21	21	5.4	7.2	7.0

p Preliminary

**Table 7. Hires levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, not seasonally adjusted**

State	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL U.S.....	4,931	6,155	5,522	3.5	4.2	3.7
Alabama.....	79	97	88	3.9	4.8	4.3
Alaska.....	16	16	16	5.5	5.3	5.2
Arizona.....	105	158	136	3.6	5.2	4.5
Arkansas.....	48	61	49	3.9	4.7	3.8
California.....	497	595	561	3.1	3.5	3.3
Colorado.....	97	149	121	3.7	5.4	4.3
Connecticut.....	47	57	50	3.0	3.5	3.1
Delaware.....	14	27	17	3.3	6.2	3.8
District of Columbia.....	18	22	23	2.4	2.9	3.1
Florida.....	321	429	389	3.8	4.7	4.2
Georgia.....	183	258	256	4.1	5.5	5.4
Hawaii.....	15	28	23	2.7	4.7	3.9
Idaho.....	31	39	43	4.0	4.9	5.3
Illinois.....	200	236	210	3.6	4.0	3.6
Indiana.....	112	135	104	3.8	4.3	3.3
Iowa.....	51	53	41	3.5	3.5	2.7
Kansas.....	44	48	37	3.3	3.5	2.7
Kentucky.....	73	104	76	4.0	5.5	3.9
Louisiana.....	72	105	81	3.9	5.6	4.3
Maine.....	20	27	21	3.4	4.4	3.4
Maryland.....	62	95	90	2.4	3.6	3.4
Massachusetts.....	91	157	101	2.7	4.5	2.8
Michigan.....	193	167	169	4.8	3.9	4.0
Minnesota.....	65	100	76	2.4	3.6	2.7
Mississippi.....	39	51	44	3.5	4.5	3.8
Missouri.....	96	93	81	3.5	3.3	2.8
Montana.....	17	23	21	3.6	4.7	4.2
Nebraska.....	36	42	29	3.6	4.2	2.9
Nevada.....	58	69	66	4.5	4.9	4.7
New Hampshire.....	21	33	24	3.3	4.9	3.6
New Jersey.....	138	156	137	3.6	3.9	3.4
New Mexico.....	26	38	35	3.3	4.6	4.1
New York.....	217	276	276	2.5	3.0	3.0
North Carolina.....	196	260	213	4.4	5.6	4.6
North Dakota.....	16	18	13	3.9	4.2	3.2
Ohio.....	170	201	160	3.3	3.8	3.0
Oklahoma.....	50	82	64	3.1	5.0	3.9
Oregon.....	69	80	78	3.9	4.3	4.1
Pennsylvania.....	185	179	202	3.3	3.1	3.5
Rhode Island.....	18	22	20	4.0	4.6	4.2
South Carolina.....	79	114	99	3.8	5.3	4.5
South Dakota.....	14	14	13	3.3	3.2	3.0
Tennessee.....	105	156	139	3.5	5.0	4.4
Texas.....	381	567	542	3.1	4.4	4.1
Utah.....	61	81	69	3.9	5.0	4.2
Vermont.....	9	13	11	3.2	4.5	3.7
Virginia.....	130	158	144	3.4	4.0	3.6
Washington.....	90	126	128	2.8	3.7	3.7
West Virginia.....	24	30	29	3.6	4.4	4.2
Wisconsin.....	94	100	94	3.4	3.5	3.3
Wyoming.....	10	12	12	3.6	4.5	4.2

p Preliminary

**Table 8. Total separations levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, not seasonally adjusted**

State	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL U.S.....	4,354	6,341	4,940	3.1	4.3	3.3
Alabama.....	73	100	74	3.6	4.9	3.6
Alaska.....	10	16	12	3.6	5.3	3.9
Arizona.....	106	175	108	3.7	5.8	3.5
Arkansas.....	47	57	54	3.8	4.4	4.1
California.....	433	685	533	2.7	4.0	3.1
Colorado.....	82	125	101	3.1	4.5	3.6
Connecticut.....	36	67	47	2.3	4.2	2.9
Delaware.....	15	25	16	3.5	5.6	3.5
District of Columbia.....	17	27	21	2.3	3.6	2.7
Florida.....	314	389	343	3.7	4.3	3.7
Georgia.....	180	255	203	4.0	5.5	4.3
Hawaii.....	16	28	19	2.8	4.8	3.1
Idaho.....	27	40	27	3.4	5.1	3.4
Illinois.....	188	211	205	3.4	3.6	3.5
Indiana.....	96	144	106	3.2	4.7	3.4
Iowa.....	49	67	48	3.3	4.4	3.1
Kansas.....	40	50	46	2.9	3.7	3.3
Kentucky.....	67	102	83	3.6	5.4	4.3
Louisiana.....	74	85	71	4.0	4.5	3.7
Maine.....	19	25	18	3.2	4.2	2.9
Maryland.....	71	108	90	2.8	4.1	3.4
Massachusetts.....	88	117	91	2.6	3.3	2.6
Michigan.....	144	181	115	3.5	4.3	2.7
Minnesota.....	59	92	73	2.2	3.3	2.6
Mississippi.....	45	58	66	4.1	5.1	5.7
Missouri.....	96	121	100	3.5	4.2	3.5
Montana.....	15	25	21	3.1	5.1	4.3
Nebraska.....	36	50	34	3.7	5.0	3.3
Nevada.....	54	68	53	4.2	4.8	3.7
New Hampshire.....	19	30	28	2.9	4.4	4.2
New Jersey.....	103	156	117	2.7	3.9	2.9
New Mexico.....	31	35	25	4.0	4.2	2.9
New York.....	173	304	238	2.0	3.3	2.6
North Carolina.....	161	214	202	3.6	4.6	4.3
North Dakota.....	15	20	14	3.8	4.9	3.4
Ohio.....	159	248	186	3.0	4.6	3.5
Oklahoma.....	51	77	69	3.2	4.7	4.2
Oregon.....	54	78	62	3.0	4.1	3.2
Pennsylvania.....	157	232	138	2.8	4.0	2.4
Rhode Island.....	13	21	16	2.9	4.4	3.4
South Carolina.....	75	111	77	3.6	5.2	3.5
South Dakota.....	13	18	12	3.2	4.3	2.9
Tennessee.....	99	188	123	3.3	6.0	3.9
Texas.....	372	552	433	3.0	4.2	3.3
Utah.....	55	81	52	3.5	5.0	3.2
Vermont.....	8	13	10	2.9	4.4	3.3
Virginia.....	114	154	125	3.0	3.9	3.1
Washington.....	91	155	103	2.8	4.6	3.0
West Virginia.....	34	34	26	5.0	5.0	3.8
Wisconsin.....	94	112	94	3.4	3.9	3.3
Wyoming.....	12	14	12	4.5	5.1	4.2

p Preliminary



**Table 9. Quits levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, not seasonally adjusted**

State	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL U.S.....	2,698	4,092	3,472	1.9	2.8	2.3
Alabama.....	49	68	52	2.4	3.4	2.5
Alaska.....	7	10	9	2.2	3.5	3.0
Arizona.....	76	116	76	2.6	3.8	2.5
Arkansas.....	33	39	38	2.6	3.0	2.9
California.....	251	424	376	1.6	2.5	2.2
Colorado.....	48	82	67	1.8	2.9	2.4
Connecticut.....	19	38	31	1.2	2.3	1.9
Delaware.....	10	17	11	2.4	3.8	2.4
District of Columbia.....	10	19	13	1.4	2.5	1.7
Florida.....	202	257	262	2.4	2.8	2.8
Georgia.....	116	170	145	2.6	3.6	3.1
Hawaii.....	10	19	14	1.8	3.2	2.3
Idaho.....	18	23	19	2.3	2.9	2.3
Illinois.....	104	138	137	1.9	2.4	2.3
Indiana.....	63	100	83	2.1	3.2	2.6
Iowa.....	32	38	36	2.2	2.5	2.3
Kansas.....	26	34	30	1.9	2.5	2.2
Kentucky.....	43	67	60	2.4	3.5	3.1
Louisiana.....	47	58	47	2.6	3.1	2.5
Maine.....	11	16	12	1.9	2.6	1.9
Maryland.....	44	75	52	1.7	2.8	1.9
Massachusetts.....	56	78	67	1.7	2.2	1.9
Michigan.....	93	133	85	2.3	3.1	2.0
Minnesota.....	40	60	57	1.5	2.1	2.0
Mississippi.....	31	41	33	2.8	3.6	2.9
Missouri.....	73	71	70	2.6	2.5	2.5
Montana.....	9	16	15	2.0	3.2	3.0
Nebraska.....	25	30	25	2.5	3.0	2.4
Nevada.....	32	42	37	2.5	3.0	2.6
New Hampshire.....	11	17	17	1.7	2.5	2.5
New Jersey.....	66	102	78	1.7	2.5	1.9
New Mexico.....	21	23	17	2.7	2.8	2.1
New York.....	90	170	159	1.0	1.9	1.7
North Carolina.....	102	127	131	2.3	2.7	2.8
North Dakota.....	9	12	10	2.2	3.0	2.3
Ohio.....	94	139	143	1.8	2.6	2.7
Oklahoma.....	35	53	48	2.2	3.3	2.9
Oregon.....	37	50	44	2.0	2.6	2.3
Pennsylvania.....	88	136	95	1.6	2.4	1.6
Rhode Island.....	7	12	10	1.6	2.6	2.2
South Carolina.....	48	83	56	2.3	3.8	2.6
South Dakota.....	8	11	9	1.9	2.7	2.1
Tennessee.....	67	118	85	2.2	3.8	2.7
Texas.....	253	411	322	2.0	3.2	2.4
Utah.....	38	49	35	2.4	3.0	2.1
Vermont.....	5	8	6	1.6	2.6	2.1
Virginia.....	75	108	84	2.0	2.7	2.1
Washington.....	61	85	68	1.9	2.5	2.0
West Virginia.....	18	23	18	2.6	3.4	2.6
Wisconsin.....	57	68	69	2.0	2.4	2.4
Wyoming.....	7	9	8	2.7	3.1	2.9

p Preliminary

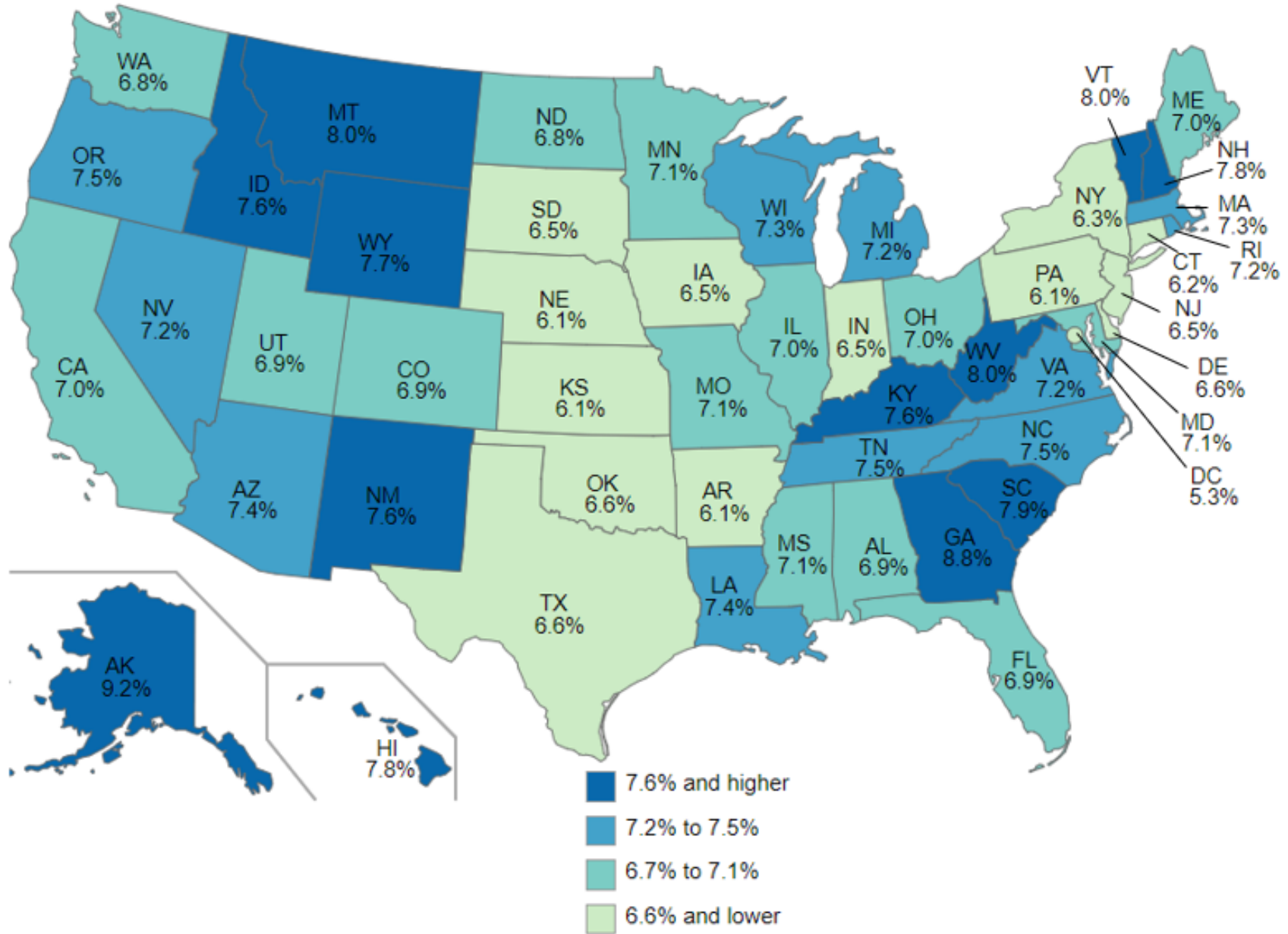
**Table 10. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, not seasonally adjusted**

State	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL U.S.....	1,373	1,776	1,154	1.0	1.2	0.8
Alabama.....	19	25	17	0.9	1.2	0.8
Alaska.....	3	4	2	1.0	1.3	0.7
Arizona.....	26	40	25	0.9	1.3	0.8
Arkansas.....	12	15	13	0.9	1.1	1.0
California.....	161	223	128	1.0	1.3	0.7
Colorado.....	25	28	28	0.9	1.0	1.0
Connecticut.....	13	24	12	0.9	1.5	0.7
Delaware.....	4	6	4	0.9	1.4	0.9
District of Columbia.....	5	6	6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Florida.....	94	109	54	1.1	1.2	0.6
Georgia.....	56	57	45	1.3	1.2	1.0
Hawaii.....	4	7	4	0.8	1.2	0.6
Idaho.....	8	13	6	1.0	1.7	0.8
Illinois.....	81	71	62	1.4	1.2	1.1
Indiana.....	28	29	21	0.9	0.9	0.7
Iowa.....	14	25	11	0.9	1.6	0.7
Kansas.....	11	12	14	0.8	0.9	1.0
Kentucky.....	18	29	17	1.0	1.5	0.9
Louisiana.....	21	20	17	1.1	1.0	0.9
Maine.....	6	7	4	1.0	1.1	0.6
Maryland.....	14	26	30	0.5	1.0	1.1
Massachusetts.....	24	32	17	0.7	0.9	0.5
Michigan.....	48	40	26	1.2	0.9	0.6
Minnesota.....	15	27	14	0.6	1.0	0.5
Mississippi.....	10	13	27	0.9	1.1	2.3
Missouri.....	19	27	26	0.7	0.9	0.9
Montana.....	5	6	5	1.0	1.3	1.0
Nebraska.....	9	15	8	0.9	1.5	0.8
Nevada.....	19	21	13	1.5	1.5	0.9
New Hampshire.....	6	10	5	0.9	1.5	0.8
New Jersey.....	29	34	26	0.8	0.8	0.6
New Mexico.....	9	9	5	1.1	1.0	0.6
New York.....	73	110	63	0.8	1.2	0.7
North Carolina.....	47	60	59	1.1	1.3	1.3
North Dakota.....	6	7	4	1.4	1.7	0.9
Ohio.....	56	97	29	1.1	1.8	0.5
Oklahoma.....	12	18	16	0.8	1.1	1.0
Oregon.....	14	22	14	0.8	1.1	0.7
Pennsylvania.....	59	81	30	1.1	1.4	0.5
Rhode Island.....	5	7	4	1.1	1.4	0.9
South Carolina.....	22	22	16	1.1	1.0	0.7
South Dakota.....	4	6	3	1.0	1.3	0.6
Tennessee.....	27	58	29	0.9	1.9	0.9
Texas.....	100	108	91	0.8	0.8	0.7
Utah.....	14	25	14	0.9	1.5	0.8
Vermont.....	3	4	2	1.0	1.4	0.8
Virginia.....	29	36	34	0.8	0.9	0.8
Washington.....	23	59	25	0.7	1.7	0.7
West Virginia.....	14	8	5	2.1	1.2	0.7
Wisconsin.....	20	37	22	0.7	1.3	0.8
Wyoming.....	4	4	3	1.5	1.4	1.0

p Preliminary

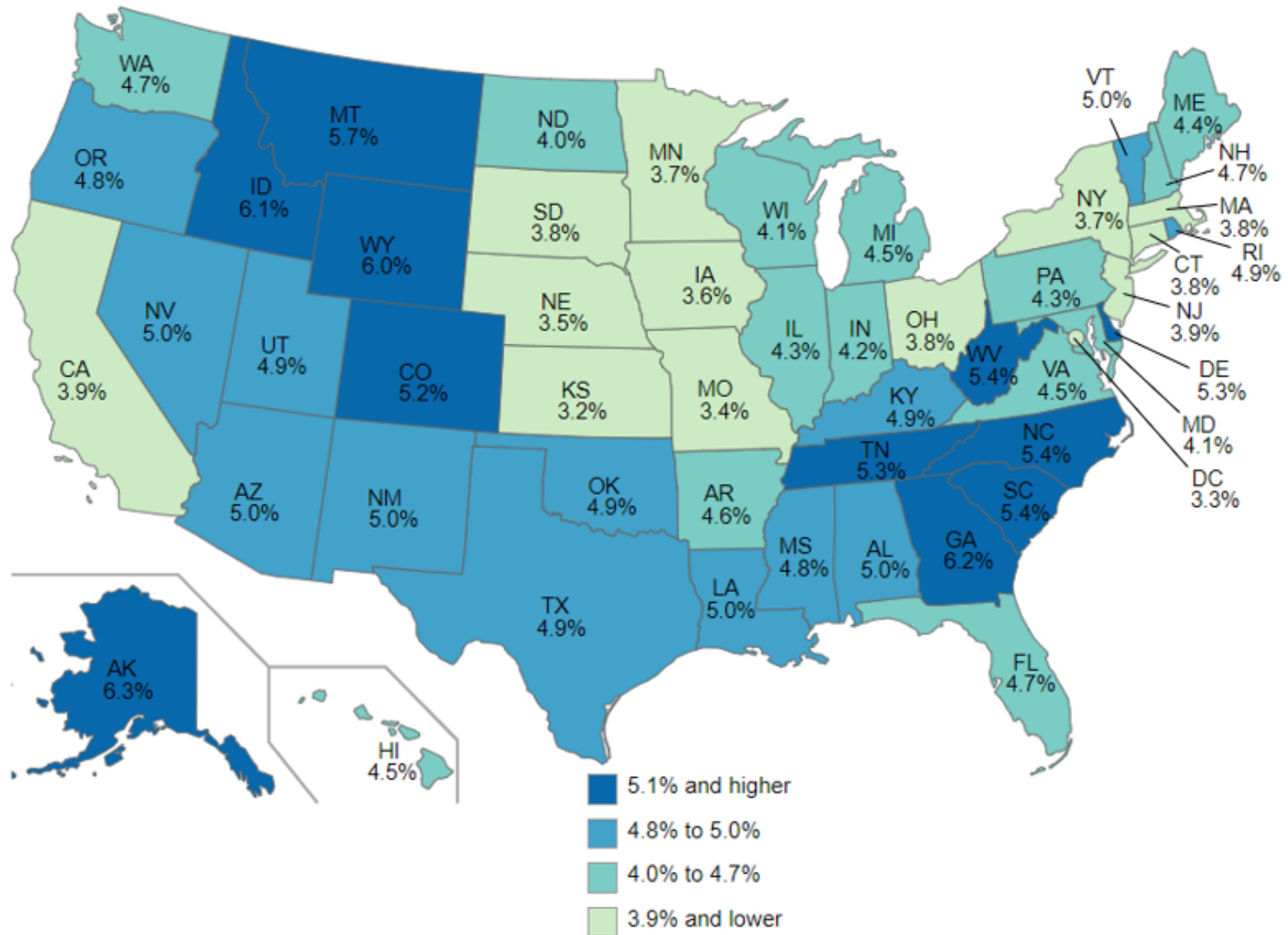
### Map 1. Job openings rates by state, seasonally adjusted, February 2022

Total U.S. job openings rate = 7.0%



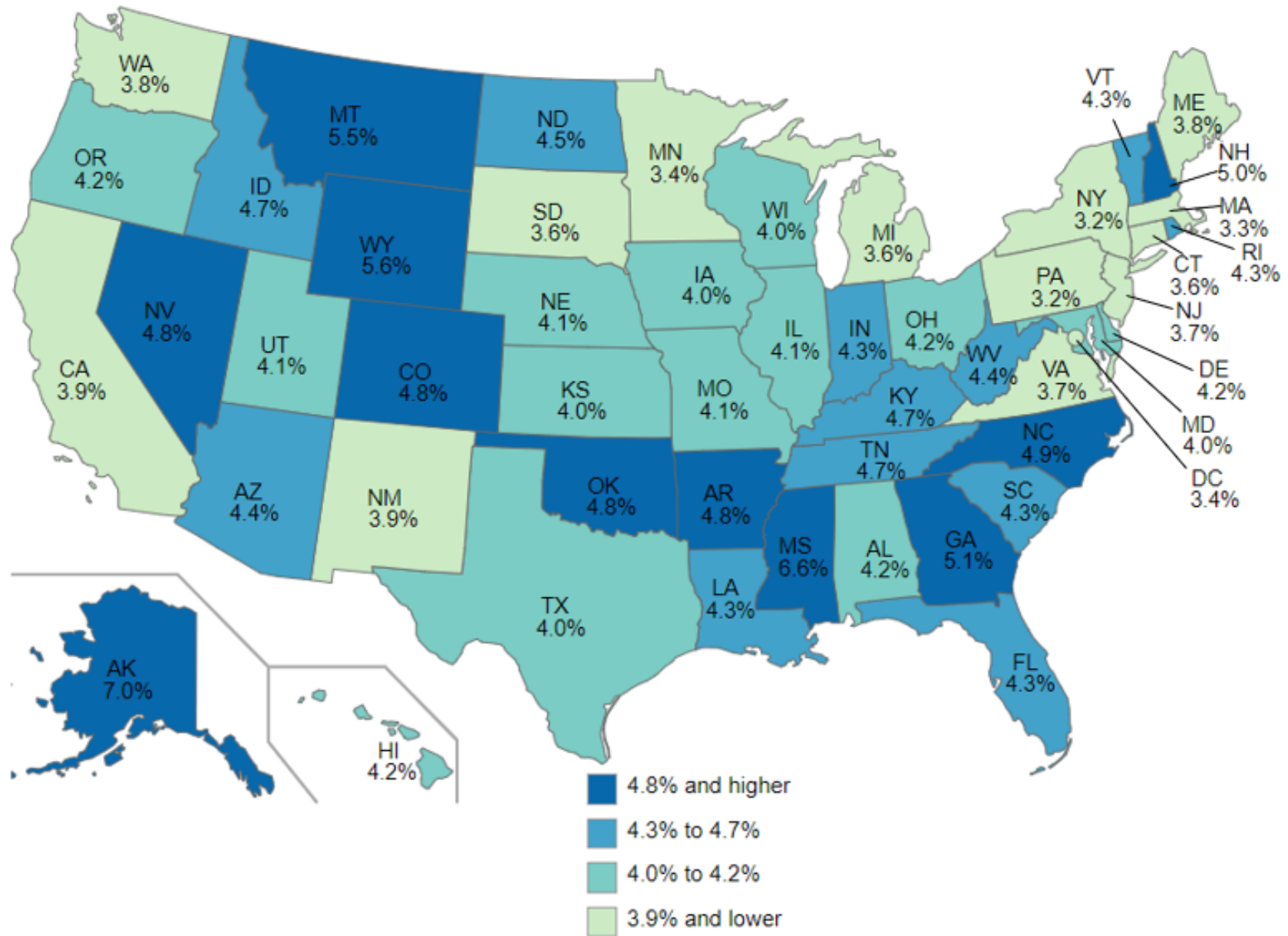
## Map 2. Hires rates by state, seasonally adjusted, February 2022

Total U.S hires rate = 4.4%



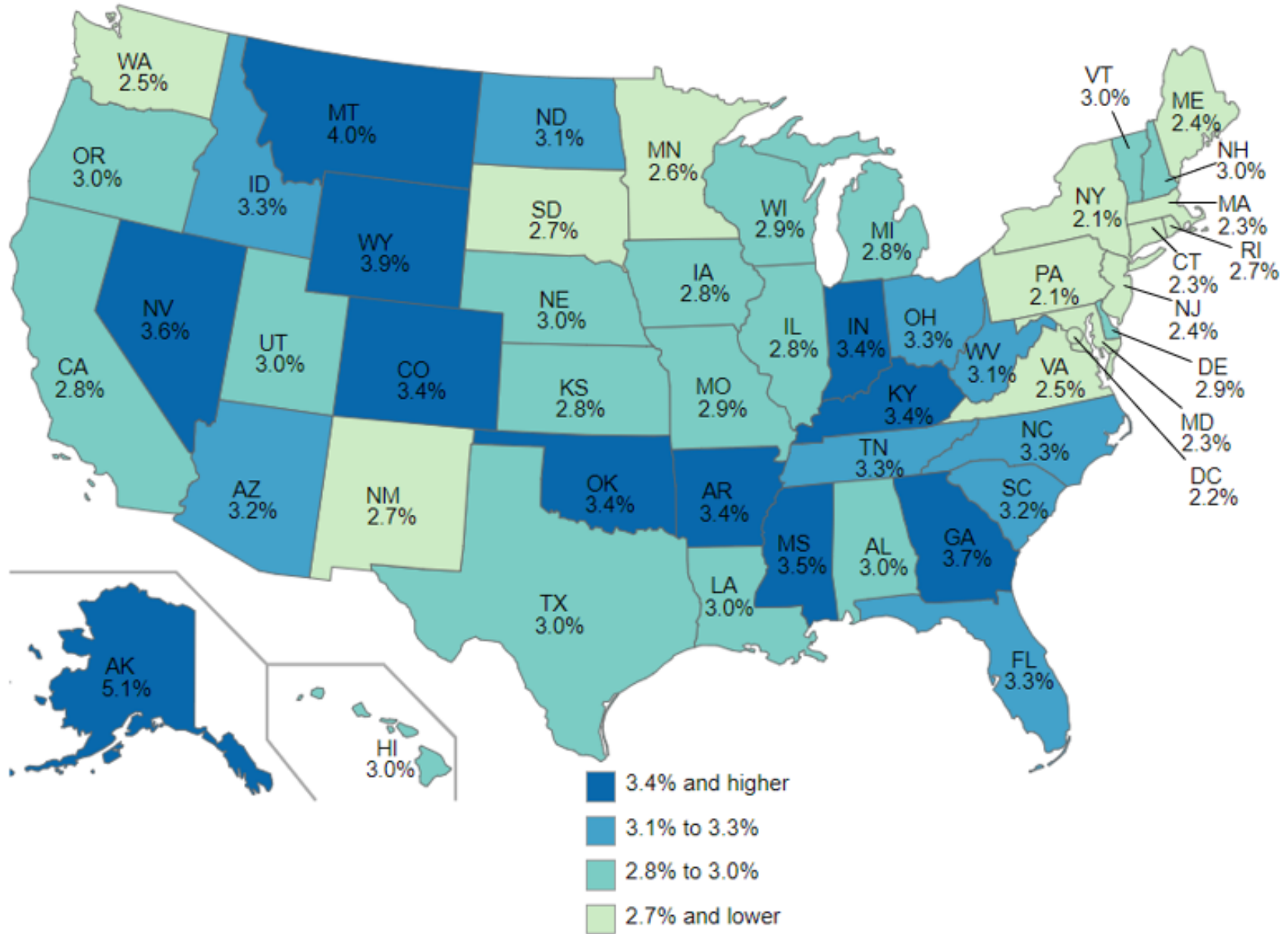
### Map 3. Total separations rates by state, seasonally adjusted, February 2022

Total U.S. total separations rate = 4.1%



### Map 4. Quits rates by state, seasonally adjusted, February 2022

Total U.S. quits rate = 2.9%



### Map 5. Layoffs and discharges rates by state, seasonally adjusted, February 2022

Total U.S. layoffs and discharges rate = 0.9%

