

NEWS RELEASE

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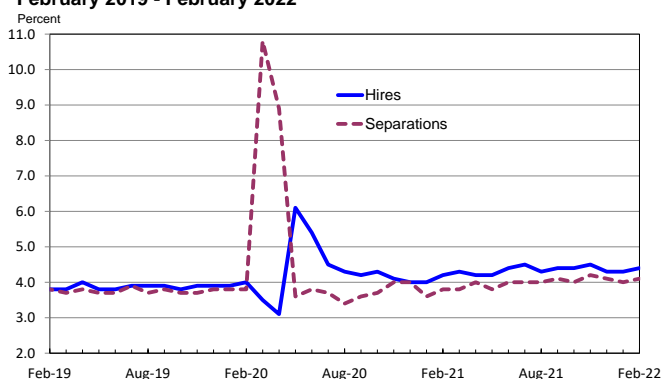
JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – FEBRUARY 2022

The number of job openings was little changed at 11.3 million on the last business day of February, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Hires edged up to 6.7 million while total separations were little changed at 6.1 million. Within separations, the quits rate was little changed at 2.9 percent and the layoffs and discharges rate was unchanged at 0.9 percent. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the total nonfarm sector, by industry, by four geographic regions, and by establishment size class.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, February 2019 - February 2022



Chart 2. Hires and total separations rates, seasonally adjusted, February 2019 - February 2022



Job Openings

On the last business day of February, the number and rate of **job openings** were little changed at 11.3 million and 7.0 percent, respectively. Job openings decreased in finance and insurance (-63,000) and in nondurable goods manufacturing (-39,000). Job openings increased in arts, entertainment, and recreation (+32,000); educational services (+26,000); and federal government (+23,000). Job openings decreased in the Midwest region and increased in the West region. (See table 1.)

Hires

In February, the number of **hires** edged up to 6.7 million (+263,000). The hires rate was little changed at 4.4 percent. Hires increased in construction (+75,000). Hires decreased in information (-29,000). The number of hires was little changed in all four regions. (See table 2.)

Separations

Total separations includes 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 includes separations due to retirement, death, disability, and transfers to other locations of the same firm.

In February, the number and rate of **total separations** were little changed at 6.1 million and 4.1 percent, respectively. Total separations decreased in information (-45,000) and in finance and insurance (-41,000). The number of total separations was little changed in all four regions. (See table 3.)

In February, the number and rate of **quits** were little changed at 4.4 million and 2.9 percent, respectively. Quits increased in retail trade (+74,000); durable goods manufacturing (+22,000); and state and local government education (+14,000). Quits decreased in finance and insurance (-30,000). The number of quits was little changed in all four regions. (See table 4.)

In February, the number of **layoffs and discharges** was little changed at 1.4 million. The rate was unchanged at 0.9 percent. Layoffs and discharges decreased in information (-60,000). The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed in all four regions. (See table 5.)

The number of **other separations** was little changed in February at 355,000. Other separations increased in retail trade (+20,000) and in information (+9,000). The other separations level decreased in finance and insurance (-19,000); transportation, warehousing, and utilities (-16,000); and real estate and rental and leasing (-6,000). Other separations were little changed in all four regions. (See table 6.)

Net Change in Employment

Large numbers of hires and separations occur every month throughout the business cycle. Net employment change results from the relationship between hires and separations. When the number of hires exceeds the number of separations, employment rises, even if the hires level is steady or declining. Conversely, when the number of hires is less than the number of separations, employment declines, even if the hires level is steady or rising.

Over the 12 months ending in February 2022, hires totaled 77.0 million and separations totaled 70.6 million, yielding a net employment gain of 6.4 million. These totals include workers who may have been hired and separated more than once during the year.

Establishment Size Class

In February, the quits rate increased in large establishments with 1,000 to 4,999 employees. For a more in-depth description of the JOLTS establishment size class estimates, please visit www.bls.gov/jlt/sizeclassmethodology.htm.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey estimates for March 2022 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, May 3, 2022 at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^P	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^P	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^P
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	7,860	11,283	11,266	6,028	6,426	6,689	5,400	6,044	6,092
Total private.....	7,129	10,235	10,185	5,699	6,019	6,267	5,082	5,673	5,693
Mining and logging.....	20	37	34	16	20	24	18	18	16
Construction.....	257	383	381	382	323	398	429	325	344
Manufacturing.....	577	859	808	419	467	482	378	457	458
Durable goods.....	301	500	486	235	250	269	203	246	256
Nondurable goods.....	276	360	321	184	217	214	175	211	202
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,473	1,832	1,863	1,231	1,371	1,491	1,112	1,308	1,361
Wholesale trade.....	223	294	313	153	170	171	145	161	158
Retail trade.....	854	1,029	1,061	783	898	1,003	743	865	950
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	396	510	489	295	303	317	224	282	252
Information.....	111	217	207	97	116	87	79	122	77
Financial activities.....	310	502	450	199	236	214	197	233	177
Finance and insurance.....	237	376	313	134	161	142	136	163	122
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	73	126	137	65	75	72	61	70	55
Professional and business services.....	1,497	2,078	2,088	1,227	1,242	1,292	1,137	1,133	1,205
Education and health services.....	1,617	2,146	2,226	740	832	883	650	805	793
Educational services.....	117	178	204	91	103	110	68	89	94
Health care and social assistance.....	1,500	1,968	2,022	649	730	774	582	716	699
Leisure and hospitality.....	986	1,698	1,705	1,145	1,202	1,162	859	1,052	1,051
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	156	175	207	129	165	159	93	143	132
Accommodation and food services.....	830	1,523	1,498	1,015	1,037	1,003	766	909	919
Other services.....	281	483	422	244	210	233	223	219	211
Government.....	732	1,048	1,081	329	407	422	318	371	399
Federal.....	105	125	148	41	41	41	37	44	42
State and local.....	626	924	933	288	366	381	282	327	356
State and local education.....	223	373	386	141	200	191	138	160	182
State and local, excluding education.....	404	551	547	147	166	190	144	167	175
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	5.2	7.0	7.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.1
Total private.....	5.5	7.4	7.4	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.4
Mining and logging.....	3.5	5.8	5.4	3.0	3.4	4.1	3.3	3.1	2.7
Construction.....	3.4	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	5.2	5.9	4.3	4.5
Manufacturing.....	4.5	6.4	6.0	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.6
Durable goods.....	3.8	6.0	5.8	3.1	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.1	3.3
Nondurable goods.....	5.6	7.0	6.3	4.0	4.6	4.5	3.8	4.5	4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	5.1	6.1	6.2	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.1	4.6	4.8
Wholesale trade.....	3.8	4.8	5.1	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.7
Retail trade.....	5.3	6.2	6.3	5.1	5.7	6.4	4.9	5.5	6.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	5.7	6.9	6.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	3.4	4.1	3.6
Information.....	3.9	6.9	6.6	3.5	4.0	3.0	2.9	4.2	2.6
Financial activities.....	3.4	5.4	4.8	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.0
Finance and insurance.....	3.5	5.4	4.5	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.5	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	3.2	5.2	5.5	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.3
Professional and business services.....	6.7	8.7	8.7	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.5
Education and health services.....	6.4	8.2	8.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	2.8	3.4	3.3
Educational services.....	3.3	4.6	5.2	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.4	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	7.0	8.9	9.0	3.2	3.6	3.8	2.9	3.5	3.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.9	10.0	9.9	8.6	7.9	7.5	6.5	6.9	6.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	8.0	7.3	8.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	5.2	6.5	5.9
Accommodation and food services.....	6.7	10.4	10.2	8.8	7.9	7.6	6.7	7.0	7.0
Other services.....	5.0	7.9	7.0	4.6	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.8

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		
	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p
Government.....	3.2	4.5	4.6	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.8
Federal.....	3.5	4.2	4.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
State and local.....	3.2	4.6	4.6	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.8
State and local education.....	2.2	3.5	3.6	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.8
State and local, excluding education.	4.3	5.8	5.7	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.9

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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. Industries are classified in accordance with the 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, 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. 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 are transfers within the same location; employees on strike; 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 20,700 nonfarm business and government establishments. The sample is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and establishment size class. The establishments are drawn from a universe of over 9.4 million establishments compiled by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program which includes all employers subject to state unemployment insurance laws and federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program.

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

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. Also within the first year, new businesses may go out of business, referred to as a death. Because not all births and deaths of establishments can be reflected on the sampling frame immediately, the JOLTS sample cannot capture job openings, hires, and separations from them during their early existence. BLS has developed a birth/death model that uses establishment birth and death activity from previous years. The estimates of job openings, hires, and separations produced by the birth/death model are added to the sample-based estimates produced from the survey to arrive at the estimates for 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 as well as sampling and nonsampling errors between the two surveys historically caused JOLTS to diverge from CES over time. To limit the divergence, and improve the quality of the JOLTS hires and separations series, BLS implemented the monthly alignment method. There are four steps to this method: seasonally adjust, align, back out the seasonal adjustment factors, and seasonally adjust again.

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 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 employment trends are applied to the seasonally adjusted JOLTS implied employment trends (hires minus separations) forcing them to be approximately the same, while preserving the seasonality of the JOLTS data.

Annual estimates. The JOLTS estimates are revised annually to reflect annual updates to the CES employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors. 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 data are recalculated for the most recent 5 years in order 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 rates are computed by dividing the annual level by the Current Employment Statistics (CES)

annual average employment level, and multiplying that quotient by 100. This figure will be approximately equal to the sum of the 12 monthly rates. Consistent with BLS practice, annual estimates are published only for not seasonally adjusted data and are released with the January news release each year. Annual estimates are not calculated for job openings because job openings are a stock, or point-in-time, measurement for the last business day of each month.

Reliability of the estimates

JOLTS estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. Nonsampling 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 at 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.

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					
	Feb. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p	Feb. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p
Total.....	7,860	11,094	10,922	11,448	11,283	11,266	5.2	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.0
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	7,129	10,158	9,935	10,343	10,235	10,185	5.5	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.4
Mining and logging.....	20	29	35	34	37	34	3.5	4.7	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.4
Construction.....	257	392	366	359	383	381	3.4	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.8
Manufacturing.....	577	923	806	746	859	808	4.5	6.9	6.0	5.6	6.4	6.0
Durable goods.....	301	529	499	422	500	486	3.8	6.4	6.0	5.1	6.0	5.8
Nondurable goods.....	276	394	307	324	360	321	5.6	7.7	6.1	6.4	7.0	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,473	1,968	1,913	1,942	1,832	1,863	5.1	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.2
Wholesale trade.....	223	345	318	295	294	313	3.8	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.1
Retail trade.....	854	1,038	1,036	1,036	1,029	1,061	5.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	396	585	559	611	510	489	5.7	8.0	7.6	8.2	6.9	6.6
Information.....	111	179	193	232	217	207	3.9	5.8	6.2	7.4	6.9	6.6
Financial activities.....	310	445	492	470	502	450	3.4	4.8	5.3	5.0	5.4	4.8
Finance and insurance.....	237	338	372	355	376	313	3.5	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.4	4.5
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	73	107	119	115	126	137	3.2	4.5	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.5
Professional and business services. . . .	1,497	2,043	1,904	2,021	2,078	2,088	6.7	8.6	8.1	8.5	8.7	8.7
Education and health services.....	1,617	2,097	2,125	2,187	2,146	2,226	6.4	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.5
Educational services.....	117	192	205	217	178	204	3.3	5.0	5.3	5.5	4.6	5.2
Health care and social assistance. . . .	1,500	1,905	1,920	1,970	1,968	2,022	7.0	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	986	1,632	1,666	1,990	1,698	1,705	6.9	10.0	10.0	11.7	10.0	9.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	156	184	196	205	175	207	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.6	7.3	8.5
Accommodation and food services. . .	830	1,448	1,470	1,785	1,523	1,498	6.7	10.3	10.3	12.2	10.4	10.2
Other services.....	281	451	435	362	483	422	5.0	7.5	7.2	6.1	7.9	7.0
Government.....	732	935	987	1,105	1,048	1,081	3.2	4.1	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.6
Federal.....	105	127	151	167	125	148	3.5	4.2	5.0	5.5	4.2	4.9
State and local.....	626	808	836	938	924	933	3.2	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.6
State and local education.....	223	313	329	361	373	386	2.2	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6
State and local, excluding education.....	404	496	507	577	551	547	4.3	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.7
REGION³												
Northeast.....	1,297	1,777	1,880	1,923	1,952	1,862	4.8	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.5
South.....	3,160	4,269	4,137	4,330	4,237	4,311	5.6	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.1
Midwest.....	1,661	2,515	2,410	2,530	2,587	2,413	5.1	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.4	6.9
West.....	1,742	2,533	2,495	2,664	2,507	2,679	4.9	6.8	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.1

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Feb. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p	Feb. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p
Total.....	6,028	6,460	6,705	6,450	6,426	6,689	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	5,699	6,104	6,305	6,062	6,019	6,267	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.9
Mining and logging.....	16	21	19	20	20	24	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	4.1
Construction.....	382	362	428	361	323	398	5.2	4.9	5.7	4.8	4.3	5.2
Manufacturing.....	419	481	465	457	467	482	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8
Durable goods.....	235	271	256	258	250	269	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4
Nondurable goods.....	184	210	209	199	217	214	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,231	1,354	1,406	1,377	1,371	1,491	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.2
Wholesale trade.....	153	171	194	170	170	171	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
Retail trade.....	783	867	905	901	898	1,003	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	295	315	307	306	303	317	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6
Information.....	97	119	114	111	116	87	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.0
Financial activities.....	199	218	233	229	236	214	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4
Finance and insurance.....	134	137	153	145	161	142	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	65	80	81	84	75	72	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1
Professional and business services. . . .	1,227	1,310	1,295	1,212	1,242	1,292	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.9
Education and health services.....	740	826	867	846	832	883	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7
Educational services.....	91	118	109	102	103	110	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9
Health care and social assistance. . . .	649	708	758	744	730	774	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,145	1,179	1,216	1,192	1,202	1,162	8.6	8.0	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	129	156	162	165	165	159	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.1
Accommodation and food services. . .	1,015	1,023	1,054	1,027	1,037	1,003	8.8	8.1	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.6
Other services.....	244	234	262	256	210	233	4.6	4.2	4.7	4.6	3.7	4.1
Government.....	329	356	400	388	407	422	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Federal.....	41	46	45	45	41	41	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
State and local.....	288	310	355	344	366	381	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
State and local education.....	141	155	197	183	200	191	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
State and local, excluding education.....	147	156	158	161	166	190	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1
REGION³												
Northeast.....	942	991	1,001	999	1,007	1,060	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0
South.....	2,339	2,677	2,814	2,650	2,611	2,782	4.4	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.0
Midwest.....	1,377	1,342	1,380	1,396	1,318	1,282	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.9
West.....	1,370	1,450	1,510	1,406	1,490	1,565	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.5

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Feb. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p	Feb. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p
Total.....	5,400	5,852	6,197	6,042	6,044	6,092	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	5,082	5,442	5,810	5,648	5,673	5,693	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4
Mining and logging.....	18	18	15	17	18	16	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.7
Construction.....	429	339	374	329	325	344	5.9	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.5
Manufacturing.....	378	417	418	434	457	458	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6
Durable goods.....	203	224	243	244	246	256	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3
Nondurable goods.....	175	193	175	190	211	202	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,112	1,262	1,338	1,330	1,308	1,361	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.8
Wholesale trade.....	145	162	167	142	161	158	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.7
Retail trade.....	743	847	899	916	865	950	4.9	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.5	6.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	224	253	272	272	282	252	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.6
Information.....	79	101	93	112	122	77	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.8	4.2	2.6
Financial activities.....	197	195	201	206	233	177	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.0
Finance and insurance.....	136	130	140	135	163	122	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	61	65	61	70	70	55	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.3
Professional and business services. . . .	1,137	1,095	1,227	1,150	1,133	1,205	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.5
Education and health services.....	650	759	857	800	805	793	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3
Educational services.....	68	84	90	84	89	94	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5
Health care and social assistance. . . .	582	674	767	716	716	699	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	859	1,028	1,072	1,029	1,052	1,051	6.5	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.9	6.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	93	137	132	123	143	132	5.2	6.4	6.1	5.6	6.5	5.9
Accommodation and food services. . .	766	891	939	906	909	919	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.0
Other services.....	223	228	215	241	219	211	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.8
Government.....	318	410	387	395	371	399	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
Federal.....	37	52	41	57	44	42	1.3	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.5
State and local.....	282	358	345	338	327	356	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
State and local education.....	138	171	172	174	160	182	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8
State and local, excluding education.....	144	187	173	163	167	175	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
REGION³												
Northeast.....	866	872	922	815	881	905	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.4
South.....	2,144	2,431	2,550	2,507	2,413	2,442	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4
Midwest.....	1,205	1,227	1,344	1,341	1,254	1,293	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0
West.....	1,185	1,322	1,381	1,380	1,497	1,452	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.1

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Feb. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p	Feb. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p
Total.....	3,439	4,132	4,510	4,403	4,258	4,352	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	3,249	3,884	4,266	4,164	4,032	4,106	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Mining and logging.....	9	11	10	13	14	13	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.1
Construction.....	168	189	215	185	172	169	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.2
Manufacturing.....	275	295	307	322	315	337	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7
Durable goods.....	149	154	185	180	165	187	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	125	141	122	141	150	150	2.7	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	769	964	1,024	1,082	991	1,061	2.8	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	87	112	128	113	112	123	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1
Retail trade.....	553	690	710	786	697	771	3.6	4.4	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	129	161	186	183	181	167	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4
Information.....	40	59	51	61	45	50	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.7
Financial activities.....	120	120	132	130	164	123	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.4
Finance and insurance.....	81	73	85	81	113	83	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	39	46	48	49	51	40	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.7
Professional and business services. . . .	631	720	834	760	711	704	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.2
Education and health services.....	466	582	689	597	617	626	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.6
Educational services.....	41	56	63	57	58	54	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4
Health care and social assistance. . . .	425	526	626	540	559	571	2.1	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	641	809	881	856	853	863	4.8	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	45	71	68	81	71	68	2.5	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.0
Accommodation and food services. . .	596	738	813	776	782	795	5.2	5.9	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.0
Other services.....	130	136	123	159	152	161	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.9
Government.....	191	248	244	238	225	246	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Federal.....	17	25	23	23	24	23	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
State and local.....	174	223	221	215	202	223	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2
State and local education.....	89	104	102	108	100	114	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
State and local, excluding education.....	85	119	119	107	101	109	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
REGION³												
Northeast.....	450	585	608	601	580	594	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
South.....	1,421	1,731	1,883	1,820	1,748	1,752	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1
Midwest.....	787	870	1,008	998	898	960	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.9
West.....	782	946	1,010	985	1,032	1,046	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Feb. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p	Feb. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p
Total.....	1,641	1,342	1,295	1,262	1,403	1,386	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	1,572	1,265	1,228	1,183	1,327	1,307	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Mining and logging.....	8	5	4	4	3	3	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
Construction.....	248	138	150	133	144	155	3.4	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0
Manufacturing.....	78	99	81	90	115	101	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8
Durable goods.....	39	54	40	49	62	54	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7
Nondurable goods.....	40	45	41	41	53	47	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	300	246	251	192	253	240	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8
Wholesale trade.....	49	43	36	20	35	29	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5
Retail trade.....	167	130	141	102	145	138	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	84	72	74	70	73	73	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Information.....	27	31	31	38	74	14	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	2.5	0.5
Financial activities.....	48	37	28	44	33	43	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Finance and insurance.....	27	20	16	24	20	28	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	21	17	13	19	13	15	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6
Professional and business services. . . .	448	311	308	306	326	404	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8
Education and health services.....	147	129	126	166	148	132	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
Educational services.....	23	22	22	20	22	30	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8
Health care and social assistance. . . .	124	107	105	147	126	102	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	189	192	167	141	177	169	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	45	62	62	37	70	62	2.5	2.9	2.9	1.7	3.2	2.8
Accommodation and food services. . .	144	130	106	104	107	107	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other services.....	79	76	81	69	54	46	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.8
Government.....	69	77	67	79	75	79	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Federal.....	10	10	5	19	7	7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2
State and local.....	59	67	61	60	69	72	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
State and local education.....	27	33	38	33	34	39	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
State and local, excluding education.....	33	34	24	26	35	33	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
REGION³												
Northeast.....	365	228	240	156	230	237	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9
South.....	583	540	525	550	521	546	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
Midwest.....	352	284	244	271	281	278	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
West.....	342	290	286	286	371	325	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Feb. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p	Feb. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p
Total.....	319	379	393	377	383	355	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	261	293	317	300	313	281	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining and logging.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Construction.....	13	12	9	12	9	20	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Manufacturing.....	25	23	31	22	27	20	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	15	16	19	15	19	15	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	10	7	12	7	8	6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	44	53	64	56	65	60	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wholesale trade.....	10	7	3	9	14	6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Retail trade.....	23	26	48	28	22	42	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	11	20	12	19	28	12	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Information.....	12	11	11	13	4	13	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4
Financial activities.....	29	39	41	32	36	11	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1
Finance and insurance.....	28	37	40	30	30	11	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing. ...	1	2	1	2	6	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Professional and business services.	58	64	85	83	97	97	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Education and health services.....	38	48	42	37	40	35	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Educational services.....	4	6	5	8	8	10	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Health care and social assistance.	33	42	37	29	31	25	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	29	26	23	31	23	20	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. ...	3	4	3	5	2	2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Accommodation and food services. ...	26	23	21	26	20	17	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other services.....	13	16	11	13	13	4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Government.....	58	85	76	77	70	74	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Federal.....	9	18	13	14	14	13	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
State and local.....	49	68	63	63	57	61	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and local education.....	22	34	32	33	26	29	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
State and local, excluding education.....	27	34	30	30	31	33	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
REGION³												
Northeast.....	51	59	74	59	71	74	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
South.....	140	160	142	137	145	145	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Midwest.....	67	73	92	72	75	55	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
West.....	61	86	85	109	94	81	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2

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

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

³ 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.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p
Total.....	7,472	11,197	10,781	5.0	7.1	6.7
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	6,771	10,166	9,737	5.3	7.5	7.1
Mining and logging.....	18	37	32	3.2	6.0	5.2
Construction.....	239	389	364	3.3	5.1	4.8
Manufacturing.....	577	860	802	4.5	6.4	6.0
Durable goods.....	301	500	481	3.8	6.0	5.8
Nondurable goods.....	276	361	321	5.7	7.1	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,309	1,648	1,683	4.6	5.5	5.6
Wholesale trade.....	215	296	300	3.7	4.9	5.0
Retail trade.....	724	857	929	4.6	5.2	5.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	370	495	454	5.4	6.7	6.2
Information.....	107	220	200	3.8	7.1	6.4
Financial activities.....	298	578	440	3.3	6.2	4.7
Finance and insurance.....	237	430	304	3.5	6.2	4.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	61	148	136	2.7	6.1	5.6
Professional and business services.....	1,431	2,120	2,023	6.5	9.0	8.5
Education and health services.....	1,568	2,295	2,167	6.3	8.8	8.2
Educational services.....	115	187	199	3.1	4.9	4.9
Health care and social assistance.....	1,454	2,109	1,968	6.8	9.5	8.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	948	1,515	1,619	7.0	9.5	9.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	165	185	223	9.6	8.6	10.0
Accommodation and food services.....	784	1,330	1,396	6.7	9.6	9.9
Other services.....	276	502	406	5.0	8.3	6.8
Government.....	701	1,031	1,044	3.1	4.5	4.5
Federal.....	101	122	146	3.4	4.1	4.9
State and local.....	600	909	898	3.0	4.5	4.4
State and local education.....	193	347	346	1.9	3.2	3.1
State and local, excluding education.....	407	562	551	4.4	6.0	5.9
REGION³						
Northeast.....	1,251	2,006	1,799	4.7	7.1	6.4
South.....	3,035	4,147	4,181	5.4	7.0	7.0
Midwest.....	1,576	2,500	2,289	4.9	7.3	6.6
West.....	1,610	2,544	2,511	4.6	6.9	6.7

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p
Total.....	4,931	6,155	5,522	3.5	4.2	3.7
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,686	5,779	5,207	3.9	4.6	4.1
Mining and logging.....	14	21	23	2.6	3.6	3.8
Construction.....	317	284	342	4.5	3.9	4.7
Manufacturing.....	370	476	429	3.0	3.8	3.4
Durable goods.....	210	259	243	2.8	3.3	3.1
Nondurable goods.....	160	217	185	3.5	4.6	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	917	1,163	1,168	3.4	4.1	4.1
Wholesale trade.....	131	179	146	2.4	3.1	2.5
Retail trade.....	586	707	797	3.9	4.5	5.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	200	277	225	3.1	4.0	3.3
Information.....	81	122	63	2.9	4.2	2.2
Financial activities.....	169	267	178	1.9	3.0	2.0
Finance and insurance.....	120	188	126	1.8	2.9	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	49	79	52	2.2	3.5	2.2
Professional and business services.....	1,067	1,270	1,136	5.2	5.9	5.2
Education and health services.....	616	929	761	2.6	3.9	3.2
Educational services.....	67	121	88	1.9	3.3	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	549	808	673	2.8	4.0	3.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	953	1,038	937	7.6	7.2	6.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	83	119	101	5.3	6.1	5.0
Accommodation and food services.....	870	919	836	7.9	7.3	6.6
Other services.....	183	210	171	3.5	3.8	3.1
Government.....	246	376	315	1.1	1.7	1.4
Federal.....	32	37	31	1.1	1.3	1.1
State and local.....	214	339	284	1.1	1.8	1.5
State and local education.....	108	204	143	1.0	2.0	1.3
State and local, excluding education.....	106	135	141	1.2	1.5	1.6
REGION³						
Northeast.....	702	919	844	2.8	3.5	3.2
South.....	1,968	2,617	2,344	3.7	4.8	4.2
Midwest.....	1,130	1,205	1,027	3.7	3.8	3.2
West.....	1,132	1,414	1,308	3.4	4.1	3.8

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p
Total.....	4,354	6,341	4,940	3.1	4.3	3.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,145	6,012	4,671	3.5	4.8	3.7
Mining and logging.....	21	21	17	3.9	3.6	2.9
Construction.....	342	350	281	4.9	4.9	3.9
Manufacturing.....	323	446	388	2.7	3.6	3.1
Durable goods.....	169	240	213	2.2	3.1	2.7
Nondurable goods.....	153	206	176	3.3	4.4	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	918	1,537	1,117	3.4	5.4	4.0
Wholesale trade.....	128	164	138	2.3	2.9	2.4
Retail trade.....	601	947	779	4.0	6.1	5.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	189	426	200	2.9	6.2	2.9
Information.....	66	136	62	2.4	4.7	2.1
Financial activities.....	176	281	150	2.0	3.2	1.7
Finance and insurance.....	126	190	111	1.9	2.9	1.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	50	91	39	2.3	4.0	1.7
Professional and business services.....	1,002	1,207	1,092	4.9	5.6	5.0
Education and health services.....	560	875	666	2.4	3.7	2.8
Educational services.....	40	90	57	1.1	2.5	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	520	785	610	2.6	3.9	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	568	953	746	4.5	6.6	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	38	121	64	2.4	6.2	3.2
Accommodation and food services.....	530	832	682	4.8	6.7	5.4
Other services.....	170	207	150	3.2	3.7	2.7
Government.....	209	329	269	1.0	1.5	1.2
Federal.....	32	53	36	1.1	1.8	1.3
State and local.....	177	276	233	0.9	1.4	1.2
State and local education.....	70	124	96	0.7	1.2	0.9
State and local, excluding education.....	107	152	137	1.2	1.7	1.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	647	964	703	2.6	3.7	2.7
South.....	1,800	2,538	2,075	3.4	4.6	3.7
Midwest.....	982	1,315	1,034	3.2	4.1	3.2
West.....	925	1,523	1,128	2.8	4.4	3.2

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p
Total.....	2,698	4,092	3,472	1.9	2.8	2.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,567	3,898	3,294	2.1	3.1	2.6
Mining and logging.....	9	15	13	1.8	2.5	2.2
Construction.....	135	160	134	1.9	2.2	1.8
Manufacturing.....	231	289	285	1.9	2.3	2.3
Durable goods.....	122	148	155	1.6	1.9	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	109	140	130	2.4	3.0	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	619	946	852	2.3	3.3	3.0
Wholesale trade.....	67	109	103	1.2	1.9	1.8
Retail trade.....	434	668	614	2.9	4.3	4.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	119	170	135	1.8	2.5	2.0
Information.....	34	45	43	1.2	1.6	1.5
Financial activities.....	101	178	101	1.2	2.0	1.1
Finance and insurance.....	69	120	71	1.1	1.8	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	32	59	30	1.5	2.6	1.3
Professional and business services.....	531	715	589	2.6	3.3	2.7
Education and health services.....	391	638	524	1.7	2.7	2.2
Educational services.....	28	60	36	0.8	1.7	0.9
Health care and social assistance.....	363	578	487	1.8	2.9	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	422	768	632	3.4	5.3	4.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	24	59	44	1.5	3.0	2.2
Accommodation and food services.....	399	709	588	3.6	5.7	4.6
Other services.....	94	144	121	1.8	2.6	2.2
Government.....	131	194	178	0.6	0.9	0.8
Federal.....	15	25	20	0.5	0.9	0.7
State and local.....	116	169	158	0.6	0.9	0.8
State and local education.....	49	81	67	0.5	0.8	0.6
State and local, excluding education.....	67	88	91	0.8	1.0	1.0
REGION³						
Northeast.....	333	574	475	1.3	2.2	1.8
South.....	1,163	1,735	1,456	2.2	3.2	2.6
Midwest.....	618	835	755	2.0	2.6	2.3
West.....	584	948	786	1.8	2.8	2.3

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p
Total.....	1,373	1,776	1,154	1.0	1.2	0.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,336	1,712	1,114	1.1	1.4	0.9
Mining and logging.....	10	4	3	1.9	0.7	0.6
Construction.....	197	180	130	2.8	2.5	1.8
Manufacturing.....	70	121	86	0.6	1.0	0.7
Durable goods.....	35	65	45	0.5	0.8	0.6
Nondurable goods.....	34	56	41	0.8	1.2	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	259	518	208	1.0	1.8	0.7
Wholesale trade.....	53	38	30	1.0	0.7	0.5
Retail trade.....	146	252	124	1.0	1.6	0.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	60	227	54	0.9	3.3	0.8
Information.....	21	84	7	0.8	2.9	0.2
Financial activities.....	46	43	40	0.5	0.5	0.4
Finance and insurance.....	29	23	31	0.4	0.3	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	17	21	9	0.8	0.9	0.4
Professional and business services.....	419	364	407	2.0	1.7	1.9
Education and health services.....	130	184	111	0.6	0.8	0.5
Educational services.....	10	19	14	0.3	0.5	0.4
Health care and social assistance.....	120	165	97	0.6	0.8	0.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	122	164	97	1.0	1.1	0.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	13	60	18	0.8	3.1	0.9
Accommodation and food services.....	110	103	79	1.0	0.8	0.6
Other services.....	63	50	26	1.2	0.9	0.5
Government.....	36	64	40	0.2	0.3	0.2
Federal.....	8	10	6	0.3	0.4	0.2
State and local.....	28	54	34	0.1	0.3	0.2
State and local education.....	10	25	17	0.1	0.2	0.2
State and local, excluding education.....	18	29	17	0.2	0.3	0.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	272	308	163	1.1	1.2	0.6
South.....	505	616	480	1.0	1.1	0.9
Midwest.....	312	393	239	1.0	1.2	0.7
West.....	284	459	271	0.9	1.3	0.8

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022 ^p
Total.....	283	472	314	0.2	0.3	0.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	242	402	263	0.2	0.3	0.2
Mining and logging.....	1	2	1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Construction.....	10	9	17	0.1	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing.....	22	36	18	0.2	0.3	0.1
Durable goods.....	13	27	13	0.2	0.3	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	10	10	5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	40	73	56	0.1	0.3	0.2
Wholesale trade.....	8	17	5	0.2	0.3	0.1
Retail trade.....	22	27	41	0.1	0.2	0.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	10	29	11	0.2	0.4	0.2
Information.....	11	7	13	0.4	0.3	0.4
Financial activities.....	29	59	10	0.3	0.7	0.1
Finance and insurance.....	28	47	10	0.4	0.7	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1	12	0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Professional and business services.....	53	128	96	0.3	0.6	0.4
Education and health services.....	39	53	32	0.2	0.2	0.1
Educational services.....	3	11	7	0.1	0.3	0.2
Health care and social assistance.....	36	42	25	0.2	0.2	0.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	24	21	17	0.2	0.1	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Accommodation and food services.....	22	20	15	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other services.....	12	13	3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Government.....	41	70	51	0.2	0.3	0.2
Federal.....	8	18	10	0.3	0.6	0.3
State and local.....	33	53	41	0.2	0.3	0.2
State and local education.....	10	18	12	0.1	0.2	0.1
State and local, excluding education.....	23	35	29	0.3	0.4	0.3
REGION³						
Northeast.....	42	82	65	0.2	0.3	0.2
South.....	133	187	138	0.3	0.3	0.2
Midwest.....	52	88	40	0.2	0.3	0.1
West.....	57	116	71	0.2	0.3	0.2

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

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

³ 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.