

NEWS RELEASE

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STATE JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – MARCH 2022

Job openings rates increased in 8 states, decreased in 3 states, and were little changed in 39 states and the District of Columbia on the last business day of March, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Hires rates increased in 5 states, decreased in 4 states, and were little changed in 41 states and the District of Columbia. Total separations rates increased in 6 states, decreased in 2 states, and were little changed in 42 states and the District of Columbia. Nationally, the job openings, hires, and total separations rates showed little or no change in March. (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 March, **job openings rates** increased in 8 states and decreased in 3 states. The largest increases in job openings rates occurred in Arkansas and Kentucky (+2.0 percentage points each) and in Oklahoma (+1.6 points). The decreases in job openings rates occurred in New Hampshire (-1.3 percentage points), Georgia (-0.6 point), and Wisconsin (-0.5 point). The national job openings rate was little changed. (See table A.)

The **number of job openings** increased in 8 states and decreased in 4 states in March. The largest increases occurred in Florida (+61,000), Texas (+47,000), and Kentucky (+46,000). The largest decreases in the job openings level occurred in New York (-35,000), Georgia (-33,000), and Wisconsin (-16,000). Nationally, the number of job openings was little changed. (See table A.)

Hires

In March, **hires rates** increased in 5 states and decreased in 4 states. The largest increases in hires rates occurred in Kansas (+0.8 percentage point) and Arkansas (+0.7 point), as well as Kentucky and Missouri (+0.6 point each). The largest decreases in hires rates occurred in Idaho (-1.4 percentage points), Georgia (-1.0 point), and Washington (-0.5 point). The national hires rate was unchanged. (See table B.)

The **number of hires** increased in 4 states and decreased in 3 states in March. The largest increases occurred in Florida (+40,000), Kentucky (+11,000), and Kansas (+10,000). The decreases occurred in Texas (-53,000), Georgia (-45,000), and Idaho (-11,000). Nationally, the number of hires was little changed over the month. (See table B.)

Total Separations

In March, **total separations rates** increased in 6 states and decreased in 2 states. The largest increases occurred in Florida (+1.3 percentage points), and in Arizona and South Carolina (+1.0 point each). The total separations rate decreased in Mississippi (-0.8 percentage point) and in Ohio (-0.6 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 March and decreased in 2 states. The largest increases occurred in Florida (+123,000), Arizona (+31,000), and Virginia (+26,000). Decreases in the total separations level occurred in Ohio (-28,000) and in Mississippi (-10,000). Nationally, the number of total separations edged up in March (+239,000). (See table C.)

Quits

In March, **quits rates** increased in 8 states and decreased in 3 states. The largest increases in quits rates occurred in Arizona (+1.2 percentage points), Florida (+1.1 points), and Utah (+0.8 point). Decreases in the quits rate occurred in New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Ohio (-0.5 percentage 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 1 state in March. The largest increases in the quits level occurred in Florida (+97,000), Arizona (+36,000), and Washington (+19,000). The decrease in the quits level occurred in Ohio (-25,000). Nationally, the number of quits edged up over the month (+152,000). (See table D.)

Layoffs and Discharges

In March, **layoffs and discharges rates** decreased in 3 states and increased in 2 states. The decreases in layoffs and discharges rates occurred in Mississippi (-0.6 percentage point), and in Kansas and Maryland (-0.4 point each). The increases in layoffs and discharges rates occurred in Florida (+0.4 percentage point) and in Michigan (+0.3 point). The national layoffs and discharges rate was unchanged. (See table E.)

The **number of layoffs and discharges** decreased in 3 states and increased in 2 states in March. The decreases in layoffs and discharges were in Maryland (-9,000), Mississippi (-7,000), and Kansas (-5,000). The increases in layoffs and discharges were in Florida (+30,000) and in New Jersey (+12,000). 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#.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey State estimates for April 2022 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, June 29, 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 February 2022 to March 2022, seasonally adjusted

State	Level (in thousands)			Rate		
	February 2022	March 2022 ^p	Over-the-month change ^p	February 2022	March 2022 ^p	Over-the-month change ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	11,344	11,549	205	7.0	7.1	0.1
Arkansas.....	81	111	30	5.8	7.8	2.0
Florida.....	688	749	61	6.9	7.5	0.6
Georgia.....	435	402	-33	8.4	7.8	-0.6
Kentucky.....	164	210	46	7.8	9.8	2.0
Maryland.....	201	223	22	6.9	7.6	0.7
Mississippi.....	88	95	7	7.0	7.6	0.6
New Hampshire.....	61	51	-10	8.3	7.0	-1.3
New York.....	629	594	-35	6.3	6.0	-0.3*
North Carolina.....	375	406	31	7.4	7.9	0.5
Oklahoma.....	115	146	31	6.4	8.0	1.6
Texas.....	938	985	47	6.6	6.9	0.3
Wisconsin.....	234	218	-16	7.4	6.9	-0.5

p Preliminary

* Not significant

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

State	Level (in thousands)			Rate		
	February 2022	March 2022 ^p	Over-the-month change ^p	February 2022	March 2022 ^p	Over-the-month change ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	6,832	6,737	-95	4.5	4.5	0.0
Arkansas.....	62	71	9	4.7	5.4	0.7
Florida.....	449	489	40	4.9	5.3	0.4*
Georgia.....	316	271	-45	6.7	5.7	-1.0
Idaho.....	50	39	-11	6.2	4.8	-1.4
Kansas.....	45	55	10	3.2	4.0	0.8
Kentucky.....	103	114	11	5.3	5.9	0.6
Michigan.....	194	215	21*	4.5	5.0	0.5
Missouri.....	94	109	15*	3.2	3.8	0.6
Texas.....	661	608	-53	5.0	4.6	-0.4
Washington.....	165	151	-14*	4.8	4.3	-0.5

p Preliminary

* Not significant

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

State	Level (in thousands)			Rate		
	February 2022	March 2022 ^p	Over-the-month change ^p	February 2022	March 2022 ^p	Over-the-month change ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	6,082	6,321	239	4.0	4.2	0.2
Alabama.....	87	104	17	4.2	5.0	0.8
Arizona.....	135	166	31	4.5	5.5	1.0
Florida.....	402	525	123	4.4	5.7	1.3
Mississippi.....	70	60	-10	6.0	5.2	-0.8
Ohio.....	227	199	-28	4.2	3.6	-0.6
South Carolina.....	100	120	20	4.5	5.5	1.0
Utah.....	66	80	14	4.0	4.8	0.8
Virginia.....	141	167	26	3.5	4.2	0.7

p Preliminary

* Not significant

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

State	Level (in thousands)			Rate		
	February 2022	March 2022 ^p	Over-the-month change ^p	February 2022	March 2022 ^p	Over-the-month change ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	4,384	4,536	152	2.9	3.0	0.1
Alabama.....	62	73	11	3.0	3.5	0.5
Arizona.....	101	137	36	3.3	4.5	1.2
Florida.....	307	404	97	3.3	4.4	1.1
Louisiana.....	57	66	9	3.0	3.5	0.5
New Hampshire.....	21	18	-3*	3.1	2.6	-0.5
North Dakota.....	13	11	-2*	3.1	2.6	-0.5
Ohio.....	175	150	-25	3.2	2.7	-0.5
South Carolina.....	77	90	13	3.5	4.1	0.6
Utah.....	49	62	13	3.0	3.8	0.8
Virginia.....	95	108	13*	2.4	2.7	0.3
Washington.....	85	104	19	2.5	3.0	0.5

p Preliminary

* Not significant

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

State	Level (in thousands)			Rate		
	February 2022	March 2022 ^p	Over-the-month change ^p	February 2022	March 2022 ^p	Over-the-month change ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	1,354	1,405	51	0.9	0.9	0.0
Florida.....	69	99	30	0.7	1.1	0.4
Kansas.....	14	9	-5	1.0	0.6	-0.4
Maryland.....	34	25	-9	1.3	0.9	-0.4
Michigan.....	28	37	9*	0.6	0.9	0.3
Mississippi.....	22	15	-7	1.9	1.3	-0.6
New Jersey.....	40	52	12	1.0	1.2	0.2*

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/. 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

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 ($\text{weight} = n/30$, 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:
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

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 for total nonfarm by state, seasonally adjusted

State	Levels (in thousands)					Rates				
	Mar. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p	Mar. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	8,480	11,448	11,283	11,344	11,549	5.5	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1
Alabama.....	110	151	144	148	147	5.2	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.6
Alaska.....	26	34	30	32	32	7.8	9.7	8.6	9.2	9.2
Arizona.....	181	241	251	241	247	5.9	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.5
Arkansas.....	79	92	88	81	111	5.9	6.6	6.3	5.8	7.8
California.....	779	1,251	1,139	1,286	1,279	4.6	6.8	6.2	6.9	6.8
Colorado.....	151	236	248	214	215	5.3	7.8	8.1	7.0	7.1
Connecticut.....	91	105	112	111	110	5.4	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.3
Delaware.....	24	33	40	32	34	5.1	6.8	8.1	6.6	6.9
District of Columbia.....	30	42	45	43	47	3.9	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.8
Florida.....	426	688	701	688	749	4.7	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5
Georgia.....	289	419	400	435	402	6.1	8.2	7.8	8.4	7.8
Hawaii.....	27	59	47	51	52	4.7	9.0	7.3	7.8	8.0
Idaho.....	55	69	63	67	63	6.6	7.9	7.2	7.6	7.2
Illinois.....	317	445	476	468	468	5.2	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.2
Indiana.....	175	267	252	228	241	5.5	7.8	7.4	6.7	7.1
Iowa.....	85	124	119	113	111	5.3	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.6
Kansas.....	82	97	93	96	93	5.6	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.3
Kentucky.....	112	166	167	164	210	5.7	8.0	8.0	7.8	9.8
Louisiana.....	104	147	143	146	149	5.4	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.3
Maine.....	41	47	57	48	47	6.3	7.0	8.3	7.0	6.9
Maryland.....	200	224	212	201	223	7.1	7.7	7.3	6.9	7.6
Massachusetts.....	214	274	264	308	318	5.9	7.1	6.8	7.8	8.0
Michigan.....	261	354	359	356	339	5.9	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.3
Minnesota.....	130	230	264	232	245	4.4	7.4	8.4	7.4	7.8
Mississippi.....	77	89	81	88	95	6.4	7.2	6.5	7.0	7.6
Missouri.....	160	238	231	218	225	5.4	7.6	7.4	7.0	7.2
Montana.....	35	50	43	44	44	6.8	9.1	7.9	8.0	8.0
Nebraska.....	60	77	87	69	74	5.6	7.1	7.9	6.3	6.7
Nevada.....	100	112	104	115	114	7.1	7.3	6.8	7.4	7.3
New Hampshire.....	47	62	62	61	51	6.7	8.4	8.5	8.3	7.0
New Jersey.....	292	291	301	279	290	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.3	6.5
New Mexico.....	52	68	71	70	69	6.2	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.5
New York.....	406	590	592	629	594	4.4	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.0
North Carolina.....	297	425	361	375	406	6.2	8.4	7.2	7.4	7.9
North Dakota.....	23	34	35	32	31	5.2	7.4	7.6	7.0	6.8
Ohio.....	286	412	394	410	393	5.1	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.7
Oklahoma.....	104	126	119	115	146	6.0	7.1	6.7	6.4	8.0
Oregon.....	125	156	150	158	160	6.4	7.5	7.2	7.6	7.6
Pennsylvania.....	385	490	499	411	411	6.4	7.7	7.9	6.5	6.5
Rhode Island.....	29	37	39	40	41	5.8	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.7
South Carolina.....	138	200	185	188	189	6.1	8.4	7.8	7.9	7.9
South Dakota.....	26	34	33	32	32	5.6	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.7
Tennessee.....	190	234	272	259	252	5.9	6.9	7.9	7.5	7.3
Texas.....	712	923	917	938	985	5.4	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.9
Utah.....	84	134	129	125	127	5.0	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.1
Vermont.....	19	26	25	26	25	6.2	8.0	7.7	8.0	7.7
Virginia.....	223	313	307	299	310	5.4	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.2
Washington.....	184	225	210	256	250	5.2	6.1	5.8	6.9	6.7
West Virginia.....	50	57	54	60	60	6.8	7.6	7.2	7.9	7.9
Wisconsin.....	178	219	245	234	218	5.9	7.0	7.8	7.4	6.9
Wyoming.....	19	29	22	24	22	6.5	9.3	7.2	7.8	7.2

p Preliminary

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

State	Levels (in thousands)					Rates				
	Mar. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p	Mar. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	6,208	6,450	6,426	6,832	6,737	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5
Alabama.....	92	97	102	106	103	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0
Alaska.....	20	19	19	20	21	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.7
Arizona.....	142	142	159	153	155	4.9	4.7	5.3	5.0	5.1
Arkansas.....	59	68	63	62	71	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.7	5.4
California.....	646	648	646	689	656	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.8
Colorado.....	115	123	155	145	143	4.3	4.4	5.5	5.1	5.0
Connecticut.....	60	60	58	62	64	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.9
Delaware.....	20	22	28	25	24	4.5	4.9	6.2	5.5	5.3
District of Columbia.....	21	22	20	25	24	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.1
Florida.....	311	379	397	449	489	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.9	5.3
Georgia.....	215	248	263	316	271	4.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	5.7
Hawaii.....	21	26	26	28	29	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.8
Idaho.....	41	40	44	50	39	5.2	5.0	5.4	6.2	4.8
Illinois.....	250	261	250	258	258	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3
Indiana.....	121	157	151	140	149	4.0	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.7
Iowa.....	70	64	60	57	63	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.6	4.0
Kansas.....	55	57	48	45	55	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.2	4.0
Kentucky.....	93	100	111	103	114	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.3	5.9
Louisiana.....	87	94	99	98	102	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.4
Maine.....	27	28	29	28	27	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.2
Maryland.....	79	107	101	115	128	3.0	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.7
Massachusetts.....	161	134	163	143	134	4.7	3.7	4.5	3.9	3.7
Michigan.....	182	208	192	194	215	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.5	5.0
Minnesota.....	92	107	105	110	112	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9
Mississippi.....	53	55	54	57	58	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0
Missouri.....	118	114	97	94	109	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.8
Montana.....	28	27	28	29	27	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.3
Nebraska.....	42	43	42	37	42	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.6	4.1
Nevada.....	73	63	69	71	67	5.6	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7
New Hampshire.....	33	30	33	32	28	5.0	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.1
New Jersey.....	182	138	164	166	169	4.7	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.0
New Mexico.....	34	32	39	42	39	4.3	3.8	4.7	5.0	4.6
New York.....	278	337	315	336	316	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4
North Carolina.....	224	241	271	263	245	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.6	5.2
North Dakota.....	20	21	19	17	19	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.0	4.5
Ohio.....	213	221	219	213	221	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0
Oklahoma.....	69	84	81	87	93	4.2	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.6
Oregon.....	80	79	86	94	94	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.9	4.9
Pennsylvania.....	219	235	208	251	236	3.9	4.0	3.6	4.3	4.0
Rhode Island.....	24	22	24	24	23	5.1	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.7
South Carolina.....	95	119	113	125	122	4.5	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.6
South Dakota.....	18	20	17	18	19	4.1	4.5	3.8	4.1	4.3
Tennessee.....	136	158	163	170	161	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.0
Texas.....	547	646	549	661	608	4.4	4.9	4.2	5.0	4.6
Utah.....	69	68	81	81	73	4.4	4.2	4.9	4.9	4.4
Vermont.....	14	14	14	15	14	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.7
Virginia.....	164	174	164	184	187	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.7
Washington.....	134	125	123	165	151	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.8	4.3
West Virginia.....	31	36	34	39	35	4.5	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.0
Wisconsin.....	113	125	118	122	118	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.0
Wyoming.....	17	14	15	17	15	6.2	5.0	5.3	6.0	5.3

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

State	Levels (in thousands)					Rates				
	Mar. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p	Mar. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	5,540	6,042	6,044	6,082	6,321	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2
Alabama.....	79	95	95	87	104	3.9	4.6	4.6	4.2	5.0
Alaska.....	19	24	21	23	22	6.2	7.6	6.6	7.3	7.0
Arizona.....	131	138	162	135	166	4.5	4.6	5.4	4.5	5.5
Arkansas.....	54	64	55	62	58	4.3	4.9	4.2	4.7	4.4
California.....	480	593	667	674	694	3.0	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.0
Colorado.....	136	137	136	137	135	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
Connecticut.....	54	50	57	58	56	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.4
Delaware.....	21	22	20	19	21	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.2	4.6
District of Columbia.....	27	26	24	25	25	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3
Florida.....	327	433	371	402	525	3.8	4.7	4.0	4.4	5.7
Georgia.....	197	238	251	242	253	4.4	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.3
Hawaii.....	24	23	25	25	25	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2
Idaho.....	35	39	42	38	39	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.7	4.8
Illinois.....	234	223	198	236	235	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.9	3.9
Indiana.....	128	157	137	135	138	4.2	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.4
Iowa.....	55	59	66	61	56	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.6
Kansas.....	45	54	46	55	48	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.9	3.5
Kentucky.....	100	97	92	92	90	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6
Louisiana.....	83	89	85	82	89	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.7
Maine.....	23	24	24	23	25	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.9
Maryland.....	80	101	93	104	102	3.0	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.8
Massachusetts.....	118	121	113	114	115	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1
Michigan.....	167	197	178	152	169	4.0	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.9
Minnesota.....	89	109	95	100	101	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.5
Mississippi.....	63	57	57	70	60	5.6	4.9	4.9	6.0	5.2
Missouri.....	102	125	115	112	105	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.6
Montana.....	23	25	26	29	26	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.1
Nebraska.....	43	42	45	41	40	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.9
Nevada.....	65	67	69	70	68	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.7
New Hampshire.....	25	26	30	34	30	3.8	3.9	4.5	5.0	4.4
New Jersey.....	126	129	140	162	170	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.1
New Mexico.....	34	40	37	33	35	4.3	4.8	4.4	3.9	4.1
New York.....	242	267	274	288	273	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9
North Carolina.....	187	219	204	236	243	4.2	4.7	4.4	5.0	5.2
North Dakota.....	19	20	20	19	17	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.0
Ohio.....	197	221	238	227	199	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.2	3.6
Oklahoma.....	63	76	73	81	75	3.9	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.5
Oregon.....	84	84	80	82	80	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1
Pennsylvania.....	196	163	211	192	197	3.5	2.8	3.6	3.3	3.3
Rhode Island.....	19	21	19	20	20	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.1
South Carolina.....	94	115	100	100	120	4.4	5.3	4.6	4.5	5.5
South Dakota.....	17	17	18	16	18	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.0
Tennessee.....	144	149	165	155	149	4.7	4.7	5.2	4.9	4.7
Texas.....	499	517	536	526	545	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1
Utah.....	68	71	72	66	80	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.8
Vermont.....	12	14	13	13	14	4.1	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.7
Virginia.....	145	176	159	141	167	3.7	4.4	4.0	3.5	4.2
Washington.....	110	124	145	128	138	3.3	3.6	4.2	3.7	4.0
West Virginia.....	31	33	32	31	33	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.7
Wisconsin.....	104	118	99	115	109	3.7	4.1	3.4	3.9	3.7
Wyoming.....	15	14	15	16	16	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.6

p Preliminary

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

State	Levels (in thousands)					Rates				
	Mar. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p	Mar. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	3,695	4,403	4,258	4,384	4,536	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0
Alabama.....	55	65	69	62	73	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.5
Alaska.....	11	17	15	16	16	3.6	5.4	4.7	5.1	5.1
Arizona.....	92	104	112	101	137	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.3	4.5
Arkansas.....	36	43	40	45	42	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2
California.....	331	437	467	493	486	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8
Colorado.....	71	83	97	99	100	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.5
Connecticut.....	32	38	37	39	36	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2
Delaware.....	13	15	15	13	15	2.9	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.3
District of Columbia.....	14	16	17	17	16	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
Florida.....	237	335	264	307	404	2.8	3.7	2.9	3.3	4.4
Georgia.....	131	172	175	183	177	2.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.7
Hawaii.....	13	16	19	19	19	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.2
Idaho.....	22	28	28	27	30	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.7
Illinois.....	147	172	152	163	167	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8
Indiana.....	80	112	105	107	104	2.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3
Iowa.....	36	40	42	44	40	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6
Kansas.....	29	39	35	38	36	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.6
Kentucky.....	64	63	65	67	63	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3
Louisiana.....	52	64	61	57	66	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.5
Maine.....	14	19	16	16	16	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
Maryland.....	52	67	73	61	70	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.6
Massachusetts.....	75	93	77	81	79	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.2
Michigan.....	117	149	141	118	117	2.8	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.7
Minnesota.....	56	80	67	76	74	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.6
Mississippi.....	38	41	43	41	41	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5
Missouri.....	72	94	73	81	74	2.6	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.5
Montana.....	15	17	18	21	19	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.2	3.8
Nebraska.....	29	29	31	30	30	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9
Nevada.....	42	46	47	52	50	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.5
New Hampshire.....	15	19	18	21	18	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.6
New Jersey.....	75	95	101	107	107	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6
New Mexico.....	21	27	25	24	27	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.2
New York.....	138	183	176	188	185	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
North Carolina.....	124	151	130	167	168	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.6
North Dakota.....	12	13	14	13	11	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.6
Ohio.....	126	168	152	175	150	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.7
Oklahoma.....	43	54	54	58	55	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3
Oregon.....	57	60	58	59	59	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0
Pennsylvania.....	125	131	135	128	136	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
Rhode Island.....	11	15	12	13	13	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.6
South Carolina.....	66	75	76	77	90	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.1
South Dakota.....	11	12	13	12	13	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.9
Tennessee.....	95	108	116	111	100	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.1
Texas.....	372	395	412	403	411	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Utah.....	43	54	49	49	62	2.7	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.8
Vermont.....	7	10	8	9	9	2.4	3.4	2.7	3.0	3.0
Virginia.....	92	131	117	95	108	2.4	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.7
Washington.....	66	86	86	85	104	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0
West Virginia.....	20	24	24	22	24	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.4
Wisconsin.....	65	90	72	85	79	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.7
Wyoming.....	9	10	10	12	12	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.2	4.2

p Preliminary

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

State	Levels (in thousands)					Rates				
	Mar. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p	Mar. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	1,512	1,262	1,403	1,354	1,405	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Alabama.....	19	23	22	19	24	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2
Alaska.....	7	5	5	5	5	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Arizona.....	32	26	34	27	23	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8
Arkansas.....	14	16	12	14	13	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0
California.....	120	116	168	149	163	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9
Colorado.....	54	43	27	31	28	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0
Connecticut.....	18	8	15	16	15	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9
Delaware.....	7	6	4	4	5	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.1
District of Columbia.....	11	7	6	6	7	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Florida.....	77	76	91	69	99	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1
Georgia.....	57	57	53	46	58	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2
Hawaii.....	9	5	4	5	5	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Idaho.....	11	7	11	8	7	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.9
Illinois.....	70	43	47	62	59	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0
Indiana.....	42	36	19	24	27	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9
Iowa.....	15	16	21	14	12	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.8
Kansas.....	13	12	7	14	9	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.6
Kentucky.....	30	27	23	20	22	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1
Louisiana.....	25	19	19	19	18	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Maine.....	8	4	6	6	7	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1
Maryland.....	23	28	14	34	25	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.9
Massachusetts.....	35	21	29	27	27	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
Michigan.....	41	37	30	28	37	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9
Minnesota.....	27	21	22	20	21	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Mississippi.....	22	12	11	22	15	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.3
Missouri.....	23	22	19	26	22	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8
Montana.....	7	5	6	6	6	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nebraska.....	11	10	11	9	8	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8
Nevada.....	18	14	19	14	15	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0
New Hampshire.....	8	5	10	8	8	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.2
New Jersey.....	43	25	20	40	52	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2
New Mexico.....	11	8	8	7	7	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
New York.....	84	68	75	79	66	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
North Carolina.....	52	53	52	57	62	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
North Dakota.....	6	6	5	4	5	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.2
Ohio.....	61	44	76	38	38	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.7
Oklahoma.....	17	17	16	18	16	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Oregon.....	23	16	16	18	17	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Pennsylvania.....	57	18	65	50	46	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.8
Rhode Island.....	6	5	5	6	6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
South Carolina.....	21	35	18	18	24	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.1
South Dakota.....	5	4	4	3	4	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9
Tennessee.....	42	32	41	36	40	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.3
Texas.....	91	103	97	104	112	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Utah.....	17	10	18	14	14	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.8
Vermont.....	4	4	4	3	3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0
Virginia.....	44	32	35	37	44	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1
Washington.....	36	28	52	32	28	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.8
West Virginia.....	9	7	6	6	7	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Wisconsin.....	34	22	21	26	23	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8
Wyoming.....	6	3	4	3	3	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1

p Preliminary

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

State	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Mar. 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p	Mar. 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	8,286	10,853	11,352	5.5	6.8	7.0
Alabama.....	116	146	151	5.4	6.6	6.8
Alaska.....	23	31	28	7.3	9.4	8.5
Arizona.....	176	231	230	5.7	7.1	7.0
Arkansas.....	78	77	108	5.8	5.6	7.6
California.....	798	1,213	1,243	4.7	6.6	6.7
Colorado.....	160	204	211	5.7	6.8	6.9
Connecticut.....	89	109	105	5.4	6.3	6.0
Delaware.....	23	27	34	5.1	5.6	7.0
District of Columbia.....	29	42	46	3.9	5.3	5.7
Florida.....	437	685	757	4.8	6.9	7.5
Georgia.....	313	422	404	6.5	8.2	7.9
Hawaii.....	25	45	45	4.3	7.0	6.9
Idaho.....	55	65	60	6.6	7.5	6.9
Illinois.....	313	448	469	5.2	7.1	7.3
Indiana.....	182	219	239	5.7	6.5	7.1
Iowa.....	87	105	112	5.5	6.4	6.7
Kansas.....	81	93	93	5.6	6.3	6.3
Kentucky.....	118	154	211	6.0	7.5	9.9
Louisiana.....	108	141	155	5.6	6.9	7.5
Maine.....	38	46	42	6.0	7.0	6.4
Maryland.....	195	185	231	7.0	6.5	7.9
Massachusetts.....	211	305	303	5.9	7.9	7.8
Michigan.....	272	332	331	6.2	7.2	7.2
Minnesota.....	129	219	243	4.5	7.2	7.9
Mississippi.....	76	83	94	6.4	6.7	7.6
Missouri.....	165	206	231	5.6	6.7	7.4
Montana.....	33	38	41	6.6	7.2	7.7
Nebraska.....	60	66	76	5.6	6.1	6.9
Nevada.....	104	110	113	7.4	7.2	7.3
New Hampshire.....	46	60	48	6.6	8.2	6.7
New Jersey.....	288	268	270	7.0	6.2	6.1
New Mexico.....	51	64	64	6.1	7.0	7.1
New York.....	422	626	563	4.6	6.4	5.7
North Carolina.....	301	361	408	6.3	7.2	8.0
North Dakota.....	22	30	30	5.2	6.7	6.7
Ohio.....	298	401	396	5.4	7.0	6.8
Oklahoma.....	102	106	147	5.9	6.0	8.1
Oregon.....	122	149	155	6.2	7.2	7.4
Pennsylvania.....	380	402	389	6.3	6.5	6.2
Rhode Island.....	28	41	39	5.8	7.9	7.4
South Carolina.....	141	177	187	6.3	7.5	7.9
South Dakota.....	26	30	32	5.7	6.4	6.9
Tennessee.....	191	246	259	5.9	7.2	7.5
Texas.....	697	880	980	5.3	6.3	6.9
Utah.....	87	115	118	5.2	6.5	6.7
Vermont.....	17	24	22	5.5	7.5	6.9
Virginia.....	227	289	308	5.5	6.7	7.2
Washington.....	181	236	245	5.2	6.4	6.6
West Virginia.....	53	55	62	7.2	7.4	8.3
Wisconsin.....	170	224	205	5.7	7.2	6.6
Wyoming.....	17	21	19	5.9	7.0	6.4

p Preliminary

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

State	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Mar. 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p	Mar. 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	5,632	5,652	6,148	3.9	3.8	4.1
Alabama.....	90	92	97	4.4	4.5	4.7
Alaska.....	14	16	15	4.9	5.2	5.0
Arizona.....	121	133	137	4.2	4.4	4.5
Arkansas.....	57	52	69	4.5	4.0	5.3
California.....	588	585	555	3.7	3.4	3.2
Colorado.....	113	116	134	4.3	4.1	4.7
Connecticut.....	55	49	61	3.5	3.0	3.7
Delaware.....	18	18	21	4.1	4.0	4.6
District of Columbia.....	19	23	22	2.6	3.0	3.0
Florida.....	294	401	454	3.4	4.3	4.9
Georgia.....	193	279	238	4.3	5.9	5.0
Hawaii.....	19	23	25	3.4	3.8	4.2
Idaho.....	39	42	36	5.0	5.2	4.5
Illinois.....	246	211	241	4.3	3.6	4.1
Indiana.....	117	110	137	3.9	3.5	4.3
Iowa.....	66	42	60	4.4	2.7	3.9
Kansas.....	52	37	51	3.8	2.6	3.7
Kentucky.....	87	81	107	4.7	4.2	5.5
Louisiana.....	81	85	95	4.4	4.4	5.0
Maine.....	23	21	21	3.8	3.4	3.3
Maryland.....	67	92	112	2.6	3.4	4.2
Massachusetts.....	144	108	112	4.3	3.0	3.1
Michigan.....	164	165	185	4.0	3.9	4.3
Minnesota.....	79	80	96	2.9	2.8	3.4
Mississippi.....	51	46	54	4.6	4.0	4.6
Missouri.....	126	77	110	4.5	2.7	3.8
Montana.....	24	21	23	5.2	4.2	4.7
Nebraska.....	42	29	40	4.2	2.9	4.0
Nevada.....	74	65	66	5.7	4.6	4.6
New Hampshire.....	30	25	24	4.7	3.6	3.6
New Jersey.....	169	140	162	4.4	3.4	3.9
New Mexico.....	32	34	36	4.1	4.1	4.2
New York.....	256	264	287	2.9	2.9	3.1
North Carolina.....	222	224	239	5.0	4.8	5.1
North Dakota.....	19	14	17	4.6	3.3	4.1
Ohio.....	206	168	206	3.9	3.1	3.8
Oklahoma.....	66	70	88	4.0	4.2	5.3
Oregon.....	74	77	85	4.0	4.0	4.4
Pennsylvania.....	212	201	238	3.8	3.5	4.1
Rhode Island.....	22	20	20	4.8	4.2	4.2
South Carolina.....	85	105	110	4.0	4.8	5.0
South Dakota.....	16	13	17	3.9	3.1	3.9
Tennessee.....	134	142	153	4.4	4.5	4.8
Texas.....	512	566	552	4.1	4.3	4.2
Utah.....	63	68	61	4.0	4.2	3.7
Vermont.....	11	11	11	3.6	3.6	3.7
Virginia.....	146	145	174	3.8	3.6	4.3
Washington.....	131	127	148	4.0	3.7	4.3
West Virginia.....	29	30	31	4.3	4.3	4.5
Wisconsin.....	103	98	103	3.7	3.4	3.6
Wyoming.....	14	12	11	5.1	4.2	4.0

p Preliminary

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

State	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Mar. 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p	Mar. 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	4,855	4,927	5,637	3.4	3.3	3.8
Alabama.....	73	74	101	3.6	3.6	4.9
Alaska.....	13	12	16	4.3	3.9	5.1
Arizona.....	118	109	152	4.1	3.6	5.0
Arkansas.....	48	53	53	3.8	4.1	4.1
California.....	425	533	623	2.6	3.1	3.6
Colorado.....	123	101	112	4.6	3.6	4.0
Connecticut.....	43	47	44	2.8	2.9	2.7
Delaware.....	17	16	18	3.9	3.5	4.0
District of Columbia.....	22	20	22	3.1	2.6	2.8
Florida.....	290	349	505	3.4	3.8	5.4
Georgia.....	183	211	245	4.1	4.5	5.2
Hawaii.....	20	19	20	3.7	3.2	3.3
Idaho.....	29	27	32	3.7	3.3	4.0
Illinois.....	202	197	201	3.6	3.4	3.4
Indiana.....	118	105	124	3.9	3.4	3.9
Iowa.....	48	48	46	3.2	3.1	3.0
Kansas.....	43	45	43	3.1	3.2	3.1
Kentucky.....	91	84	84	4.9	4.4	4.4
Louisiana.....	79	70	87	4.3	3.7	4.5
Maine.....	17	17	19	2.9	2.7	3.1
Maryland.....	68	87	90	2.6	3.3	3.4
Massachusetts.....	101	87	91	3.0	2.4	2.5
Michigan.....	135	110	129	3.3	2.6	3.0
Minnesota.....	75	74	86	2.7	2.6	3.0
Mississippi.....	62	60	62	5.6	5.2	5.4
Missouri.....	93	94	94	3.3	3.3	3.3
Montana.....	18	21	21	3.9	4.3	4.2
Nebraska.....	38	33	34	3.8	3.3	3.3
Nevada.....	62	54	62	4.8	3.8	4.4
New Hampshire.....	22	28	26	3.3	4.1	3.9
New Jersey.....	96	127	139	2.5	3.1	3.4
New Mexico.....	30	25	30	3.7	2.9	3.5
New York.....	193	227	218	2.2	2.5	2.3
North Carolina.....	165	210	233	3.7	4.5	4.9
North Dakota.....	17	14	14	4.1	3.4	3.4
Ohio.....	173	186	168	3.3	3.5	3.1
Oklahoma.....	54	70	68	3.3	4.2	4.1
Oregon.....	69	62	66	3.8	3.2	3.4
Pennsylvania.....	164	143	168	2.9	2.5	2.9
Rhode Island.....	16	16	17	3.4	3.2	3.6
South Carolina.....	82	83	114	3.9	3.8	5.2
South Dakota.....	14	12	15	3.4	2.9	3.3
Tennessee.....	137	129	146	4.5	4.1	4.6
Texas.....	452	431	515	3.6	3.3	3.9
Utah.....	59	51	70	3.7	3.1	4.3
Vermont.....	11	9	12	3.6	3.1	4.1
Virginia.....	124	117	154	3.2	2.9	3.8
Washington.....	90	100	114	2.7	2.9	3.3
West Virginia.....	25	26	29	3.8	3.7	4.1
Wisconsin.....	88	93	93	3.1	3.2	3.2
Wyoming.....	12	12	12	4.4	4.2	4.4

p Preliminary

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

State	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Mar. 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p	Mar. 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	3,325	3,509	4,152	2.3	2.4	2.8
Alabama.....	52	52	72	2.6	2.5	3.5
Alaska.....	8	9	12	2.6	3.0	3.9
Arizona.....	86	80	126	3.0	2.6	4.2
Arkansas.....	33	38	39	2.6	2.9	3.0
California.....	307	372	426	1.9	2.2	2.5
Colorado.....	63	70	83	2.4	2.5	2.9
Connecticut.....	29	32	30	1.9	2.0	1.9
Delaware.....	11	11	13	2.4	2.4	3.0
District of Columbia.....	12	13	15	1.6	1.7	1.9
Florida.....	224	265	401	2.6	2.9	4.3
Georgia.....	124	156	175	2.8	3.3	3.7
Hawaii.....	11	14	15	2.0	2.4	2.5
Idaho.....	19	19	25	2.4	2.4	3.1
Illinois.....	136	134	147	2.4	2.3	2.5
Indiana.....	78	81	95	2.6	2.6	3.0
Iowa.....	34	36	35	2.3	2.3	2.3
Kansas.....	29	30	32	2.1	2.1	2.3
Kentucky.....	59	61	61	3.2	3.2	3.2
Louisiana.....	50	47	64	2.8	2.5	3.4
Maine.....	12	12	13	2.0	1.9	2.0
Maryland.....	44	51	63	1.7	1.9	2.3
Massachusetts.....	68	68	67	2.0	1.9	1.9
Michigan.....	103	82	94	2.5	1.9	2.2
Minnesota.....	50	58	64	1.8	2.1	2.2
Mississippi.....	39	33	42	3.4	2.9	3.7
Missouri.....	70	67	66	2.5	2.3	2.3
Montana.....	13	15	16	2.7	3.1	3.2
Nebraska.....	26	24	26	2.6	2.4	2.5
Nevada.....	43	39	47	3.3	2.7	3.3
New Hampshire.....	14	18	16	2.1	2.6	2.4
New Jersey.....	65	87	94	1.7	2.1	2.3
New Mexico.....	19	18	23	2.4	2.1	2.7
New York.....	126	151	158	1.4	1.6	1.7
North Carolina.....	113	146	163	2.5	3.1	3.5
North Dakota.....	12	10	10	2.9	2.4	2.4
Ohio.....	115	142	129	2.2	2.6	2.4
Oklahoma.....	37	48	51	2.3	2.9	3.0
Oregon.....	52	45	51	2.8	2.4	2.7
Pennsylvania.....	118	103	125	2.1	1.8	2.1
Rhode Island.....	10	10	11	2.2	2.2	2.3
South Carolina.....	58	62	88	2.7	2.9	4.0
South Dakota.....	10	9	11	2.2	2.1	2.5
Tennessee.....	94	90	99	3.1	2.8	3.1
Texas.....	349	323	402	2.8	2.5	3.0
Utah.....	38	35	54	2.4	2.1	3.3
Vermont.....	6	6	8	2.2	2.1	2.8
Virginia.....	86	79	104	2.2	2.0	2.6
Washington.....	61	66	91	1.8	1.9	2.6
West Virginia.....	17	18	21	2.4	2.6	3.1
Wisconsin.....	59	68	68	2.1	2.4	2.4
Wyoming.....	7	8	9	2.5	3.0	3.4

p Preliminary

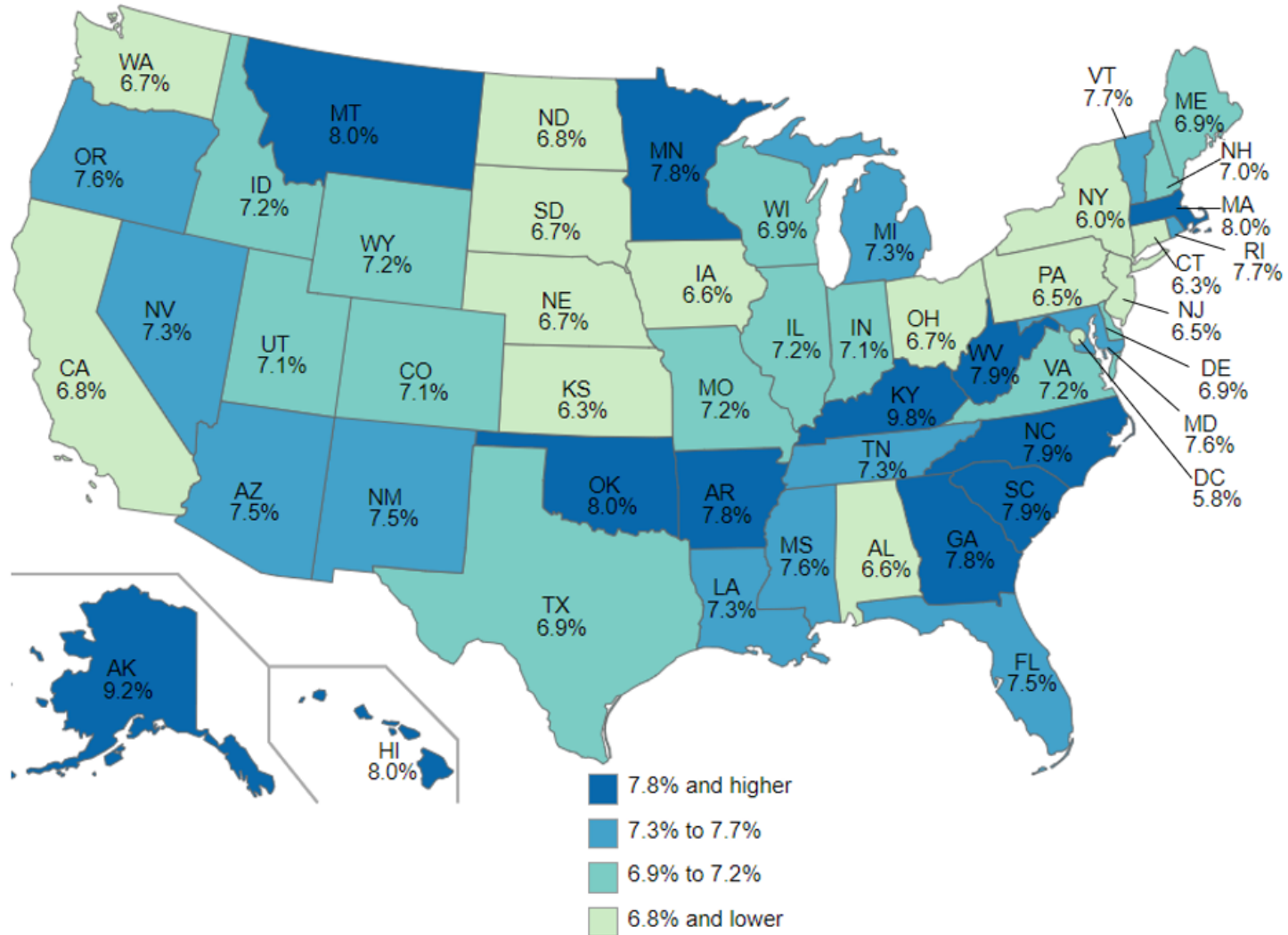
Table 10. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, not seasonally adjusted

State	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Mar. 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p	Mar. 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	1,218	1,114	1,133	0.9	0.7	0.8
Alabama.....	17	17	23	0.9	0.8	1.1
Alaska.....	4	2	2	1.4	0.7	0.8
Arizona.....	26	23	19	0.9	0.8	0.6
Arkansas.....	11	12	12	0.9	0.9	0.9
California.....	88	133	149	0.5	0.8	0.9
Colorado.....	47	25	22	1.8	0.9	0.8
Connecticut.....	11	11	10	0.7	0.7	0.6
Delaware.....	6	4	4	1.3	0.9	0.9
District of Columbia.....	9	6	6	1.2	0.7	0.8
Florida.....	56	54	86	0.7	0.6	0.9
Georgia.....	51	42	53	1.1	0.9	1.1
Hawaii.....	8	4	4	1.4	0.6	0.6
Idaho.....	7	6	5	1.0	0.8	0.6
Illinois.....	50	58	45	0.9	1.0	0.8
Indiana.....	34	20	21	1.1	0.7	0.7
Iowa.....	11	10	8	0.7	0.7	0.5
Kansas.....	11	13	7	0.8	0.9	0.5
Kentucky.....	27	17	19	1.5	0.9	1.0
Louisiana.....	24	17	17	1.3	0.9	0.9
Maine.....	4	3	5	0.7	0.5	0.8
Maryland.....	21	29	22	0.8	1.1	0.8
Massachusetts.....	24	15	17	0.7	0.4	0.5
Michigan.....	24	24	23	0.6	0.6	0.5
Minnesota.....	19	14	16	0.7	0.5	0.5
Mississippi.....	21	20	17	1.9	1.7	1.5
Missouri.....	15	24	18	0.5	0.8	0.6
Montana.....	4	5	4	0.9	1.0	0.8
Nebraska.....	9	8	5	0.9	0.8	0.5
Nevada.....	13	12	12	1.0	0.9	0.8
New Hampshire.....	6	5	7	1.0	0.7	1.1
New Jersey.....	25	26	36	0.6	0.6	0.9
New Mexico.....	8	5	5	1.1	0.6	0.6
New York.....	49	60	38	0.6	0.7	0.4
North Carolina.....	42	54	55	0.9	1.2	1.2
North Dakota.....	4	4	3	1.0	0.9	0.7
Ohio.....	51	30	29	1.0	0.6	0.5
Oklahoma.....	14	17	14	0.8	1.0	0.8
Oregon.....	13	13	11	0.7	0.7	0.6
Pennsylvania.....	34	29	28	0.6	0.5	0.5
Rhode Island.....	4	4	5	1.0	0.8	1.0
South Carolina.....	18	16	22	0.9	0.7	1.0
South Dakota.....	4	3	2	0.9	0.6	0.5
Tennessee.....	37	31	40	1.2	1.0	1.2
Texas.....	65	91	96	0.5	0.7	0.7
Utah.....	12	12	12	0.8	0.7	0.7
Vermont.....	3	2	3	1.1	0.7	1.0
Virginia.....	32	31	37	0.8	0.8	0.9
Washington.....	21	25	16	0.6	0.7	0.5
West Virginia.....	7	5	6	1.1	0.7	0.9
Wisconsin.....	24	22	18	0.9	0.8	0.6
Wyoming.....	4	3	2	1.5	0.9	0.7

p Preliminary

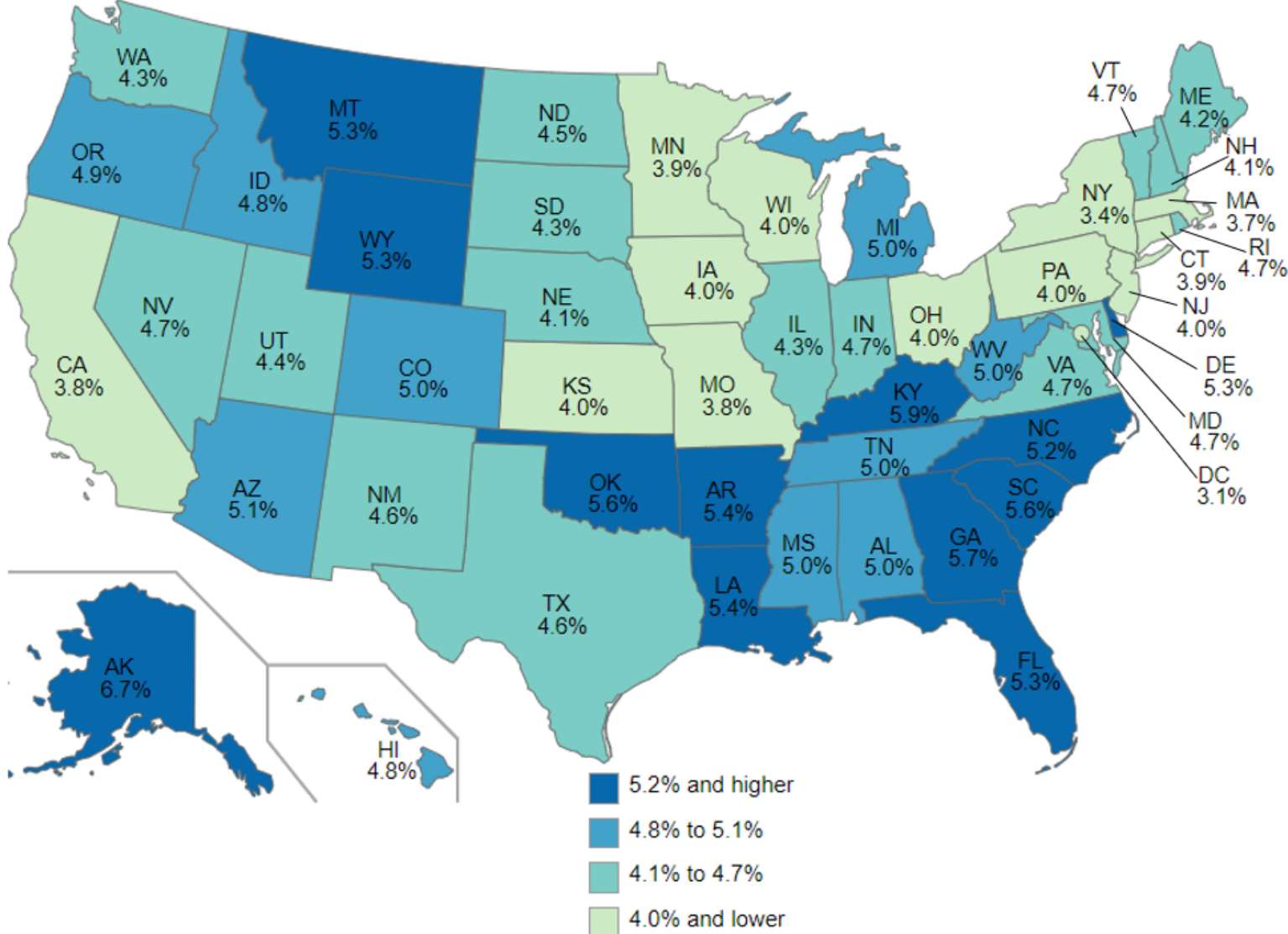
Map 1. Job openings rates by state, seasonally adjusted, March 2022

Total U.S. job openings rate = 7.1%



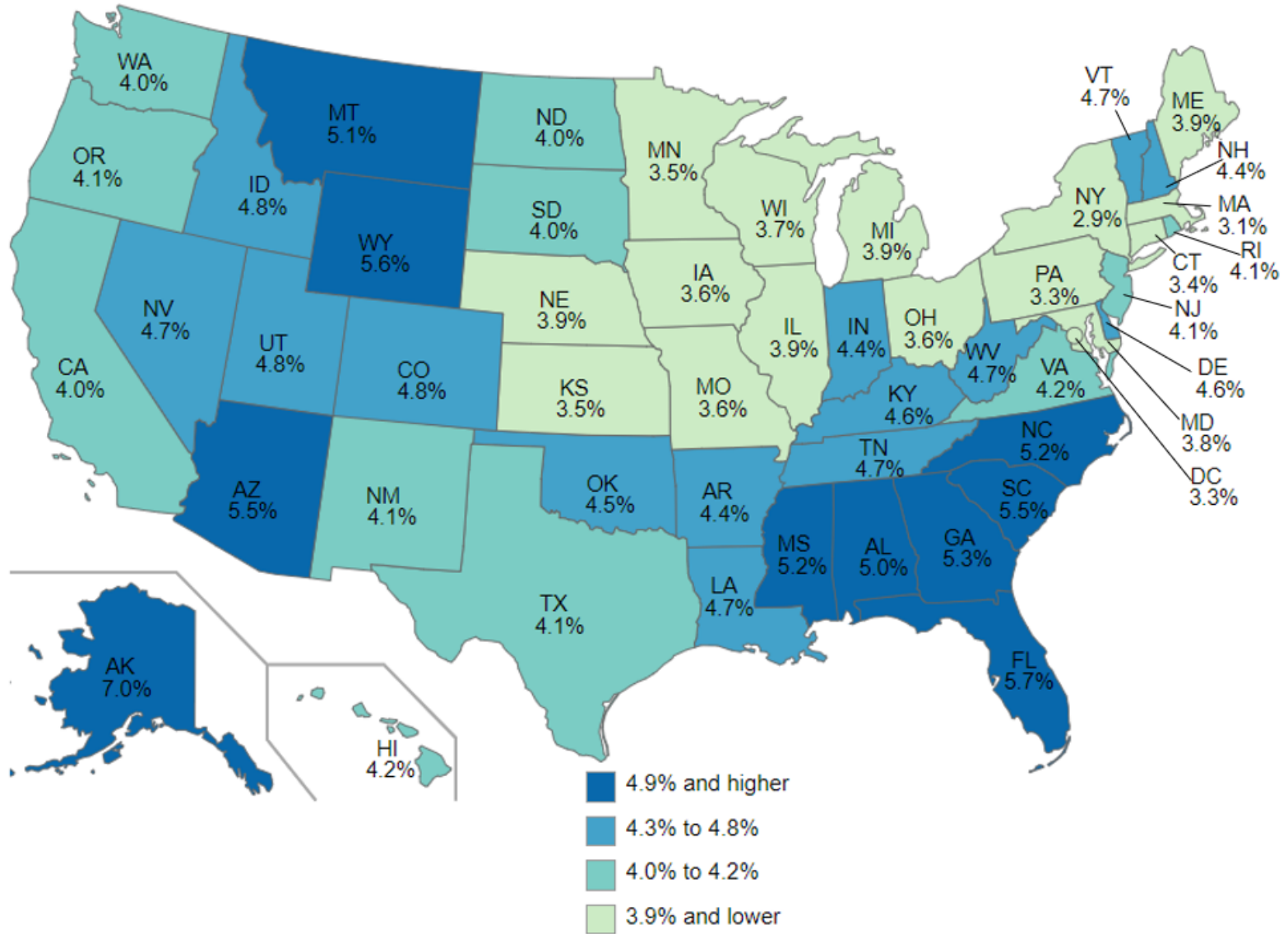
Map 2. Hires rates by state, seasonally adjusted, March 2022

Total U.S. hires rate = 4.5%



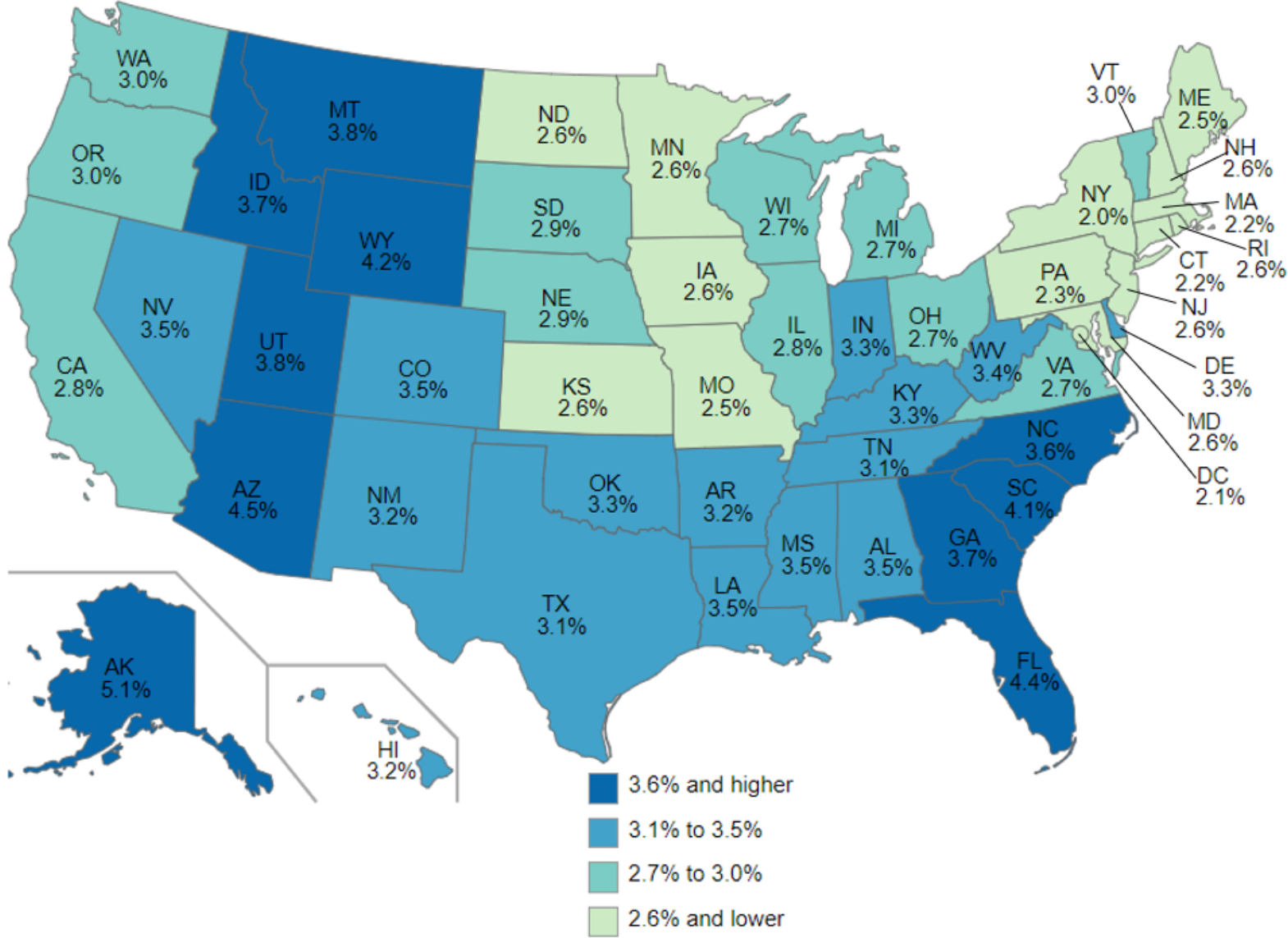
Map 3. Total separations rates by state, seasonally adjusted, March 2022

Total U.S. total separations rate = 4.2%



Map 4. Quits rates by state, seasonally adjusted, March 2022

Total U.S. quits rate = 3.0%



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

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

