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MASS LAYOFFS IN JULY 2006

In July 2006, employers took 1,125 mass layoff actions, seasonally adjusted, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Each action involved at least 50 persons from a single establishment, and the number of workers involved totaled 114,895, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of layoff events increased by 28; the number of associated initial claims decreased by 4,767 from June 2006. In the manufacturing sector, 363 mass layoff events were reported during July 2006, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 47,287 initial claims. Both the number of events and initial claims in manufacturing were higher than a month earlier. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, August 2001-July 2006

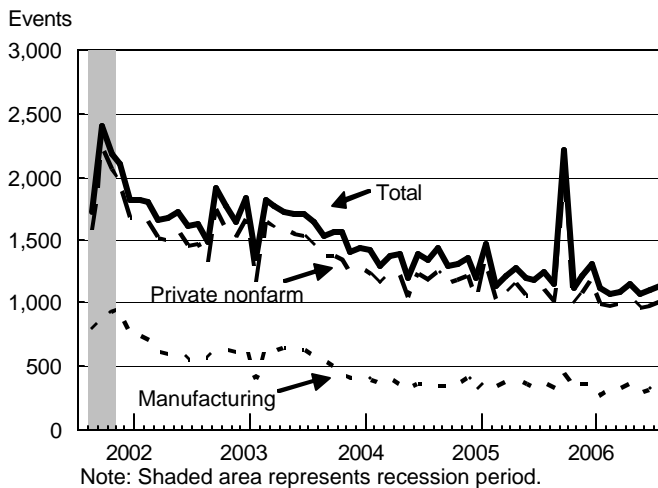
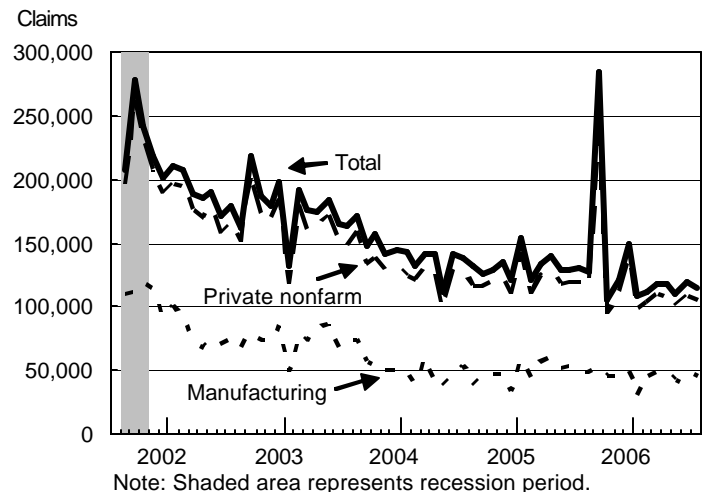


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, August 2001-July 2006



In July 2006, the national unemployment rate was 4.8 percent, seasonally adjusted, up from 4.6 percent in June and down from 5.0 percent in July 2005. Total nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, increased by 113,000 over the month and by about 1.7 million over the year.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, had 61,660 claims in July, 37 percent of the total. (See table A.) The two industries with the highest number of

Table A. Industries with the largest mass layoff initial claims in July 2006

Industry	Initial claims	July peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Automobile manufacturing	16,796	1996	22,644
Temporary help services	11,057	1998	24,601
All other motor vehicle parts mfg.	6,573	2004	9,691
Motor vehicle metal stamping	5,494	2005	8,198
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim mfg.	5,070	2005	9,238
All other plastics product mfg.	4,148	2004	8,864
Elementary and secondary schools	3,892	2005	7,104
School and employee bus transportation.....	2,945	1997	8,081
Motor vehicle power train components mfg.	2,918	2003	8,905
Motion picture and video production.....	2,767	1998	12,310

initial claims were automobile manufacturing with 16,796 and temporary help services with 11,057. Together, these two industries accounted for 17 percent of all initial claims in July.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 43 percent of all mass layoff events and 58 percent of all initial claims filed in July, little changed from a year earlier. In July 2006, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (51,048, mostly automotive-related), followed by plastics and rubber products manufacturing (6,842). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 13 percent of events and 10 percent of initial claims filed in July 2006, with layoffs mainly in temporary help services. Six percent of all layoff events and 5 percent of initial claims filed during the month were from transportation and warehousing, primarily in transit and ground passenger transportation. Retail trade accounted for 6 percent of events and 5 percent of initial claims in July, mostly in general merchandise stores.

Government establishments accounted for 6 percent of events and 4 percent of initial claims filed over the month, largely in educational services as the school year ended.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of layoff events in July 2006, at 1,511, was down by 470 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 77,359 to 166,857. These were the lowest number of events and initial claims reported for any July since 2000. This is likely due in part to a calendar effect; July 2006 contained 4 weeks for possible mass layoffs, compared with 5 weeks in each July of the prior 2 years. (See Technical Note for an explanation of how the number of weeks for data collection can vary from month to month. Also, note that adjustments are made for the calendar effects in the previously mentioned seasonally adjusted series.) The largest over-the-year decreases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (-18,285), administrative and support services (-7,487), primary metal manufacturing (-4,339), and transit and ground passenger transportation (-3,991). The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in support activities for transportation (+988) and textile mills (+535).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in July due to mass layoffs was in the Midwest, 86,786. Transportation equipment manufacturing accounted for 50 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The West had the second largest number of initial claims, 32,162, followed by the South with 30,866 and the Northeast with 17,043. (See table 5.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs decreased over the year in all four of the regions. The largest decrease was in the Midwest (-27,372), followed by the West (-19,943), the Northeast (-15,915), and the South (-14,129). All nine geographic divisions had over-the-year decreases in the number of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest decreases in the East North Central (-17,198) and Pacific (-16,431) divisions.

Among the states, Michigan recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in July (41,722), followed by California (26,385), Ohio (10,108), Indiana (10,104), and Wisconsin (7,894). These five states accounted for 52 percent of all mass layoff events and 58 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

California had the largest over-the-year decrease in the number of initial claims (-15,356). Ohio had the next largest decrease in initial claims (-15,198), followed by New York (-7,299). The largest over-the-year increase in claims occurred in Michigan (+7,161), largely due to layoffs in transportation equipment manufacturing.

From January to July, California reported 187,714 mass layoff initial claims, 22 percent of the national total. The states with the next largest number of claims over this period were Michigan (82,708), Pennsylvania (49,964), Ohio (47,507), and New York (47,246).

Note

The monthly data series in this release cover mass layoffs of 50 or more workers beginning in a given month, regardless of the duration of the layoffs. For private nonfarm establishments, information on the length of the layoff is obtained later and issued in a quarterly release that reports on mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days (referred to as "extended mass layoffs"). The quarterly release provides more information on the industry classification and location of the establishment and on the demographics of the laid-off workers. Because monthly figures include short-term layoffs of 30 days or less, the sum of the figures for the 3 months in a quarter will be higher than the quarterly figure for mass layoffs of more than 30 days. (See table 4.) See the Technical Note for more detailed definitions.

The report on Mass Layoffs in August 2006 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, September 21, 2006.

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program that uses a standardized, automated approach to identifying, describing, and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance database. Each month, states report on establishments which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period. These establishments then are contacted by the state agency to determine whether these separations lasted 31 days or longer, and, if so, other information concerning the layoff is collected. States report on layoffs lasting more than 1 month on a quarterly basis.

A given month contains an aggregation of the weekly unemployment insurance claims filings for the Sunday through Saturday weeks in that month. All weeks are included for the particular month, except if the first day of the month falls on Saturday. In this case, the week is included in the prior month's tabulations. This means that some months will contain 4 weeks and others, 5 weeks, the number of weeks in a given month may be different from year to year, and the number of weeks in a year may vary. Therefore, analysis of over-the-month and over-the-year change in not seasonally adjusted series should take this calendar effect into consideration.

The MLS program resumed operations in April 1995 after it had been terminated in November 1992 due to lack of funding. Prior to April 1995, monthly layoff statistics were not available.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Definitions

Initial claimant. A person who files any notice of unemployment to initiate a request either for a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or for a subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

Mass layoff event. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed against an establishment during a 5-week period, regardless of duration.

Seasonal adjustment

Effective with the release of data for January 2005, BLS began publishing six seasonally adjusted monthly MLS series. The six series are the numbers of mass layoff events and mass layoff initial claims for the total, private nonfarm, and manufacturing sectors.

Seasonal adjustment is the process of estimating and removing the effect on time series data of regularly recurring seasonal events such as changes in the weather, holidays, and the beginning and ending of the school year. The use of seasonal adjustment makes it easier to observe fundamental changes in time series, particularly those associated with general economic expansions and contractions.

The MLS data are seasonally adjusted using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment method on a concurrent basis. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses all available monthly estimates, including those for the current month, in developing seasonal adjustment factors. Revisions to the most recent 5 years of seasonally adjusted data will be made once a year with the issuance of December data. Before the data are seasonally adjusted, prior adjustments are made to the original data to adjust them for differences in the number of weeks used to calculate the monthly data. Because weekly unemployment insurance claims are aggregated to form monthly data, a particular month's value could be calculated with 5 weeks of data in one year and 4 weeks in another. The effects of these differences could seriously distort the seasonal factors if they were ignored in the seasonal adjustment process. These effects are modeled in the X-12-ARIMA program and are permanently removed from the final seasonally adjusted series.

Table 1. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, August 2002 to July 2006, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
August	1,478	162,040	1,324	150,118	569	67,779
September	1,911	218,875	1,747	203,849	617	80,528
October	1,774	186,940	1,582	169,660	625	73,904
November	1,652	178,402	1,507	167,335	613	71,693
December	1,841	198,678	1,659	184,368	661	84,048
2003						
January	1,358	131,963	1,168	117,636	387	48,685
February	1,825	190,928	1,647	178,363	646	78,819
March	1,782	175,671	1,595	160,170	617	72,409
April	1,722	174,608	1,564	163,607	640	83,303
May	1,719	184,003	1,542	170,961	625	86,535
June	1,716	164,299	1,524	148,542	636	68,143
July	1,642	163,179	1,442	148,299	580	74,070
August	1,517	171,861	1,367	158,049	551	74,602
September	1,562	147,383	1,374	133,383	484	56,472
October	1,558	156,814	1,336	138,691	427	52,009
November	1,393	141,383	1,244	129,231	401	50,460
December	1,426	144,456	1,265	132,324	434	50,994
2004						
January	1,421	142,704	1,223	124,192	395	48,519
February	1,293	132,640	1,145	120,811	362	39,360
March	1,364	140,957	1,234	132,152	407	60,296
April	1,381	141,909	1,207	126,106	341	37,686
May	1,189	111,173	1,030	98,230	314	37,405
June	1,390	141,948	1,226	129,344	360	45,398
July	1,329	137,724	1,185	126,945	371	53,248
August	1,436	131,807	1,243	116,672	342	38,192
September	1,283	125,344	1,155	115,499	344	45,691
October	1,302	129,237	1,181	119,653	369	47,888
November	1,350	135,036	1,202	122,954	407	47,517
December	1,188	120,602	1,038	109,508	293	33,123
2005						
January	1,465	153,676	1,330	143,295	380	58,778
February	1,135	120,190	1,010	109,964	350	43,966
March	1,204	133,935	1,071	124,273	384	56,253
April	1,278	139,575	1,145	128,478	390	60,726
May	1,194	129,214	1,059	117,660	359	52,055
June	1,184	128,430	1,065	119,271	349	53,930
July	1,248	131,136	1,107	118,994	356	49,070
August	1,145	127,592	1,006	116,011	334	48,904
September	2,219	283,772	1,975	237,831	438	53,399
October	1,114	104,584	986	94,798	328	45,475
November	1,205	120,783	1,074	109,680	359	45,069
December	1,308	149,565	1,185	138,234	365	49,641
2006						
January	1,113	108,378	985	97,832	274	29,541
February	1,073	111,468	973	103,268	321	45,073
March	1,082	118,555	984	110,275	328	49,023
April	1,148	118,504	1,023	109,150	358	48,086
May	1,074	109,858	963	101,080	293	42,006
June	1,097	119,662	974	109,041	311	37,570
July	1,125	114,895	1,009	105,829	363	47,287

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, August 2002 to July 2006, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
August	1,248	128,103	1,151	119,874	427	48,668
September	1,062	124,522	957	114,736	352	43,755
October	1,497	171,100	1,270	149,327	493	64,655
November	2,153	240,171	1,860	216,237	719	92,712
December	2,474	264,158	2,324	252,807	984	126,826
2003						
January	2,315	225,430	2,130	210,918	822	90,244
February	1,363	124,965	1,222	116,264	435	48,161
March	1,207	113,026	1,099	104,468	390	41,063
April	1,581	161,412	1,470	152,937	499	62,349
May	1,703	174,204	1,538	160,729	499	61,278
June	1,691	157,552	1,336	127,743	389	40,845
July	2,087	226,435	1,815	206,901	946	136,410
August	1,258	133,839	1,163	124,131	405	52,620
September	868	82,647	756	73,914	271	31,428
October	1,523	158,240	1,265	137,706	438	53,741
November	1,438	138,543	1,234	123,524	408	48,419
December	1,929	192,633	1,793	182,750	648	77,915
2004						
January	2,428	239,454	2,226	220,687	848	89,551
February	941	84,201	832	76,577	240	23,043
March	920	92,554	847	87,782	258	34,686
April	1,458	157,314	1,316	142,657	343	36,172
May	988	87,501	878	78,786	219	22,141
June	1,379	134,588	1,077	110,804	222	27,307
July	2,094	253,929	1,860	234,877	885	145,895
August	809	69,033	745	63,876	194	17,698
September	708	68,972	637	63,102	189	25,808
October	1,242	127,918	1,101	117,375	372	48,265
November	1,399	130,423	1,201	115,549	412	44,243
December	1,614	161,271	1,487	152,092	436	50,726
2005						
January	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409	823	108,985
February	810	74,644	722	68,372	230	24,931
March	806	88,937	733	83,793	246	33,030
April	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133	395	59,129
May	986	101,358	891	93,332	249	30,424
June	1,157	120,463	941	103,307	216	32,783
July	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377	856	136,210
August	645	67,582	598	63,484	188	22,531
September	1,662	213,281	1,505	179,042	318	47,497
October	905	91,941	757	80,694	249	37,276
November	1,254	116,127	1,079	102,182	363	41,442
December	2,323	254,258	2,168	242,753	706	96,382
2006						
January	1,245	117,946	1,123	108,701	331	35,097
February	719	66,555	658	62,208	210	24,892
March	921	111,838	856	106,177	285	44,688
April	1,140	121,589	1,038	112,964	296	39,538
May	872	84,809	794	78,663	192	23,570
June	1,489	164,761	1,224	140,687	319	41,095
July	1,511	166,857	1,335	154,342	648	96,152

Table 3. Industry distribution: Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	July 2005	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006	July 2005	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,248	1,074	1,097	1,125	131,136	109,858	119,662	114,895
Total, private nonfarm	1,107	963	974	1,009	118,994	101,080	109,041	105,829
Manufacturing	356	293	311	363	49,070	42,006	37,570	47,287
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,981	872	1,489	1,511	244,216	84,809	164,761	166,857
Total, private	1,849	813	1,286	1,414	231,250	79,738	145,567	160,148
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	104	19	62	79	8,873	1,075	4,880	5,806
Total, private nonfarm	1,745	794	1,224	1,335	222,377	78,663	140,687	154,342
Mining	(²)	3	4	(²)	(²)	213	347	(²)
Utilities	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	80	90	75	69	6,252	6,116	6,089	4,457
Manufacturing	856	192	319	648	136,210	23,570	41,095	96,152
Food	72	39	55	60	6,874	3,335	5,008	5,607
Beverage and tobacco products	7	(²)	(²)	(²)	377	(²)	(²)	(²)
Textile mills	16	8	12	16	1,682	780	1,432	2,217
Textile product mills	12	(²)	(²)	9	1,597	(²)	(²)	663
Apparel	27	6	11	19	2,666	525	1,340	2,009
Leather and allied products	7	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,426	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wood products	39	12	17	35	5,109	853	1,562	3,480
Paper	9	7	10	7	582	527	725	522
Printing and related support activities	4	10	4	5	271	860	382	418
Petroleum and coal products	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)
Chemicals	18	8	4	11	2,164	464	557	1,503
Plastics and rubber products	77	5	25	57	9,202	341	2,526	6,842
Nonmetallic mineral products	16	5	(²)	19	2,178	526	(²)	2,070
Primary metals	53	4	11	32	7,984	448	997	3,645
Fabricated metal products	67	8	17	54	7,052	508	1,506	5,549
Machinery	44	9	23	33	5,426	2,432	3,194	4,716
Computer and electronic products	32	11	13	20	3,729	1,058	1,278	1,979
Electrical equipment and appliances	24	6	10	19	3,409	1,449	961	1,943
Transportation equipment	286	35	79	233	69,393	7,657	15,822	51,048
Furniture and related products	26	8	15	7	2,917	709	2,742	490
Miscellaneous manufacturing	20	5	6	7	2,172	615	552	508
Wholesale trade	33	11	9	17	2,889	847	591	1,218
Retail trade	102	77	78	85	10,765	7,570	8,353	7,540
Transportation and warehousing	123	30	155	88	11,543	2,270	23,033	8,327
Information	32	33	25	37	5,599	4,360	8,398	4,274
Finance and insurance	18	24	38	26	1,416	1,864	2,900	1,695
Real estate and rental and leasing	12	6	6	8	1,083	424	392	895
Professional and technical services	51	35	28	40	7,387	3,019	4,107	4,530
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	204
Administrative and waste services	239	122	135	190	23,794	12,323	10,992	16,115
Educational services	16	5	16	8	1,118	384	1,057	533
Health care and social assistance	56	49	152	40	4,000	4,598	12,932	3,068
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	34	21	30	18	2,517	1,257	1,735	1,018
Accommodation and food services	73	69	104	46	5,857	7,535	14,670	3,419
Other services, except public administration	10	23	44	8	619	2,078	3,577	442
Unclassified	4	1	2	1	354	39	102	192
Government	132	59	203	97	12,966	5,071	19,194	6,709
Federal	19	9	14	7	2,243	767	1,521	685
State	20	6	17	12	1,553	308	1,758	826
Local	93	44	172	78	9,170	3,996	15,915	5,198

¹ Data were reported by all states and the District of Columbia.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

² Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, July 2004 to July 2006, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total mass layoffs		Private nonfarm					
			Mass layoffs		Extended mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days		Realization rates ¹	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2004								
July	2,094	253,929	1,860	234,877				
August	809	69,033	745	63,876				
September	708	68,972	637	63,102				
Third Quarter	3,611	391,934	3,242	361,855	886	148,575	27.3	41.1
October	1,242	127,918	1,101	117,375				
November	1,399	130,423	1,201	115,549				
December	1,614	161,271	1,487	152,092				
Fourth Quarter	4,255	419,612	3,789	385,016	1,427	262,049	37.7	68.1
2005								
January	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409				
February	810	74,644	722	68,372				
March	806	88,937	733	83,793				
First Quarter	4,180	427,533	3,876	405,574	1,142	185,486	29.5	45.7
April	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133				
May	986	101,358	891	93,332				
June	1,157	120,463	941	103,307				
Second Quarter	3,516	380,403	3,095	344,772	1,203	^r 212,673	38.9	^r 61.7
July	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377				
August	645	67,582	598	63,484				
September	1,662	213,281	1,505	179,042				
Third Quarter	4,288	525,079	3,848	464,903	1,136	^r 190,180	29.5	40.9
October	905	91,941	757	80,694				
November	1,254	116,127	1,079	102,182				
December	2,323	254,258	2,168	242,753				
Fourth Quarter	4,482	462,326	4,004	425,629	1,400	^r 246,169	35.0	^r 57.8
2006								
January	1,245	117,946	1,123	108,701				
February	719	66,555	658	62,208				
March	921	111,838	856	106,177				
First Quarter	2,885	296,339	2,637	277,086	^r 963	^r 189,634	^r 36.5	^r 68.4
April	1,140	121,589	1,038	112,964				
May	872	84,809	794	78,663				
June	1,489	164,761	1,224	140,687				
Second Quarter	3,501	371,159	3,056	332,314	^{2p} 1,213	^{2p} 184,534	^p 39.7	^p 55.5
July	1,511	166,857	1,335	154,342				

¹ The event realization rate is the percentage of all private nonfarm mass layoff events lasting more than 30 days. The initial claimant realization rate is the percentage of all private nonfarm mass layoff initial claimants associated with layoffs lasting more than 30 days.

² These quarterly numbers are provisional and will be revised as more data on these layoffs become available. Experience suggests that the

number of extended mass layoff events is generally revised upwards by less than 10 percent and the number of initial claimants associated with such events increases by 25-40 percent.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Table 5. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by census region and division, not seasonally adjusted

Census region and division	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	July 2005	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006	July 2005	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006
United States ¹	1,981	872	1,489	1,511	244,216	84,809	164,761	166,857
Northeast	319	134	296	218	32,958	12,744	37,376	17,043
New England	45	30	48	23	4,353	3,083	5,809	1,618
Middle Atlantic	274	104	248	195	28,605	9,661	31,567	15,425
South	415	204	344	313	44,995	18,518	36,740	30,866
South Atlantic	193	100	190	178	18,350	8,321	20,426	15,176
East South Central	136	51	80	82	17,428	5,259	8,564	8,541
West South Central	86	53	74	53	9,217	4,938	7,750	7,149
Midwest	695	220	378	569	114,158	26,538	44,200	86,786
East North Central	581	157	292	487	94,359	17,516	36,225	77,161
West North Central	114	63	86	82	19,799	9,022	7,975	9,625
West	552	314	471	411	52,105	27,009	46,445	32,162
Mountain	56	28	55	32	5,836	2,637	5,396	2,324
Pacific	496	286	416	379	46,269	24,372	41,049	29,838

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central:

Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 6. State distribution: Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, not seasonally adjusted

State	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	July 2005	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006	July 2005	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006
Total ¹	1,981	872	1,489	1,511	244,216	84,809	164,761	166,857
Alabama	58	13	15	12	6,449	1,347	1,636	1,510
Alaska	(²)	(²)	4	3	(²)	(²)	375	217
Arizona	22	5	12	14	2,288	625	1,262	1,101
Arkansas	8	(²)	4	4	698	(²)	819	414
California	445	259	361	341	41,741	22,138	35,270	26,385
Colorado	5	5	4	5	434	443	355	375
Connecticut	7	6	14	5	553	461	1,735	297
Delaware	-	-	5	(²)	-	-	1,671	(²)
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	-	-	(²)	(²)	-	-
Florida	86	48	92	81	6,526	3,165	7,581	5,371
Georgia	46	17	40	39	4,374	1,734	4,456	4,104
Hawaii	3	4	6	3	246	359	408	183
Idaho	7	4	5	3	981	255	393	262
Illinois	57	43	61	46	6,808	6,641	9,144	7,333
Indiana	82	22	40	66	15,176	1,815	6,786	10,104
Iowa	23	12	12	22	5,154	3,239	813	2,846
Kansas	8	9	10	8	720	685	880	1,757
Kentucky	62	17	26	53	9,576	2,065	3,246	5,767
Louisiana	20	12	22	12	1,916	973	2,361	2,629
Maine	4	4	4	(²)	303	314	287	(²)
Maryland	8	5	16	13	811	414	1,455	1,421
Massachusetts	24	13	10	7	2,333	1,692	795	441
Michigan	248	40	88	228	34,561	4,028	9,298	41,722
Minnesota	27	11	21	11	4,573	2,678	1,971	922
Mississippi	5	7	13	6	374	495	1,023	364
Missouri	49	25	33	32	8,285	1,957	3,017	2,979
Montana	(²)	3	7	(²)	(²)	182	559	(²)
Nebraska	6	4	6	5	991	324	615	685
Nevada	13	(²)	14	7	1,084	(²)	1,597	439
New Hampshire	5	(²)	4	(²)	497	(²)	625	(²)
New Jersey	37	16	85	42	3,325	1,591	13,182	3,662
New Mexico	5	4	10	(²)	287	570	891	(²)
New York	107	40	44	62	12,136	4,570	4,453	4,837
North Carolina	19	12	14	11	2,121	1,355	1,332	1,233
North Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	436
Ohio	115	30	59	79	25,306	3,102	5,903	10,108
Oklahoma	7	(²)	4	8	1,303	(²)	288	1,290
Oregon	26	16	26	20	2,399	1,242	3,275	2,186
Pennsylvania	130	48	119	91	13,144	3,500	13,932	6,926
Rhode Island	3	(²)	11	4	419	(²)	1,825	272
South Carolina	11	10	11	13	1,627	988	1,190	1,143
South Dakota	-	(²)	(²)	-	-	(²)	(²)	-
Tennessee	11	14	26	11	1,029	1,352	2,659	900
Texas	51	37	44	29	5,300	3,688	4,282	2,816
Utah	(²)	5	(²)	-	(²)	447	(²)	-
Vermont	(²)	4	5	3	(²)	404	542	235
Virginia	20	7	9	18	2,589	593	2,480	1,666
Washington	21	6	19	12	1,809	570	1,721	867
West Virginia	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin	79	22	44	68	12,508	1,930	5,094	7,894
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	12	60	19	10	1,270	14,229	2,071	860

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

² Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.