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USDL 07-1097

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For release: 10:00 A.M. EDT
Friday, July 20, 2007

MASS LAYOFFS IN JUNE 2007

In June, employers took 1,219 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; the number of workers involved totaled 127,897, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of mass layoff events increased by 37 from the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims rose by 9,483. During June, 340 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 39,273 initial claims. Compared with the prior month, mass layoff activity in manufacturing decreased by 25 events, and initial claims decreased by 9,599. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, July 2002-June 2007

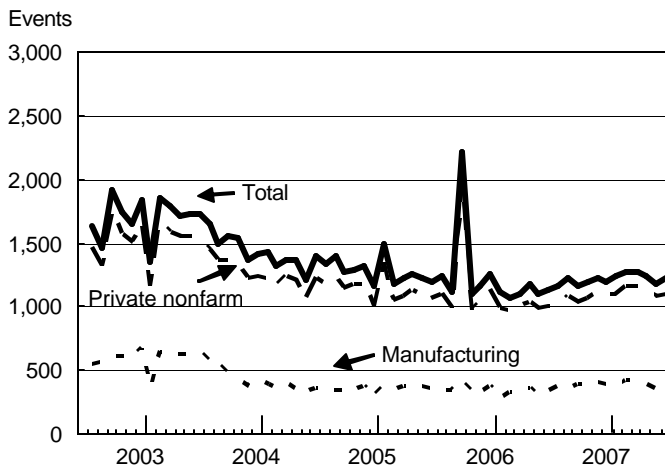
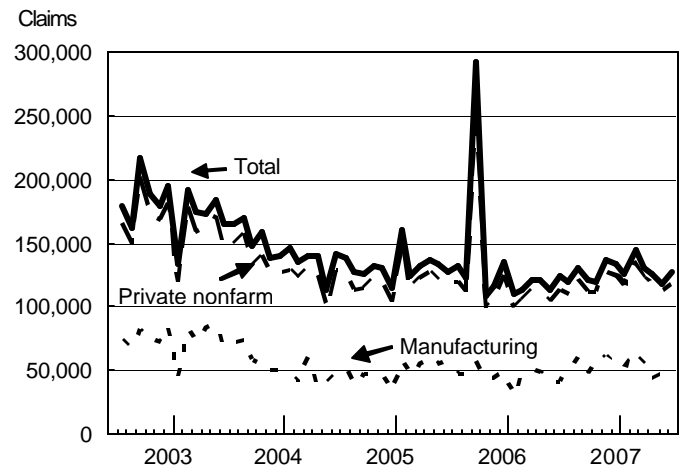


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, July 2002-June 2007



From January through June 2007, the total number of events (seasonally adjusted) at 7,433, and initial claims (seasonally adjusted) at 773,537, were higher than in January-June 2006 (6,685 and 701,254, respectively).

The national unemployment rate was 4.5 percent in June, unchanged from the prior month and essentially unchanged from 4.6 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 132,000 over the month and by 2.0 million over the year.

Table A. Industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in June 2007

Industry	Initial claims	June peak	
		Year	Initial claims
School and employee bus transportation.....	21,611	2007	21,611
Food service contractors	14,527	2007	14,527
Elementary and secondary schools	12,870	2003	17,360
Temporary help services	9,161	2000	13,815
Child day care services	9,115	2007	9,115
Motion picture and video production	4,428	2000	9,435
Other social advocacy organizations	2,985	2000	3,815
Professional employer organizations	2,637	2001	3,358
Payroll services	2,525	2002	6,620
Other individual and family services	2,348	2006	2,744

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest numbers of mass layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 48 percent of the total initial claims in June. The industry with the highest number of initial claims was school and employee bus transportation with 21,611, followed by food service contractors with 14,527 and elementary and secondary schools with 12,870. Together, these three industries accounted for 28 percent of all initial claims due to mass layoffs during the month. (See table A.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 20 percent of all mass layoff events and 21 percent of all related initial claims filed in June; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 21 percent of events and 25 percent of initial claims. In June 2007, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (9,438, largely in automobile manufacturing and in travel trailer and camper manufacturing), followed by food manufacturing (5,901) and machinery manufacturing (4,268). (See table 3.)

Transportation and warehousing accounted for 11 percent of mass layoff events and 14 percent of initial claims in June, primarily from school and employee bus transportation. Government comprised 14 percent of events and 12 percent of initial claims filed over the month, with the majority of layoffs in elementary and secondary schools. Seven percent of all mass layoff events and 10 percent of related initial claims filed were from accommodation and food services, mainly from food service contractors. Health care and social assistance made up 10 percent of events and 9 percent of initial claims, mostly from child day care services.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of mass layoff events in June, at 1,599, was up by 110 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 8,049 to 172,810. (See table 2.) The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in administrative and support services (+3,772), food services and drinking places (+2,650), and transit and ground passenger transportation (+1,653). The largest over-the-year decreases in mass layoff initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (-6,384) and in motion picture and sound recording industries (-2,723).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in June due to mass layoffs was in the West, with 51,847. Administrative and support services, educational services, and motion picture and sound recording industries together accounted for 38 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in that region during the

month. The Midwest had the second largest number of initial claims among the regions with 44,703, followed by the South with 39,627 and the Northeast with 36,633. (See table 5.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs increased over the year in three of the four regions. The largest increase was in the West (+5,402), followed by the South (+2,887). The Northeast (-743) reported an over-the-year decrease in initial claims. Five of the 9 geographic divisions had over-the-year increases in the numbers of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest increases in the Pacific (+5,156), the East South Central (+2,249), and the West South Central (+2,138). The division with the largest over-the-year decrease was the South Atlantic (-1,500).

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in June (40,833), followed by Pennsylvania (12,997), New Jersey (12,720), Florida (9,348), and Michigan (9,041). These five states accounted for 51 percent of all mass layoff events and 49 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

California had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+5,563); this was due to more mass layoff activity in administrative and support services. States having the next largest increases in initial claims were Kentucky (+2,042), Florida (+1,767), Iowa (+1,686), and Ohio (+1,398). The largest over-the-year decreases in claims occurred in Indiana (-2,438) and Delaware (-1,490).

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 July 2007 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, August 23.

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, July 2003 to June 2007, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003						
July	1,649	164,146	1,443	148,650	567	72,023
August	1,498	169,799	1,362	156,687	546	74,509
September	1,562	147,054	1,370	132,262	479	57,332
October	1,536	158,137	1,328	140,298	420	52,105
November	1,366	138,079	1,223	126,597	377	49,716
December	1,412	139,423	1,243	127,356	445	50,923
2004						
January	1,428	146,692	1,232	128,191	394	45,544
February	1,320	134,626	1,170	122,329	367	40,849
March	1,372	139,716	1,237	130,737	401	59,987
April	1,374	140,190	1,202	124,962	349	38,197
May	1,209	113,091	1,047	99,615	330	38,965
June	1,403	141,048	1,231	128,137	366	47,015
July	1,330	137,484	1,180	126,106	372	51,424
August	1,394	127,671	1,224	113,376	345	36,963
September	1,277	125,351	1,154	115,343	338	46,955
October	1,288	132,250	1,172	122,831	362	47,571
November	1,314	130,558	1,171	118,904	378	46,276
December	1,170	114,641	1,013	103,434	301	33,022
2005						
January	1,489	160,986	1,353	150,640	383	56,133
February	1,172	123,377	1,045	112,752	358	45,794
March	1,219	132,035	1,079	122,013	377	55,061
April	1,263	137,381	1,132	126,747	398	60,826
May	1,226	133,221	1,085	120,899	382	54,886
June	1,194	126,834	1,074	117,712	359	57,018
July	1,248	131,500	1,101	118,800	353	47,136
August	1,109	123,125	986	111,879	338	46,915
September	2,217	292,177	1,998	246,227	419	56,289
October	1,098	108,665	977	99,402	321	44,666
November	1,167	115,803	1,036	104,576	330	43,307
December	1,253	135,721	1,125	124,632	372	48,592
2006						
January	1,112	109,429	984	99,277	282	29,911
February	1,065	112,742	973	105,055	329	46,548
March	1,105	120,954	1,003	112,730	335	50,149
April	1,175	121,376	1,041	111,369	365	48,038
May	1,098	113,195	982	103,839	297	42,993
June	1,130	123,558	1,007	113,037	331	40,500
July	1,160	118,843	1,038	109,509	372	49,069
August	1,218	131,105	1,083	120,923	367	58,983
September	1,158	120,795	1,043	111,876	392	46,802
October	1,186	119,914	1,069	111,036	401	55,795
November	1,220	136,340	1,111	127,286	411	60,599
December	1,201	133,818	1,099	124,526	390	53,828
2007						
January	1,237	126,368	1,095	115,615	389	51,141
February	1,280	143,977	1,166	135,252	419	64,072
March	1,276	130,687	1,165	122,150	420	54,441
April ^r	1,239	126,194	1,109	115,870	387	43,939
May ^r	1,182	118,414	1,079	110,880	365	48,872
June	1,219	127,897	1,094	117,787	340	39,273

^r = revised.

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, July 2003 to June 2007, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003						
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
August	708	72,844	656	69,054	203	28,494
September	865	87,699	785	81,274	296	39,076
October	964	98,804	820	88,133	311	46,737
November	1,315	136,186	1,172	125,009	455	58,473
December	2,249	254,503	2,126	244,783	735	105,462
2007						
January	1,407	134,984	1,263	124,475	456	53,615
February	935	86,696	861	82,097	273	36,170
March	1,082	123,974	1,015	118,431	367	49,886
April ^r	1,219	127,444	1,115	118,040	309	35,229
May ^r	923	85,816	856	81,153	224	26,527
June	1,599	172,810	1,318	148,669	313	36,571

^r = revised.

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	June 2006	April 2007 [†]	May 2007 [†]	June 2007	June 2006	April 2007 [†]	May 2007 [†]	June 2007
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,130	1,239	1,182	1,219	123,558	126,194	118,414	127,897
Total, private nonfarm	1,007	1,109	1,079	1,094	113,037	115,870	110,880	117,787
Manufacturing	331	387	365	340	40,500	43,939	48,872	39,273
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,489	1,219	923	1,599	164,761	127,444	85,816	172,810
Total, private	1,286	1,177	880	1,372	145,567	124,672	82,760	152,740
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	62	62	24	54	4,880	6,632	1,607	4,071
Total, private nonfarm	1,224	1,115	856	1,318	140,687	118,040	81,153	148,669
Mining	4	(²)	(²)	—	347	(²)	(²)	—
Utilities	(²)	—	5	(²)	(²)	—	439	(²)
Construction	75	88	91	106	6,089	6,423	6,230	8,157
Manufacturing	319	309	224	313	41,095	35,229	26,527	36,571
Food	55	61	34	50	5,008	5,976	2,579	5,901
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	251	(²)	(²)
Textile mills	12	15	9	7	1,432	1,234	920	871
Textile product mills	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,030	(²)	(²)
Apparel	11	12	5	9	1,340	951	562	770
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	—	4	(²)	(²)	—	435
Wood products	17	21	20	22	1,562	1,907	1,823	2,063
Paper	10	3	8	8	725	214	680	592
Printing and related support activities	4	5	7	11	382	578	551	1,033
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	—
Chemicals	4	7	6	5	557	682	377	367
Plastics and rubber products	25	11	11	10	2,526	945	810	971
Nonmetallic mineral products	(²)	11	7	12	(²)	1,021	583	899
Primary metals	11	12	13	15	997	1,415	963	1,613
Fabricated metal products	17	22	10	15	1,506	1,649	699	1,377
Machinery	23	16	16	24	3,194	2,392	1,430	4,268
Computer and electronic products	13	14	11	20	1,278	1,031	758	1,668
Electrical equipment and appliances	10	5	7	13	961	996	1,622	1,540
Transportation equipment	79	63	40	59	15,822	11,503	10,268	9,438
Furniture and related products	15	7	11	19	2,742	518	1,063	1,840
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6	10	5	4	552	758	613	314
Wholesale trade	9	17	10	21	591	1,719	1,021	1,398
Retail trade	78	95	87	77	8,353	7,630	7,827	8,548
Transportation and warehousing	155	162	31	173	23,033	19,296	2,782	24,861
Information	25	35	23	39	8,398	8,715	4,355	6,323
Finance and insurance	38	46	33	31	2,900	3,961	2,414	2,323
Real estate and rental and leasing	6	5	4	8	392	251	344	570
Professional and technical services	28	48	41	29	4,107	6,715	3,168	4,960
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	135	142	119	146	10,992	10,953	9,762	14,846
Educational services	16	7	4	17	1,057	1,341	204	1,144
Health care and social assistance	152	30	54	166	12,932	3,468	4,684	15,124
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	30	28	20	30	1,735	1,979	1,166	1,620
Accommodation and food services	104	80	87	109	14,670	7,800	8,401	17,231
Other services, except public administration	44	17	20	47	3,577	1,823	1,684	4,441
Unclassified	2	1	—	—	102	282	—	—
Government	203	42	43	227	19,194	2,772	3,056	20,070
Federal	14	9	8	12	1,521	698	634	1,337
State	17	9	7	20	1,758	524	594	1,438
Local	172	24	28	195	15,915	1,550	1,828	17,295

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

[†] = revised.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, April 2005 to June 2007, 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
2005								
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	212,673	38.9	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	190,186	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	246,188	35.0	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	963	193,510	36.5	69.8
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	1,353	264,807	44.3	79.7
July	1,511	166,857	1,335	154,342				
August	708	72,844	656	69,054				
September	865	87,699	785	81,274				
Third Quarter	3,084	327,400	2,776	304,670	929	161,716	33.5	53.1
October	964	98,804	820	88,133				
November	1,315	136,186	1,172	125,009				
December	2,249	254,503	2,126	244,783				
Fourth Quarter	4,528	489,493	4,118	457,925	1,640	330,124	39.8	72.1
2007								
January	1,407	134,984	1,263	124,475				
February	935	86,696	861	82,097				
March	1,082	123,974	1,015	118,431				
First Quarter	3,424	345,654	3,139	325,003	^{2,p} 965	^{2,p} 122,595	^p 30.7	^p 37.7
April ^r	1,219	127,444	1,115	118,040				
May ^r	923	85,816	856	81,153				
June	1,599	172,810	1,318	148,669				
Second Quarter	3,741	386,070	3,289	347,862				

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			
	June 2006	April 2007 ^r	May 2007 ^r	June 2007	June 2006	April 2007 ^r	May 2007 ^r	June 2007
United States ¹	1,489	1,219	923	1,599	164,761	127,444	85,816	172,810
Northeast	296	315	150	297	37,376	35,637	12,593	36,633
New England	48	39	25	44	5,809	4,637	1,887	5,098
Middle Atlantic	248	276	125	253	31,567	31,000	10,706	31,535
South	344	248	222	386	36,740	26,211	22,490	39,627
South Atlantic	190	147	113	216	20,426	13,763	9,597	18,926
East South Central	80	54	55	82	8,564	6,813	7,748	10,813
West South Central	74	47	54	88	7,750	5,635	5,145	9,888
Midwest	378	222	217	386	44,200	23,045	23,747	44,703
East North Central	292	190	153	296	36,225	20,560	15,731	35,106
West North Central	86	32	64	90	7,975	2,485	8,016	9,597
West	471	434	334	530	46,445	42,551	26,986	51,847
Mountain	55	73	29	67	5,396	8,024	2,309	5,642
Pacific	416	361	305	463	41,049	34,527	24,677	46,205

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

^r = revised.

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			
	June 2006	April 2007 ^r	May 2007 ^r	June 2007	June 2006	April 2007 ^r	May 2007 ^r	June 2007
Total ¹	1,489	1,219	923	1,599	164,761	127,444	85,816	172,810
Alabama	15	17	14	19	1,636	1,684	1,379	2,148
Alaska	4	5	(²)	–	375	621	(²)	–
Arizona	12	32	6	16	1,262	4,656	524	1,605
Arkansas	4	4	5	8	819	409	432	776
California	361	314	270	416	35,270	29,053	21,582	40,833
Colorado	4	10	3	11	355	784	276	978
Connecticut	14	(²)	6	11	1,735	(²)	521	1,452
Delaware	5	(²)	–	3	1,671	(²)	–	181
District of Columbia	–	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)
Florida	92	59	60	116	7,581	3,524	4,066	9,348
Georgia	40	26	21	37	4,456	2,369	2,641	3,641
Hawaii	6	3	3	5	408	185	251	413
Idaho	5	3	(²)	9	393	499	(²)	696
Illinois	61	34	30	66	9,144	4,497	3,074	8,155
Indiana	40	20	18	30	6,786	1,887	1,416	4,348
Iowa	12	7	5	17	813	632	481	2,499
Kansas	10	3	10	9	880	235	613	971
Kentucky	26	17	19	31	3,246	2,936	4,593	5,288
Louisiana	22	7	8	22	2,361	1,755	878	2,112
Maine	4	3	(²)	6	287	201	(²)	447
Maryland	16	9	5	22	1,455	1,048	426	1,999
Massachusetts	10	11	9	6	795	1,020	649	373
Michigan	88	34	46	73	9,298	3,789	4,520	9,041
Minnesota	21	11	9	22	1,971	817	1,090	1,923
Mississippi	13	4	9	9	1,023	217	461	725
Missouri	33	7	35	36	3,017	445	5,459	3,217
Montana	7	(²)	6	6	559	(²)	419	361
Nebraska	6	(²)	(²)	(²)	615	(²)	(²)	(²)
Nevada	14	14	6	11	1,597	1,050	429	942
New Hampshire	4	6	(²)	4	625	631	(²)	581
New Jersey	85	50	31	70	13,182	4,749	2,936	12,720
New Mexico	10	8	3	11	891	592	312	756
New York	44	116	29	47	4,453	15,254	2,358	5,818
North Carolina	14	13	8	11	1,332	1,210	547	1,011
North Dakota	3	(²)	(²)	3	365	(²)	(²)	344
Ohio	59	55	34	68	5,903	6,024	3,350	7,301
Oklahoma	4	4	5	4	288	354	428	1,375
Oregon	26	21	15	26	3,275	2,790	1,528	3,507
Pennsylvania	119	110	65	136	13,932	10,997	5,412	12,997
Rhode Island	11	8	(²)	10	1,825	1,589	(²)	1,541
South Carolina	11	26	6	7	1,190	3,291	473	652
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	26	16	13	23	2,659	1,976	1,315	2,652
Texas	44	32	36	54	4,282	3,117	3,407	5,625
Utah	3	4	(²)	3	339	315	(²)	304
Vermont	5	10	5	7	542	1,052	317	704
Virginia	9	9	12	17	2,480	628	1,370	1,834
Washington	19	18	15	16	1,721	1,878	1,206	1,452
West Virginia	(²)	4	–	2	(²)	305	–	194
Wisconsin	44	47	25	59	5,094	4,363	3,371	6,261
Wyoming	–	–	(²)	–	–	–	(²)	–
Puerto Rico	19	16	12	17	2,071	1,556	978	2,417

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

^r = revised.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.