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MASS LAYOFFS IN JANUARY 2007

In January, employers took 1,237 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 126,368, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of mass layoff events increased by 36 from the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 7,450. During January, 389 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 51,141 initial claims. Compared with the prior month, mass layoff activity in manufacturing decreased by 1 event and by 2,687 initial claims. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, February 2002-January 2007

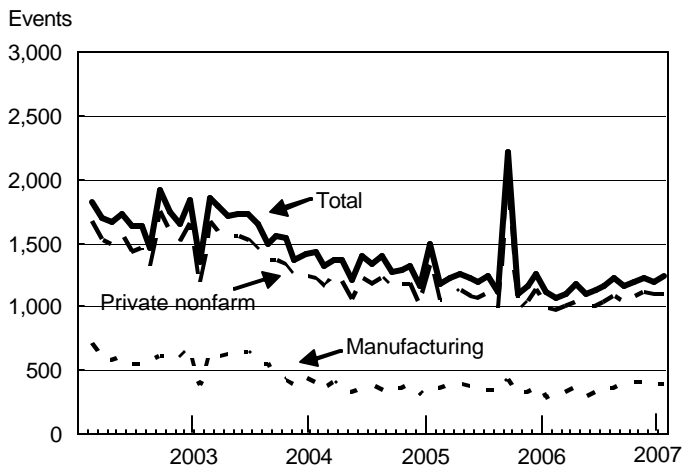
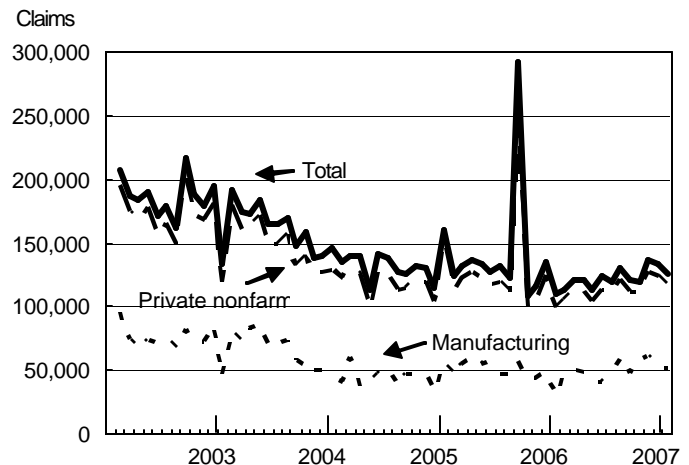


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, February 2002-January 2007



The national unemployment rate was 4.6 percent in January, seasonally adjusted, essentially unchanged from the prior month (4.5 percent) and from a year earlier (4.7 percent). Total nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, increased by 111,000 over the month and by 2.1 million over the year.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest numbers of mass layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 34 percent of the total initial claims in January. The industry with the highest number of initial claims was temporary help services with 10,332, followed by heavy duty truck manufacturing with 6,238,

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

Industry	Initial claims	January peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services	10,332	1998	26,224
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	6,238	2007	6,238
Motion picture and video production	5,122	1998	12,038
School and employee bus transportation	4,738	2005	14,526
Professional employer organizations	3,542	2005	5,258
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	3,477	2001	8,450
Highway, street, and bridge construction	3,436	2000	9,680
Automobile manufacturing	3,391	2001	21,093
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders	2,906	1999	5,859
Department stores, except discount	2,071	1998	5,773

and motion picture and video production with 5,122. Together, these three industries accounted for 16 percent of all initial claims due to mass layoffs during the month. (See table A.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 32 percent of all mass layoff events and 40 percent of all related initial claims filed in January; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 27 percent of events and 30 percent of initial claims. In January 2007, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (22,315, mostly in motor vehicle manufacturing), followed by food manufacturing (4,525), and wood product manufacturing (4,342). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services comprised 12 percent of events and initial claims filed over the month, with the majority of layoffs in temporary help services. Construction accounted for 14 percent of mass layoff events and 9 percent of initial claims in January, largely from specialty trade contractors. Eight percent of all mass layoff events and 7 percent of related initial claims filed were from retail trade, primarily from general merchandise stores. Transportation and warehousing made up 6 percent of events and 7 percent of associated initial claims, primarily from the school and employee bus transportation industry. Government establishments accounted for 4 percent of events and initial claims, largely from executive, legislative, and general government.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of mass layoff events in January, at 1,407, was up by 162 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 17,038 to 134,984. (See table 2.) The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (+10,894), administrative and support services (+4,538), and specialty trade contractors (+2,285). For transportation equipment manufacturing, states with the largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were Kentucky (+4,255), Illinois (+2,390), Ohio (+1,526), and Louisiana (+1,467). The largest over-the-year decreases in mass layoff initial claims were reported in general merchandise stores (-4,527), motion picture and sound recording industries (-2,528), and electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing (-1,451).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in January due to mass layoffs was in the West, 41,239. Administrative and support services and motion picture and sound recording industries

together accounted for 32 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, 38,412, followed by the South, 29,870, and the Northeast, 25,463. (See table 5.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs increased over the year in three of the four regions—the South (+7,676), the West (+5,014), and the Midwest (+4,662). The Northeast region was almost unchanged, with initial claims declining by 314. Eight geographic divisions had over-the-year increases in the numbers of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest increases in the Pacific (+3,843), the East South Central (+3,822), and the East North Central (+3,039). The only division with an over-the-year decrease was the Middle Atlantic (-1,898).

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in January (33,560), followed by New York (10,678), Ohio (8,883), Pennsylvania (8,699), and Michigan (7,914). These five states accounted for 52 percent of all mass layoff events and associated initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

Kentucky had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+3,934), mostly due to layoffs in transportation equipment manufacturing. States having the next largest increases in initial claims were California (+3,172), Ohio (+2,399), Illinois (+2,025), and Florida (+1,829). The largest over-the-year decreases in claims occurred in New York (-2,612), Virginia (-1,378), Michigan (-872), and Tennessee (-850).

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 February 2007 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, March 22.

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, February 2003 to January 2007, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003						
February	1,848	192,197	1,664	178,963	650	81,370
March	1,787	174,936	1,592	159,242	610	73,015
April	1,707	172,348	1,557	162,117	634	82,756
May	1,731	184,479	1,550	170,984	635	87,049
June	1,733	164,442	1,523	147,609	638	68,976
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

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003						
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
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	January 2006	November 2006	December 2006	January 2007	January 2006	November 2006	December 2006	January 2007
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,112	1,220	1,201	1,237	109,429	136,340	133,818	126,368
Total, private nonfarm	984	1,111	1,099	1,095	99,277	127,286	124,526	115,615
Manufacturing	282	411	390	389	29,911	60,599	53,828	51,141
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,245	1,315	2,249	1,407	117,946	136,186	254,503	134,984
Total, private	1,185	1,273	2,176	1,344	112,837	132,337	248,383	129,715
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	62	101	50	81	4,136	7,328	3,600	5,240
Total, private nonfarm	1,123	1,172	2,126	1,263	108,701	125,009	244,783	124,475
Mining	4	7	28	10	309	648	3,048	769
Utilities	(²)	3	3	(²)	(²)	161	154	(²)
Construction	125	212	423	194	7,942	17,364	36,426	12,426
Manufacturing	331	455	735	456	35,097	58,473	105,462	53,615
Food	46	59	80	59	3,589	7,222	8,557	4,525
Beverage and tobacco products	9	8	6	6	599	502	468	456
Textile mills	13	14	18	16	1,214	2,247	2,480	1,703
Textile product mills	7	9	9	9	655	1,325	758	1,132
Apparel	11	6	21	12	769	820	2,323	1,020
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	493	(²)
Wood products	27	53	59	46	2,995	5,044	6,359	4,342
Paper	6	9	13	7	405	854	1,415	572
Printing and related support activities	(²)	(²)	12	13	(²)	(²)	1,178	1,110
Petroleum and coal products	-	8	14	(²)	-	635	1,396	(²)
Chemicals	8	6	7	9	531	489	608	771
Plastics and rubber products	17	24	48	22	1,305	2,716	5,674	1,513
Nonmetallic mineral products	20	17	56	28	1,318	1,991	5,824	2,059
Primary metals	11	28	38	13	946	3,154	4,714	1,687
Fabricated metal products	32	35	57	32	2,305	3,710	5,346	2,581
Machinery	12	34	38	24	899	6,563	5,676	2,309
Computer and electronic products	22	21	24	15	1,678	1,711	2,085	1,351
Electrical equipment and appliances	10	11	25	8	1,965	2,588	5,701	514
Transportation equipment	52	79	159	104	11,421	13,352	38,811	22,315
Furniture and related products	13	21	34	23	1,253	2,075	4,510	2,948
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9	9	12	6	821	1,145	1,086	454
Wholesale trade	24	17	26	22	1,903	1,328	2,119	1,603
Retail trade	142	54	109	112	14,773	4,681	13,055	9,587
Transportation and warehousing	102	48	165	88	10,634	3,583	19,172	9,275
Information	33	20	33	32	8,998	6,096	7,949	6,296
Finance and insurance	24	23	34	29	1,592	1,376	2,687	2,197
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	5	8	6	(²)	270	442	307
Professional and technical services	22	27	50	28	3,258	3,137	5,572	3,088
Management of companies and enterprises	4	5	3	(²)	287	387	130	(²)
Administrative and waste services	155	158	258	172	12,157	12,907	22,076	16,699
Educational services	7	3	4	5	456	200	288	647
Health care and social assistance	21	21	31	14	1,385	1,696	2,450	776
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	28	27	26	26	1,888	2,266	1,760	1,897
Accommodation and food services	81	81	175	56	5,898	9,883	20,735	4,124
Other services, except public administration	13	6	14	8	1,704	553	1,198	772
Unclassified	3	-	1	2	179	-	60	104
Government	60	42	73	63	5,109	3,849	6,120	5,269
Federal	16	10	12	21	1,596	970	1,215	2,311
State	10	12	16	15	1,210	1,057	1,517	1,272
Local	34	20	45	27	2,303	1,822	3,388	1,686

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, January 2005 to January 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								
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	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	^r 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	^r 193,102	36.5	^r 69.7
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	^r 264,494	44.3	^r 79.6
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	^r 929	^r 160,813	^r 33.5	^r 52.8
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	^{2p} 1,444	^{2p} 217,742	^p 35.1	^p 47.5
2007								
January	1,407	134,984	1,263	124,475				

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			
	January 2006	November 2006	December 2006	January 2007	January 2006	November 2006	December 2006	January 2007
United States ¹	1,245	1,315	2,249	1,407	117,946	136,186	254,503	134,984
Northeast	281	207	412	299	25,777	20,723	40,738	25,463
New England	25	25	60	41	1,765	2,090	6,612	3,349
Middle Atlantic	256	182	352	258	24,012	18,633	34,126	22,114
South	228	227	416	283	22,194	27,536	54,023	29,870
South Atlantic	128	113	202	163	12,893	12,800	22,765	14,996
East South Central	61	54	126	71	5,667	6,109	22,085	9,489
West South Central	39	60	88	49	3,634	8,627	9,173	5,385
Midwest	314	429	898	373	33,750	49,067	109,495	38,412
East North Central	264	333	674	295	28,642	39,291	78,466	31,681
West North Central	50	96	224	78	5,108	9,776	31,029	6,731
West	422	452	523	452	36,225	38,860	50,247	41,239
Mountain	31	49	82	46	2,337	4,457	7,835	3,508
Pacific	391	403	441	406	33,888	34,403	42,412	37,731

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			
	January 2006	November 2006	December 2006	January 2007	January 2006	November 2006	December 2006	January 2007
Total ¹	1,245	1,315	2,249	1,407	117,946	136,186	254,503	134,984
Alabama	9	12	30	19	821	1,512	3,438	1,792
Alaska	–	6	(²)	(²)	–	716	(²)	(²)
Arizona	4	(²)	5	4	362	(²)	406	409
Arkansas	3	5	7	(²)	346	1,014	836	(²)
California	346	327	374	366	30,388	27,433	34,848	33,560
Colorado	8	9	15	11	603	691	1,483	818
Connecticut	3	3	4	8	215	318	452	819
Delaware	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)
District of Columbia	–	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)
Florida	30	35	57	60	1,708	2,207	4,697	3,537
Georgia	54	28	42	48	5,159	3,904	4,421	4,802
Hawaii	5	(²)	(²)	5	282	(²)	(²)	562
Idaho	6	12	11	10	427	963	1,191	646
Illinois	37	55	149	48	3,499	5,849	17,195	5,524
Indiana	33	44	82	38	4,053	7,285	10,123	3,388
Iowa	12	19	62	15	1,255	2,352	10,039	1,772
Kansas	6	7	23	11	459	822	2,626	689
Kentucky	26	24	64	27	2,152	3,341	15,975	6,086
Louisiana	13	13	9	7	936	1,229	901	1,891
Maine	(²)	4	6	7	(²)	322	452	495
Maryland	11	9	28	11	859	1,236	2,825	1,000
Massachusetts	14	9	22	16	1,001	665	2,256	1,235
Michigan	89	82	184	88	8,786	10,636	22,842	7,914
Minnesota	17	39	52	15	1,834	3,360	7,545	1,474
Mississippi	7	8	6	3	469	443	569	236
Missouri	11	26	75	34	1,305	2,448	9,687	2,593
Montana	(²)	7	6	5	(²)	789	513	452
Nebraska	(²)	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	(²)	815	(²)
Nevada	10	15	26	7	724	1,704	2,076	547
New Hampshire	(²)	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	(²)	793	(²)
New Jersey	28	47	91	38	2,550	7,197	7,948	2,737
New Mexico	–	5	10	(²)	–	258	1,180	(²)
New York	129	33	106	113	13,290	2,918	11,731	10,678
North Carolina	10	13	16	10	1,113	1,423	1,511	1,013
North Dakota	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	406	(²)	(²)
Ohio	50	48	137	61	6,484	4,998	15,848	8,883
Oklahoma	5	5	11	7	400	890	1,152	436
Oregon	21	32	41	20	1,719	2,668	4,862	2,006
Pennsylvania	99	102	155	107	8,172	8,518	14,447	8,699
Rhode Island	4	(²)	11	7	311	(²)	1,885	489
South Carolina	9	16	17	14	822	1,994	2,836	1,466
South Dakota	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	19	10	26	22	2,225	813	2,103	1,375
Texas	18	37	61	33	1,952	5,494	6,284	2,845
Utah	(²)	–	9	7	(²)	–	986	494
Vermont	(²)	6	9	(²)	(²)	582	774	(²)
Virginia	12	11	35	17	3,084	1,979	5,969	1,706
Washington	19	36	21	14	1,499	3,390	2,350	1,528
West Virginia	(²)	(²)	4	–	(²)	(²)	318	–
Wisconsin	55	104	122	60	5,820	10,523	12,458	5,972
Wyoming	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	12	7	17	12	964	626	1,977	1,257

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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