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MASS LAYOFFS IN APRIL 2007

In April, employers took 1,243 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 126,047, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of mass layoff events decreased by 33 from the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims fell by 4,640. During April, 383 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 43,753 initial claims. Compared with March, mass layoff activity in manufacturing decreased by 37 events and by 10,688 initial claims. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, May 2002-April 2007

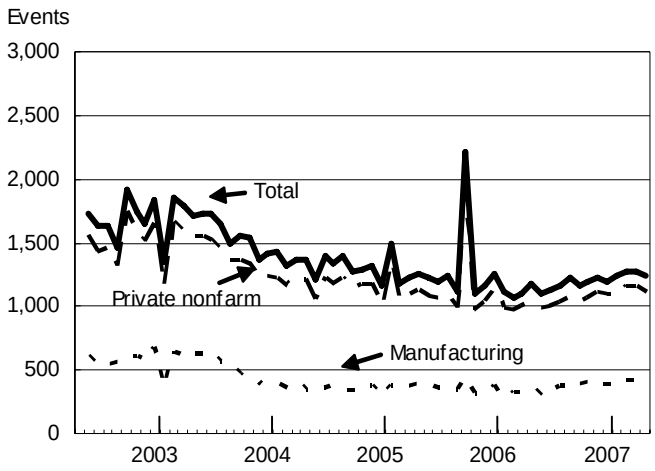
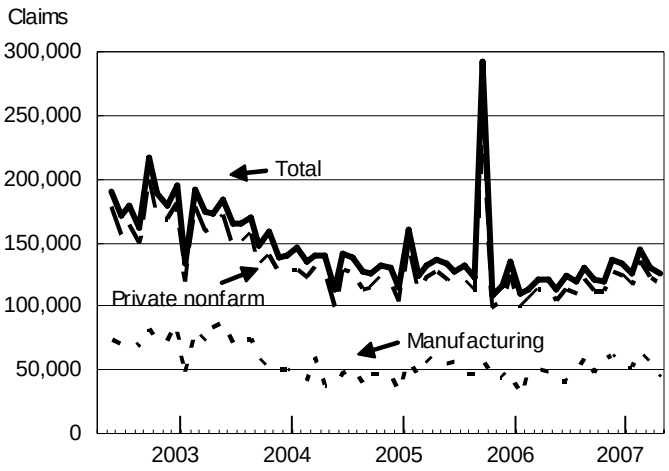


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, May 2002-April 2007



The national unemployment rate was 4.5 percent in April, essentially unchanged from 4.4 percent the prior month and down from 4.7 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 88,000 over the month and by 1.9 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 42 percent of the total initial claims in April. The industry with the highest number of initial claims was school and employee bus transportation with 17,135, followed by motion picture and video

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

Industry	Initial claims	April peak	
		Year	Initial claims
School and employee bus transportation	17,135	2006	17,621
Motion picture and video production	7,647	1997	15,908
Temporary help services	7,330	2001	17,507
Food service contractors	4,110	2004	5,496
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	3,451	2007	3,451
Automobile manufacturing	3,340	1996	14,744
Tax preparation services	3,309	2006	3,791
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders	3,250	1998	4,054
Professional employer organizations	2,043	2001	3,280
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels	1,911	2004	2,647

production with 7,647, and temporary help services with 7,330. Together, these three industries accounted for 25 percent of all initial claims due to mass layoffs during the month. (See table A.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 25 percent of all mass layoff events and 28 percent of all related initial claims filed in April; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 26 percent of events and 33 percent of initial claims. In April 2007, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (11,466, largely heavy duty truck manufacturing), followed by food manufacturing (5,925), and machinery manufacturing (2,392). (See table 3.)

Transportation and warehousing accounted for 13 percent of mass layoff events and 15 percent of initial claims in April, primarily from school and employee bus transportation. Administrative and waste services comprised 12 percent of events and 9 percent of initial claims filed during the month, with the majority of layoffs in temporary help services. Three percent of all mass layoff events and 7 percent of related initial claims filed were from information, primarily from motion picture and video production. Accommodation and food services made up 6 percent of events and initial claims, largely from the food service contractors industry.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of mass layoff events in April, at 1,224, was up by 84 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 5,685 to 127,274. (See table 2.) The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in motion picture and sound recording industries (+4,620), credit intermediation and related activities (+2,543), and hospitals (+1,360). The largest over-the-year decreases in mass layoff initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (-2,693) and food manufacturing (-2,267).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the 4 census regions, the highest number of initial claims in April due to mass layoffs was in the West with 42,381. Motion picture and sound recording, administrative and support services, and agriculture and forestry support activities together accounted for 42 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The Northeast had the second largest number of initial claims among the regions with 35,637, followed by the South with 26,211, and the Midwest with 23,045. (See table 5.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs increased over the year in three of the four regions—the West (+8,184), the South (+7,928), and the Northeast (+1,022). The Midwest region experienced the only decrease (-11,449), primarily due to fewer initial claimants in transportation equipment manufacturing. Six 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 (+5,929), the South Atlantic (+3,035), and the East South Central (+2,705). The division with the largest over-the-year decrease in mass layoff initial claims was the East North Central (-10,144).

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in April (28,883), followed by New York (15,254), Pennsylvania (10,997), Ohio (6,024), and New Jersey (4,749). These five states accounted for 53 percent of all mass layoff events and 52 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 (+4,332). States having the next largest increases in initial claims were Pennsylvania (+2,295), South Carolina (+1,977), Arizona (+1,947), and New York (+1,868). The largest over-the-year decreases in claims occurred in Ohio (-6,158) and Michigan (-3,402).

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 May 2007 is scheduled to be released on Friday, June 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, May 2003 to April 2007, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003						
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
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	1,243	126,047	1,116	115,968	383	43,753

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003						
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
February	935	86,696	861	82,097	273	36,170
March	1,082	123,974	1,015	118,431	367	49,886
April	1,224	127,274	1,124	118,181	305	35,041

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	April 2006	February 2007	March 2007	April 2007	April 2006	February 2007	March 2007	April 2007
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,175	1,280	1,276	1,243	121,376	143,977	130,687	126,047
Total, private nonfarm	1,041	1,166	1,165	1,116	111,369	135,252	122,150	115,968
Manufacturing	365	419	420	383	48,038	64,072	54,441	43,753
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total[1]	1,140	935	1,082	1,224	121,589	86,696	123,974	127,274
Total, private	1,098	913	1,046	1,184	118,236	85,170	120,544	124,615
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	60	52	31	60	5,272	3,073	2,113	6,434
Total, private nonfarm	1,038	861	1,015	1,124	112,964	82,097	118,431	118,181
Mining	5	([2])	([2])	([2])	385	([2])	([2])	([2])
Utilities	([2])	([2])	([2])	–	([2])	([2])	([2])	–
Construction	98	203	107	84	6,324	13,191	7,815	6,259
Manufacturing	296	273	367	305	39,538	36,170	49,886	35,041
Food	80	40	67	60	8,192	4,188	6,087	5,925
Beverage and tobacco products	([2])	4	7	3	([2])	280	778	251
Textile mills	14	6	16	15	2,935	998	1,882	1,234
Textile product mills	9	4	4	8	773	383	350	1,030
Apparel	12	5	15	12	1,724	286	1,355	944
Leather and allied products	([2])	([2])	–	([2])	([2])	([2])	–	([2])
Wood products	24	47	30	21	2,342	4,497	2,674	1,907
Paper	5	7	10	3	333	397	779	214
Printing and related support activities	9	4	8	5	804	358	637	578
Petroleum and coal products	–	([2])	–	([2])	–	([2])	–	([2])
Chemicals	4	4	5	7	272	348	310	682
Plastics and rubber products	12	9	18	10	912	469	1,682	900
Nonmetallic mineral products	14	24	16	11	914	1,624	1,483	1,021
Primary metals	11	13	17	12	731	1,411	1,976	1,415
Fabricated metal products	16	14	14	22	1,083	1,315	1,567	1,639
Machinery	10	17	11	16	1,387	2,946	2,013	2,392
Computer and electronic products	13	9	26	13	946	667	2,562	993
Electrical equipment and appliances	7	4	15	5	762	281	2,502	996
Transportation equipment	39	43	68	62	14,093	14,510	19,397	11,466
Furniture and related products	8	15	16	7	709	994	1,571	518
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5	([2])	4	10	394	([2])	281	758
Wholesale trade	19	5	17	16	1,933	278	1,828	1,668
Retail trade	86	71	93	98	7,780	5,869	11,407	7,626
Transportation and warehousing	152	40	55	164	19,558	4,254	5,896	19,456
Information	30	24	30	42	4,570	2,966	4,843	8,480
Finance and insurance	26	21	39	49	1,670	1,511	2,883	4,061
Real estate and rental and leasing	([2])	4	7	5	([2])	275	400	251
Professional and technical services	41	25	29	50	5,776	2,403	4,391	7,033
Management of companies and enterprises	([2])	([2])	5	([2])	([2])	([2])	324	([2])
Administrative and waste services	134	114	140	149	10,725	9,156	15,153	11,746
Educational services	5	4	4	7	572	322	192	1,341
Health care and social assistance	21	18	16	28	1,676	1,099	1,160	3,344
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	25	5	10	26	1,895	289	680	1,905
Accommodation and food services	74	42	86	78	7,937	3,555	10,895	7,653
Other services, except public administration	17	5	6	17	2,000	310	364	1,823
Unclassified	4	1	–	–	240	71	–	–
Government	42	22	36	40	3,353	1,526	3,430	2,659
Federal	9	5	6	9	796	339	501	698
State	10	6	11	9	909	482	820	524
Local	23	11	19	22	1,648	705	2,109	1,437

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

[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 April 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	[r] 193,510	36.5	[r] 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	[r] 264,807	44.3	[r] 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	[r] 161,716	33.5	[r] 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	[r] 1,640	[r] 330,124	[r] 39.8	[r] 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	1,224	127,274	1,124	118,181				

[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			
	April 2006	February 2007	March 2007	April 2007	April 2006	February 2007	March 2007	April 2007
United States[1]	1,140	935	1,082	1,224	121,589	86,696	123,974	127,274
Northeast	308	179	137	315	34,615	18,272	14,613	35,637
New England	52	25	17	39	6,268	2,602	1,650	4,637
Middle Atlantic	256	154	120	276	28,347	15,670	12,963	31,000
South	177	168	238	248	18,283	17,850	34,812	26,211
South Atlantic	98	84	115	147	10,728	9,938	13,072	13,763
East South Central	41	42	77	54	4,108	4,336	15,237	6,813
West South Central	38	42	46	47	3,447	3,576	6,503	5,635
Midwest	243	239	283	222	34,494	26,603	33,410	23,045
East North Central	203	198	225	190	30,704	23,364	27,218	20,560
West North Central	40	41	58	32	3,790	3,239	6,192	2,485
West	412	349	424	439	34,197	23,971	41,139	42,381
Mountain	47	25	41	73	5,769	1,833	3,200	8,024
Pacific	365	324	383	366	28,428	22,138	37,939	34,357

[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			
	April 2006	February 2007	March 2007	April 2007	April 2006	February 2007	March 2007	April 2007
Total[1]	1,140	935	1,082	1,224	121,589	86,696	123,974	127,274
Alabama	9	16	26	17	741	1,757	3,373	1,684
Alaska	5	–	–	5	694	–	–	621
Arizona	17	([2])	6	32	2,709	([2])	362	4,656
Arkansas	5	([2])	([2])	4	432	([2])	([2])	409
California	321	299	333	319	24,551	19,809	33,172	28,883
Colorado	6	([2])	4	10	768	([2])	458	784
Connecticut	8	3	([2])	([2])	673	309	([2])	([2])
Delaware	–	([2])	–	([2])	–	([2])	–	([2])
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	34	39	51	59	2,363	2,616	4,562	3,524
Georgia	20	15	14	26	4,191	1,831	1,635	2,369
Hawaii	6	–	4	3	422	–	323	185
Idaho	3	10	8	3	349	615	537	499
Illinois	29	44	54	34	3,380	4,684	8,754	4,497
Indiana	22	21	19	20	2,260	1,963	1,927	1,887
Iowa	7	14	11	7	987	1,469	1,285	632
Kansas	([2])	3	4	3	([2])	215	930	235
Kentucky	17	16	32	17	2,174	1,333	6,623	2,936
Louisiana	([2])	8	5	7	([2])	492	446	1,755
Maine	([2])	3	3	3	([2])	303	233	201
Maryland	15	8	6	9	1,277	747	462	1,048
Massachusetts	17	7	4	11	2,001	442	268	1,020
Michigan	41	38	51	34	7,191	6,507	6,508	3,789
Minnesota	12	9	15	11	814	615	1,231	817
Mississippi	6	4	10	4	430	254	4,428	217
Missouri	13	14	22	7	1,008	801	2,347	445
Montana	3	([2])	4	([2])	220	([2])	319	([2])
Nebraska	4	–	3	([2])	495	–	218	([2])
Nevada	11	6	11	14	1,053	638	842	1,050
New Hampshire	5	([2])	3	6	504	([2])	462	631
New Jersey	53	27	35	50	6,259	2,558	3,529	4,749
New Mexico	([2])	4	6	8	([2])	229	548	592
New York	102	20	40	116	13,386	2,184	4,636	15,254
North Carolina	7	5	22	13	568	518	3,986	1,210
North Dakota	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Ohio	53	41	43	55	12,182	4,175	4,444	6,024
Oklahoma	([2])	13	4	4	([2])	1,377	1,178	354
Oregon	16	12	30	21	1,296	1,264	3,272	2,790
Pennsylvania	101	107	45	110	8,702	10,928	4,798	10,997
Rhode Island	7	7	([2])	8	1,528	1,249	([2])	1,589
South Carolina	11	7	10	26	1,314	641	1,210	3,291
South Dakota	([2])	–	([2])	([2])	([2])	–	([2])	([2])
Tennessee	9	6	9	16	763	992	813	1,976
Texas	30	20	35	32	2,354	1,656	4,762	3,117
Utah	4	–	([2])	4	381	–	([2])	315
Vermont	13	4	4	10	1,311	240	465	1,052
Virginia	9	8	10	9	830	3,476	1,091	628
Washington	17	13	16	18	1,465	1,065	1,172	1,878
West Virginia	([2])	([2])	([2])	4	([2])	([2])	([2])	305
Wisconsin	58	54	58	47	5,691	6,035	5,585	4,363
Wyoming	([2])	–	([2])	–	([2])	–	([2])	–
Puerto Rico	8	8	15	16	767	535	1,355	1,556

[1] See footnote 1, table 3.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.