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MASS LAYOFFS IN SEPTEMBER 2008

In September, employers took 2,269 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 employer; the number of workers involved totaled 235,681, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of mass layoff events this September increased by 497 from the prior month, while the number of associated initial claims rose by 61,726. Layoff events reached their highest level since September 2001, a month that experienced substantial layoff activity due to the September 11 attacks. Mass layoff initial claims reached their highest level since September 2005, which was a month with high layoff activity due to Hurricane Katrina. The effects of Hurricanes Gustav and Ike contributed to the higher September 2008 layoff activity. In September, 603 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 81,414 initial claims. Over the month, mass layoff events in manufacturing increased by 4 and initial claims increased by 9,170. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, October 2003-September 2008

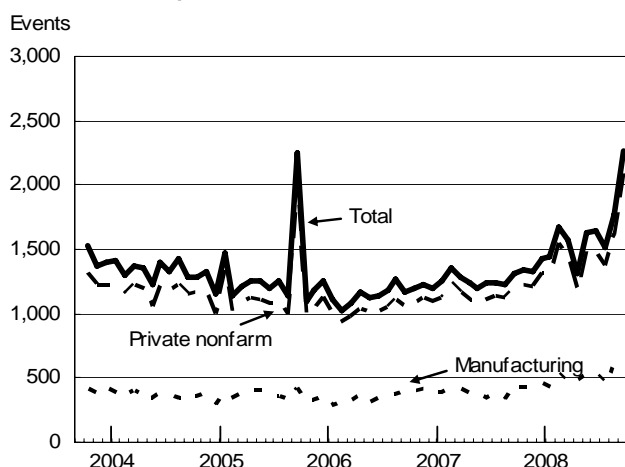
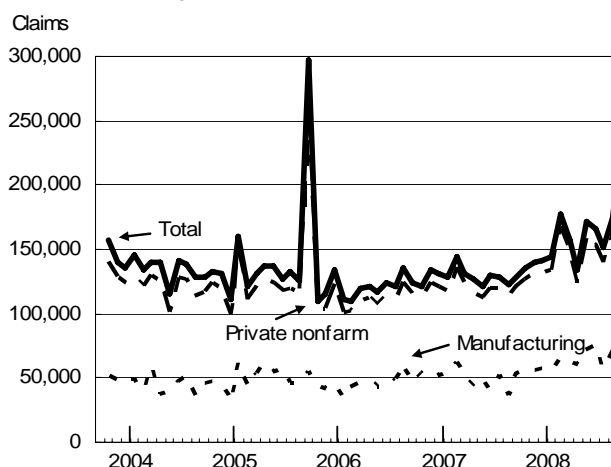


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, October 2003-September 2008



From January through September 2008, the total number of events (seasonally adjusted), at 14,811, and initial claims (seasonally adjusted), at 1,510,446, were the highest for the January-September period since 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Table A. Industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in September 2008

Industry	Initial claims	September peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services	9,491	2001	12,752
Professional employer organizations	4,520	2008	4,520
Aircraft manufacturing	(¹)	2008	(¹)
Payroll services	3,707	1999	4,737
Automobile manufacturing	3,464	2004	(¹)
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	2,877	2000	3,688
Motion picture and video production	2,757	1997	11,176
Elementary and secondary schools	2,259	2005	15,815
Limited-service restaurants	2,042	2005	6,097
Ship building and repairing	1,897	2005	8,811

¹ Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

The national unemployment rate was 6.1 percent in September, seasonally adjusted, unchanged from the prior month and up from 4.7 percent a year earlier. In September, total nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 159,000 over the month and by 519,000 from a year earlier.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in September was 1,292 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 129,586. (See table 2.) Over the year, increases were recorded in both the number of layoff events (+575) and initial claims (+62,201). In 2008, three major sectors reported program highs in terms of mass layoff initial claims for the month of September—construction, professional and technical services, and finance and insurance (with data available back to 1995).

The manufacturing sector accounted for 28 percent of all mass layoff events and 36 percent of initial claims filed in September 2008; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 34 percent of events and 44 percent of initial claims. In September, the number of manufacturing claimants was greatest in transportation equipment manufacturing (19,278), followed by machinery manufacturing (4,058). (See table 3.) Administrative and waste services accounted for 14 percent of mass layoff events and associated initial claims during the month, primarily from temporary help services.

The six-digit NAICS industry with the largest number of initial claims was temporary help services (9,491), followed by professional employer organizations (4,520). Among the 10 industries with the highest levels of initial claims, 2 of the 10—professional employer organizations and aircraft manufacturing—reached program highs in 2008 for the month of September (with data available back to 1995). (See table A.)

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Of the 4 census regions, the West had the highest number of initial claims in September due to mass layoffs (47,522), followed by the South (43,772). (See table 5.) Initial claimants in mass layoffs increased over the year in all 4 regions with the South (+27,859) and the West (+21,983) experiencing the largest increases, followed by the Midwest (+9,373) and the Northeast (+2,986).

Of the 9 divisions, the Pacific had the highest number of initial claims in September due to mass layoffs (43,847), followed by the West South Central (26,693). (See table 5.) Eight of the 9 divisions experienced over-the-year increases in initial claims, led by the West South Central (+22,101) and the Pacific (+20,474).

California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in September with 34,584. The next highest states reporting mass layoff initial claims were Louisiana (14,929) and Texas (10,616). (See table 6.) Six states reached program highs in 2008 for the month of September—Indiana, Ohio, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Thirty-five states registered over-the-year increases in initial claims associated with mass layoffs, led by Louisiana (+14,366), California (+13,440), and Texas (+8,010). The effects of Hurricane Gustav in Louisiana and of Hurricane Ike in Texas contributed to the higher September 2008 layoff activity in those two states.

The report on Extended Mass Layoffs in the Third Quarter 2008 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, November 13.

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 employers which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period. These employers 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

Employer. Employers in the MLS program include those covered by state unemployment insurance laws. Information on employers is obtained from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which is administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Initial claimant. A person who files any notice of un-

employment 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 employer 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 1 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, October 2004 to September 2008, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2004						
October	1,283	132,766	1,169	123,471	363	47,046
November	1,320	130,873	1,174	119,029	380	45,416
December	1,148	111,060	991	99,784	287	31,935
2005						
January	1,475	160,725	1,346	151,028	382	61,324
February	1,146	121,455	1,020	110,480	353	43,568
March	1,207	131,271	1,066	120,945	372	53,673
April	1,252	136,752	1,125	126,550	401	60,681
May	1,248	136,420	1,104	123,495	398	54,999
June	1,196	127,084	1,078	118,012	368	58,300
July	1,250	132,445	1,103	119,566	357	46,602
August	1,144	125,686	1,000	113,762	341	47,598
September	2,248	297,544	2,028	251,185	417	55,304
October	1,101	110,035	982	100,934	321	43,230
November	1,176	114,965	1,042	103,535	332	42,071
December	1,261	134,461	1,132	123,418	360	46,863
2006						
January	1,107	110,800	988	101,494	283	34,037
February	1,031	109,798	940	101,828	322	43,147
March	1,084	119,049	983	110,668	323	48,119
April	1,171	121,580	1,043	112,175	368	49,568
May	1,124	117,115	1,005	107,181	314	43,087
June	1,146	123,827	1,030	114,080	352	44,869
July	1,179	121,017	1,051	111,336	372	48,534
August	1,270	135,400	1,107	124,427	377	60,906
September	1,173	123,767	1,056	114,677	385	45,767
October	1,191	121,827	1,076	113,123	399	53,601
November	1,232	133,803	1,121	124,559	414	58,385
December	1,194	131,062	1,092	121,796	374	51,408
2007						
January	1,254	128,223	1,118	117,824	391	52,858
February	1,352	143,837	1,238	135,066	416	61,749
March	1,277	130,981	1,169	122,488	412	52,606
April	1,243	126,977	1,116	116,926	382	43,930
May	1,199	120,587	1,096	113,069	370	48,910
June	1,238	129,858	1,116	120,165	351	40,670
July	1,247	127,687	1,140	119,614	392	51,333
August	1,228	121,886	1,128	114,628	335	36,518
September	1,307	128,487	1,204	121,294	430	53,432
October	1,347	136,124	1,224	127,163	430	57,695
November	1,329	139,671	1,215	131,390	414	56,965
December	1,433	141,750	1,315	133,024	462	58,108
2008						
January	1,438	144,111	1,317	134,347	427	55,488
February	1,672	177,374	1,539	166,782	529	66,913
March	1,571	157,156	1,460	147,537	482	64,088
April	1,308	133,914	1,186	124,053	483	60,552
May	1,626	171,387	1,496	161,912	528	72,058
June	1,643	165,697	1,491	153,568	541	76,514
July	1,512	151,171	1,368	140,116	443	57,470
August	1,772	173,955	1,622	163,800	599	72,244
September	2,269	235,681	2,092	221,538	603	81,414

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, October 2004 to September 2008, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2004						
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	1,219	127,444	1,115	118,040	309	35,229
May	923	85,816	856	81,153	224	26,527
June	1,599	172,810	1,318	148,669	313	36,571
July	1,599	175,419	1,450	164,939	684	101,390
August	963	93,458	908	88,345	220	23,361
September	717	67,385	667	64,026	246	29,381
October	1,083	108,455	929	97,716	338	50,918
November	1,799	198,220	1,593	181,184	514	75,413
December	2,167	224,214	2,071	216,898	699	91,754
2008						
January	1,647	154,503	1,520	144,191	488	54,418
February	1,269	119,508	1,178	113,587	361	42,527
March	1,089	114,541	1,039	110,147	333	43,740
April	1,272	130,810	1,172	121,625	394	48,188
May	1,552	159,471	1,438	150,462	388	51,698
June	1,622	166,742	1,315	140,916	309	42,097
July	1,891	200,382	1,687	186,018	760	108,733
August	1,427	139,999	1,343	133,146	414	51,912
September	1,292	129,586	1,202	122,505	361	46,391

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	September 2007	July 2008	August 2008	September 2008	September 2007	July 2008	August 2008	September 2008
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,307	1,512	1,772	2,269	128,487	151,171	173,955	235,681
Total, private nonfarm	1,204	1,368	1,622	2,092	121,294	140,116	163,800	221,538
Manufacturing	430	443	599	603	53,432	57,470	72,244	81,414
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	717	1,891	1,427	1,292	67,385	200,382	139,999	129,586
Total, private	688	1,765	1,373	1,227	65,205	191,309	134,871	124,096
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21	78	30	25	1,179	5,291	1,725	1,591
Total, private nonfarm	667	1,687	1,343	1,202	64,026	186,018	133,146	122,505
Mining	(²)	(²)	3	6	(²)	(²)	207	728
Utilities	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	70	72	142	144	4,283	4,941	9,717	10,763
Manufacturing	246	760	414	361	29,381	108,733	51,912	46,391
Food	31	49	40	33	2,873	4,844	3,510	3,068
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	(²)	8	7	(²)	(²)	630	648
Textile mills	4	15	10	13	448	1,286	1,013	1,422
Textile product mills ³	4	5	4	3	410	560	487	347
Apparel ³	12	24	10	7	1,180	2,048	981	688
Leather and allied products	-	3	(²)	(²)	-	184	(²)	(²)
Wood products	27	38	35	32	2,461	4,044	2,980	2,901
Paper	5	10	3	8	389	1,239	516	603
Printing and related support activities	(²)	12	10	5	(²)	947	938	341
Petroleum and coal products	-	(²)	(²)	-	-	(²)	(²)	-
Chemicals	3	13	5	8	186	999	268	527
Plastics and rubber products ³	13	62	30	16	1,066	6,804	3,625	1,224
Nonmetallic mineral products	9	16	8	12	941	1,412	1,161	861
Primary metals	15	41	19	13	1,678	4,606	1,709	1,582
Fabricated metal products	16	71	25	35	1,473	7,007	2,179	2,357
Machinery ³	19	45	30	28	3,021	5,042	4,887	4,058
Computer and electronic products	15	30	26	15	1,381	2,498	2,446	1,556
Electrical equipment and appliances	10	21	11	22	2,881	3,052	1,485	3,453
Transportation equipment ³	51	269	112	87	7,759	57,761	19,787	19,278
Furniture and related products ³	7	18	20	13	791	2,397	2,566	1,153
Miscellaneous manufacturing ³	(²)	15	5	(²)	(²)	1,751	520	(²)
Wholesale trade	17	22	27	20	1,053	1,926	1,765	1,642
Retail trade	67	116	142	112	5,657	9,450	12,674	10,345
Transportation and warehousing	17	107	100	54	1,415	11,182	9,077	4,383
Information	32	42	48	45	5,420	4,069	6,640	6,021
Finance and insurance ³	40	55	45	38	2,649	4,256	3,192	3,104
Real estate and rental and leasing ³	3	11	13	7	285	792	742	396
Professional and technical services ³	23	40	45	35	2,683	3,147	4,458	5,623
Management of companies and enterprises ...	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	313	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services ³	85	259	214	181	6,325	22,921	19,682	18,557
Educational services	(²)	18	9	5	(²)	1,388	1,462	346
Health care and social assistance	13	65	35	54	998	4,263	2,584	4,021
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	11	27	18	30	716	2,136	1,320	2,043
Accommodation and food services	37	78	74	99	2,681	5,803	6,221	7,552
Other services, except public administration ...	(²)	7	9	6	(²)	419	1,185	297
Unclassified	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	73
Government	29	126	54	65	2,180	9,073	5,128	5,490
Federal	5	4	8	9	408	306	800	764
State	7	26	13	12	777	2,179	1,464	922
Local	17	96	33	44	995	6,588	2,864	3,804

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

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

³ Data beginning in 2008 are not strictly comparable to prior years

due to a change in NAICS versions.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, July 2006 to September 2008, 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
2006								
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	161,764	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	330,954	39.8	72.3
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	1,110	199,250	35.4	61.3
April	1,219	127,444	1,115	118,040				
May	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	1,421	259,234	43.2	74.5
July	1,599	175,419	1,450	164,939				
August	963	93,458	908	88,345				
September	717	67,385	667	64,026				
Third Quarter	3,279	336,262	3,025	317,310	1,018	173,077	33.7	54.5
October	1,083	108,455	929	97,716				
November	1,799	198,220	1,593	181,184				
December	2,167	224,214	2,071	216,898				
Fourth Quarter	5,049	530,889	4,593	495,798	1,814	347,146	39.5	70.0
2008								
January	1,647	154,503	1,520	144,191				
February	1,269	119,508	1,178	113,587				
March	1,089	114,541	1,039	110,147				
First Quarter	4,005	388,552	3,737	367,925	1,340	256,697	35.9	69.8
April	1,272	130,810	1,172	121,625				
May	1,552	159,471	1,438	150,462				
June	1,622	166,742	1,315	140,916				
Second Quarter	4,446	457,023	3,925	413,003	^{2,p} 1,534	^{2,p} 215,808	^p 39.1	^p 52.3
July	1,891	200,382	1,687	186,018				
August	1,427	139,999	1,343	133,146				
September	1,292	129,586	1,202	122,505				
Third Quarter	4,610	469,967	4,232	441,669				

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.

^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			
	September 2007	July 2008	August 2008	September 2008	September 2007	July 2008	August 2008	September 2008
United States ¹	717	1,891	1,427	1,292	67,385	200,382	139,999	129,586
Northeast	96	281	226	142	8,660	25,506	22,736	11,646
New England	10	34	24	15	756	2,658	2,304	1,180
Middle Atlantic	86	247	202	127	7,904	22,848	20,432	10,466
South	160	450	362	475	15,913	48,440	38,188	43,772
South Atlantic	78	218	212	153	6,303	17,556	20,313	12,291
East South Central	38	161	90	54	5,018	21,721	11,179	4,788
West South Central	44	71	60	268	4,592	9,163	6,696	26,693
Midwest	156	606	307	225	17,273	84,535	33,238	26,646
East North Central	119	528	254	189	13,995	75,373	26,689	23,087
West North Central	37	78	53	36	3,278	9,162	6,549	3,559
West	305	554	532	450	25,539	41,901	45,837	47,522
Mountain	23	49	50	43	2,166	4,519	4,688	3,675
Pacific	282	505	482	407	23,373	37,382	41,149	43,847

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			
	September 2007	July 2008	August 2008	September 2008	September 2007	July 2008	August 2008	September 2008
Total ¹	717	1,891	1,427	1,292	67,385	200,382	139,999	129,586
Alabama	18	67	24	12	1,836	7,072	3,288	1,090
Alaska	(²)	-	-	3	(²)	-	-	241
Arizona	(²)	15	7	8	(²)	1,422	488	586
Arkansas	6	13	8	3	565	1,606	613	359
California	256	460	439	358	21,144	33,250	36,120	34,584
Colorado	3	4	3	3	261	343	258	196
Connecticut	(²)	6	4	6	(²)	579	368	402
Delaware	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	694	(²)
District of Columbia	-	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-
Florida	47	123	126	96	2,985	7,555	9,849	5,988
Georgia	18	39	32	20	1,633	3,949	2,938	1,885
Hawaii	(²)	4	4	9	(²)	271	408	919
Idaho	3	7	10	4	222	619	1,120	324
Illinois	31	56	55	43	3,486	7,674	6,164	4,941
Indiana	11	67	40	34	2,826	8,787	4,359	4,314
Iowa	8	16	18	10	840	2,068	3,727	1,455
Kansas	4	8	4	6	295	731	291	478
Kentucky	14	63	34	24	2,611	11,907	5,487	2,351
Louisiana	8	10	10	163	563	1,645	851	14,929
Maine	(²)	5	3	(²)	(²)	359	217	(²)
Maryland	6	5	8	5	431	443	762	349
Massachusetts	3	16	6	4	196	1,107	495	310
Michigan	24	212	48	40	2,844	27,672	3,669	4,130
Minnesota	4	12	5	4	524	1,452	334	430
Mississippi	4	13	15	6	471	1,330	908	463
Missouri	16	39	21	16	1,141	3,763	1,490	1,196
Montana	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	234	(²)	(²)
Nebraska	5	(²)	3	-	478	(²)	271	-
Nevada	7	15	23	18	529	1,637	1,912	1,604
New Hampshire	-	4	3	(²)	-	426	170	(²)
New Jersey	19	56	38	17	1,985	4,110	3,151	1,663
New Mexico	3	(²)	5	4	644	(²)	728	440
New York	24	103	94	36	1,914	10,764	10,760	2,905
North Carolina	(²)	12	25	9	(²)	1,128	3,123	793
North Dakota	-	(²)	(²)	-	-	(²)	(²)	-
Ohio	29	117	62	32	2,579	19,402	7,994	5,912
Oklahoma	5	5	(²)	5	858	575	(²)	789
Oregon	15	25	28	21	1,324	2,498	3,741	2,942
Pennsylvania	43	88	70	74	4,005	7,974	6,521	5,898
Rhode Island	-	(²)	5	(²)	-	(²)	390	(²)
South Carolina	3	29	12	16	242	2,958	2,232	1,793
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	(²)	18	17	12	(²)	1,412	1,496	884
Texas	25	43	40	97	2,606	5,337	5,124	10,616
Utah	3	(²)	(²)	3	220	(²)	(²)	243
Vermont	4	(²)	3	(²)	331	(²)	664	(²)
Virginia	(²)	9	4	4	(²)	1,475	361	546
Washington	8	16	11	16	616	1,363	880	5,161
West Virginia	-	-	(²)	(²)	-	-	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin	24	76	49	40	2,260	11,838	4,503	3,790
Wyoming	-	-	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)
Puerto Rico	8	12	18	18	750	1,227	1,958	1,715

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.