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MASS LAYOFFS IN JULY 2007

In July, employers took 1,221 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 124,835, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of mass layoff events in July remained about the same when compared with the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 3,062. Over the month, 383 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 50,036 initial claims. Compared with June, mass layoff activity in manufacturing increased by 43 events, and initial claims increased by 10,763. (See table 1.)

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

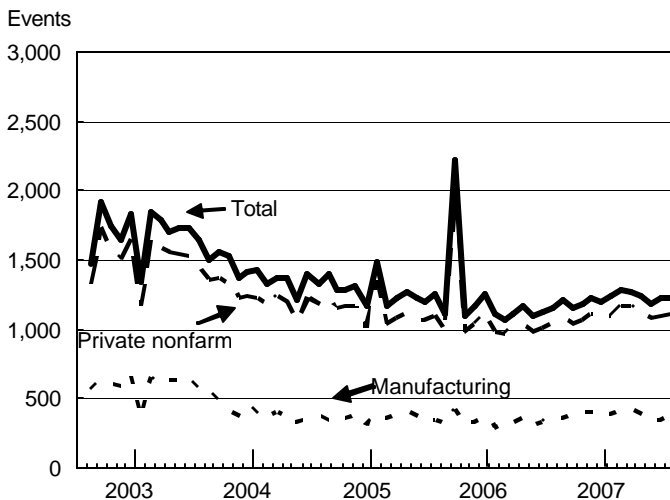
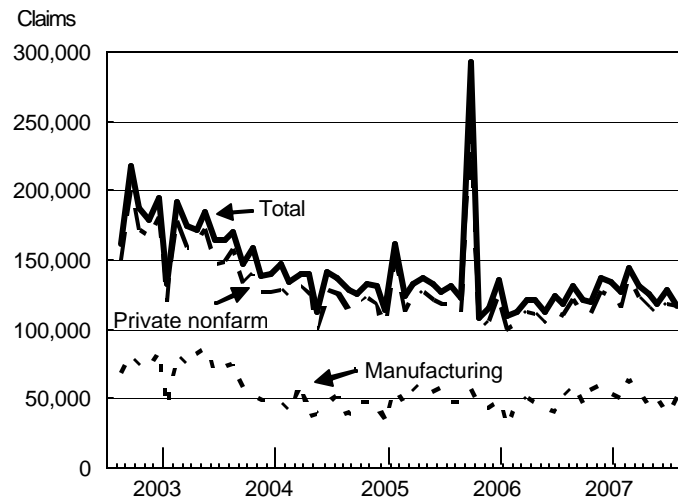


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, August 2002-July 2007



From January through July 2007, the total number of events (seasonally adjusted) at 8,654, and initial claims (seasonally adjusted) at 898,372, were higher than in January-July 2006 (7,845 and 820,097, respectively).

The national unemployment rate was 4.6 percent in July, essentially unchanged from 4.5 percent in the prior month, but down from 4.8 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 92,000 over the month and by 1.9 million over the year.

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

Industry	Initial claims	July peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Automobile manufacturing	13,186	1996	22,644
Temporary help services	10,738	1998	24,601
All other motor vehicle parts manufacturing	6,748	2004	9,691
Motor vehicle metal stamping	6,167	2005	8,198
All other plastics product manufacturing	4,465	2004	8,864
Professional employer organizations	4,019	2004	4,425
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	4,012	2005	9,238
Elementary and secondary schools	3,739	2005	7,104
School and employee bus transportation.....	3,627	1997	8,081
Motion picture and video production.....	3,323	1998	12,310

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 July. The industry with the highest number of initial claims was automobile manufacturing with 13,186, followed by temporary help services with 10,738 and all other motor vehicle parts manufacturing with 6,748. Together, these three industries accounted for 17 percent of all initial claims due to mass layoffs during the month. (See table A.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 43 percent of all mass layoff events and 58 percent of all related initial claims filed in July, unchanged from a year earlier. In July 2007, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (48,795, largely in automobile manufacturing, all other motor vehicle parts manufacturing, and motor vehicle metal stamping), followed by plastics and rubber products manufacturing (7,487) and machinery manufacturing (6,994). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 14 percent of mass layoff events and 10 percent of initial claims in July, primarily from temporary help services and professional employer organizations. Transportation and warehousing comprised 6 percent of events and 5 percent of initial claims filed over the month, with the majority of layoffs in transit and ground passenger transportation and truck transportation. Six percent of all mass layoff events and 4 percent of related initial claims filed were from government, mainly from elementary and secondary schools. Retail trade made up 5 percent of events and 4 percent of initial claims, mostly from general merchandise stores.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of mass layoff events in July, at 1,599, was up by 88 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 8,562 to 175,419. (See table 2.) The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in primary metal manufacturing (+2,673), machinery manufacturing (+2,278), and administrative and support services (+1,617). The largest over-the-year decreases in mass layoff initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (-2,313) and in agriculture and forestry support activities (-1,368).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in July due to mass layoffs was in the Midwest, with 85,557. Transportation equipment manufacturing accounted for 47 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in that region during the month. In each July of the years 2002-2006, between 40 and 51 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in the Midwest were due to layoffs in transportation equipment manufacturing. In July 2007, the South had the second largest number of initial claims among the regions with 35,763, followed by the West with 33,064 and the Northeast with 21,035. (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 South (+4,897), followed by the Northeast (+3,992). The Midwest (-1,229) reported the only over-the-year decrease in initial claims. 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 East South Central (+5,533), West North Central (+3,418), and Mountain (+2,374) divisions. The division with the largest over-the-year decrease was the East North Central (-4,647).

Reflecting transportation equipment manufacturing layoffs, Michigan recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in July (36,356). Other states with large numbers of mass layoff related claims were California (25,054), Ohio (10,435), Wisconsin (9,712), and Illinois (8,175). These five states accounted for 49 percent of all mass layoff events and 51 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance in July. (See table 6.)

Alabama had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+5,000); this was partially due to more mass layoff activity in transportation equipment manufacturing. States having the next largest increases in initial claims were New York (+3,338), South Carolina (+1,951), Wisconsin (+1,818), and Massachusetts (+1,732). The largest over-the-year decreases in claims occurred in Michigan (-5,366), Indiana (-2,268), and Louisiana (-2,025).

Note

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

The report on Mass Layoffs in August 2007 is scheduled to be released on Friday, September 21.

Technical Note

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

Table 1. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, August 2003 to July 2007, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003						
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	1,239	126,194	1,109	115,870	387	43,939
May	1,182	118,414	1,079	110,880	365	48,872
June	1,219	127,897	1,094	117,787	340	39,273
July	1,221	124,835	1,115	116,744	383	50,036

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003						
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	1,219	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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	July 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	July 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,160	1,182	1,219	1,221	118,843	118,414	127,897	124,835
Total, private nonfarm	1,038	1,079	1,094	1,115	109,509	110,880	117,787	116,744
Manufacturing	372	365	340	383	49,069	48,872	39,273	50,036
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,511	923	1,599	1,599	166,857	85,816	172,810	175,419
Total, private	1,414	880	1,372	1,503	160,148	82,760	152,740	168,280
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	79	24	54	53	5,806	1,607	4,071	3,341
Total, private nonfarm	1,335	856	1,318	1,450	154,342	81,153	148,669	164,939
Mining	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Utilities	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	439	(²)	(²)
Construction	69	91	106	88	4,457	6,230	8,157	5,844
Manufacturing	648	224	313	684	96,152	26,527	36,571	101,390
Food	60	34	50	46	5,607	2,579	5,901	4,927
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	316
Textile mills	16	9	7	19	2,217	920	871	2,272
Textile product mills	9	(²)	(²)	8	663	(²)	(²)	857
Apparel	19	5	9	19	2,009	562	770	1,678
Leather and allied products	(²)	–	4	7	(²)	–	435	1,212
Wood products	35	20	22	27	3,480	1,823	2,063	2,901
Paper	7	8	8	4	522	680	592	259
Printing and related support activities	5	7	11	5	418	551	1,033	499
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)	–	–
Chemicals	11	6	5	8	1,503	377	367	826
Plastics and rubber products	57	11	10	65	6,842	810	971	7,487
Nonmetallic mineral products	19	7	12	10	2,070	583	899	1,373
Primary metals	32	13	15	36	3,645	963	1,613	6,318
Fabricated metal products	54	10	15	63	5,549	699	1,377	6,364
Machinery	33	16	24	49	4,716	1,430	4,268	6,994
Computer and electronic products	20	11	20	20	1,979	758	1,668	2,549
Electrical equipment and appliances	19	7	13	20	1,943	1,622	1,540	3,271
Transportation equipment	233	40	59	249	51,048	10,268	9,438	48,795
Furniture and related products	7	11	19	14	490	1,063	1,840	1,394
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7	5	4	10	508	613	314	1,098
Wholesale trade	17	10	21	18	1,218	1,021	1,398	1,347
Retail trade	85	87	77	83	7,540	7,827	8,548	6,663
Transportation and warehousing	88	31	173	90	8,327	2,782	24,861	9,132
Information	37	23	39	37	4,274	4,355	6,323	4,253
Finance and insurance	26	33	31	39	1,695	2,414	2,323	2,499
Real estate and rental and leasing	8	4	8	7	895	344	570	605
Professional and technical services	40	41	29	45	4,530	3,168	4,960	4,072
Management of companies and enterprises	3	(²)	(²)	5	204	(²)	(²)	329
Administrative and waste services	190	119	146	216	16,115	9,762	14,846	18,257
Educational services	8	4	17	7	533	204	1,144	486
Health care and social assistance	40	54	166	49	3,068	4,684	15,124	3,911
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	18	20	30	17	1,018	1,166	1,620	1,007
Accommodation and food services	46	87	109	50	3,419	8,401	17,231	3,967
Other services, except public administration	8	20	47	7	442	1,684	4,441	578
Unclassified	1	–	–	3	192	–	–	218
Government	97	43	227	96	6,709	3,056	20,070	7,139
Federal	7	8	12	8	685	634	1,337	925
State	12	7	20	10	826	594	1,438	901
Local	78	28	195	78	5,198	1,828	17,295	5,313

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, July 2005 to July 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								
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	† 264,927	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	† 161,743	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	† 330,848	39.8	† 72.2
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	† 1,111	† 197,623	† 35.4	† 60.8
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	^{2,p} 1,249	^{2,p} 173,487	^p 38.0	^p 49.9
July	1,599	175,419	1,450	164,939				

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.

† = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

Census region and division	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	July 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	July 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007
United States ¹	1,511	923	1,599	1,599	166,857	85,816	172,810	175,419
Northeast	218	150	297	241	17,043	12,593	36,633	21,035
New England	23	25	44	39	1,618	1,887	5,098	3,608
Middle Atlantic	195	125	253	202	15,425	10,706	31,535	17,427
South	313	222	386	360	30,866	22,490	39,627	35,763
South Atlantic	178	113	216	180	15,176	9,597	18,926	15,861
East South Central	82	55	82	122	8,541	7,748	10,813	14,074
West South Central	53	54	88	58	7,149	5,145	9,888	5,828
Midwest	569	217	386	573	86,786	23,747	44,703	85,557
East North Central	487	153	296	485	77,161	15,731	35,106	72,514
West North Central	82	64	90	88	9,625	8,016	9,597	13,043
West	411	334	530	425	32,162	26,986	51,847	33,064
Mountain	32	29	67	44	2,324	2,309	5,642	4,698
Pacific	379	305	463	381	29,838	24,677	46,205	28,366

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

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

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

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

State	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	July 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007	July 2006	May 2007	June 2007	July 2007
Total ¹	1,511	923	1,599	1,599	166,857	85,816	172,810	175,419
Alabama	12	14	19	59	1,510	1,379	2,148	6,510
Alaska	3	(²)	–	–	217	(²)	–	–
Arizona	14	6	16	10	1,101	524	1,605	808
Arkansas	4	5	8	10	414	432	776	1,133
California	341	270	416	351	26,385	21,582	40,833	25,054
Colorado	5	3	11	(²)	375	276	978	(²)
Connecticut	5	6	11	5	297	521	1,452	357
Delaware	(²)	–	3	(²)	(²)	–	181	(²)
District of Columbia	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)
Florida	81	60	116	79	5,371	4,066	9,348	5,214
Georgia	39	21	37	50	4,104	2,641	3,641	5,133
Hawaii	3	3	5	(²)	183	251	413	(²)
Idaho	3	(²)	9	6	262	(²)	696	1,395
Illinois	46	30	66	53	7,333	3,074	8,155	8,175
Indiana	66	18	30	55	10,104	1,416	4,348	7,836
Iowa	22	5	17	20	2,846	481	2,499	3,631
Kansas	8	10	9	14	1,757	613	971	2,294
Kentucky	53	19	31	43	5,767	4,593	5,288	5,958
Louisiana	12	8	22	9	2,629	878	2,112	604
Maine	(²)	(²)	6	4	(²)	(²)	447	266
Maryland	13	5	22	4	1,421	426	1,999	455
Massachusetts	7	9	6	20	441	649	373	2,173
Michigan	228	46	73	211	41,722	4,520	9,041	36,356
Minnesota	11	9	22	10	922	1,090	1,923	1,558
Mississippi	6	9	9	8	364	461	725	822
Missouri	32	35	36	38	2,979	5,459	3,217	3,619
Montana	(²)	6	6	4	(²)	419	361	379
Nebraska	5	(²)	(²)	3	685	(²)	(²)	682
Nevada	7	6	11	15	439	429	942	1,438
New Hampshire	(²)	(²)	4	5	(²)	(²)	581	391
New Jersey	42	31	70	42	3,662	2,936	12,720	3,176
New Mexico	(²)	3	11	6	(²)	312	756	392
New York	62	29	47	88	4,837	2,358	5,818	8,175
North Carolina	11	8	11	3	1,233	547	1,011	219
North Dakota	4	(²)	3	3	436	(²)	344	1,259
Ohio	79	34	68	86	10,108	3,350	7,301	10,435
Oklahoma	8	5	4	4	1,290	428	1,375	307
Oregon	20	15	26	20	2,186	1,528	3,507	2,463
Pennsylvania	91	65	136	72	6,926	5,412	12,997	6,076
Rhode Island	4	(²)	10	3	272	(²)	1,541	222
South Carolina	13	6	7	24	1,143	473	652	3,094
South Dakota	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)	–
Tennessee	11	13	23	12	900	1,315	2,652	784
Texas	29	36	54	35	2,816	3,407	5,625	3,784
Utah	–	(²)	3	(²)	–	(²)	304	(²)
Vermont	3	5	7	(²)	235	317	704	(²)
Virginia	18	12	17	15	1,666	1,370	1,834	1,400
Washington	12	15	16	8	867	1,206	1,452	722
West Virginia	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin	68	25	59	80	7,894	3,371	6,261	9,712
Wyoming	–	(²)	–	–	–	(²)	–	–
Puerto Rico	10	12	17	13	860	978	2,417	1,221

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.