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MASS LAYOFFS IN MAY 2007

In May, employers took 1,190 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 119,089, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of mass layoff events decreased by 28 from the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims fell by 5,644. During May, 363 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 48,849 initial claims. Compared with the prior month, mass layoff activity in manufacturing decreased by 20 events, while initial claims increased by 5,076. (See table 1.)

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

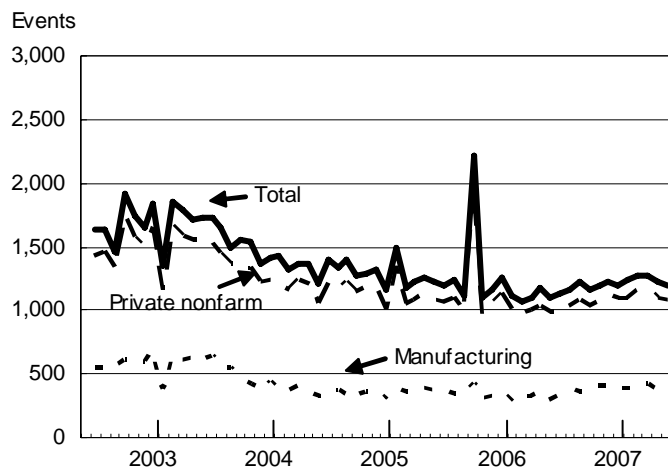
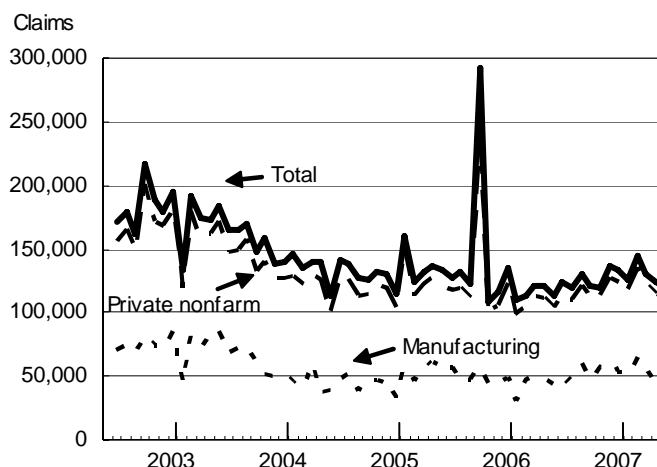


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, June 2002-May 2007



From January through May 2007, the total number of events (seasonally adjusted), at 6,201, and initial claims (seasonally adjusted), at 644,854, were higher than in January-May 2006 (5,555 and 577,696, respectively).

The national unemployment rate was 4.5 percent in May, unchanged from the prior month and down slightly from 4.6 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 157,000 over the month and by 1.9 million over the year.

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

Industry	Initial claims	May peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Food service contractors.....	5,236	1998	7,267
Temporary help services.....	5,080	2002	16,992
Motion picture and video production.....	3,470	1999	8,985
Child day care services.....	2,957	2002	3,894
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing.....	(¹)	2007	(¹)
Heavy duty truck manufacturing.....	(¹)	2007	(¹)
Discount department stores.....	1,850	2002	3,981
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing.....	1,431	2007	1,431
Professional employer organizations.....	1,288	2003	3,446
Full-service restaurants.....	1,174	2002	1,319

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

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest numbers of mass layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 32 percent of the total initial claims in May. The industry with the highest number of initial claims was food service contractors with 5,236, followed by temporary help services with 5,080, and motion picture and video production with 3,470. 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 24 percent of all mass layoff events and 31 percent of all related initial claims filed in May; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 22 percent of events and 28 percent of initial claims. In May 2007, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (10,321, largely light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing and heavy duty truck manufacturing), followed by food manufacturing (2,617) and wood product manufacturing (1,823). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 13 percent of mass layoff events and 11 percent of initial claims in May, primarily from temporary help services. Accommodation and food services comprised 9 percent of events and 10 percent of initial claims filed over the month, with the majority of layoffs in food service contracting. Nine percent of all mass layoff events and related initial claims filed were from retail trade, mainly from general merchandise stores. Construction made up 10 percent of events and 7 percent of initial claims, mostly from the specialty trade contractors industry.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of mass layoff events in May, at 930, was up by 58 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 1,669 to 86,478. (See table 2.) The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (+2,664), specialty trade contractors (+1,206), and wood product manufacturing (+970). The largest over-the-year decreases in mass layoff initial claims were reported in administrative and support services (-2,510) and executive, legislative and general government (-1,060).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in May due to mass layoffs was in the West, with 27,648. Administrative and support services, motion picture and sound recording industries, and professional and technical services together accounted for 31 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The Midwest had the second largest number of initial claims among the regions with 23,747, followed by the South with 22,490 and the Northeast with 12,593. (See table 5.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs increased over the year in two of the four regions. The largest increase was in the South (+3,972), followed by the West (+639). The Midwest (-2,791) reported the largest over-the-year decrease in initial claims. Five of the 9 geographic divisions had over-the-year increases in the numbers of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest increases in the East South Central (+2,489), the South Atlantic (+1,276), and the Middle Atlantic (+1,045). The division with the largest over-the-year decrease was the East North Central (-1,785).

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in May (22,244), followed by Missouri (5,459), Pennsylvania (5,412), Kentucky (4,593), and Michigan (4,520). These five states accounted for 48 percent of all mass layoff events and 49 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

Missouri had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+3,502), due to more mass layoff activity in transportation equipment manufacturing. States having the next largest increases in initial claims were Kentucky (+2,528), Pennsylvania (+1,912), Wisconsin (+1,441), and New Jersey (+1,345). The largest over-the-year decreases in claims occurred in Illinois (-3,567) and Iowa (-2,758).

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 June 2007 is scheduled to be released on Friday, July 20.

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, June 2003 to May 2007, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003						
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 ^r	1,218	124,733	1,092	114,570	383	43,773
May	1,190	119,089	1,084	111,281	363	48,849

^r = revised.

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003						
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 ^r	1,190	125,367	1,091	116,167	305	35,061
May	930	86,478	860	81,551	224	26,521

^r = revised.

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	May 2006	March 2007	April 2007 [†]	May 2007	May 2006	March 2007	April 2007 [†]	May 2007
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,098	1,276	1,218	1,190	113,195	130,687	124,733	119,089
Total, private nonfarm	982	1,165	1,092	1,084	103,839	122,150	114,570	111,281
Manufacturing	297	420	383	363	42,993	54,441	43,773	48,849
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	872	1,082	1,190	930	84,809	123,974	125,367	86,478
Total, private	813	1,046	1,150	886	79,738	120,544	122,678	83,274
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	19	31	59	26	1,075	2,113	6,511	1,723
Total, private nonfarm	794	1,015	1,091	860	78,663	118,431	116,167	81,551
Mining	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	213	(²)	(²)	(²)
Utilities	(²)	(²)	—	5	(²)	(²)	—	439
Construction	90	107	83	94	6,116	7,815	6,227	6,418
Manufacturing	192	367	305	224	23,570	49,886	35,061	26,521
Food	39	67	60	35	3,335	6,087	5,934	2,617
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	7	3	(²)	(²)	778	251	(²)
Textile mills	8	16	15	9	780	1,882	1,234	920
Textile product mills	(²)	4	8	(²)	(²)	350	1,030	(²)
Apparel	6	15	12	5	525	1,355	951	562
Leather and allied products	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)	—
Wood products	12	30	21	20	853	2,674	1,907	1,823
Paper	7	10	3	8	527	779	214	680
Printing and related support activities	10	8	5	6	860	637	578	496
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Chemicals	8	5	7	6	464	310	682	377
Plastics and rubber products	5	18	10	11	341	1,682	900	809
Nonmetallic mineral products	5	16	11	7	526	1,483	1,021	583
Primary metals	4	17	12	13	448	1,976	1,415	963
Fabricated metal products	8	14	22	10	508	1,567	1,643	699
Machinery	9	11	16	15	2,432	2,013	2,392	1,389
Computer and electronic products	11	26	13	11	1,058	2,562	993	758
Electrical equipment and appliances	6	15	5	7	1,449	2,502	996	1,622
Transportation equipment	35	68	62	41	7,657	19,397	11,466	10,321
Furniture and related products	8	16	7	11	709	1,571	518	1,063
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5	4	10	5	615	281	758	613
Wholesale trade	11	17	16	10	847	1,828	1,672	1,021
Retail trade	77	93	94	87	7,570	11,407	7,556	7,854
Transportation and warehousing	30	55	162	31	2,270	5,896	19,291	2,782
Information	33	30	34	23	4,360	4,843	8,084	4,424
Finance and insurance	24	39	46	33	1,864	2,883	3,960	2,404
Real estate and rental and leasing	6	7	5	4	424	400	251	344
Professional and technical services	35	29	47	41	3,019	4,391	6,675	3,165
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	324	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	122	140	138	118	12,323	15,153	10,778	9,708
Educational services	5	4	7	4	384	192	1,341	204
Health care and social assistance	49	16	28	56	4,598	1,160	3,369	4,906
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	21	10	26	21	1,257	680	1,908	1,185
Accommodation and food services	69	86	78	86	7,535	10,895	7,716	8,356
Other services, except public administration	23	6	17	20	2,078	364	1,823	1,675
Unclassified	1	—	—	—	39	—	—	—
Government	59	36	40	44	5,071	3,430	2,689	3,204
Federal	9	6	9	8	767	501	698	634
State	6	11	9	7	308	820	524	594
Local	44	19	22	29	3,996	2,109	1,467	1,976

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

[†] = revised.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, April 2005 to May 2007, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total mass layoffs		Private nonfarm					
			Mass layoffs		Extended mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days		Realization rates ¹	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2005								
April	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133				
May	986	101,358	891	93,332				
June	1,157	120,463	941	103,307				
Second Quarter	3,516	380,403	3,095	344,772	1,203	212,673	38.9	61.7
July	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377				
August	645	67,582	598	63,484				
September	1,662	213,281	1,505	179,042				
Third Quarter	4,288	525,079	3,848	464,903	1,136	190,186	29.5	40.9
October	905	91,941	757	80,694				
November	1,254	116,127	1,079	102,182				
December	2,323	254,258	2,168	242,753				
Fourth Quarter	4,482	462,326	4,004	425,629	1,400	246,188	35.0	57.8
2006								
January	1,245	117,946	1,123	108,701				
February	719	66,555	658	62,208				
March	921	111,838	856	106,177				
First Quarter	2,885	296,339	2,637	277,086	963	193,510	36.5	69.8
April	1,140	121,589	1,038	112,964				
May	872	84,809	794	78,663				
June	1,489	164,761	1,224	140,687				
Second Quarter	3,501	371,159	3,056	332,314	1,353	264,807	44.3	79.7
July	1,511	166,857	1,335	154,342				
August	708	72,844	656	69,054				
September	865	87,699	785	81,274				
Third Quarter	3,084	327,400	2,776	304,670	929	161,716	33.5	53.1
October	964	98,804	820	88,133				
November	1,315	136,186	1,172	125,009				
December	2,249	254,503	2,126	244,783				
Fourth Quarter	4,528	489,493	4,118	457,925	1,640	330,124	39.8	72.1
2007								
January	1,407	134,984	1,263	124,475				
February	935	86,696	861	82,097				
March	1,082	123,974	1,015	118,431				
First Quarter	3,424	345,654	3,139	325,003	^{2,p} 965	^{2,p} 122,595	^p 30.7	^p 37.7
April ^r	1,190	125,367	1,091	116,167				
May	930	86,478	860	81,551				

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			
	May 2006	March 2007	April 2007 ^r	May 2007	May 2006	March 2007	April 2007 ^r	May 2007
United States ¹	872	1,082	1,190	930	84,809	123,974	125,367	86,478
Northeast	134	137	315	150	12,744	14,613	35,637	12,593
New England	30	17	39	25	3,083	1,650	4,637	1,887
Middle Atlantic	104	120	276	125	9,661	12,963	31,000	10,706
South	204	238	248	222	18,518	34,812	26,211	22,490
South Atlantic	100	115	147	113	8,321	13,072	13,763	9,597
East South Central	51	77	54	55	5,259	15,237	6,813	7,748
West South Central	53	46	47	54	4,938	6,503	5,635	5,145
Midwest	220	283	222	217	26,538	33,410	23,045	23,747
East North Central	157	225	190	153	17,516	27,218	20,560	15,731
West North Central	63	58	32	64	9,022	6,192	2,485	8,016
West	314	424	405	341	27,009	41,139	40,474	27,648
Mountain	28	41	73	29	2,637	3,200	8,024	2,309
Pacific	286	383	332	312	24,372	37,939	32,450	25,339

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

^r = revised.

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

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

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

State	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	May 2006	March 2007	April 2007 ^r	May 2007	May 2006	March 2007	April 2007 ^r	May 2007
Total ¹	872	1,082	1,190	930	84,809	123,974	125,367	86,478
Alabama	13	26	17	14	1,347	3,373	1,684	1,379
Alaska	(²)	—	5	(²)	(²)	—	621	(²)
Arizona	5	6	32	6	625	362	4,656	524
Arkansas	(²)	(²)	4	5	(²)	(²)	409	432
California	259	333	285	277	22,138	33,172	26,976	22,244
Colorado	5	4	10	3	443	458	784	276
Connecticut	6	(²)	(²)	6	461	(²)	(²)	521
Delaware	—	—	(²)	—	—	—	(²)	—
District of Columbia	(²)	—	—	(²)	(²)	—	—	(²)
Florida	48	51	59	60	3,165	4,562	3,524	4,066
Georgia	17	14	26	21	1,734	1,635	2,369	2,641
Hawaii	4	4	3	3	359	323	185	251
Idaho	4	8	3	(²)	255	537	499	(²)
Illinois	43	54	34	30	6,641	8,754	4,497	3,074
Indiana	22	19	20	18	1,815	1,927	1,887	1,416
Iowa	12	11	7	5	3,239	1,285	632	481
Kansas	9	4	3	10	685	930	235	613
Kentucky	17	32	17	19	2,065	6,623	2,936	4,593
Louisiana	12	5	7	8	973	446	1,755	878
Maine	4	3	3	(²)	314	233	201	(²)
Maryland	5	6	9	5	414	462	1,048	426
Massachusetts	13	4	11	9	1,692	268	1,020	649
Michigan	40	51	34	46	4,028	6,508	3,789	4,520
Minnesota	11	15	11	9	2,678	1,231	817	1,090
Mississippi	7	10	4	9	495	4,428	217	461
Missouri	25	22	7	35	1,957	2,347	445	5,459
Montana	3	4	(²)	6	182	319	(²)	419
Nebraska	4	3	(²)	(²)	324	218	(²)	(²)
Nevada	(²)	11	14	6	(²)	842	1,050	429
New Hampshire	(²)	3	6	(²)	(²)	462	631	(²)
New Jersey	16	35	50	31	1,591	3,529	4,749	2,936
New Mexico	4	6	8	3	570	548	592	312
New York	40	40	116	29	4,570	4,636	15,254	2,358
North Carolina	12	22	13	8	1,355	3,986	1,210	547
North Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Ohio	30	43	55	34	3,102	4,444	6,024	3,350
Oklahoma	(²)	4	4	5	(²)	1,178	354	428
Oregon	16	30	21	15	1,242	3,272	2,790	1,528
Pennsylvania	48	45	110	65	3,500	4,798	10,997	5,412
Rhode Island	(²)	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,589	(²)
South Carolina	10	10	26	6	988	1,210	3,291	473
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	14	9	16	13	1,352	813	1,976	1,315
Texas	37	35	32	36	3,688	4,762	3,117	3,407
Utah	5	(²)	4	(²)	447	(²)	315	(²)
Vermont	4	4	10	5	404	465	1,052	317
Virginia	7	10	9	12	593	1,091	628	1,370
Washington	6	16	18	15	570	1,172	1,878	1,206
West Virginia	—	(²)	4	—	—	(²)	305	—
Wisconsin	22	58	47	25	1,930	5,585	4,363	3,371
Wyoming	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)
Puerto Rico	60	15	16	12	14,229	1,355	1,556	978

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

^r = revised.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.