



Technical information: (202) 691-6392
<http://www.bls.gov/mls/>

USDL 08-1829

Media contact: (202) 691-5902

For release: 10:00 A.M. (EST)
Friday, December 19, 2008

MASS LAYOFFS IN NOVEMBER 2008

In November, employers took 2,328 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 224,079 on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of mass layoff events in November increased by 188 from the prior month, while the number of associated initial claims decreased by 8,389. Over the year, the number of mass layoff events increased by 999, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 84,408. In November, 874 mass layoff events reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 98,408 initial claims. Over the month, mass layoff events in manufacturing increased by 239, and initial claims increased by 11,005, the fourth consecutive over-the-month increase for both. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted,
December 2003-November 2008

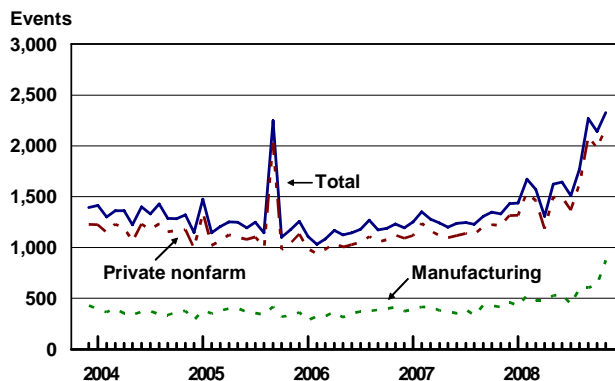
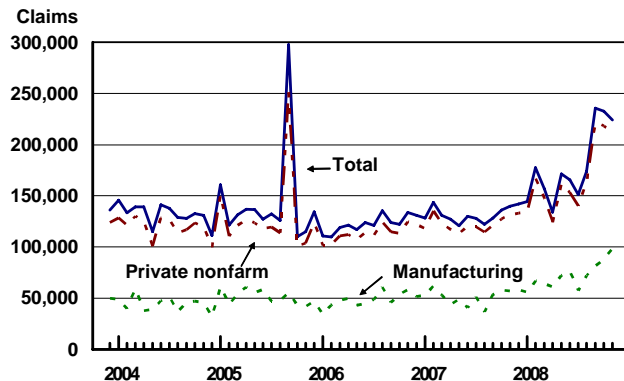


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted,
December 2003-November 2008



From the start of the recession in December 2007 through November 2008, the total number of mass layoff events (seasonally adjusted) was 20,712, and the number of initial claims (seasonally adjusted) was 2,108,743.

The national unemployment rate was 6.7 percent in November, seasonally adjusted, up from 6.5 percent the prior month and from 4.7 percent a year earlier. In November, total nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 533,000 over the month and by 1,870,000 from a year earlier.

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

Industry	Initial claims	November peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services	14,430	2000	19,023
Highway, street, and bridge construction	12,563	2001	14,805
Professional employer organizations	5,873	2008	5,873
Food service contractors	3,932	2007	6,163
Travel trailer and camper manufacturing	3,237	2006	3,548
Motion picture and video production	3,157	2000	8,664
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders	2,935	1999	11,613
Motor vehicle metal stamping	2,901	2008	2,901
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	2,858	2001	3,267
Discount department stores	2,823	2008	2,823

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in November was 2,574 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 241,589. (See table 2.) Average weekly layoff events rose from 360 in November 2007 to 644 in November 2008, and average weekly initial claimants increased from 39,644 to 60,397. In 2008, both average weekly events and initial claimants reached their highest November levels in program history (with data available back to 1995). Eight major industry sectors reported program highs in terms of average weekly initial claimants for the month of November—accommodation and food services; construction; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; utilities; and wholesale trade.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 39 percent of all mass layoff events and 45 percent of initial claims filed in November 2008; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 29 percent of events and 38 percent of initial claims. This November, the number of manufacturing claimants was greatest in transportation equipment manufacturing (25,042), followed by wood products manufacturing (9,439). (See table 3.) The construction industry accounted for 15 percent of mass layoff events and 12 percent of associated initial claims during the month.

The six-digit NAICS industry with the largest number of initial claims was temporary help services (14,430), followed by highway, street, and bridge construction (12,563). Among the 10 industries with the highest levels of initial claims, 3 of the 10—professional employer organizations, motor vehicle metal stamping, and discount department stores—reached program highs in 2008 for the month of November (with data available back to 1995). (See table A.)

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Of the 4 census regions, the Midwest had the highest number of initial claims in November due to mass layoffs (85,730), followed by the West (70,460) and the South (56,608). (See table 5.) Average weekly initial claims associated with mass layoffs increased over the year in all 4 regions, with the Midwest (+9,000) and the West (+5,785) experiencing the largest increases. In 2008, the Midwest and the South regions reported their highest November levels of average weekly initial claims in program history.

Of the 9 divisions, the East North Central (65,287) and the Pacific (59,410) had the highest numbers of initial claims in November due to mass layoffs. (See table 5.) All 9 divisions experienced over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims, led by the East North Central (+5,931) and the Pacific (+4,401). In 2008, the East North Central, East South Central, and West North Central divisions reached their highest November levels of average weekly initial claims in program history.

California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in November with 47,690. The states with the next highest number of mass layoff initial claims were Michigan (14,657), Wisconsin (13,966), and Indiana (13,420). (See table 6.) In 2008, 15 states reached program highs in average weekly initial claims for the month of November—Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, and Tennessee. Thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia registered over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims associated with mass layoffs, led by California (+3,097), Indiana (+1,827), and Florida (+1,746).

The report on Mass Layoffs in December 2008 and Annual Totals for 2008 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, January 28, 2009. Mass Layoff release dates for the balance of 2009 can be found on the BLS Web site at http://www.bls.gov/schedule/news_release/mmls.htm.

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 unem-

ployment 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 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, December 2004 to November 2008, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2004						
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
October	2,140	232,468	1,976	218,131	635	87,403
November	2,328	224,079	2,180	211,658	874	98,408

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2004						
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
October	2,125	221,784	1,917	205,553	689	100,457
November	2,574	241,589	2,389	226,657	997	107,620

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	November 2007	September 2008	October 2008	November 2008	November 2007	September 2008	October 2008	November 2008
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,329	2,269	2,140	2,328	139,671	235,681	232,468	224,079
Total, private nonfarm	1,215	2,092	1,976	2,180	131,390	221,538	218,131	211,658
Manufacturing	414	603	635	874	56,965	81,414	87,403	98,408
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,799	1,292	2,125	2,574	198,220	129,586	221,784	241,589
Total, private	1,729	1,227	2,034	2,502	191,917	124,096	213,602	235,560
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	136	25	117	113	10,733	1,591	8,049	8,903
Total, private nonfarm	1,593	1,202	1,917	2,389	181,184	122,505	205,553	226,657
Mining	11	6	6	22	928	728	449	2,004
Utilities	(²)	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	332
Construction	324	144	206	382	28,277	10,763	14,864	29,775
Manufacturing	514	361	689	997	75,413	46,391	100,457	107,620
Food	62	33	75	71	6,642	3,068	11,144	7,123
Beverage and tobacco products	9	7	7	9	746	648	488	620
Textile mills	27	13	20	19	5,381	1,422	2,925	2,558
Textile product mills ³	5	3	10	10	608	347	792	669
Apparel ³	10	7	9	16	625	688	914	1,783
Leather and allied products	4	(²)	(²)	3	376	(²)	(²)	270
Wood products	69	32	68	93	8,094	2,901	6,932	9,439
Paper	9	8	17	28	696	603	1,392	2,645
Printing and related support activities	11	5	10	14	763	341	1,042	1,527
Petroleum and coal products	8	–	(²)	11	624	–	(²)	929
Chemicals	6	8	13	20	668	527	1,394	2,042
Plastics and rubber products ³	27	16	47	74	2,568	1,224	4,903	7,013
Nonmetallic mineral products	24	12	21	55	2,493	861	1,755	4,937
Primary metals	27	13	48	74	2,955	1,582	6,038	7,813
Fabricated metal products	24	35	47	104	2,341	2,357	4,632	8,905
Machinery ³	40	28	43	62	6,289	4,058	7,897	9,019
Computer and electronic products	13	15	36	40	987	1,556	3,705	3,592
Electrical equipment and appliances	15	22	21	27	5,418	3,453	3,873	2,891
Transportation equipment ³	93	87	149	190	23,323	19,278	36,110	25,042
Furniture and related products ³	23	13	32	55	3,164	1,153	2,902	6,716
Miscellaneous manufacturing ³	8	(²)	13	22	652	(²)	1,210	2,087
Wholesale trade	40	20	38	65	3,095	1,642	2,573	4,779
Retail trade	93	112	161	155	8,199	10,345	15,328	13,429
Transportation and warehousing	82	54	75	99	7,499	4,383	6,007	7,749
Information	28	45	49	48	5,386	6,021	7,820	5,390
Finance and insurance ³	43	38	63	48	3,898	3,104	5,025	3,591
Real estate and rental and leasing ³	7	7	15	18	539	396	1,014	1,084
Professional and technical services ³	51	35	46	66	7,435	5,623	3,022	6,695
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	(²)	10	(²)	(²)	(²)	656
Administrative and waste services ³	217	181	334	280	22,050	18,557	30,945	26,341
Educational services	–	5	5	5	–	346	292	365
Health care and social assistance	24	54	39	33	2,522	4,021	2,823	2,775
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	36	30	42	33	3,543	2,043	3,106	2,642
Accommodation and food services	107	99	125	115	10,865	7,552	10,278	10,682
Other services, except public administration	10	6	16	10	1,062	297	962	748
Unclassified	1	2	2	–	57	73	136	–
Government	70	65	91	72	6,303	5,490	8,182	6,029
Federal	19	9	19	11	1,928	764	1,746	860
State	20	12	30	21	1,786	922	2,985	1,797
Local	31	44	42	40	2,589	3,804	3,451	3,372

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, October 2006 to November 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								
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	347,149	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	258,767	35.9	70.3
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	1,756	335,854	44.7	81.3
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	^{2,p} 1,330	^{2,p} 181,386	^p 31.4	^p 41.1
October	2,125	221,784	1,917	205,553				
November	2,574	241,589	2,389	226,657				

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			
	November 2007	September 2008	October 2008	November 2008	November 2007	September 2008	October 2008	November 2008
United States ¹	1,799	1,292	2,125	2,574	198,220	129,586	221,784	241,589
Northeast	355	142	270	314	34,766	11,646	23,945	28,791
New England	38	15	25	40	3,754	1,180	2,522	3,505
Middle Atlantic	317	127	245	274	31,012	10,466	21,423	25,286
South	350	475	538	616	42,139	43,772	53,087	56,608
South Atlantic	180	153	295	304	19,924	12,291	25,535	25,648
East South Central	91	54	111	196	9,831	4,788	15,162	19,725
West South Central	79	268	132	116	12,384	26,693	12,390	11,235
Midwest	483	225	511	824	62,163	26,646	75,210	85,730
East North Central	389	189	406	645	51,952	23,087	60,196	65,287
West North Central	94	36	105	179	10,211	3,559	15,014	20,443
West	611	450	806	820	59,152	47,522	69,542	70,460
Mountain	76	43	98	126	6,893	3,675	9,191	11,050
Pacific	535	407	708	694	52,259	43,847	60,351	59,410

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			
	November 2007	September 2008	October 2008	November 2008	November 2007	September 2008	October 2008	November 2008
Total ¹	1,799	1,292	2,125	2,574	198,220	129,586	221,784	241,589
Alabama	29	12	26	48	2,917	1,090	3,865	5,289
Alaska	8	3	13	(²)	780	241	1,631	(²)
Arizona	3	8	13	20	197	586	979	1,603
Arkansas	12	3	18	21	2,678	359	1,877	2,026
California	455	358	621	580	44,127	34,584	51,286	47,690
Colorado	14	3	11	15	1,244	196	1,143	1,162
Connecticut	3	6	4	3	232	402	540	186
Delaware	3	(²)	(²)	6	356	(²)	(²)	415
District of Columbia	-	-	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)
Florida	73	96	176	151	4,499	5,988	12,946	10,582
Georgia	39	20	61	51	7,500	1,885	6,825	4,970
Hawaii	5	9	9	9	390	919	910	641
Idaho	21	4	22	27	2,101	324	2,682	2,298
Illinois	67	43	64	126	7,704	4,941	7,842	11,564
Indiana	52	34	63	111	7,638	4,314	7,961	13,420
Iowa	23	10	23	49	2,503	1,455	3,818	8,213
Kansas	(²)	6	18	14	(²)	478	2,543	1,321
Kentucky	34	24	46	78	4,747	2,351	8,327	9,210
Louisiana	6	163	22	13	1,672	14,929	1,662	1,093
Maine	6	(²)	(²)	4	467	(²)	(²)	451
Maryland	11	5	11	7	1,446	349	885	828
Massachusetts	18	4	11	18	1,495	310	980	1,459
Michigan	92	40	81	157	15,578	4,130	16,851	14,657
Minnesota	41	4	23	60	4,315	430	1,880	5,442
Mississippi	12	6	17	34	839	463	1,513	2,736
Missouri	19	16	35	44	2,312	1,196	5,877	3,087
Montana	8	(²)	5	11	760	(²)	573	1,226
Nebraska	4	-	5	4	402	-	819	450
Nevada	18	18	29	33	1,713	1,604	2,421	2,992
New Hampshire	(²)	(²)	3	4	(²)	(²)	310	311
New Jersey	50	17	45	46	6,234	1,663	3,670	5,665
New Mexico	(²)	4	5	9	(²)	440	396	554
New York	82	36	54	79	7,658	2,905	4,725	7,366
North Carolina	4	9	18	34	457	793	1,838	3,410
North Dakota	4	-	(²)	5	444	-	(²)	1,631
Ohio	68	32	118	120	7,369	5,912	17,764	11,680
Oklahoma	6	5	6	18	1,198	789	1,137	1,708
Oregon	37	21	36	60	3,866	2,942	3,883	7,259
Pennsylvania	185	74	146	149	17,120	5,898	13,028	12,255
Rhode Island	-	(²)	3	-	-	(²)	325	-
South Carolina	28	16	23	36	3,038	1,793	2,268	3,916
South Dakota	(²)	-	-	3	(²)	-	-	299
Tennessee	16	12	22	36	1,328	884	1,457	2,490
Texas	55	97	86	64	6,836	10,616	7,714	6,408
Utah	9	3	9	10	658	243	721	1,161
Vermont	10	(²)	(²)	11	1,500	(²)	(²)	1,098
Virginia	18	4	4	16	2,384	546	655	1,316
Washington	30	16	29	44	3,096	5,161	2,641	3,724
West Virginia	4	(²)	-	(²)	244	(²)	-	(²)
Wisconsin	110	40	80	131	13,663	3,790	9,778	13,966
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	276	(²)
Puerto Rico	15	18	13	14	1,385	1,715	1,117	1,686

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.