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(NOTE: Monthly national Mass Layoffs data for April through September 2010 have been found to contain errors in each of the 6 seasonally adjusted series appearing in the charts, the text, and tables 1 and 3. Not seasonally adjusted data and regional office news releases are not affected. The corrected seasonally adjusted estimates for April through September are located in the Mass Layoffs database at www.bls.gov/mls/#data.)

MASS LAYOFFS – MAY 2010

Employers took 1,412 mass layoff actions in May that resulted in the separation of 135,789 workers, seasonally adjusted, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Each action involved at least 50 persons from a single employer. The number of mass layoff events in May decreased by 444 from the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 65,081. In May, 266 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 22,577 initial claims. Both figures declined over the month to their lowest levels in program history. (Data begin in 1995. See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, June 2005-May 2010

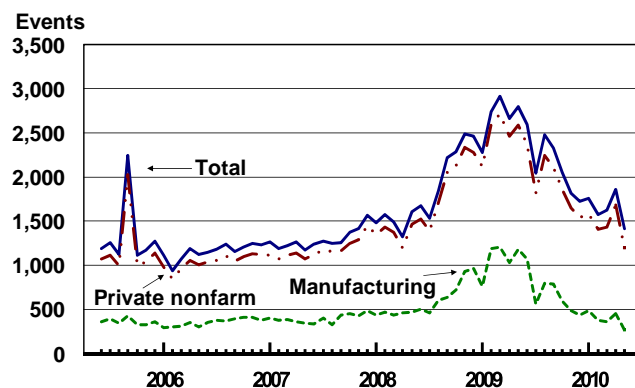
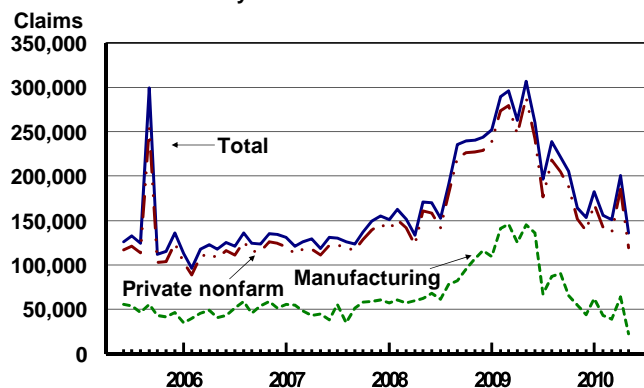


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, June 2005-May 2010



During the 30 months from December 2007 through May 2010, the total number of mass layoff events (seasonally adjusted) was 60,205, and the associated number of initial claims was 6,068,342. (December 2007 was the start of a recession as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.)

The national unemployment rate was 9.7 percent in May 2010, seasonally adjusted, down from 9.9 percent the prior month and up from 9.4 percent a year earlier. In May, total nonfarm payroll employment grew by 431,000 over the month, reflecting the hiring of 411,000 temporary employees to work on Census 2010, but down by 585,000 from a year earlier.

Table A. Industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in May 2010, not seasonally adjusted

Industry	Initial claims	May peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Food service contractors	10,887	2009	11,216
Temporary help services ¹	9,425	2002	16,992
Child day care services	3,922	2008	4,541
Professional employer organizations ¹	3,738	2009	5,898
Elementary and secondary schools	2,713	2010	2,713
Motion picture and video production	2,644	1999	8,985
Teleproduction and postproduction services	2,236	2010	2,236
School and employee bus transportation	2,115	2008	6,323
Junior colleges	2,049	2010	2,049
Colleges and universities	1,958	2010	1,958

¹ See the Technical Note for more information on these industries.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in May was 1,354 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 123,333. (See table 2.) Over the year, the number of average weekly mass layoff events decreased by 209, and associated average weekly initial claims decreased by 27,092. Fifteen of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year decreases in average weekly initial claims, led by manufacturing. (Average weekly analysis mitigates the effect of differing lengths of months. See the Technical Note.) Both average weekly events and initial claimants reached their highest May levels in program history in 2009.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 16 percent of all mass layoff events and initial claims filed in May 2010. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 37 percent of events and 43 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in May 2010 was greatest in food and transportation equipment. (See table 3.) All 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly initial claims, led by transportation equipment.

The six-digit industry with the largest number of initial claims in May 2010 was food service contractors. (See table A.) Of the 10 detailed industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims, teleproduction and postproduction services, elementary and secondary schools, junior colleges, and colleges and universities reached program highs for the month of May. This table includes both publicly- and privately-owned entities.

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

All four regions and all nine divisions experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly initial claims due to mass layoffs in May. Among the four census regions, the Midwest and South registered the largest over-the-year declines in average weekly initial claims. Of the nine geographic divisions, the East North Central and the Middle Atlantic had the largest over-the-year declines.

California recorded the highest number of initial claims in May, followed by Texas, Florida, and Illinois. (See table 6.) Forty-four states experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly initial claims, led by Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois.

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 Mass Layoffs in June 2010 news release is scheduled to be released on Friday, July 23, 2010, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

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; Federal Relay Service: (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).

Industry. Employers are classified according to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For temporary help and professional employer organization industries, monthly MLS-related statistics generally reflect layoffs related to underlying client companies in other industries. An individual layoff action at a client company can be small, but when initial claimants

associated with many such layoffs are assigned to a temporary help or professional employer organization firm, a mass layoff event may trigger.

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 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, June 2006 to May 2010, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
June	1,150	125,318	1,039	115,883	349	43,476
July	1,182	121,056	1,056	111,432	373	51,691
August	1,238	135,707	1,104	125,704	372	58,962
September	1,154	124,200	1,043	115,261	393	45,972
October	1,208	123,691	1,094	115,102	409	53,957
November	1,244	135,465	1,128	125,976	413	58,509
December	1,227	134,176	1,123	124,570	376	51,403
2007						
January	1,264	130,834	1,113	119,874	404	55,217
February	1,191	121,289	1,075	112,607	374	54,581
March	1,225	126,391	1,113	117,760	386	48,298
April	1,268	129,098	1,135	118,175	362	43,205
May	1,172	118,648	1,070	111,103	345	44,391
June	1,241	131,394	1,125	122,123	338	37,931
July	1,274	130,331	1,169	122,381	403	55,973
August	1,247	126,108	1,158	118,575	323	34,902
September	1,255	123,632	1,160	116,744	436	51,814
October	1,370	137,108	1,248	128,387	449	58,360
November	1,415	148,952	1,289	139,665	424	58,543
December	1,569	155,095	1,448	145,666	483	60,368
2008						
January	1,481	151,269	1,348	140,570	436	57,147
February	1,578	162,152	1,432	150,712	470	60,276
March	1,487	151,539	1,372	141,574	436	56,919
April	1,327	133,318	1,201	122,651	460	59,377
May	1,604	170,619	1,465	160,529	468	62,345
June	1,674	170,329	1,523	158,084	501	68,403
July	1,531	152,447	1,389	141,707	461	61,417
August	1,845	189,798	1,711	179,737	607	78,172
September	2,222	235,755	2,049	220,832	634	81,989
October	2,287	239,768	2,125	226,098	721	95,301
November	2,489	240,181	2,334	227,368	929	107,072
December	2,461	243,505	2,277	229,171	962	115,961
2009						
January	2,279	251,807	2,115	238,990	764	109,124
February	2,737	289,162	2,592	274,040	1,186	141,264
March	2,913	295,970	2,715	279,671	1,202	146,381
April	2,663	263,162	2,461	247,329	1,033	125,093
May	2,794	306,788	2,589	289,012	1,183	145,166
June	2,598	260,596	2,371	241,864	1,072	135,844
July	2,039	196,578	1,818	176,542	565	66,918
August	2,480	238,911	2,244	218,425	798	87,201
September	2,326	221,639	2,109	204,462	783	90,440
October	2,055	205,502	1,856	187,880	594	65,801
November	1,813	163,823	1,650	151,810	485	54,858
December	1,726	153,127	1,542	138,747	433	44,072
2010						
January	1,761	182,261	1,585	168,466	486	62,556
February	1,570	155,718	1,406	142,240	376	43,100
March	1,628	150,864	1,432	136,446	356	39,290
April	1,856	200,870	1,686	185,150	448	63,616
May	1,412	135,789	1,200	119,822	266	22,577

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, June 2006 to May 2010, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
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
December	3,377	351,305	3,232	340,220	1,378	172,529
2009						
January	3,806	388,813	3,633	375,293	1,461	172,757
February	2,262	218,438	2,173	210,755	945	103,588
March	2,191	228,387	2,107	221,397	940	114,747
April	2,547	256,930	2,385	243,321	887	100,872
May	2,738	289,628	2,572	274,047	1,005	123,683
June	2,519	256,357	2,051	216,063	674	85,726
July	3,054	336,654	2,659	296,589	1,133	154,208
August	1,428	125,024	1,334	117,193	436	41,151
September	1,371	123,177	1,258	115,141	448	51,126
October	1,934	193,904	1,678	172,883	566	69,655
November	1,870	164,496	1,679	150,751	517	55,053
December	2,310	214,648	2,166	203,655	615	64,540
2010						
January	2,860	278,679	2,682	265,074	962	104,846
February	1,183	102,818	1,091	96,022	282	30,728
March	1,197	111,727	1,111	105,514	273	29,745
April	1,840	199,690	1,697	184,654	424	55,178
May	1,354	123,333	1,170	109,203	216	19,334

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	May 2009	March 2010	April 2010	May 2010	May 2009	March 2010	April 2010	May 2010
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	2,794	1,628	1,856	1,412	306,788	150,864	200,870	135,789
Total, private nonfarm	2,589	1,432	1,686	1,200	289,012	136,446	185,150	119,822
Manufacturing	1,183	356	448	266	145,166	39,290	63,616	22,577
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	2,738	1,197	1,840	1,354	289,628	111,727	199,690	123,333
Total, private	2,599	1,149	1,761	1,197	276,113	107,880	191,664	110,968
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	27	38	64	27	2,066	2,366	7,010	1,765
Total, private nonfarm	2,572	1,111	1,697	1,170	274,047	105,514	184,654	109,203
Mining	32	5	7	(²)	3,057	374	399	(²)
Utilities	4	(²)	(²)	5	466	(²)	(²)	449
Construction	255	117	163	159	19,684	8,206	11,947	12,129
Manufacturing	1,005	273	424	216	123,683	29,745	55,178	19,334
Food	65	53	100	47	7,211	6,122	10,200	4,015
Beverage and tobacco products	7	4	(²)	5	607	716	(²)	386
Textile mills	13	4	7	3	1,059	350	1,296	391
Textile product mills	8	3	5	3	775	172	414	407
Apparel	17	10	16	8	1,360	578	1,428	498
Leather and allied products	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-	-	-
Wood products	43	16	17	11	4,219	1,445	1,591	913
Paper	30	5	14	3	3,854	313	1,134	277
Printing and related support activities	34	14	9	12	3,521	1,224	860	1,065
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	3	(²)	3	(²)	185	(²)	205
Chemicals	23	13	7	8	2,146	1,064	400	530
Plastics and rubber products	52	9	10	6	5,187	686	719	329
Nonmetallic mineral products	35	11	22	5	2,388	785	1,882	342
Primary metals	77	8	18	12	8,785	773	1,473	1,147
Fabricated metal products	100	18	21	12	9,483	1,361	1,581	910
Machinery	118	22	41	20	12,472	2,373	4,456	1,971
Computer and electronic products	60	16	27	13	5,732	1,278	1,964	1,015
Electrical equipment and appliances	37	6	12	11	3,506	1,195	1,756	865
Transportation equipment	238	43	73	20	46,816	7,128	22,071	2,860
Furniture and related products	24	10	12	5	2,568	1,625	919	409
Miscellaneous manufacturing	17	5	10	9	1,402	372	833	799
Wholesale trade	64	29	25	18	6,022	2,016	2,224	1,183
Retail trade	202	124	156	121	18,360	13,337	16,188	9,982
Transportation and warehousing	89	62	178	47	7,835	6,444	23,013	4,781
Information	67	52	50	41	9,132	5,715	8,383	6,310
Finance and insurance	71	43	64	23	6,374	3,636	4,579	1,761
Real estate and rental and leasing	14	8	22	9	985	409	1,388	698
Professional and technical services	83	45	90	61	7,030	4,610	11,110	5,534
Management of companies and enterprises	12	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,329	(²)	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	310	163	241	175	32,973	13,281	21,073	17,363
Educational services	10	10	7	10	758	824	958	766
Health care and social assistance	87	33	58	84	8,402	2,066	4,991	7,337
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	37	20	57	32	2,676	1,558	4,838	2,063
Accommodation and food services	189	112	131	129	21,484	12,269	16,214	16,045
Other services, except public administration	41	10	16	34	3,797	670	1,434	2,933
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	139	48	79	157	13,515	3,847	8,026	12,365
Federal	37	8	16	19	4,585	636	1,393	1,864
State	25	15	18	39	2,185	1,324	2,188	2,904
Local	77	25	45	99	6,745	1,887	4,445	7,597

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, April 2008 to May 2010, 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
2008								
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	339,630	44.7	82.2
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	1,581	304,340	37.4	68.9
October	2,125	221,784	1,917	205,553				
November	2,574	241,589	2,389	226,657				
December	3,377	351,305	3,232	340,220				
Fourth Quarter	8,076	814,678	7,538	772,430	3,582	766,780	47.5	99.3
2009								
January	3,806	388,813	3,633	375,293				
February	2,262	218,438	2,173	210,755				
March	2,191	228,387	2,107	221,397				
First Quarter	8,259	835,638	7,913	807,445	3,979	835,551	50.3	103.5
April	2,547	256,930	2,385	243,321				
May	2,738	289,628	2,572	274,047				
June	2,519	256,357	2,051	216,063				
Second Quarter	7,804	802,915	7,008	733,431	3,395	731,035	48.4	99.7
July	3,054	336,654	2,659	296,589				
August	1,428	125,024	1,334	117,193				
September	1,371	123,177	1,258	115,141				
Third Quarter	5,853	584,855	5,251	528,923	2,034	406,715	38.7	76.9
October	1,934	193,904	1,678	172,883				
November	1,870	164,496	1,679	150,751				
December	2,310	214,648	2,166	203,655				
Fourth Quarter	6,114	573,048	5,523	527,289	2,419	466,539	43.8	88.5
2010								
January	2,860	278,679	2,682	265,074				
February	1,183	102,818	1,091	96,022				
March	1,197	111,727	1,111	105,514				
First Quarter	5,240	493,224	4,884	466,610	^{2,p} 1,564	^{2,p} 214,204	^p 32.0	^p 45.9
April	1,840	199,690	1,697	184,654				
May	1,354	123,333	1,170	109,203				

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			
	May 2009	March 2010	April 2010	May 2010	May 2009	March 2010	April 2010	May 2010
United States ¹	2,738	1,197	1,840	1,354	289,628	111,727	199,690	123,333
Northeast	451	195	397	203	41,413	19,419	48,396	17,575
New England	67	26	81	29	5,865	2,168	9,523	2,421
Middle Atlantic	384	169	316	174	35,548	17,251	38,873	15,154
South	742	262	412	428	72,375	26,591	43,503	38,299
South Atlantic	370	136	214	216	34,117	10,762	20,768	19,282
East South Central	171	54	80	94	18,081	5,470	11,005	8,431
West South Central	201	72	118	118	20,177	10,359	11,730	10,586
Midwest	826	252	364	261	105,264	27,591	44,740	26,176
East North Central	649	184	290	175	84,281	21,613	37,448	17,981
West North Central	177	68	74	86	20,983	5,978	7,292	8,195
West	719	488	667	462	70,576	38,126	63,051	41,283
Mountain	135	77	101	73	13,290	6,324	11,433	6,357
Pacific	584	411	566	389	57,286	31,802	51,618	34,926

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			
	May 2009	March 2010	April 2010	May 2010	May 2009	March 2010	April 2010	May 2010
Total ¹	2,738	1,197	1,840	1,354	289,628	111,727	199,690	123,333
Alabama	40	18	17	24	4,037	1,517	2,148	2,171
Alaska	12	(²)	11	11	1,230	(²)	1,252	1,259
Arizona	28	17	33	24	2,484	1,417	4,943	2,369
Arkansas	18	3	8	6	2,319	214	1,039	553
California	487	373	477	345	47,091	28,180	42,426	31,197
Colorado	15	7	20	10	1,762	626	2,269	1,024
Connecticut	17	9	9	10	1,389	746	891	823
Delaware	3	-	8	(²)	172	-	611	(²)
District of Columbia	(²)	-	-	4	(²)	-	-	301
Florida	181	68	118	104	12,446	4,311	9,139	7,027
Georgia	56	13	31	39	5,187	1,202	3,375	4,227
Hawaii	8	7	7	4	900	534	672	264
Idaho	9	9	8	6	680	661	533	367
Illinois	135	60	60	56	19,717	7,479	7,059	6,699
Indiana	86	22	32	21	10,416	3,057	4,786	1,931
Iowa	31	13	20	16	4,379	2,135	2,876	1,984
Kansas	31	4	5	15	3,551	313	296	1,464
Kentucky	85	25	40	28	9,894	3,276	6,573	2,758
Louisiana	35	16	32	29	3,160	1,615	2,967	2,646
Maine	7	3	8	3	644	233	754	204
Maryland	10	6	6	12	1,201	557	496	816
Massachusetts	23	7	20	9	2,281	725	2,202	865
Michigan	180	29	44	24	26,344	4,729	7,624	2,924
Minnesota	38	13	8	11	4,224	921	576	965
Mississippi	9	5	5	11	726	241	461	922
Missouri	54	31	28	30	6,336	2,112	2,393	2,396
Montana	7	(²)	7	4	856	(²)	528	267
Nebraska	13	6	10	6	1,306	409	948	593
Nevada	52	26	15	13	5,297	2,131	1,432	994
New Hampshire	7	5	14	3	526	297	1,663	264
New Jersey	45	28	69	34	4,394	3,024	9,700	2,685
New Mexico	13	9	8	8	1,089	847	594	673
New York	112	60	114	67	10,762	6,046	15,919	6,338
North Carolina	33	16	13	13	5,351	1,610	1,438	2,462
North Dakota	8	-	(²)	7	869	-	(²)	681
Ohio	145	34	61	47	16,920	2,927	8,014	3,909
Oklahoma	13	4	5	6	1,772	1,287	608	350
Oregon	41	18	42	18	4,775	2,080	4,603	1,324
Pennsylvania	227	81	133	73	20,392	8,181	13,254	6,131
Rhode Island	7	(²)	16	4	563	(²)	2,525	265
South Carolina	31	14	19	10	3,021	1,513	3,832	839
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Tennessee	37	6	18	31	3,424	436	1,823	2,580
Texas	135	49	73	77	12,926	7,243	7,116	7,037
Utah	10	5	8	8	1,020	393	889	663
Vermont	6	(²)	14	-	462	(²)	1,488	-
Virginia	49	18	15	26	6,168	1,416	1,489	3,151
Washington	36	12	29	11	3,290	949	2,665	882
West Virginia	5	(²)	4	5	429	(²)	388	297
Wisconsin	103	39	93	27	10,884	3,421	9,965	2,518
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-
Puerto Rico	23	21	19	19	2,830	1,702	2,252	1,735

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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