

For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT) Friday, July 23, 2010

USDL-10-0995

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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 – JUNE 2010

Employers took 1,647 mass layoff actions in June that resulted in the separation of 145,538 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 June increased by 235 from the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 9,749. In June, 298 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 29,384 initial claims. (See table 1.)

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

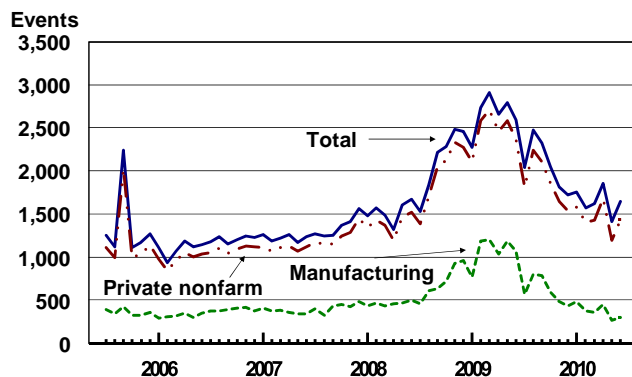
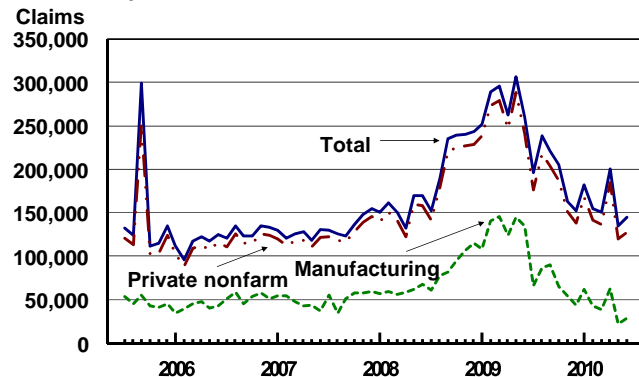


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, July 2005-June 2010



During the 31 months from December 2007 through June 2010, the total number of mass layoff events (seasonally adjusted) was 61,852, and the associated number of initial claims was 6,213,880. (December 2007 was the start of a recession as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.)

The national unemployment rate was 9.5 percent in June, seasonally adjusted, down from 9.7 percent the prior month and unchanged from a year earlier. In June, total nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 125,000 over the month and 170,000 from a year earlier.

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

Industry	Initial claims	June peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Elementary and secondary schools	31,849	2010	31,849
School and employee bus transportation	17,361	2007	21,611
Food service contractors	12,649	2007	14,527
Child day care services	8,333	2007	9,115
Temporary help services ¹	7,363	2000	13,815
Colleges and universities	2,769	2009	2,849
Other individual and family services	2,710	2006	2,744
Motion picture and video production	2,354	2000	9,435
Executive and legislative offices, combined	2,260	2010	2,260
Professional employer organizations ¹	1,781	2009	5,303

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

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in June was 1,861 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 171,190. (See table 2.) Over the year, the number of mass layoff events decreased by 658, and associated initial claims decreased by 85,167. Fifteen of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by manufacturing. Agriculture and manufacturing reached program lows for the month of June in terms of initial claimants in 2010. (Data began in April 1995.) Local government reached a program high in June 2010 with 37,610 initial claims.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 11 percent of all mass layoff events and 12 percent of initial claims filed in June; the lowest proportions in program history. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 27 percent of events and 33 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in June 2010 was greatest in transportation equipment and food. (See table 3.) Eighteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by transportation equipment and machinery; five of these subsectors reached program lows for June.

The six-digit industry with the largest number of initial claims in June was elementary and secondary schools. (See table A.) Of the 10 detailed industries in table A, elementary and secondary schools and executive and legislative offices reached program highs for the month of June. This table includes both publicly- and privately-owned entities.

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

All 4 regions and 8 of the 9 divisions experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims due to mass layoffs in June. Among the census regions, the Midwest and South registered the largest over-the-year declines in initial claims. Of the geographic divisions, the East North Central, Pacific, and the Middle Atlantic had the largest over-the-year declines. (See table 5.)

California recorded the highest number of initial claims in June, followed by Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Florida. Thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by Illinois and California. (See table 6.) Alaska and Washington reached and North Dakota matched program lows for June in terms of initial claimants in 2010, while Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, and Wyoming reached program highs for the month.

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 July 2010 news release is scheduled to be released on Friday, August 20, 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, July 2006 to June 2010, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
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
June	1,647	145,538	1,436	127,928	298	29,384

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
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
June	1,861	171,190	1,355	125,872	212	21,083

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	June 2009	April 2010	May 2010	June 2010	June 2009	April 2010	May 2010	June 2010
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	2,598	1,856	1,412	1,647	260,596	200,870	135,789	145,538
Total, private nonfarm	2,371	1,686	1,200	1,436	241,864	185,150	119,822	127,928
Manufacturing	1,072	448	266	298	135,844	63,616	22,577	29,384
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	2,519	1,840	1,354	1,861	256,357	199,690	123,333	171,190
Total, private	2,101	1,761	1,197	1,398	219,548	191,664	110,968	128,691
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	50	64	27	43	3,485	7,010	1,765	2,819
Total, private nonfarm	2,051	1,697	1,170	1,355	216,063	184,654	109,203	125,872
Mining	15	7	(²)	(²)	1,147	399	(²)	(²)
Utilities	4	(²)	5	5	246	(²)	449	343
Construction	136	163	159	121	9,343	11,947	12,129	8,405
Manufacturing	674	424	216	212	85,726	55,178	19,334	21,083
Food	48	100	47	46	4,395	10,200	4,015	3,315
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	(²)	5	5	(²)	(²)	386	259
Textile mills	11	7	3	4	1,563	1,296	391	584
Textile product mills	4	5	3	(²)	214	414	407	(²)
Apparel	16	16	8	7	1,683	1,428	498	737
Leather and allied products	(²)	—	—	(²)	(²)	—	—	(²)
Wood products	29	17	11	20	2,435	1,591	913	2,012
Paper	13	14	3	4	968	1,134	277	382
Printing and related support activities	18	9	12	12	1,552	860	1,065	878
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	(²)	3	—	(²)	(²)	205	—
Chemicals	13	7	8	3	1,013	400	530	375
Plastics and rubber products	35	10	6	5	3,697	719	329	353
Nonmetallic mineral products	25	22	5	9	1,645	1,882	342	492
Primary metals	45	18	12	9	6,496	1,473	1,147	762
Fabricated metal products	74	21	12	8	6,846	1,581	910	621
Machinery	74	41	20	16	14,644	4,456	1,971	2,329
Computer and electronic products	63	27	13	8	6,145	1,964	1,015	654
Electrical equipment and appliances	30	12	11	5	4,344	1,756	865	734
Transportation equipment	139	73	20	34	24,865	22,071	2,860	4,474
Furniture and related products	24	12	5	11	2,337	919	409	1,560
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9	10	9	3	644	833	799	232
Wholesale trade	50	25	18	14	4,858	2,224	1,183	955
Retail trade	155	156	121	107	15,318	16,188	9,982	10,102
Transportation and warehousing	184	178	47	159	23,792	23,013	4,781	19,790
Information	53	50	41	41	6,018	8,383	6,310	4,321
Finance and insurance	34	64	23	39	2,239	4,579	1,761	2,621
Real estate and rental and leasing	20	22	9	8	1,590	1,388	698	437
Professional and technical services	53	90	61	30	4,503	11,110	5,534	2,970
Management of companies and enterprises	8	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,164	(²)	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	239	241	175	175	19,150	21,073	17,363	14,283
Educational services	28	7	10	40	2,295	958	766	2,588
Health care and social assistance	173	58	84	174	13,948	4,991	7,337	14,283
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	45	57	32	29	2,671	4,838	2,063	1,764
Accommodation and food services	136	131	129	141	18,499	16,214	16,045	18,121
Other services, except public administration	42	16	34	54	3,424	1,434	2,933	3,284
Unclassified	2	—	—	—	132	—	—	—
Government	418	79	157	463	36,809	8,026	12,365	42,499
Federal	15	16	19	22	1,124	1,393	1,864	2,076
State	38	18	39	37	2,821	2,188	2,904	2,813
Local	365	45	99	404	32,864	4,445	7,597	37,610

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 June 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				
June	1,861	171,190	1,355	125,872				
Second Quarter	5,055	494,213	4,222	419,729				

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			
	June 2009	April 2010	May 2010	June 2010	June 2009	April 2010	May 2010	June 2010
United States ¹	2,519	1,840	1,354	1,861	256,357	199,690	123,333	171,190
Northeast	428	397	203	288	46,593	48,396	17,575	32,587
New England	63	81	29	54	6,516	9,523	2,421	6,003
Middle Atlantic	365	316	174	234	40,077	38,873	15,154	26,584
South	620	412	428	442	61,962	43,503	38,299	39,969
South Atlantic	354	214	216	267	31,988	20,768	19,282	23,150
East South Central	128	80	94	73	16,589	11,005	8,431	7,108
West South Central	138	118	118	102	13,385	11,730	10,586	9,711
Midwest	592	364	261	390	76,301	44,740	26,176	39,201
East North Central	469	290	175	290	59,347	37,448	17,981	29,931
West North Central	123	74	86	100	16,954	7,292	8,195	9,270
West	879	667	462	741	71,501	63,051	41,283	59,433
Mountain	90	101	73	105	7,184	11,433	6,357	9,136
Pacific	789	566	389	636	64,317	51,618	34,926	50,297

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			
	June 2009	April 2010	May 2010	June 2010	June 2009	April 2010	May 2010	June 2010
Total ¹	2,519	1,840	1,354	1,861	256,357	199,690	123,333	171,190
Alabama	49	17	24	32	7,837	2,148	2,171	3,783
Alaska	6	11	11	(²)	431	1,252	1,259	(²)
Arizona	27	33	24	28	2,137	4,943	2,369	2,197
Arkansas	8	8	6	7	583	1,039	553	521
California	714	477	345	590	56,138	42,426	31,197	44,939
Colorado	11	20	10	14	832	2,269	1,024	1,237
Connecticut	15	9	10	11	1,487	891	823	968
Delaware	8	8	(²)	7	882	611	(²)	477
District of Columbia	(²)	-	4	(²)	(²)	-	301	(²)
Florida	182	118	104	123	15,785	9,139	7,027	9,037
Georgia	43	31	39	46	3,809	3,375	4,227	4,398
Hawaii	10	7	4	7	992	672	264	562
Idaho	5	8	6	8	342	533	367	481
Illinois	116	60	56	88	20,576	7,059	6,699	8,046
Indiana	45	32	21	30	4,643	4,786	1,931	2,977
Iowa	33	20	16	13	3,765	2,876	1,984	1,686
Kansas	15	5	15	14	4,071	296	1,464	1,815
Kentucky	49	40	28	15	6,240	6,573	2,758	1,417
Louisiana	26	32	29	26	3,005	2,967	2,646	1,985
Maine	3	8	3	5	280	754	204	320
Maryland	13	6	12	11	1,325	496	816	1,172
Massachusetts	20	20	9	13	1,777	2,202	865	948
Michigan	121	44	24	54	12,218	7,624	2,924	5,047
Minnesota	26	8	11	18	2,318	576	965	1,526
Mississippi	11	5	11	13	895	461	922	768
Missouri	39	28	30	48	5,446	2,393	2,396	3,679
Montana	6	7	4	10	476	528	267	659
Nebraska	3	10	6	6	658	948	593	504
Nevada	18	15	13	24	1,686	1,432	994	2,956
New Hampshire	5	14	3	8	630	1,663	264	1,277
New Jersey	88	69	34	56	14,033	9,700	2,685	9,675
New Mexico	15	8	8	13	1,013	594	673	997
New York	83	114	67	50	7,681	15,919	6,338	5,201
North Carolina	28	13	13	21	2,505	1,438	2,462	2,378
North Dakota	6	(²)	7	-	640	(²)	681	-
Ohio	94	61	47	58	10,818	8,014	3,909	6,056
Oklahoma	11	5	6	6	1,052	608	350	494
Oregon	43	42	18	27	5,525	4,603	1,324	3,758
Pennsylvania	194	133	73	128	18,363	13,254	6,131	11,708
Rhode Island	10	16	4	9	1,377	2,525	265	1,723
South Carolina	38	19	10	31	4,087	3,832	839	3,414
South Dakota	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	19	18	31	13	1,617	1,823	2,580	1,140
Texas	93	73	77	63	8,745	7,116	7,037	6,711
Utah	8	8	8	6	698	889	663	461
Vermont	10	14	-	8	965	1,488	-	767
Virginia	31	15	26	24	2,817	1,489	3,151	1,999
Washington	16	29	11	10	1,231	2,665	882	839
West Virginia	8	4	5	(²)	583	388	297	(²)
Wisconsin	93	93	27	60	11,092	9,965	2,518	7,805
Wyoming	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
Puerto Rico	17	19	19	24	1,280	2,252	1,735	1,763

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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