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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 – APRIL 2010

Employers took 1,856 mass layoff actions in April that resulted in the separation of 200,870 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 April increased by 228 from the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 50,006. In April, 448 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 63,616 initial claims. (See table 1.)

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

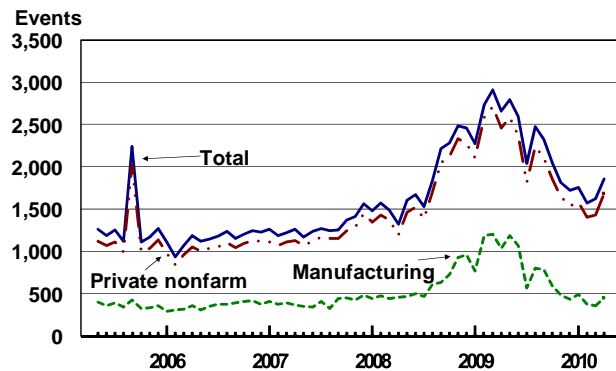
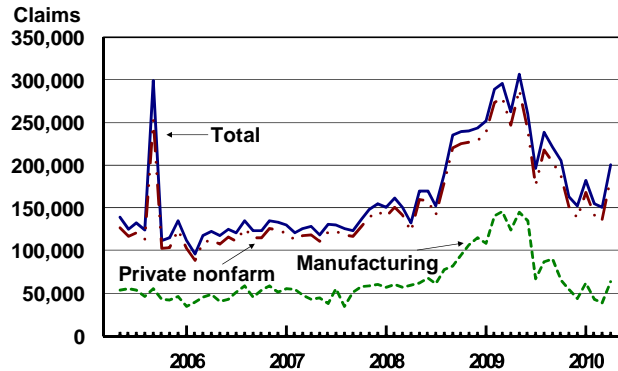


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, May 2005-April 2010



During the 29 months from December 2007 through April 2010, the total number of mass layoff events (seasonally adjusted) was 58,793, and the associated number of initial claims was 5,932,553. (December 2007 was the start of a recession as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.)

The national unemployment rate was 9.9 percent in April 2010, seasonally adjusted, up from 9.7 percent the prior month and from 8.9 percent a year earlier. In April, nonfarm payroll employment increased by 290,000 over the month but was down by 1,381,000 from a year earlier.

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

Industry	Initial claims	April peak	
		Year	Initial claims
School and employee bus transportation	19,007	2009	22,324
Temporary help services ¹	11,691	2001	17,507
Automobile manufacturing	9,670	1996	14,744
Food service contractors	9,195	2010	9,195
Tax preparation services	6,514	2010	6,514
Motion picture and video production	5,905	1997	15,908
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels	4,130	2010	4,130
Professional employer organizations ¹	4,006	2009	4,372
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	3,593	1997	4,978
Discount department stores	3,581	2009	4,462

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

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in April was 1,840 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 199,690. (See table 2.) Over the year, the number of average weekly mass layoff events decreased by 269, and associated average weekly initial claims decreased by 24,295. Sixteen 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 numbers of weeks in a month. See the Technical Note.) However, the health care and social assistance industry and the real estate and rental and leasing industry reported program highs in terms of average weekly initial claims for the month of April.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 23 percent of all mass layoff events and 28 percent of initial claims filed in April 2010. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 35 percent of events and 39 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in April 2010 was greatest in transportation equipment and food. (See table 3.) All 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly initial claims, with the largest decrease in machinery manufacturing.

The six-digit industry with the largest number of initial claims in April 2010 was school and employee bus transportation. (See table A.) Of the 10 detailed industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims, food service contractors and tax preparation services reached program highs for the month of April, irrespective of the number of weeks in the month. (Data begin in 1995.)

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 April. 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 South Atlantic had the largest over-the-year declines.

California recorded the highest number of initial claims in April, followed by New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and New Jersey. (See table 6.) Forty-one states and the District of Columbia experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly initial claims, led by Illinois, New York, California, and Ohio. However, six states reached April program highs for average weekly initial claims in 2010: Alaska, Colorado, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Wyoming.

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 May 2010 news release is scheduled to be released on Thursday, June 24, 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, May 2006 to April 2010, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
May	1,121	117,834	1,003	107,929	302	40,703
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

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
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
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	April 2009	February 2010	March 2010	April 2010	April 2009	February 2010	March 2010	April 2010
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	2,663	1,570	1,628	1,856	263,162	155,718	150,864	200,870
Total, private nonfarm	2,461	1,406	1,432	1,686	247,329	142,240	136,446	185,150
Manufacturing	1,033	376	356	448	125,093	43,100	39,290	63,616
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	2,547	1,183	1,197	1,840	256,930	102,818	111,727	199,690
Total, private	2,464	1,128	1,149	1,761	250,548	98,241	107,880	191,664
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	79	37	38	64	7,227	2,219	2,366	7,010
Total, private nonfarm	2,385	1,091	1,111	1,697	243,321	96,022	105,514	184,654
Mining	39	5	5	7	3,267	761	374	399
Utilities	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Construction	194	166	117	163	13,490	12,200	8,206	11,947
Manufacturing	887	282	273	424	100,872	30,728	29,745	55,178
Food	81	45	53	100	8,371	4,031	6,122	10,200
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	6	4	(²)	(²)	407	716	(²)
Textile mills	16	5	4	7	2,409	431	350	1,296
Textile product mills	9	5	3	5	765	557	172	414
Apparel	19	4	10	16	1,610	265	578	1,428
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	—	—	(²)	(²)	—	—
Wood products	39	27	16	17	3,437	1,850	1,445	1,591
Paper	26	10	5	14	2,584	721	313	1,134
Printing and related support activities	25	12	14	9	2,275	960	1,224	860
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	185	(²)
Chemicals	21	9	13	7	1,453	872	1,064	400
Plastics and rubber products	51	10	9	10	6,393	1,014	686	719
Nonmetallic mineral products	34	12	11	22	3,192	794	785	1,882
Primary metals	70	9	8	18	8,636	981	773	1,473
Fabricated metal products	97	12	18	21	7,698	681	1,361	1,581
Machinery	100	20	22	41	18,614	2,466	2,373	4,456
Computer and electronic products	69	18	16	27	5,770	1,538	1,278	1,964
Electrical equipment and appliances	43	12	6	12	5,169	1,386	1,195	1,756
Transportation equipment	148	45	43	73	19,246	10,104	7,128	22,071
Furniture and related products	21	16	10	12	1,783	1,346	1,625	919
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14	(²)	5	10	1,118	(²)	372	833
Wholesale trade	55	27	29	25	4,343	1,754	2,016	2,224
Retail trade	153	128	124	156	16,211	10,802	13,337	16,188
Transportation and warehousing	231	51	62	178	28,962	5,372	6,444	23,013
Information	75	40	52	50	7,934	3,753	5,715	8,383
Finance and insurance	67	32	43	64	6,220	2,671	3,636	4,579
Real estate and rental and leasing	13	9	8	22	1,078	622	409	1,388
Professional and technical services	97	33	45	90	10,085	2,292	4,610	11,110
Management of companies and enterprises ...	10	6	(²)	(²)	854	1,990	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	300	191	163	241	25,498	13,594	13,281	21,073
Educational services	(²)	4	10	7	(²)	242	824	958
Health care and social assistance	49	31	33	58	3,343	2,118	2,066	4,991
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	47	16	20	57	4,074	1,419	1,558	4,838
Accommodation and food services	134	61	112	131	13,168	5,044	12,269	16,214
Other services, except public administration ...	23	8	10	16	2,168	552	670	1,434
Unclassified	1	1	—	—	86	108	—	—
Government	83	55	48	79	6,382	4,577	3,847	8,026
Federal	6	8	8	16	461	631	636	1,393
State	20	12	15	18	1,631	947	1,324	2,188
Local	57	35	25	45	4,290	2,999	1,887	4,445

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

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 2008 to April 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	^r 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	^r 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	^r 2,034	^r 406,715	^r 38.7	^r 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	^r 2,419	^r 466,539	^r 43.8	^r 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				

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			
	April 2009	February 2010	March 2010	April 2010	April 2009	February 2010	March 2010	April 2010
United States ¹	2,547	1,183	1,197	1,840	256,930	102,818	111,727	199,690
Northeast	504	215	195	397	56,253	21,705	19,419	48,396
New England	88	39	26	81	9,192	4,682	2,168	9,523
Middle Atlantic	416	176	169	316	47,061	17,023	17,251	38,873
South	655	319	262	412	62,714	29,681	26,591	43,503
South Atlantic	368	178	136	214	33,338	13,052	10,762	20,768
East South Central	160	69	54	80	16,166	9,917	5,470	11,005
West South Central	127	72	72	118	13,210	6,712	10,359	11,730
Midwest	608	221	252	364	72,383	21,128	27,591	44,740
East North Central	482	169	184	290	60,241	16,776	21,613	37,448
West North Central	126	52	68	74	12,142	4,352	5,978	7,292
West	780	428	488	667	65,580	30,304	38,126	63,051
Mountain	125	58	77	101	11,993	4,276	6,324	11,433
Pacific	655	370	411	566	53,587	26,028	31,802	51,618

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			
	April 2009	February 2010	March 2010	April 2010	April 2009	February 2010	March 2010	April 2010
Total ¹	2,547	1,183	1,197	1,840	256,930	102,818	111,727	199,690
Alabama	27	17	18	17	2,745	1,758	1,517	2,148
Alaska	5	3	(²)	11	828	267	(²)	1,252
Arizona	41	8	17	33	4,985	700	1,417	4,943
Arkansas	12	(²)	3	8	1,057	(²)	214	1,039
California	567	335	373	477	43,675	23,191	28,180	42,426
Colorado	19	10	7	20	1,696	706	626	2,269
Connecticut	11	10	9	9	884	847	746	891
Delaware	11	5	-	8	988	378	-	611
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	-	-	(²)	(²)	-	-
Florida	152	87	68	118	11,010	5,523	4,311	9,139
Georgia	50	34	13	31	6,006	2,708	1,202	3,375
Hawaii	10	(²)	7	7	934	(²)	534	672
Idaho	10	11	9	8	754	709	661	533
Illinois	105	40	60	60	17,550	4,311	7,479	7,059
Indiana	80	22	22	32	9,659	1,907	3,057	4,786
Iowa	30	13	13	20	2,636	1,122	2,135	2,876
Kansas	7	-	4	5	737	-	313	296
Kentucky	83	32	25	40	9,194	6,844	3,276	6,573
Louisiana	27	12	16	32	2,670	1,442	1,615	2,967
Maine	6	(²)	3	8	493	(²)	233	754
Maryland	12	7	6	6	1,115	724	557	496
Massachusetts	38	8	7	20	3,770	646	725	2,202
Michigan	74	32	29	44	7,139	3,694	4,729	7,624
Minnesota	35	13	13	8	3,103	1,456	921	576
Mississippi	15	5	5	5	1,350	282	241	461
Missouri	46	24	31	28	4,719	1,667	2,112	2,393
Montana	4	4	(²)	7	335	258	(²)	528
Nebraska	4	(²)	6	10	390	(²)	409	948
Nevada	26	16	26	15	2,123	1,331	2,131	1,432
New Hampshire	10	7	5	14	848	1,095	297	1,663
New Jersey	66	16	28	69	7,334	1,408	3,024	9,700
New Mexico	14	6	9	8	909	391	847	594
New York	182	52	60	114	24,349	6,833	6,046	15,919
North Carolina	28	5	16	13	2,582	451	1,610	1,438
North Dakota	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Ohio	115	35	34	61	14,791	3,790	2,927	8,014
Oklahoma	14	3	4	5	2,464	306	1,287	608
Oregon	43	19	18	42	5,554	1,571	2,080	4,603
Pennsylvania	168	108	81	133	15,378	8,782	8,181	13,254
Rhode Island	8	7	(²)	16	1,649	1,545	(²)	2,525
South Carolina	60	11	14	19	6,482	886	1,513	3,832
South Dakota	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)	-
Tennessee	35	15	6	18	2,877	1,033	436	1,823
Texas	74	56	49	73	7,019	4,894	7,243	7,116
Utah	10	(²)	5	8	1,055	(²)	393	889
Vermont	15	6	(²)	14	1,548	483	(²)	1,488
Virginia	42	22	18	15	4,052	1,704	1,416	1,489
Washington	30	11	12	29	2,596	769	949	2,665
West Virginia	12	5	(²)	4	1,028	509	(²)	388
Wisconsin	108	40	39	93	11,102	3,074	3,421	9,965
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	13	21	21	19	1,321	2,459	1,702	2,252

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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