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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 – SEPTEMBER 2010

Employers took 1,486 mass layoff actions in September that resulted in the separation of 133,379 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 September decreased by 60 from the prior month, the third consecutive over-the-month decrease. The number of associated initial claims decreased by 16,813 to its lowest level since April 2008. In September, 345 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 34,168 initial claims. Both figures declined over the month. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, October 2005-September 2010

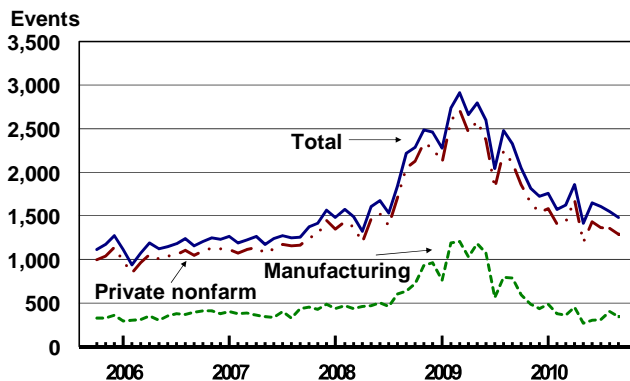
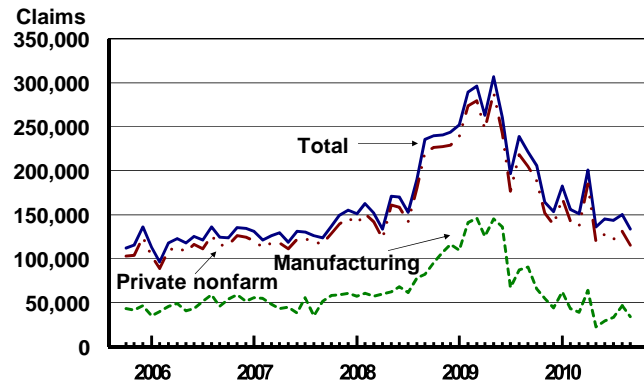


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, October 2005-September 2010



The national unemployment rate was 9.6 percent in September, seasonally adjusted, unchanged from the prior month and down from 9.8 percent a year earlier. In September, total nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 95,000 over the month but increased by 344,000 from a year earlier.

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

Industry	Initial claims	September peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services ¹	4,710	2001	12,752
Professional employer organizations ¹	2,259	2008	4,520
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	2,081	2005	4,873
Motion picture and video production	1,583	1997	11,176
Warehouse clubs and supercenters	1,429	2009	1,705
Transportation program administration	(²)	2010	(²)
Full-service restaurants	1,353	2005	5,554
Elementary and secondary schools	1,338	2005	15,815
Casino hotels	1,317	2001	9,453
Colleges and universities	1,303	2005	3,441

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

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

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in September was 920 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 77,654. (See table 2.) Over the year, the number of mass layoff events decreased by 451, and associated initial claims decreased by 45,523. Thirteen of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by manufacturing. Agriculture reached a September program low in terms of average weekly claims. (Average weekly analysis mitigates the effect of differing lengths of months. See the Technical Note. Data began in 1995.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 20 percent of all mass layoff events and 25 percent of initial claims filed in September. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 33 percent of events and 42 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in September was greatest in transportation equipment and food. (See table 3.) Twenty of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by machinery.

Government registered an over-the-year increase in mass layoff initial claims. (See table 3.) Year-to-date initial claim totals through September for government are the highest on record (with data available back to 1996), reflecting layoffs in educational services and the completion of work on the decennial census.

The six-digit industry with the largest number of initial claims in September was temporary help services. (See table A.) Of the 10 detailed industries in table A, transportation program administration reached a program high number of claims for the month of September. The table includes both publicly and privately owned entities.

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

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

California recorded the highest number of initial claims in September, followed by Florida, Pennsylvania, New York, and Illinois. Thirty-one states experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by California, Illinois, and Michigan. (See table 6.) The District of Columbia, North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming matched September program lows for average weekly initial claims, while Idaho, Montana, and North Carolina reached program highs for the month in terms of average weekly initial claims.

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 Extended Mass Layoffs news release for the Third Quarter 2010 is scheduled to be released on Friday, November 12, 2010, at 10:00 a.m. (EST). The Mass Layoffs news release for October is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, November 23, 2010, at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

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, October 2006 to September 2010, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
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
July	1,609	143,703	1,369	121,770	307	33,381
August	1,546	150,192	1,359	130,660	403	46,540
September	1,486	133,379	1,289	115,598	345	34,168

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
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
July	2,124	206,254	1,732	172,248	532	64,200
August	976	92,435	897	83,021	230	23,088
September	920	77,654	806	67,987	187	19,403

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	September 2009	July 2010	August 2010	September 2010	September 2009	July 2010	August 2010	September 2010
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	2,326	1,609	1,546	1,486	221,639	143,703	150,192	133,379
Total, private nonfarm	2,109	1,369	1,359	1,289	204,462	121,770	130,660	115,598
Manufacturing	783	307	403	345	90,440	33,381	46,540	34,168
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,371	2,124	976	920	123,177	206,254	92,435	77,654
Total, private	1,285	1,832	923	823	116,813	179,524	84,610	68,913
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	27	100	26	17	1,672	7,276	1,589	926
Total, private nonfarm	1,258	1,732	897	806	115,141	172,248	83,021	67,987
Mining	10	5	(²)	4	918	394	(²)	447
Utilities	6	6	-	(²)	448	689	-	(²)
Construction	167	135	105	89	10,637	9,570	6,910	6,137
Manufacturing	448	532	230	187	51,126	64,200	23,088	19,403
Food	50	75	54	31	5,044	9,535	4,312	3,216
Beverage and tobacco products	5	4	(²)	(²)	306	290	(²)	(²)
Textile mills	12	8	4	3	1,197	959	888	277
Textile product mills	(²)	3	3	(²)	(²)	347	272	(²)
Apparel	7	18	9	3	572	1,576	573	194
Leather and allied products	(²)	3	(²)	-	(²)	332	(²)	-
Wood products	36	24	17	22	2,653	2,051	1,355	1,726
Paper	15	4	7	4	1,287	311	559	239
Printing and related support activities	10	10	3	3	828	790	246	277
Petroleum and coal products	-	4	-	3	-	294	-	180
Chemicals	9	18	8	(²)	540	1,808	562	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	13	31	10	(²)	1,195	3,027	691	(²)
Nonmetallic mineral products	12	22	8	7	763	1,846	621	609
Primary metals	30	24	7	13	3,330	2,752	835	1,381
Fabricated metal products	44	27	12	13	3,856	2,497	925	1,006
Machinery	63	26	18	11	12,389	4,463	2,077	1,787
Computer and electronic products	28	18	15	8	1,986	1,492	999	562
Electrical equipment and appliances	23	17	8	10	2,740	1,692	1,303	1,793
Transportation equipment	53	171	32	30	7,331	25,863	4,869	4,166
Furniture and related products	22	19	6	11	3,481	1,916	1,417	792
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11	6	4	8	1,117	359	319	573
Wholesale trade	32	33	18	16	2,422	2,691	1,324	1,011
Retail trade	139	142	108	99	13,094	14,907	10,430	9,764
Transportation and warehousing	47	148	45	31	4,807	17,270	4,356	2,268
Information	45	55	36	24	4,572	7,341	6,155	2,365
Finance and insurance	43	47	24	29	3,308	3,391	1,945	2,602
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	15	7	4	(²)	883	514	267
Professional and technical services	31	59	43	23	1,998	4,366	4,657	1,504
Management of companies and enterprises ...	5	5	6	(²)	495	419	490	(²)
Administrative and waste services	142	292	158	133	11,525	25,234	14,605	10,059
Educational services	7	30	6	13	371	2,912	902	786
Health care and social assistance	23	90	36	26	1,573	6,716	2,532	1,660
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	29	31	17	39	2,209	2,559	1,286	2,799
Accommodation and food services	73	89	50	72	4,981	7,184	3,424	5,735
Other services, except public administration ...	7	18	(²)	12	409	1,522	(²)	864
Unclassified	(²)	-	-	1	(²)	-	-	78
Government	86	292	53	97	6,364	26,730	7,825	8,741
Federal	8	25	18	19	603	3,243	1,933	1,898
State	28	29	12	22	2,082	2,589	894	1,575
Local	50	238	23	56	3,679	20,898	4,998	5,268

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, July 2008 to September 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								
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	731,049	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	406,802	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	2,416	468,368	43.7	88.8
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	1,870	360,208	38.3	77.2
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	^{2,p} 1,851	^{2,p} 273,860	^p 43.8	^p 65.2
July	2,124	206,254	1,732	172,248				
August	976	92,435	897	83,021				
September	920	77,654	806	67,987				
Third Quarter	4,020	376,343	3,435	323,256				

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			
	September 2009	July 2010	August 2010	September 2010	September 2009	July 2010	August 2010	September 2010
United States ¹	1,371	2,124	976	920	123,177	206,254	92,435	77,654
Northeast	233	434	183	160	18,617	44,132	16,706	14,411
New England	29	40	34	15	2,762	3,136	3,743	1,357
Middle Atlantic	204	394	149	145	15,855	40,996	12,963	13,054
South	334	512	274	259	28,943	48,848	21,631	21,507
South Atlantic	182	280	160	153	14,927	26,937	12,404	11,811
East South Central	71	142	55	41	6,844	13,640	4,584	3,633
West South Central	81	90	59	65	7,172	8,271	4,643	6,063
Midwest	309	490	157	155	38,137	56,377	17,140	14,964
East North Central	240	397	124	115	30,304	46,473	13,603	11,280
West North Central	69	93	33	40	7,833	9,904	3,537	3,684
West	495	688	362	346	37,480	56,897	36,958	26,772
Mountain	53	71	31	47	3,924	6,593	2,197	4,461
Pacific	442	617	331	299	33,556	50,304	34,761	22,311

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			
	September 2009	July 2010	August 2010	September 2010	September 2009	July 2010	August 2010	September 2010
Total ¹	1,371	2,124	976	920	123,177	206,254	92,435	77,654
Alabama	22	57	14	13	2,044	5,642	1,407	1,021
Alaska	7	(²)	10	4	849	(²)	884	492
Arizona	7	16	5	6	463	1,710	268	477
Arkansas	(²)	8	3	3	(²)	765	275	301
California	395	558	287	264	28,797	44,343	31,007	19,288
Colorado	14	16	5	10	1,036	1,552	355	827
Connecticut	4	13	8	(²)	323	977	880	(²)
Delaware	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia	-	(²)	(²)	-	-	(²)	(²)	-
Florida	91	137	93	91	5,975	10,581	6,506	6,001
Georgia	35	27	30	24	2,817	4,020	2,996	2,438
Hawaii	6	5	5	3	465	471	381	182
Idaho	4	5	7	7	306	480	504	1,011
Illinois	71	92	32	35	10,743	10,969	3,707	5,053
Indiana	21	38	14	10	2,895	5,905	1,554	846
Iowa	18	25	9	3	2,384	3,463	1,743	362
Kansas	15	5	4	8	2,880	416	366	1,245
Kentucky	32	50	18	10	3,394	5,491	1,422	1,454
Louisiana	10	23	16	11	887	2,174	1,010	688
Maine	3	3	(²)	(²)	268	249	(²)	(²)
Maryland	7	20	6	6	463	1,844	363	528
Massachusetts	12	16	16	7	985	1,403	1,464	476
Michigan	40	107	14	11	6,167	12,383	2,385	758
Minnesota	15	14	4	5	1,122	1,462	307	412
Mississippi	5	12	14	12	323	1,094	1,057	741
Missouri	16	34	12	19	1,018	3,005	864	1,115
Montana	3	4	(²)	4	227	322	(²)	332
Nebraska	3	10	4	5	210	835	257	550
Nevada	15	20	7	13	1,201	1,644	484	1,238
New Hampshire	(²)	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	(²)	657	(²)
New Jersey	31	113	31	22	2,844	10,486	2,449	1,665
New Mexico	7	4	(²)	3	487	247	(²)	238
New York	58	201	59	52	4,424	23,920	5,547	5,499
North Carolina	8	19	9	13	918	1,264	698	1,372
North Dakota	(²)	4	-	-	(²)	666	-	-
Ohio	47	87	27	22	4,745	9,564	2,569	1,638
Oklahoma	4	8	(²)	(²)	401	665	(²)	(²)
Oregon	15	32	18	17	1,402	3,582	1,671	1,635
Pennsylvania	115	80	59	71	8,587	6,590	4,967	5,890
Rhode Island	3	6	(²)	(²)	260	396	(²)	(²)
South Carolina	18	36	11	7	2,831	5,430	792	724
South Dakota	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-	-
Tennessee	12	23	9	6	1,083	1,413	698	417
Texas	65	51	38	49	5,715	4,667	3,058	4,814
Utah	3	6	(²)	4	204	638	(²)	338
Vermont	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	507	(²)	(²)	(²)
Virginia	22	36	8	11	1,868	3,427	747	689
Washington	19	21	11	11	2,043	1,848	818	714
West Virginia	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-	-
Wisconsin	61	73	37	37	5,754	7,652	3,388	2,985
Wyoming	-	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-
Puerto Rico	17	18	12	16	1,563	2,344	987	1,382

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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