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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 – AUGUST 2010

Employers took 1,546 mass layoff actions in August that resulted in the separation of 150,192 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 August decreased by 63 from the prior month, while the number of associated initial claims increased by 6,489. In August, 403 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 46,540 initial claims. (See table 1.)

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

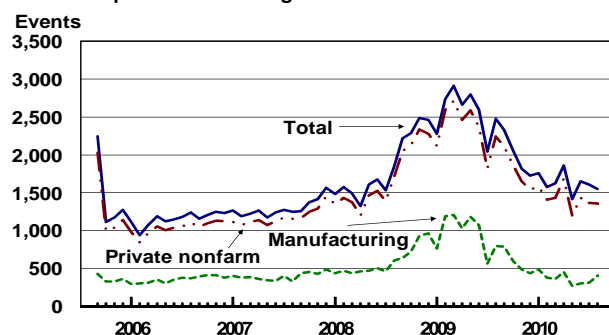
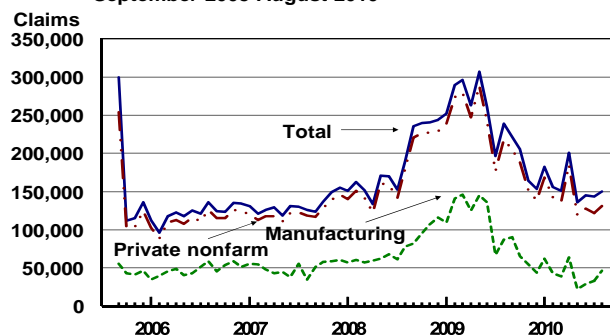


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, September 2005-August 2010



The national unemployment rate was 9.6 percent in August, seasonally adjusted, essentially unchanged from the prior month and from a year earlier. In August, total nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 54,000 over the month but increased by 229,000 from a year earlier.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in August was 976 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 92,435. (See table 2.) Over the year, the number of mass layoff events

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

Industry	Initial claims	August peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services ¹	7,936	1999	11,533
Elementary and secondary schools	4,093	2010	4,093
Professional employer organizations ¹	3,454	2008	5,252
Motion picture and video production	3,026	2003	6,812
Discount department stores	2,542	2007	2,953
School and employee bus transportation	2,429	2003	6,538
Payroll services	2,284	2001	8,173
Automobile manufacturing	2,279	2001	8,166
Home centers	1,857	2010	1,857
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	1,656	2001	2,357

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

decreased by 452, and associated initial claims decreased by 32,589. Thirteen of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by manufacturing. Retail trade and management of companies reached August program highs 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 24 percent of all mass layoff events and 25 percent of initial claims filed in August. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 31 percent of events and 33 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in August 2010 was greatest in transportation equipment and food. (See table 3.) Sixteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by machinery and transportation equipment.

The six-digit industry with the largest number of initial claims in August was temporary help services. (See table A.) Of the 10 detailed industries in table A, elementary and secondary schools and retail home centers each reached a program high number of claims for the month of August. The table includes both publicly and privately owned entities.

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Three of the 4 regions and 7 of the 9 divisions experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims due to mass layoffs in August. 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 Middle Atlantic had the largest over-the-year declines in initial claims. (See table 5.)

California recorded the highest number of initial claims in August, followed by Florida and New York. Thirty-five states and the District of Columbia experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by New York and Pennsylvania. (See table 6.)

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 news release for September is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, October 22, 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, September 2006 to August 2010, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
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
July	1,609	143,703	1,369	121,770	307	33,381
August	1,546	150,192	1,359	130,660	403	46,540

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
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
July	2,124	206,254	1,732	172,248	532	64,200
August	976	92,435	897	83,021	230	23,088

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	August 2009	June 2010	July 2010	August 2010	August 2009	June 2010	July 2010	August 2010
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	2,480	1,647	1,609	1546	238,911	145,538	143,703	150,192
Total, private nonfarm	2,244	1,436	1,369	1359	218,425	127,928	121,770	130,660
Manufacturing	798	298	307	403	87,201	29,384	33,381	46,540
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,428	1,861	2,124	976	125,024	171,190	206,254	92,435
Total, private	1,356	1,398	1,832	923	118,920	128,691	179,524	84,610
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	22	43	100	26	1,727	2,819	7,276	1,589
Total, private nonfarm	1,334	1,355	1,732	897	117,193	125,872	172,248	83,021
Mining	9	(²)	5	(²)	603	(²)	394	(²)
Utilities	(²)	5	6	-	(²)	343	689	-
Construction	160	121	135	105	11,904	8,405	9,570	6,910
Manufacturing	436	212	532	230	41,151	21,083	64,200	23,088
Food	41	46	75	54	3,632	3,315	9,535	4,312
Beverage and tobacco products	5	5	4	(²)	937	259	290	(²)
Textile mills	(²)	4	8	4	(²)	584	959	888
Textile product mills	5	(²)	3	3	557	(²)	347	272
Apparel	15	7	18	9	1,317	737	1,576	573
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	332	(²)
Wood products	19	20	24	17	1,423	2,012	2,051	1,355
Paper	8	4	4	7	576	382	311	559
Printing and related support activities	9	12	10	3	714	878	790	246
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	4	-	-	-	294	-
Chemicals	10	3	18	8	843	375	1,808	562
Plastics and rubber products	17	5	31	10	1,532	353	3,027	691
Nonmetallic mineral products	18	9	22	8	1,147	492	1,846	621
Primary metals	31	9	24	7	2,742	762	2,752	835
Fabricated metal products	43	8	27	12	3,501	621	2,497	925
Machinery	74	16	26	18	6,608	2,329	4,463	2,077
Computer and electronic products	30	8	18	15	2,535	654	1,492	999
Electrical equipment and appliances	18	5	17	8	1,853	734	1,692	1,303
Transportation equipment	68	34	171	32	9,076	4,474	25,863	4,869
Furniture and related products	13	11	19	6	941	1,560	1,916	1,417
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6	3	6	4	577	232	359	319
Wholesale trade	34	14	33	18	2,714	955	2,691	1,324
Retail trade	111	107	142	108	10,173	10,102	14,907	10,430
Transportation and warehousing	101	159	148	45	9,131	19,790	17,270	4,356
Information	46	41	55	36	6,067	4,321	7,341	6,155
Finance and insurance	47	39	47	24	4,434	2,621	3,391	1,945
Real estate and rental and leasing	7	8	15	7	404	437	883	514
Professional and technical services	32	30	59	43	2,302	2,970	4,366	4,657
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	5	6	(²)	(²)	419	490
Administrative and waste services	195	175	292	158	15,604	14,283	25,234	14,605
Educational services	13	40	30	6	1,796	2,588	2,912	902
Health care and social assistance	31	174	90	36	1,947	14,283	6,716	2,532
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	19	29	31	17	1,403	1,764	2,559	1,286
Accommodation and food services	74	141	89	50	6,034	18,121	7,184	3,424
Other services, except public administration	13	54	18	(²)	1,076	3,284	1,522	(²)
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	72	463	292	53	6,104	42,499	26,730	7,825
Federal	14	22	25	18	1,381	2,076	3,243	1,933
State	19	37	29	12	1,717	2,813	2,589	894
Local	39	404	238	23	3,006	37,610	20,898	4,998

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, July 2008 to August 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				

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			
	August 2009	June 2010	July 2010	August 2010	August 2009	June 2010	July 2010	August 2010
United States ¹	1,428	1,861	2,124	976	125,024	171,190	206,254	92,435
Northeast	279	288	434	183	26,444	32,587	44,132	16,706
New England	32	54	40	34	2,953	6,003	3,136	3,743
Middle Atlantic	247	234	394	149	23,491	26,584	40,996	12,963
South	342	442	512	274	29,486	39,969	48,848	21,631
South Atlantic	204	267	280	160	17,732	23,150	26,937	12,404
East South Central	57	73	142	55	4,820	7,108	13,640	4,584
West South Central	81	102	90	59	6,934	9,711	8,271	4,643
Midwest	350	390	490	157	32,197	39,201	56,377	17,140
East North Central	273	290	397	124	25,962	29,931	46,473	13,603
West North Central	77	100	93	33	6,235	9,270	9,904	3,537
West	457	741	688	362	36,897	59,433	56,897	36,958
Mountain	63	105	71	31	6,116	9,136	6,593	2,197
Pacific	394	636	617	331	30,781	50,297	50,304	34,761

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			
	August 2009	June 2010	July 2010	August 2010	August 2009	June 2010	July 2010	August 2010
Total ¹	1,428	1,861	2,124	976	125,024	171,190	206,254	92,435
Alabama	23	32	57	14	1,997	3,783	5,642	1,407
Alaska	4	(²)	(²)	10	295	(²)	(²)	884
Arizona	10	28	16	5	977	2,197	1,710	268
Arkansas	4	7	8	3	260	521	765	275
California	340	590	558	287	26,082	44,939	44,343	31,007
Colorado	5	14	16	5	374	1,237	1,552	355
Connecticut	4	11	13	8	334	968	977	880
Delaware	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	(²)	477	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Florida	104	123	137	93	7,795	9,037	10,581	6,506
Georgia	23	46	27	30	2,202	4,398	4,020	2,996
Hawaii	8	7	5	5	872	562	471	381
Idaho	9	8	5	7	1,305	481	480	504
Illinois	82	88	92	32	7,432	8,046	10,969	3,707
Indiana	30	30	38	14	3,182	2,977	5,905	1,554
Iowa	17	13	25	9	1,359	1,686	3,463	1,743
Kansas	14	14	5	4	945	1,815	416	366
Kentucky	22	15	50	18	2,006	1,417	5,491	1,422
Louisiana	18	26	23	16	1,698	1,985	2,174	1,010
Maine	(²)	5	3	(²)	(²)	320	249	(²)
Maryland	10	11	20	6	759	1,172	1,844	363
Massachusetts	13	13	16	16	1,357	948	1,403	1,464
Michigan	43	54	107	14	3,593	5,047	12,383	2,385
Minnesota	13	18	14	4	948	1,526	1,462	307
Mississippi	5	13	12	14	349	768	1,094	1,057
Missouri	28	48	34	12	2,549	3,679	3,005	864
Montana	3	10	4	(²)	258	659	322	(²)
Nebraska	(²)	6	10	4	(²)	504	835	257
Nevada	30	24	20	7	2,879	2,956	1,644	484
New Hampshire	6	8	(²)	6	454	1,277	(²)	657
New Jersey	27	56	113	31	2,162	9,675	10,486	2,449
New Mexico	4	13	4	(²)	191	997	247	(²)
New York	106	50	201	59	11,405	5,201	23,920	5,547
North Carolina	19	21	19	9	2,523	2,378	1,264	698
North Dakota	(²)	-	4	-	(²)	-	666	-
Ohio	58	58	87	27	5,941	6,056	9,564	2,569
Oklahoma	8	6	8	(²)	679	494	665	(²)
Oregon	21	27	32	18	1,691	3,758	3,582	1,671
Pennsylvania	114	128	80	59	9,924	11,708	6,590	4,967
Rhode Island	5	9	6	(²)	456	1,723	396	(²)
South Carolina	20	31	36	11	2,133	3,414	5,430	792
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-
Tennessee	7	13	23	9	468	1,140	1,413	698
Texas	51	63	51	38	4,297	6,711	4,667	3,058
Utah	(²)	6	6	(²)	(²)	461	638	(²)
Vermont	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	(²)	767	(²)	(²)
Virginia	21	24	36	8	1,652	1,999	3,427	747
Washington	21	10	21	11	1,841	839	1,848	818
West Virginia	4	(²)	(²)	-	272	(²)	(²)	-
Wisconsin	60	60	73	37	5,814	7,805	7,652	3,388
Wyoming	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
Puerto Rico	15	24	18	12	1,326	1,763	2,344	987

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.