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MASS LAYOFFS – FEBRUARY 2010

Employers took 1,570 mass layoff actions in February that resulted in the separation of 155,718 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 February fell by 191 from the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 26,543. Both events and initial claims have decreased in 5 out of the last 6 months. In February, 376 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 43,100 initial claims. Both figures declined over the month to their lowest levels since August 2007. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, March 2005-February 2010

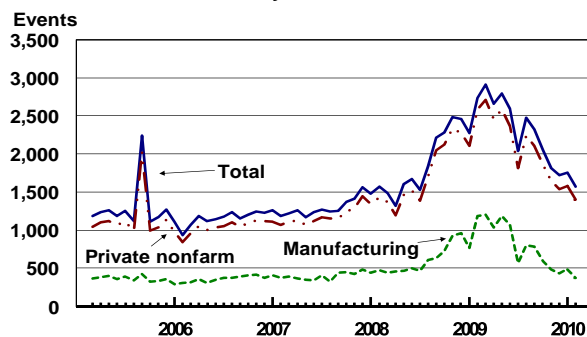
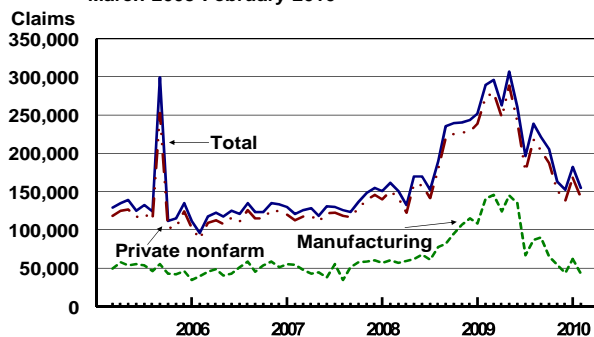


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, March 2005-February 2010



During the 27 months from December 2007 through February 2010, the total number of mass layoff events (seasonally adjusted) was 55,309, and the associated number of initial claims was 5,580,819. (December 2007 was the start of a recession as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.)

The national unemployment rate was 9.7 percent in February 2010, seasonally adjusted, unchanged from the prior month but up from 8.2 percent a year earlier. In February, nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 36,000 over the month and by 3,297,000 from a year earlier.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in February was 1,183 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 102,818. Over the year, the number of mass layoff events decreased by

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

Industry	Initial claims	February peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services ¹	6,152	2001	18,893
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	(²)	2010	(²)
Professional employer organizations ¹	3,081	2009	6,452
School and employee bus transportation	2,629	2008	4,254
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	2,470	2010	2,470
Managing offices	1,990	2010	1,990
Food service contractors	1,873	2009	2,580
Motion picture and video production	1,864	2002	5,844
Automobile manufacturing	1,857	2001	13,977
Highway, street, and bridge construction	1,699	2003	3,316

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

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

1,079, and associated initial claims decreased by 115,620. (See table 2.) Fifteen of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year decreases in initial claimants, led by manufacturing (-72,860). (See table 3.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 24 percent of all mass layoff events and 30 percent of initial claims filed in February 2010. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 42 percent of events and 47 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in February was greatest in transportation equipment, followed by food, machinery, and wood products. All 21 manufacturing sub-sectors experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by machinery (-12,455) and transportation equipment (-12,336). (See table 3.)

The six-digit industry with the largest number of initial claims in February 2010 was temporary help services. (See table A.) Of the 10 detailed industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims, light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing; supermarkets and other grocery stores; and managing offices reached program highs for the month of February. (Data begin in April 1995.)

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

All regions and all divisions experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims due to mass layoffs in February. Among the 4 census regions, the Midwest (-43,845) and West (-35,488) registered the largest over-the-year reductions in initial claims. Of the 9 geographic divisions, the East North Central (-5,914) and the Pacific (-28,383) had the largest over-the-year declines in initial claims. (See table 5.)

California recorded the highest number of initial claims in February, followed by Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and New York. Forty-five states and the District of Columbia experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by California (-22,366), Illinois (-15,158), and Wisconsin (-6,914). (See table 6.) In 2010, five states reached or matched February program lows for average weekly initial

claims: Kansas, Maine, New Jersey, North Carolina, and South Dakota. (Average weekly analysis mitigates the effect of differing lengths of months. See the Technical Note.)

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 March 2010 news release is scheduled to be released on Friday, April 23, 2010, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program that uses a standardized automated approach to identifying, describing, and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance database. Each month, states report on employers which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period. These employers then are contacted by the state agency to determine whether these separations lasted 31 days or longer, and, if so, other information concerning the layoff is collected. States report on layoffs lasting more than 1 month on a quarterly basis.

A given month contains an aggregation of the weekly unemployment insurance claims filings for the Sunday through Saturday weeks in that month. All weeks are included for the particular month, except if the first day of the month falls on Saturday. In this case, the week is included in the prior month's tabulations. This means that some months will contain 4 weeks and others, 5 weeks. The number of weeks in a given month may be different from year to year, and the number of weeks in a year may vary. Therefore, analysis of over-the-month and over-the-year change in not seasonally adjusted series should take this calendar effect into consideration.

The MLS program resumed operations in April 1995 after it had been terminated in November 1992 due to lack of funding. Prior to April 1995, monthly layoff statistics were not available.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339

Definitions

Employer. Employers in the MLS program include those covered by state unemployment insurance laws. Information on employers is obtained from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which is administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

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

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

Initial claimant. A person who files any notice of unemployment to initiate a request either for a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or for a subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

Mass layoff event. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed against an employer during a 5-week period, regardless of duration.

Seasonal adjustment

Effective with the release of data for January 2005, BLS began publishing six seasonally adjusted monthly MLS series. The six series are the numbers of mass layoff events and mass layoff initial claims for the total, private nonfarm, and manufacturing sectors.

Seasonal adjustment is the process of estimating and removing the effect on time series data of regularly recurring seasonal events such as changes in the weather, holidays, and the beginning and ending of the school year. The use of seasonal adjustment makes it easier to observe fundamental changes in time series, particularly those associated with general economic expansions and contractions.

The MLS data are seasonally adjusted using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment method on a concurrent basis. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses all available monthly estimates, including those for the current month, in developing seasonal adjustment factors. Revisions to the most recent 5 years of seasonally adjusted data will be made once a year with the issuance of December data. Before the data are seasonally adjusted, prior adjustments are made to the original data to adjust them for differences in the number of weeks used to calculate the monthly data. Because weekly unemployment insurance claims are aggregated to form monthly data, a particular month's value could be calculated with 5 weeks of data in 1 year and 4 weeks in another. The effects of these differences could seriously distort the seasonal factors if they were ignored in the seasonal adjustment process. These effects are modeled in the X-12-ARIMA program and are permanently removed from the final seasonally adjusted series.

Table 1. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, March 2006 to February 2010, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
March	1,069	117,725	965	109,241	312	45,687
April	1,189	123,056	1,055	112,922	352	48,731
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

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
March	921	111,838	856	106,177	285	44,688
April	1,140	121,589	1,038	112,964	296	39,538
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	February 2009	December 2009	January 2010	February 2010	February 2009	December 2009	January 2010	February 2010
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	2,737	1,726	1,761	1,570	289,162	153,127	182,261	155,718
Total, private nonfarm	2,592	1,542	1,585	1,406	274,040	138,747	168,466	142,240
Manufacturing	1,186	433	486	376	141,264	44,072	62,556	43,100
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	2,262	2,310	2,860	1,183	218,438	214,648	278,679	102,818
Total, private	2,215	2,219	2,739	1,128	213,548	206,930	268,595	98,241
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	42	53	57	37	2,793	3,275	3,521	2,219
Total, private nonfarm	2,173	2,166	2,682	1,091	210,755	203,655	265,074	96,022
Mining	35	34	20	5	3,379	2,807	1,561	761
Utilities	(²)	6	(²)	-	-	444	(²)	-
Construction	199	485	328	166	14,040	35,718	24,148	12,200
Manufacturing	945	615	962	282	103,588	64,540	104,846	30,728
Food	57	63	93	45	5,379	6,447	9,134	4,031
Beverage and tobacco products	8	5	13	6	606	396	839	407
Textile mills	19	14	28	5	1,833	2,242	3,807	431
Textile product mills	8	3	18	5	769	300	2,503	557
Apparel	16	19	23	4	1,545	1,661	2,128	265
Leather and allied products	(²)	5	3	(²)	(²)	324	499	(²)
Wood products	57	40	62	27	5,348	3,218	6,657	1,850
Paper	34	12	16	10	3,129	850	1,421	721
Printing and related support activities	21	14	23	12	1,758	1,659	2,415	960
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	10	7	(²)	(²)	866	469	(²)
Chemicals	20	10	23	9	1,806	768	2,058	872
Plastics and rubber products	48	35	62	10	4,878	3,487	5,466	1,014
Nonmetallic mineral products	40	59	44	12	2,788	4,990	3,131	794
Primary metals	59	34	56	9	6,523	3,456	5,734	981
Fabricated metal products	99	54	99	12	8,735	4,387	9,256	681
Machinery	106	53	89	20	14,921	6,827	12,322	2,466
Computer and electronic products	78	23	37	18	7,439	1,429	4,239	1,538
Electrical equipment and appliances	35	19	33	12	5,399	2,191	3,360	1,386
Transportation equipment	171	106	175	45	22,440	13,537	23,150	10,104
Furniture and related products	44	28	48	16	6,333	4,617	5,088	1,346
Miscellaneous manufacturing	20	9	10	(²)	1,607	888	1,170	(²)
Wholesale trade	62	50	67	27	4,243	3,858	5,310	1,754
Retail trade	193	121	259	128	17,538	12,300	28,109	10,802
Transportation and warehousing	80	157	212	51	7,864	17,909	23,788	5,372
Information	72	51	84	40	8,476	7,042	12,581	3,753
Finance and insurance	74	30	47	32	5,685	2,357	3,681	2,671
Real estate and rental and leasing	17	12	(²)	9	1,083	763	(²)	622
Professional and technical services	82	47	71	33	7,895	3,746	6,390	2,292
Management of companies and enterprises	14	5	15	6	990	545	1,462	1,990
Administrative and waste services	235	253	326	191	23,566	21,653	30,020	13,594
Educational services	(²)	12	18	4	(²)	755	2,460	242
Health care and social assistance	33	38	46	31	2,032	2,653	3,019	2,118
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	10	19	35	16	655	1,734	2,860	1,419
Accommodation and food services	95	214	163	61	8,080	23,507	12,838	5,044
Other services, except public administration	18	16	20	8	1,083	1,171	1,458	552
Unclassified	-	1	-	1	-	153	-	108
Government	47	91	121	55	4,890	7,718	10,084	4,577
Federal	7	11	8	8	533	921	698	631
State	17	26	37	12	1,804	2,560	3,278	947
Local	23	54	76	35	2,553	4,237	6,108	2,999

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, January 2008 to February 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								
January	1,647	154,503	1,520	144,191				
February	1,269	119,508	1,178	113,587				
March	1,089	114,541	1,039	110,147				
First Quarter	4,005	388,552	3,737	367,925	1,340	259,292	35.9	70.5
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	835,420	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	730,946	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	2,035	402,927	38.8	76.2
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,p} 2,043	^{2,p} 292,696	^p 37.0	^p 55.5
2010								
January	2,860	278,679	2,682	265,074				
February	1,183	102,818	1,091	96,022				

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			
	February 2009	December 2009	January 2010	February 2010	February 2009	December 2009	January 2010	February 2010
United States ¹	2,262	2,310	2,860	1,183	218,438	214,648	278,679	102,818
Northeast	348	461	593	215	32,131	41,913	58,748	21,705
New England	78	71	70	39	7,744	6,743	6,503	4,682
Middle Atlantic	270	390	523	176	24,387	35,170	52,245	17,023
South	624	494	753	319	55,542	48,248	74,105	29,681
South Atlantic	295	284	404	178	23,842	25,236	37,846	13,052
East South Central	172	115	220	69	17,840	13,749	23,085	9,917
West South Central	157	95	129	72	13,860	9,263	13,174	6,712
Midwest	561	739	807	221	64,973	76,826	83,185	21,128
East North Central	434	508	604	169	52,690	51,903	63,706	16,776
West North Central	127	231	203	52	12,283	24,923	19,479	4,352
West	729	616	707	428	65,792	47,661	62,641	30,304
Mountain	128	126	94	58	11,381	10,700	8,992	4,276
Pacific	601	490	613	370	54,411	36,961	53,649	26,028

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			
	February 2009	December 2009	January 2010	February 2010	February 2009	December 2009	January 2010	February 2010
Total ¹	2,262	2,310	2,860	1,183	218,438	214,648	278,679	102,818
Alabama	33	36	93	17	4,690	4,592	11,204	1,758
Alaska	7	7	9	3	557	650	713	267
Arizona	23	9	17	8	2,185	817	1,502	700
Arkansas	6	7	9	(²)	1,156	581	1,433	(²)
California	515	412	533	335	45,557	30,229	46,474	23,191
Colorado	15	24	13	10	1,237	1,941	1,301	706
Connecticut	12	8	6	10	824	890	406	847
Delaware	4	5	4	5	484	266	287	378
District of Columbia	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	301	(²)	(²)
Florida	155	96	141	87	9,779	7,715	9,909	5,523
Georgia	45	56	83	34	3,830	5,244	8,861	2,708
Hawaii	15	7	9	(²)	1,211	637	735	(²)
Idaho	10	16	11	11	591	1,099	1,068	709
Illinois	115	142	112	40	19,469	17,639	11,615	4,311
Indiana	59	57	59	22	6,776	6,256	6,470	1,907
Iowa	33	51	54	13	4,374	6,087	6,647	1,122
Kansas	18	28	27	-	1,582	4,878	2,432	-
Kentucky	78	44	76	32	8,794	5,013	8,044	6,844
Louisiana	19	22	18	12	1,498	1,641	1,566	1,442
Maine	4	3	8	(²)	348	204	789	(²)
Maryland	11	16	29	7	800	1,251	2,586	724
Massachusetts	32	28	27	8	2,873	2,990	2,341	646
Michigan	79	119	144	32	7,392	10,913	16,035	3,694
Minnesota	24	45	36	13	1,777	3,690	3,614	1,456
Mississippi	8	12	11	5	458	1,000	735	282
Missouri	38	86	74	24	3,538	8,373	5,567	1,667
Montana	11	12	9	4	753	896	1,012	258
Nebraska	7	12	7	(²)	500	1,166	548	(²)
Nevada	43	36	26	16	3,881	3,677	2,463	1,331
New Hampshire	9	11	12	7	1,020	867	962	1,095
New Jersey	47	67	87	16	3,777	6,716	7,506	1,408
New Mexico	13	12	8	6	1,868	954	560	391
New York	82	126	236	52	8,927	12,704	28,309	6,833
North Carolina	34	18	27	5	3,833	1,455	2,072	451
North Dakota	3	7	4	(²)	207	595	595	(²)
Ohio	91	91	145	35	9,065	8,888	14,121	3,790
Oklahoma	19	10	17	3	1,437	893	1,666	306
Oregon	43	29	35	19	5,321	2,617	3,730	1,571
Pennsylvania	141	197	200	108	11,683	15,750	16,430	8,782
Rhode Island	9	6	13	7	1,291	713	1,696	1,545
South Carolina	33	45	67	11	3,471	4,780	7,274	886
South Dakota	4	(²)	(²)	-	305	(²)	(²)	-
Tennessee	53	23	40	15	3,898	3,144	3,102	1,033
Texas	113	56	85	56	9,769	6,148	8,509	4,894
Utah	11	16	10	(²)	753	1,256	1,086	(²)
Vermont	12	15	4	6	1,388	1,079	309	483
Virginia	8	40	49	22	786	3,903	6,570	1,704
Washington	21	35	27	11	1,765	2,828	1,997	769
West Virginia	3	4	(²)	5	681	321	(²)	509
Wisconsin	90	99	144	40	9,988	8,207	15,465	3,074
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Puerto Rico	28	11	19	21	2,282	1,093	1,892	2,459

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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