

For release 10:00 a.m. (EST) Tuesday, November 23, 2010

USDL-10-1627

Technical information: (202) 691-6392 • mlsinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/mls
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

MASS LAYOFFS – OCTOBER 2010

Employers took 1,651 mass layoff actions in October that resulted in the separation of 148,059 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 October increased by 121 from the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 9,839. In October, 356 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 37,438 initial claims; both figures increased over the month. (See table 1.)

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

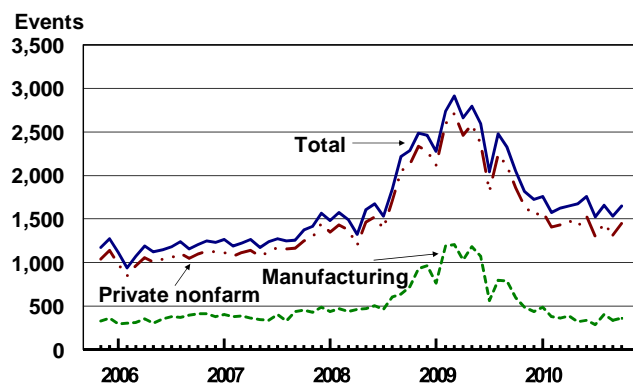
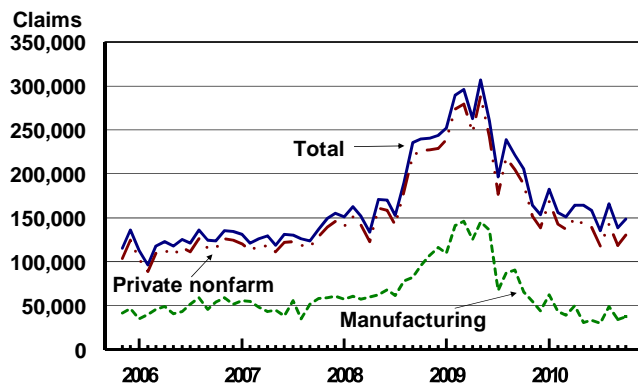


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, November 2005-October 2010



The national unemployment rate was 9.6 percent in October, unchanged from the prior month and down from 10.1 percent a year earlier. In October, total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 151,000 over the month and by 829,000 from a year earlier.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in October was 1,642 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 148,638. (See table 2.) Over the year, the number of mass layoff events decreased by 292, and associated initial claims decreased by 45,266. Fourteen of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by manufacturing. Manufacturing reached an October program low in terms of average weekly claims, while health care and social assistance reached an October program high. (Average weekly analysis mitigates the effect of differing lengths of months. See the Technical Note. Data began in 1995.)

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

Industry	Initial claims	October peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services ¹	12,153	1998	18,760
Professional employer organizations ¹	3,508	2008	7,242
Motion picture and video production	3,266	1997	7,692
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders	3,158	1998	9,617
Warehouse clubs and supercenters	2,915	2010	2,915
Food service contractors	2,672	2009	3,233
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2,564	2009	3,870
Discount department stores	2,449	2002	4,959
Fruit and vegetable canning	2,362	2002	4,500
Automobile manufacturing	2,165	2008	10,508

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

The manufacturing sector accounted for 21 percent of all mass layoff events and 27 percent of initial claims filed in October. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 29 percent of events and 36 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in October was greatest in food and transportation equipment. (See table 3.) Fifteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, with the largest declines in transportation equipment and in machinery.

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

The six-digit industry with the largest number of initial claims in October was temporary help services. (See table A.) 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 October. Among the census regions, the Midwest registered the largest over-the-year declines in initial claims. Of the geographic divisions, the East North Central had the largest over-the-year decline in initial claims. (See table 5.)

California recorded the highest number of initial claims in October, followed by Pennsylvania and Florida. Thirty-two states experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by Michigan, Ohio, California, and Illinois. (See table 6.) Maine, North Dakota, South Dakota, and West Virginia had no mass layoff activity during the month. Arizona and Wyoming reached October program highs for 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 Mass Layoffs news release for November is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, December 22, 2010, at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

Corrections to Seasonally Adjusted Data

Monthly national Mass Layoffs data for April through September 2010 were found to contain errors in each of the 6 seasonally adjusted series. This release and the MLS database contain the correct seasonally adjusted data for April–October 2010. Not seasonally adjusted data and regional office news releases were not affected.

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, November 2006 to October 2010, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
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 ^c	1,646	164,325	1,478	149,621	388	50,083
May ^c	1,676	164,115	1,416	142,594	320	30,729
June ^c	1,757	158,479	1,529	139,029	332	33,012
July ^c	1,520	135,389	1,301	117,546	286	29,826
August ^c	1,655	165,528	1,448	143,056	400	48,858
September ^c	1,530	138,220	1,317	118,741	334	34,096
October	1,651	148,059	1,445	130,448	356	37,438

^c = corrected.

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
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
October	1,642	148,638	1,373	127,865	351	40,861

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	October 2009	August 2010	September 2010	October 2010	October 2009	August 2010	September 2010	October 2010
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	2,055	^c 1,655	^c 1,530	1,651	205,502	^c 165,528	^c 138,220	148,059
Total, private nonfarm	1,856	^c 1,448	^c 1,317	1,445	187,880	^c 143,056	^c 118,741	130,448
Manufacturing	594	^c 400	^c 334	356	65,801	^c 48,858	^c 34,096	37,438
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,934	976	920	1,642	193,904	92,435	77,654	148,638
Total, private	1,806	923	823	1,493	181,476	84,610	68,913	136,178
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	128	26	17	120	8,593	1,589	926	8,313
Total, private nonfarm	1,678	897	806	1,373	172,883	83,021	67,987	127,865
Mining	15	(²)	4	6	1,038	(²)	447	390
Utilities	6	–	(²)	(²)	550	–	(²)	(²)
Construction	205	105	89	175	15,258	6,910	6,137	13,500
Manufacturing	566	230	187	351	69,655	23,088	19,403	40,861
Food	91	54	31	80	8,999	4,312	3,216	8,639
Beverage and tobacco products	12	(²)	(²)	15	1,001	(²)	(²)	1,166
Textile mills	9	4	3	7	1,407	888	277	1,019
Textile product mills	3	3	(²)	4	419	272	(²)	271
Apparel	7	9	3	10	438	573	194	1,399
Leather and allied products	–	(²)	–	(²)	–	(²)	–	(²)
Wood products	41	17	22	26	4,326	1,355	1,726	2,570
Paper	14	7	4	4	1,216	559	239	334
Printing and related support activities	17	3	3	6	1,337	246	277	435
Petroleum and coal products	3	–	3	(²)	312	–	180	(²)
Chemicals	8	8	(²)	8	533	562	(²)	723
Plastics and rubber products	35	10	(²)	9	2,672	691	(²)	656
Nonmetallic mineral products	16	8	7	15	1,172	621	609	1,460
Primary metals	44	7	13	16	4,703	835	1,381	1,358
Fabricated metal products	49	12	13	20	4,702	925	1,006	1,667
Machinery	51	18	11	26	10,892	2,077	1,787	4,968
Computer and electronic products	29	15	8	13	2,169	999	562	851
Electrical equipment and appliances	29	8	10	15	3,394	1,303	1,793	1,935
Transportation equipment	72	32	30	50	17,069	4,869	4,166	8,581
Furniture and related products	22	6	11	17	1,865	1,417	792	1,929
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14	4	8	6	1,029	319	573	596
Wholesale trade	50	18	16	30	4,645	1,324	1,011	2,079
Retail trade	124	108	99	126	12,914	10,430	9,764	13,260
Transportation and warehousing	61	45	31	45	5,541	4,356	2,268	3,948
Information	57	36	24	52	9,567	6,155	2,365	5,640
Finance and insurance	49	24	29	31	3,716	1,945	2,602	2,342
Real estate and rental and leasing	13	7	4	9	870	514	267	455
Professional and technical services	57	43	23	43	5,974	4,657	1,504	3,447
Management of companies and enterprises ...	6	6	(²)	(²)	812	490	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	260	158	133	275	25,694	14,605	10,059	23,531
Educational services	3	6	13	11	226	902	786	657
Health care and social assistance	37	36	26	54	2,165	2,532	1,660	4,056
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	34	17	39	31	2,435	1,286	2,799	2,674
Accommodation and food services	126	50	72	118	11,346	3,424	5,735	10,024
Other services, except public administration ...	9	(²)	12	10	477	(²)	864	506
Unclassified	–	–	1	1	–	–	78	73
Government	128	53	97	149	12,428	7,825	8,741	12,460
Federal	28	18	19	41	2,550	1,933	1,898	4,336
State	32	12	22	32	3,433	894	1,575	2,967
Local	68	23	56	76	6,445	4,998	5,268	5,157

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

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

^c = corrected.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, October 2008 to October 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								
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	^r 406,823	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	^r 468,560	43.7	^r 88.9
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	^r 367,930	38.3	^r 78.9
April	1,840	199,690	1,697	184,654				
May	1,354	123,333	1,170	109,203				
June	1,861	171,190	1,355	125,872				
Second Quarter	5,055	494,213	4,222	419,729	^r 2,011	^r 393,435	^r 47.6	^r 93.7
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	^{2,p} 1,297	^{2,p} 177,807	^p 37.8	^p 55.0
October	1,642	148,638	1,373	127,865				

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			
	October 2009	August 2010	September 2010	October 2010	October 2009	August 2010	September 2010	October 2010
United States ¹	1,934	976	920	1,642	193,904	92,435	77,654	148,638
Northeast	260	183	160	246	22,709	16,706	14,411	20,922
New England	30	34	15	25	2,134	3,743	1,357	1,940
Middle Atlantic	230	149	145	221	20,575	12,963	13,054	18,982
South	499	274	259	368	45,772	21,631	21,507	35,853
South Atlantic	279	160	153	213	23,144	12,404	11,811	21,191
East South Central	87	55	41	70	9,545	4,584	3,633	7,095
West South Central	133	59	65	85	13,083	4,643	6,063	7,567
Midwest	483	157	155	316	60,792	17,140	14,964	34,290
East North Central	375	124	115	227	49,277	13,603	11,280	25,674
West North Central	108	33	40	89	11,515	3,537	3,684	8,616
West	692	362	346	712	64,631	36,958	26,772	57,573
Mountain	103	31	47	99	9,020	2,197	4,461	9,563
Pacific	589	331	299	613	55,611	34,761	22,311	48,010

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			
	October 2009	August 2010	September 2010	October 2010	October 2009	August 2010	September 2010	October 2010
Total ¹	1,934	976	920	1,642	193,904	92,435	77,654	148,638
Alabama	27	14	13	20	3,179	1,407	1,021	2,244
Alaska	8	10	4	5	755	884	492	430
Arizona	20	5	6	24	1,666	268	477	2,392
Arkansas	17	3	3	7	1,954	275	301	790
California	514	287	264	559	48,169	31,007	19,288	42,458
Colorado	19	5	10	17	1,554	355	827	1,675
Connecticut	9	8	(²)	7	671	880	(²)	523
Delaware	3	(²)	(²)	5	251	(²)	(²)	403
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Florida	167	93	91	105	11,851	6,506	6,001	9,277
Georgia	39	30	24	32	3,880	2,996	2,438	2,969
Hawaii	7	5	3	5	630	381	182	401
Idaho	10	7	7	5	1,088	504	1,011	362
Illinois	93	32	35	60	12,917	3,707	5,053	7,281
Indiana	37	14	10	26	4,759	1,554	846	4,349
Iowa	35	9	3	14	4,732	1,743	362	1,397
Kansas	13	4	8	6	1,562	366	1,245	737
Kentucky	36	18	10	20	4,656	1,422	1,454	2,828
Louisiana	24	16	11	19	2,169	1,010	688	1,554
Maine	3	(²)	(²)	-	177	(²)	(²)	-
Maryland	6	6	6	9	479	363	528	796
Massachusetts	9	16	7	11	596	1,464	476	858
Michigan	70	14	11	34	9,543	2,385	758	3,010
Minnesota	24	4	5	26	1,985	307	412	3,056
Mississippi	10	14	12	15	602	1,057	741	1,017
Missouri	31	12	19	37	2,556	864	1,115	2,866
Montana	11	(²)	4	9	1,062	(²)	332	831
Nebraska	4	4	5	6	559	257	550	560
Nevada	19	7	13	26	1,361	484	1,238	2,396
New Hampshire	3	6	(²)	3	263	657	(²)	302
New Jersey	37	31	22	31	2,850	2,449	1,665	2,517
New Mexico	11	(²)	3	7	761	(²)	238	545
New York	68	59	52	61	6,961	5,547	5,499	5,443
North Carolina	19	9	13	21	1,672	698	1,372	1,697
North Dakota	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-	-	-
Ohio	75	27	22	45	10,569	2,569	1,638	4,734
Oklahoma	7	(²)	(²)	7	582	(²)	(²)	484
Oregon	35	18	17	22	3,936	1,671	1,635	2,540
Pennsylvania	125	59	71	129	10,764	4,967	5,890	11,022
Rhode Island	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
South Carolina	19	11	7	21	2,692	792	724	3,479
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	14	9	6	15	1,108	698	417	1,006
Texas	85	38	49	52	8,378	3,058	4,814	4,739
Utah	9	(²)	4	7	1,058	(²)	338	758
Vermont	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	254	(²)	(²)	(²)
Virginia	22	8	11	19	1,955	747	689	2,444
Washington	25	11	11	22	2,121	818	714	2,181
West Virginia	3	-	-	-	250	-	-	-
Wisconsin	100	37	37	62	11,489	3,388	2,985	6,300
Wyoming	4	(²)	-	4	470	(²)	-	604
Puerto Rico	12	12	16	22	1,079	987	1,382	2,191

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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