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MASS LAYOFFS – MARCH 2010

Employers took 1,628 mass layoff actions in March that resulted in the separation of 150,864 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 March increased by 58 from the prior month, while the number of associated initial claims decreased by 4,854. The number of events has decreased in 5 of the last 7 months, and the number of initial claims has decreased in 6 of the last 7 months. In March, 356 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 39,290 initial claims. Both figures registered their lowest levels since August 2007. (See table 1.)

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

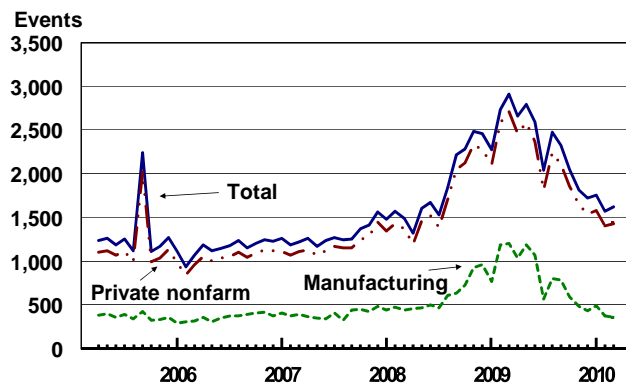
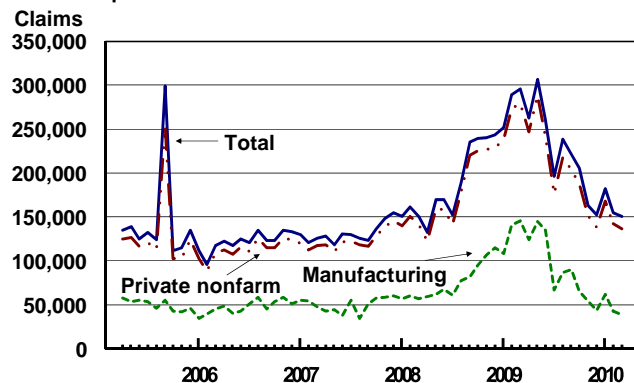


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, April 2005-March 2010



During the 28 months from December 2007 through March 2010, the total number of mass layoff events (seasonally adjusted) was 56,937, and the associated number of initial claims was 5,731,683. (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 March 2010, seasonally adjusted, unchanged from the prior month but up from 8.6 percent a year earlier. In March, nonfarm payroll employment increased by 162,000 over the month but was down by 2,320,000 from a year earlier.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in March was 1,197 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 111,727. Over the year, the number of mass layoff events decreased by 994, and associated initial claims decreased by 116,660. (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 (-85,002). (See table 3.) Manufacturing also reported a program low in terms of average weekly initial claimants for the month of March. (Average weekly analysis mitigates the effect of differing lengths of months. See the Technical Note.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 23 percent of all mass layoff events and 27 percent of initial claims filed in March 2010. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 43 percent of events and 50 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in March 2010 was greatest in transportation equipment and food. Nineteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year reductions in initial claims, led by transportation equipment (-18,884) and machinery (-15,708). (See table 3.)

The six-digit industry with the largest number of initial claims in March 2010 was food service contractors. (See table A.) Of the 10 detailed industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims, warehouse clubs and supercenters reached a program high for the month of March. (Data begin in April 1995.)

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

Industry	Initial claims	March peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Food service contractors	6,677	2007	7,636
Temporary help services ¹	6,647	2002	14,338
Department stores, except discount	3,339	1999	3,799
School and employee bus transportation	3,180	2008	8,073
Automobile manufacturing	(²)	1996	15,411
Motion picture and video production	2,933	2005	7,192
Professional employer organizations ¹	2,561	2009	4,892
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	2,012	2009	2,220
Warehouse clubs and supercenters	1,897	2010	1,897
Discount department stores	1,821	2007	3,670

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

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

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

All regions and all divisions experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims due to mass layoffs in March. Among the 4 census regions, the Midwest (-54,366) and South (-34,841) registered the largest

over-the-year declines in initial claims. Of the 9 geographic divisions, the East North Central (-42,982) and the South Atlantic (-17,057) had the largest over-the-year declines in initial claims. (See table 5.)

California recorded the highest number of initial claims in March, followed by Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas, and New York. Forty-four states and the District of Columbia experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by Illinois (-10,617), Ohio (-10,140), and California (-9,950). (See table 6.) In 2010, three states and the District of Columbia reached or matched March program lows for average weekly initial claims: Delaware, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. (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 Extended Mass Layoffs in the First Quarter 2010 news release is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, May 12, 2010, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT). The Mass Layoffs in April 2010 news release is scheduled to be released on Friday, May 21, 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, April 2006 to March 2010, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
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
March	1,628	150,864	1,432	136,446	356	39,290

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
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
March	1,197	111,727	1,111	105,514	273	29,745

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	March 2009	January 2010	February 2010	March 2010	March 2009	January 2010	February 2010	March 2010
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	2,913	1,761	1,570	1,628	295,970	182,261	155,718	150,864
Total, private nonfarm	2,715	1,585	1,406	1,432	279,671	168,466	142,240	136,446
Manufacturing	1,202	486	376	356	146,381	62,556	43,100	39,290
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	2,191	2,860	1,183	1,197	228,387	278,679	102,818	111,727
Total, private	2,140	2,739	1,128	1,149	223,981	268,595	98,241	107,880
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	33	57	37	38	2,584	3,521	2,219	2,366
Total, private nonfarm	2,107	2,682	1,091	1,111	221,397	265,074	96,022	105,514
Mining	31	20	5	5	3,751	1,561	761	374
Utilities	3	(²)	—	(²)	234	(²)	—	(²)
Construction	166	328	166	117	11,612	24,148	12,200	8,206
Manufacturing	940	962	282	273	114,747	104,846	30,728	29,745
Food	63	93	45	53	6,077	9,134	4,031	6,122
Beverage and tobacco products	9	13	6	4	1,305	839	407	716
Textile mills	29	28	5	4	3,108	3,807	431	350
Textile product mills	6	18	5	3	554	2,503	557	172
Apparel	9	23	4	10	883	2,128	265	578
Leather and allied products	(²)	3	(²)	—	(²)	499	(²)	—
Wood products	62	62	27	16	5,799	6,657	1,850	1,445
Paper	27	16	10	5	2,749	1,421	721	313
Printing and related support activities	23	23	12	14	2,124	2,415	960	1,224
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	7	(²)	3	(²)	469	(²)	185
Chemicals	21	23	9	13	1,746	2,058	872	1,064
Plastics and rubber products	60	62	10	9	6,151	5,466	1,014	686
Nonmetallic mineral products	46	44	12	11	4,095	3,131	794	785
Primary metals	71	56	9	8	8,681	5,734	981	773
Fabricated metal products	88	99	12	18	8,186	9,256	681	1,361
Machinery	110	89	20	22	18,081	12,322	2,466	2,373
Computer and electronic products	68	37	18	16	8,130	4,239	1,538	1,278
Electrical equipment and appliances	47	33	12	6	6,476	3,360	1,386	1,195
Transportation equipment	155	175	45	43	26,012	23,150	10,104	7,128
Furniture and related products	24	48	16	10	3,020	5,088	1,346	1,625
Miscellaneous manufacturing	19	10	(²)	5	1,354	1,170	(²)	372
Wholesale trade	59	67	27	29	4,696	5,310	1,754	2,016
Retail trade	178	259	128	124	19,491	28,109	10,802	13,337
Transportation and warehousing	91	212	51	62	8,809	23,788	5,372	6,444
Information	75	84	40	52	8,559	12,581	3,753	5,715
Finance and insurance	57	47	32	43	4,469	3,681	2,671	3,636
Real estate and rental and leasing	16	(²)	9	8	980	(²)	622	409
Professional and technical services	81	71	33	45	7,191	6,390	2,292	4,610
Management of companies and enterprises ...	10	15	6	(²)	923	1,462	1,990	(²)
Administrative and waste services	227	326	191	163	18,762	30,020	13,594	13,281
Educational services	8	18	4	10	467	2,460	242	824
Health care and social assistance	24	46	31	33	1,820	3,019	2,118	2,066
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	17	35	16	20	1,259	2,860	1,419	1,558
Accommodation and food services	115	163	61	112	13,090	12,838	5,044	12,269
Other services, except public administration ...	9	20	8	10	537	1,458	552	670
Unclassified	—	—	1	—	—	—	108	—
Government	51	121	55	48	4,406	10,084	4,577	3,847
Federal	5	8	8	8	470	698	631	636
State	11	37	12	15	1,066	3,278	947	1,324
Local	35	76	35	25	2,870	6,108	2,999	1,887

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 March 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				
March	1,197	111,727	1,111	105,514				
First Quarter	5,240	493,224	4,884	466,610				

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			
	March 2009	January 2010	February 2010	March 2010	March 2009	January 2010	February 2010	March 2010
United States ¹	2,191	2,860	1,183	1,197	228,387	278,679	102,818	111,727
Northeast	317	593	215	195	29,493	58,748	21,705	19,419
New England	68	70	39	26	7,021	6,503	4,682	2,168
Middle Atlantic	249	523	176	169	22,472	52,245	17,023	17,251
South	589	753	319	262	61,432	74,105	29,681	26,591
South Atlantic	276	404	178	136	27,819	37,846	13,052	10,762
East South Central	158	220	69	54	15,629	23,085	9,917	5,470
West South Central	155	129	72	72	17,984	13,174	6,712	10,359
Midwest	607	807	221	252	81,957	83,185	21,128	27,591
East North Central	466	604	169	184	64,595	63,706	16,776	21,613
West North Central	141	203	52	68	17,362	19,479	4,352	5,978
West	678	707	428	488	55,505	62,641	30,304	38,126
Mountain	109	94	58	77	10,991	8,992	4,276	6,324
Pacific	569	613	370	411	44,514	53,649	26,028	31,802

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			
	March 2009	January 2010	February 2010	March 2010	March 2009	January 2010	February 2010	March 2010
Total ¹	2,191	2,860	1,183	1,197	228,387	278,679	102,818	111,727
Alabama	45	93	17	18	4,985	11,204	1,758	1,517
Alaska	(²)	9	3	(²)	(²)	713	267	(²)
Arizona	22	17	8	17	2,483	1,502	700	1,417
Arkansas	10	9	(²)	3	806	1,433	(²)	214
California	498	533	335	373	38,130	46,474	23,191	28,180
Colorado	13	13	10	7	1,578	1,301	706	626
Connecticut	11	6	10	9	928	406	847	746
Delaware	4	4	5	-	509	287	378	-
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-
Florida	107	141	87	68	8,594	9,909	5,523	4,311
Georgia	46	83	34	13	4,152	8,861	2,708	1,202
Hawaii	5	9	(²)	7	376	735	(²)	534
Idaho	16	11	11	9	1,664	1,068	709	661
Illinois	109	112	40	60	18,096	11,615	4,311	7,479
Indiana	68	59	22	22	10,781	6,470	1,907	3,057
Iowa	38	54	13	13	6,140	6,647	1,122	2,135
Kansas	19	27	-	4	2,259	2,432	-	313
Kentucky	72	76	32	25	7,861	8,044	6,844	3,276
Louisiana	16	18	12	16	1,411	1,566	1,442	1,615
Maine	9	8	(²)	3	835	789	(²)	233
Maryland	8	29	7	6	531	2,586	724	557
Massachusetts	25	27	8	7	2,422	2,341	646	725
Michigan	87	144	32	29	11,121	16,035	3,694	4,729
Minnesota	30	36	13	13	3,665	3,614	1,456	921
Mississippi	12	11	5	5	745	735	282	241
Missouri	42	74	24	31	3,430	5,567	1,667	2,112
Montana	7	9	4	(²)	667	1,012	258	(²)
Nebraska	(²)	7	(²)	6	(²)	548	(²)	409
Nevada	27	26	16	26	2,351	2,463	1,331	2,131
New Hampshire	9	12	7	5	1,213	962	1,095	297
New Jersey	39	87	16	28	3,217	7,506	1,408	3,024
New Mexico	9	8	6	9	858	560	391	847
New York	70	236	52	60	6,974	28,309	6,833	6,046
North Carolina	44	27	5	16	6,277	2,072	451	1,610
North Dakota	4	4	(²)	-	1,259	595	(²)	-
Ohio	93	145	35	34	13,067	14,121	3,790	2,927
Oklahoma	17	17	3	4	1,483	1,666	306	1,287
Oregon	42	35	19	18	4,118	3,730	1,571	2,080
Pennsylvania	140	200	108	81	12,281	16,430	8,782	8,181
Rhode Island	9	13	7	(²)	889	1,696	1,545	(²)
South Carolina	48	67	11	14	6,157	7,274	886	1,513
South Dakota	5	(²)	-	(²)	323	(²)	-	(²)
Tennessee	29	40	15	6	2,038	3,102	1,033	436
Texas	112	85	56	49	14,284	8,509	4,894	7,243
Utah	14	10	(²)	5	1,313	1,086	(²)	393
Vermont	5	4	6	(²)	734	309	483	(²)
Virginia	14	49	22	18	1,229	6,570	1,704	1,416
Washington	23	27	11	12	1,833	1,997	769	949
West Virginia	4	(²)	5	(²)	301	(²)	509	(²)
Wisconsin	109	144	40	39	11,530	15,465	3,074	3,421
Wyoming	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	22	19	21	21	2,035	1,892	2,459	1,702

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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