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USDL 08-0688

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For release: 10:00 A.M. (EDT)
Thursday, May 22, 2008

MASS LAYOFFS IN APRIL 2008

In April, employers took 1,308 mass layoff actions, seasonally adjusted, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Each action involved at least 50 persons from a single employer; the number of workers involved totaled 133,914, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of mass layoff events in April 2008 decreased by 263 from the prior month, while the number of associated initial claims decreased by 23,242. In April, 483 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 60,552 initial claims. Over the month, mass layoff events in manufacturing remained essentially unchanged, but initial claims decreased by 3,536. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, May 2003-April 2008

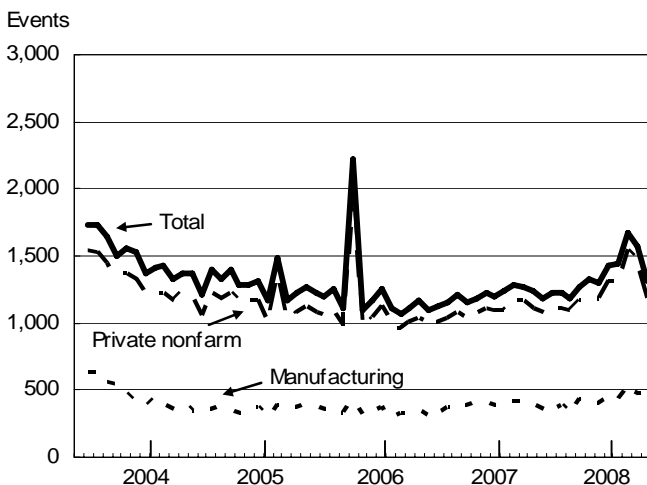
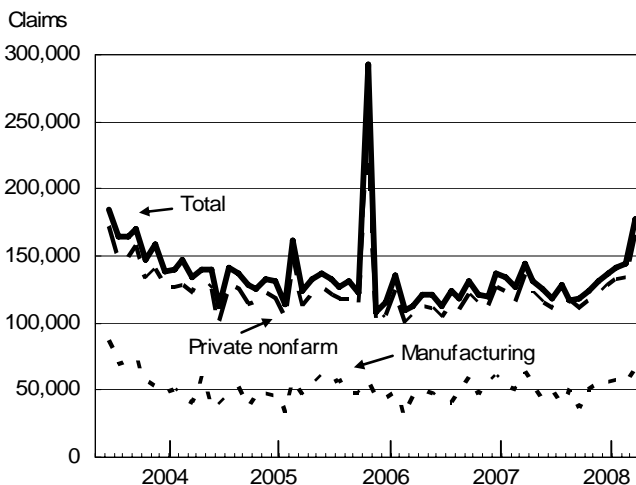


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, May 2003-April 2008



The national unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in April, seasonally adjusted, down from 5.1 percent in the prior month but up from 4.5 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 20,000 in April from the previous month but was 462,000 higher than a year earlier.

Table A. Industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in April 2008

Industry	Initial claims	April peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services	11,280	2001	17,507
School and employee bus transportation	6,258	2006	17,621
Automobile manufacturing	5,082	1996	14,744
Food service contractors	3,645	2004	5,496
Tax preparation services	3,256	2006	3,791
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	2,711	2007	3,451
Professional employer organizations	2,673	2001	3,280
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders	2,616	1998	4,054
Scheduled passenger air transportation	2,278	2008	2,278
Motion picture and video production	2,076	1997	15,908

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in April, at 1,272 on a not seasonally adjusted basis, was up by 53 from a year earlier. The number of associated initial claims was 130,810, an increase of 3,366 over the year. (See table 2.) The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims occurred in transportation equipment manufacturing (+6,114) and administrative and support services (+5,878). The largest decreases occurred in transit and ground passenger transportation (-11,550) and in motion picture and sound recording industries (-5,806).

The manufacturing sector accounted for 31 percent of all mass layoff events and 37 percent of initial claims filed in April; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 25 percent of events and 28 percent of initial claims. In April 2008, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (17,617), followed by food manufacturing (7,085). (See table 3.) Administrative and waste services accounted for 13 percent of both mass layoff events and initial claims in April, primarily from temporary help services.

The six-digit NAICS industry with the highest number of initial claims was temporary help services with 11,280, followed by school and employee bus transportation (6,258), and automobile manufacturing (5,082). Among the 10 industries with the highest levels of initial claims, scheduled passenger air transportation reached a program high for the month of April (with data available back to 1995). (See table A.)

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in April due to mass layoffs was in the West (41,721). The Midwest had the second largest number of initial claims among the regions (37,169), followed by the South with 27,299 and the Northeast with 24,621. (See table 5.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs increased over the year in 2 of the 4 regions—the Midwest (+14,124) and the South (+1,088). Five of the 9 divisions had over-the-year increases in initial claims, led by the East North Central (+10,612).

California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in April with 28,172, followed by Michigan (11,156), New York (7,539), and Pennsylvania (7,506). (See table 6.) Twenty-eight states reported over-the-year increases in initial claims associated with mass layoffs, led by Michigan (+7,367), Texas (+2,477), and Indiana (+2,144). States with the largest over-the-year decreases in claims were New York (-7,715) and Pennsylvania (-3,491).

The report on Mass Layoffs in May 2008 is scheduled to be released on Friday, June 20.

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; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

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).

Initial claimant. A person who files any notice of unem-

ployment 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 one 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, May 2004 to April 2008, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2004						
May	1,224	114,810	1,059	100,854	339	39,045
June	1,400	141,168	1,231	128,245	371	47,243
July	1,329	137,805	1,178	126,301	376	50,799
August	1,426	128,759	1,233	113,809	343	36,539
September	1,285	127,833	1,154	116,843	336	45,690
October	1,283	132,766	1,169	123,471	363	47,046
November	1,320	130,873	1,174	119,029	380	45,416
December	1,148	111,060	991	99,784	287	31,935
2005						
January	1,475	160,725	1,346	151,028	382	61,324
February	1,146	121,455	1,020	110,480	353	43,568
March	1,207	131,271	1,066	120,945	372	53,673
April	1,252	136,752	1,125	126,550	401	60,681
May	1,248	136,420	1,104	123,495	398	54,999
June	1,196	127,084	1,078	118,012	368	58,300
July	1,250	132,445	1,103	119,566	357	46,602
August	1,144	125,686	1,000	113,762	341	47,598
September	2,248	297,544	2,028	251,185	417	55,304
October	1,101	110,035	982	100,934	321	43,230
November	1,176	114,965	1,042	103,535	332	42,071
December	1,261	134,461	1,132	123,418	360	46,863
2006						
January	1,107	110,800	988	101,494	283	34,037
February	1,031	109,798	940	101,828	322	43,147
March	1,084	119,049	983	110,668	323	48,119
April	1,171	121,580	1,043	112,175	368	49,568
May	1,124	117,115	1,005	107,181	314	43,087
June	1,146	123,827	1,030	114,080	352	44,869
July	1,179	121,017	1,051	111,336	372	48,534
August	1,270	135,400	1,107	124,427	377	60,906
September	1,173	123,767	1,056	114,677	385	45,767
October	1,191	121,827	1,076	113,123	399	53,601
November	1,232	133,803	1,121	124,559	414	58,385
December	1,194	131,062	1,092	121,796	374	51,408
2007						
January	1,254	128,223	1,118	117,824	391	52,858
February	1,352	143,837	1,238	135,066	416	61,749
March	1,277	130,981	1,169	122,488	412	52,606
April	1,243	126,977	1,116	116,926	382	43,930
May	1,199	120,587	1,096	113,069	370	48,910
June	1,238	129,858	1,116	120,165	351	40,670
July	1,247	127,687	1,140	119,614	392	51,333
August	1,228	121,886	1,128	114,628	335	36,518
September	1,307	128,487	1,204	121,294	430	53,432
October	1,347	136,124	1,224	127,163	430	57,695
November	1,329	139,671	1,215	131,390	414	56,965
December	1,433	141,750	1,315	133,024	462	58,108
2008						
January	1,438	144,111	1,317	134,347	427	55,488
February	1,672	177,374	1,539	166,782	529	66,913
March	1,571	157,156	1,460	147,537	482	64,088
April	1,308	133,914	1,186	124,053	483	60,552

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, May 2004 to April 2008, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2004						
May	988	87,501	878	78,786	219	22,141
June	1,379	134,588	1,077	110,804	222	27,307
July	2,094	253,929	1,860	234,877	885	145,895
August	809	69,033	745	63,876	194	17,698
September	708	68,972	637	63,102	189	25,808
October	1,242	127,918	1,101	117,375	372	48,265
November	1,399	130,423	1,201	115,549	412	44,243
December	1,614	161,271	1,487	152,092	436	50,726
2005						
January	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409	823	108,985
February	810	74,644	722	68,372	230	24,931
March	806	88,937	733	83,793	246	33,030
April	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133	395	59,129
May	986	101,358	891	93,332	249	30,424
June	1,157	120,463	941	103,307	216	32,783
July	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377	856	136,210
August	645	67,582	598	63,484	188	22,531
September	1,662	213,281	1,505	179,042	318	47,497
October	905	91,941	757	80,694	249	37,276
November	1,254	116,127	1,079	102,182	363	41,442
December	2,323	254,258	2,168	242,753	706	96,382
2006						
January	1,245	117,946	1,123	108,701	331	35,097
February	719	66,555	658	62,208	210	24,892
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	April 2007	February 2008	March 2008	April 2008	April 2007	February 2008	March 2008	April 2008
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,243	1,672	1,571	1,308	126,977	177,374	157,156	133,914
Total, private nonfarm	1,116	1,539	1,460	1,186	116,926	166,782	147,537	124,053
Manufacturing	382	529	482	483	43,930	66,913	64,088	60,552
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,219	1,269	1,089	1,272	127,444	119,508	114,541	130,810
Total, private	1,177	1,232	1,063	1,234	124,672	116,852	111,984	127,631
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	62	54	24	62	6,632	3,265	1,837	6,006
Total, private nonfarm	1,115	1,178	1,039	1,172	118,040	113,587	110,147	121,625
Mining	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	335	(²)	(²)
Utilities	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	88	193	119	112	6,423	13,335	7,891	8,106
Manufacturing	309	361	333	394	35,229	42,527	43,740	48,188
Food	61	46	58	66	5,976	3,916	7,705	7,085
Beverage and tobacco products	3	9	6	4	251	795	540	422
Textile mills	15	10	14	10	1,234	1,373	2,745	1,065
Textile product mills ³	8	5	(²)	5	1,030	615	(²)	700
Apparel ³	12	(²)	8	10	951	(²)	544	872
Leather and allied products	(²)	—	—	(²)	(²)	—	—	(²)
Wood products	21	50	30	33	1,907	5,576	2,419	3,973
Paper	3	7	9	7	214	711	827	419
Printing and related support activities	5	11	9	11	578	714	736	1,136
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Chemicals	7	6	3	8	682	368	140	621
Plastics and rubber products ³	11	15	27	28	945	1,081	2,201	2,522
Nonmetallic mineral products	11	25	15	14	1,021	1,836	1,224	1,251
Primary metals	12	13	10	14	1,415	1,480	873	1,386
Fabricated metal products	22	17	20	22	1,649	1,155	1,878	1,612
Machinery ³	16	15	15	19	2,392	1,129	2,447	2,393
Computer and electronic products	14	15	10	15	1,031	1,204	917	1,544
Electrical equipment and appliances	5	17	9	13	996	5,327	2,692	1,153
Transportation equipment ³	63	66	72	89	11,503	12,189	14,318	17,617
Furniture and related products ³	7	18	11	18	518	2,043	842	1,746
Miscellaneous manufacturing ³	10	10	4	3	758	638	301	395
Wholesale trade	17	17	22	26	1,719	1,248	1,624	2,649
Retail trade	95	123	94	95	7,630	11,662	9,788	7,933
Transportation and warehousing	162	53	92	108	19,296	7,318	10,629	12,228
Information	35	28	35	33	8,715	4,229	4,316	3,446
Finance and insurance ³	46	46	46	43	3,961	3,397	3,692	2,978
Real estate and rental and leasing ³	5	5	5	7	251	261	552	864
Professional and technical services ³	48	34	24	59	6,715	2,756	3,225	7,282
Management of companies and enterprises ...	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	181	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services ³	142	197	130	168	10,953	17,799	10,076	16,831
Educational services	7	5	6	5	1,341	374	1,191	464
Health care and social assistance	30	19	20	16	3,468	1,407	1,347	1,016
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	28	6	8	28	1,979	330	492	2,078
Accommodation and food services	80	78	90	68	7,800	6,121	10,328	6,743
Other services, except public administration ...	17	(²)	10	5	1,823	(²)	906	310
Unclassified	1	—	—	—	282	—	—	—
Government	42	37	26	38	2,772	2,656	2,557	3,179
Federal	9	3	7	7	698	249	569	490
State	9	11	7	10	524	819	618	748
Local	24	23	12	21	1,550	1,588	1,370	1,941

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

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

due to a change in NAICS versions.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, April 2006 to April 2008, 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
2006								
April	1,140	121,589	1,038	112,964				
May	872	84,809	794	78,663				
June	1,489	164,761	1,224	140,687				
Second Quarter	3,501	371,159	3,056	332,314	1,353	264,927	44.3	79.7
July	1,511	166,857	1,335	154,342				
August	708	72,844	656	69,054				
September	865	87,699	785	81,274				
Third Quarter	3,084	327,400	2,776	304,670	929	161,764	33.5	53.1
October	964	98,804	820	88,133				
November	1,315	136,186	1,172	125,009				
December	2,249	254,503	2,126	244,783				
Fourth Quarter	4,528	489,493	4,118	457,925	1,640	330,901	39.8	72.3
2007								
January	1,407	134,984	1,263	124,475				
February	935	86,696	861	82,097				
March	1,082	123,974	1,015	118,431				
First Quarter	3,424	345,654	3,139	325,003	^r 1,110	^r 199,250	35.4	61.3
April	1,219	127,444	1,115	118,040				
May	923	85,816	856	81,153				
June	1,599	172,810	1,318	148,669				
Second Quarter	3,741	386,070	3,289	347,862	1,421	^r 259,082	43.2	^r 74.5
July	1,599	175,419	1,450	164,939				
August	963	93,458	908	88,345				
September	717	67,385	667	64,026				
Third Quarter	3,279	336,262	3,025	317,310	1,019	^r 173,518	33.7	^r 54.7
October	1,083	108,455	929	97,716				
November	1,799	198,220	1,593	181,184				
December	2,167	224,214	2,071	216,898				
Fourth Quarter	5,049	530,889	4,593	495,798	^r 1,814	^r 346,030	^r 39.5	^r 69.8
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	^{2,p} 1,111	^{2,p} 165,933	^p 29.7	^p 45.1
April	1,272	130,810	1,172	121,625				

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			
	April 2007	February 2008	March 2008	April 2008	April 2007	February 2008	March 2008	April 2008
United States ¹	1,219	1,269	1,089	1,272	127,444	119,508	114,541	130,810
Northeast	315	212	180	244	35,637	21,554	21,202	24,621
New England	39	35	14	59	4,637	3,999	1,014	6,506
Middle Atlantic	276	177	166	185	31,000	17,555	20,188	18,115
South	248	305	245	256	26,211	29,835	28,097	27,299
South Atlantic	147	176	139	139	13,763	13,912	14,166	11,989
East South Central	54	64	53	59	6,813	8,907	6,680	8,783
West South Central	47	65	53	58	5,635	7,016	7,251	6,527
Midwest	222	232	287	330	23,045	25,941	34,885	37,169
East North Central	190	184	224	267	20,560	21,916	27,847	31,172
West North Central	32	48	63	63	2,485	4,025	7,038	5,997
West	434	520	377	442	42,551	42,178	30,357	41,721
Mountain	73	47	43	67	8,024	3,754	4,001	7,701
Pacific	361	473	334	375	34,527	38,424	26,356	34,020

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			
	April 2007	February 2008	March 2008	April 2008	April 2007	February 2008	March 2008	April 2008
Total ¹	1,219	1,269	1,089	1,272	127,444	119,508	114,541	130,810
Alabama	17	17	11	21	1,684	2,549	927	2,789
Alaska	5	-	(²)	4	621	-	(²)	499
Arizona	32	(²)	9	30	4,656	(²)	808	4,424
Arkansas	4	3	5	3	409	364	867	330
California	314	416	296	321	29,053	32,747	21,812	28,172
Colorado	10	4	6	5	784	326	533	455
Connecticut	(²)	(²)	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	(²)	535
Delaware	(²)	(²)	4	3	(²)	(²)	298	920
District of Columbia	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-	-
Florida	59	102	63	65	3,524	6,572	5,145	4,130
Georgia	26	26	20	29	2,369	2,428	3,302	2,606
Hawaii	3	9	4	5	185	786	304	1,583
Idaho	3	7	12	3	499	497	1,187	206
Illinois	34	52	51	47	4,497	6,344	6,694	4,646
Indiana	20	24	27	40	1,887	3,709	3,870	4,031
Iowa	7	16	11	13	632	1,885	1,051	1,474
Kansas	3	3	8	5	235	192	1,069	359
Kentucky	17	24	26	21	2,936	4,219	4,555	4,651
Louisiana	7	13	6	5	1,755	2,640	411	396
Maine	3	4	-	3	201	245	-	184
Maryland	9	5	(²)	6	1,048	377	(²)	531
Massachusetts	11	9	5	18	1,020	698	433	1,936
Michigan	34	32	41	65	3,789	4,379	3,980	11,156
Minnesota	11	5	9	15	817	361	617	1,148
Mississippi	4	10	7	9	217	897	493	773
Missouri	7	19	28	24	445	1,127	3,799	2,205
Montana	(²)	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	212
Nebraska	(²)	5	6	3	(²)	460	412	453
Nevada	14	23	7	16	1,050	1,909	522	1,558
New Hampshire	6	3	3	5	631	351	167	451
New Jersey	50	35	34	34	4,749	3,439	4,007	3,070
New Mexico	8	(²)	5	4	592	(²)	685	316
New York	116	42	29	64	15,254	5,912	3,436	7,539
North Carolina	13	21	16	6	1,210	2,121	1,367	555
North Dakota	(²)	-	-	(²)	(²)	-	-	(²)
Ohio	55	42	52	67	6,024	4,387	6,236	6,951
Oklahoma	4	(²)	6	(²)	354	(²)	868	(²)
Oregon	21	29	21	20	2,790	3,125	3,275	1,563
Pennsylvania	110	100	103	87	10,997	8,204	12,745	7,506
Rhode Island	8	9	4	11	1,589	1,448	303	1,641
South Carolina	26	10	17	22	3,291	1,354	1,659	2,563
South Dakota	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	16	13	9	8	1,976	1,242	705	570
Texas	32	47	36	48	3,117	3,870	5,105	5,594
Utah	4	7	(²)	5	315	525	(²)	464
Vermont	10	8	(²)	15	1,052	1,084	(²)	1,759
Virginia	9	8	14	6	628	742	1,808	494
Washington	18	19	12	25	1,878	1,766	913	2,203
West Virginia	4	(²)	3	(²)	305	(²)	428	(²)
Wisconsin	47	34	53	48	4,363	3,097	7,067	4,388
Wyoming	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
Puerto Rico	16	23	4	17	1,556	2,113	344	1,437

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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