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Technical information: (202) 691-6392
http://www.bls.gov/mls/

Media contact: 691-5902

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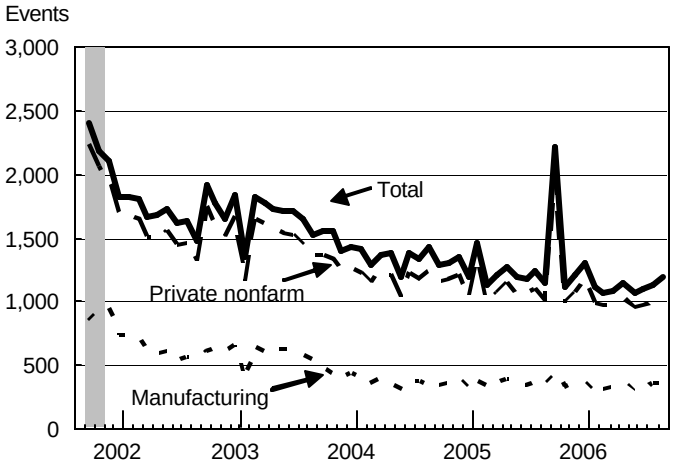
MASS LAYOFFS IN AUGUST 2006

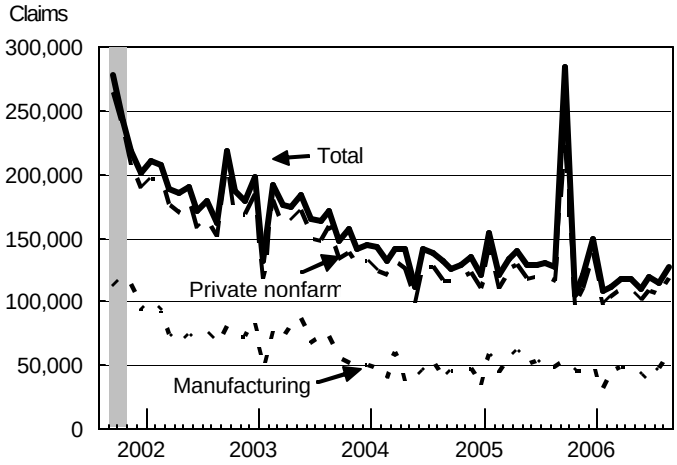
In August 2006, employers took 1,193 mass layoff actions, seasonally adjusted, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Each action involved at least 50 persons from a single establishment, and the number of workers involved totaled 127,944, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of layoff events increased by 68, and the number of associated initial claims rose by 13,049 from July 2006. In the manufacturing sector, 357 mass layoff events were reported during August 2006, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 59,256 initial claims. The number of events in manufacturing was lower than a month earlier, while the number of initial claims increased. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, September 2001-August 2006



Note: Shaded area represents recession period.

Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, September 2001-August 2006



Note: Shaded area represents recession period.

In August 2006, the national unemployment rate was 4.7 percent, seasonally adjusted, essentially unchanged from July 2006 and down from 4.9 percent in August 2005. Total nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, increased by 128,000 over the month and by about 1.7 million over the year.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 26,689 initial claims in August, 37 percent of the total. The three industries with the highest number of initial claims were temporary help services with 7,109, heavy duty truck manufacturing with 4,896,

Table A. Industries with the largest mass layoff initial claims in August 2006

Industry	Initial claims	August peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services	7,109	1999	11,533
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	4,896	2006	4,896
School and employee bus transportation	4,268	2003	6,538
Motion picture and video production	3,327	2003	6,812
Professional employer organizations	2,155	2002	2,855
Department stores, except discount	1,330	1996	2,151
Discount department stores	981	2002	2,271
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	944	2001	2,357
Motor home manufacturing	848	2006	848
Farm machinery and equipment manufacturing	831	2003	1,661

and school and employee bus transportation with 4,268. Together, these three industries accounted for 22 percent of all initial claims in August. (See table A.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 29 percent of all mass layoff events and 39 percent of all initial claims filed in August. A year earlier, manufacturing comprised 29 percent of events and 33 percent of initial claims. In August 2006, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (12,428, mostly automotive-related), followed by wood product manufacturing (2,240) and machinery manufacturing (2,210). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 16 percent of events and 15 percent of initial claims filed in August, with layoffs mostly in temporary help services. Retail trade accounted for 10 percent of events and 8 percent of initial claims during the month, primarily from general merchandise stores. Transportation and warehousing accounted for 9 percent of events and 8 percent of initial claims filed in August 2006, with layoffs mainly in school and employee bus transportation. Four percent of all layoff events and 6 percent of initial claims filed during the month were from the information sector, mainly from motion picture and video production.

Government establishments accounted for 5 percent of events and 3 percent of initial claims filed in August, mostly from executive, legislative, and general government and educational services.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of layoff events in August 2006, at 708, was up by 63 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 5,262 to 72,844. (See table 2.) The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (+5,573) and administrative and support services (+4,150). The largest over-the-year decreases in initial claims were reported in motion picture and sound recording industries (-2,959) and food manufacturing (-1,203).

From January through August 2006, the total number of events, at 8,605, and the total number of initial claims, at 907,199, were lower than any January-August period in program history. The availability of annual mass layoff data begins in 1996.

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in August due to mass layoffs was in the West, 24,141. Layoffs in administrative and support services and in motion picture and sound recording industries accounted for 40 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The South had the second largest number of initial claims, 21,113, followed by the Northeast, 14,506, and the Midwest with 13,084. (See table 5.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs increased over the year in three of the four regions. The largest increase was in the South (+2,827), followed by the West (+1,958) and the Northeast (+1,416). The Midwest had the only regional decrease in initial claimants (-939). Five geographic divisions had over-the-year increases in the number of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest increases in the Pacific (+2,657) and Middle Atlantic (+2,501). Of the four divisions with over-the-year decreases, the largest were in West North Central (-1,295) and New England (-1,085).

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in August (20,339), followed by New York (7,042), Kentucky (5,785), Pennsylvania (4,815), and Ohio (3,772). These five states accounted for 54 percent of all mass layoff events and 57 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

Virginia had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+2,448), largely due to layoffs in transportation equipment manufacturing. Kentucky had the next largest increase in initial claims (+1,831), followed by Pennsylvania (+1,543). The largest over-the-year decrease in claims occurred in Georgia (-2,233).

From January to August, California reported 208,053 mass layoff initial claims, 23 percent of the national total. The states with the next largest number of claims over this period were Michigan (83,982), Pennsylvania (54,779), New York (54,288), and Ohio (51,279).

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 report on Mass Layoffs in September 2006 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, October 25, 2006.

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 establishments which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period. These establishments 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

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 establishment 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, September 2002 to August 2006, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
September	1,911	218,875	1,747	203,849	617	80,528
October	1,774	186,940	1,582	169,660	625	73,904
November	1,652	178,402	1,507	167,335	613	71,693
December	1,841	198,678	1,659	184,368	661	84,048
2003						
January	1,358	131,963	1,168	117,636	387	48,685
February	1,825	190,928	1,647	178,363	646	78,819
March	1,782	175,671	1,595	160,170	617	72,409
April	1,722	174,608	1,564	163,607	640	83,303
May	1,719	184,003	1,542	170,961	625	86,535
June	1,716	164,299	1,524	148,542	636	68,143
July	1,642	163,179	1,442	148,299	580	74,070
August	1,517	171,861	1,367	158,049	551	74,602
September	1,562	147,383	1,374	133,383	484	56,472
October	1,558	156,814	1,336	138,691	427	52,009
November	1,393	141,383	1,244	129,231	401	50,460
December	1,426	144,456	1,265	132,324	434	50,994
2004						
January	1,421	142,704	1,223	124,192	395	48,519
February	1,293	132,640	1,145	120,811	362	39,360
March	1,364	140,957	1,234	132,152	407	60,296
April	1,381	141,909	1,207	126,106	341	37,686
May	1,189	111,173	1,030	98,230	314	37,405
June	1,390	141,948	1,226	129,344	360	45,398
July	1,329	137,724	1,185	126,945	371	53,248
August	1,436	131,807	1,243	116,672	342	38,192
September	1,283	125,344	1,155	115,499	344	45,691
October	1,302	129,237	1,181	119,653	369	47,888
November	1,350	135,036	1,202	122,954	407	47,517
December	1,188	120,602	1,038	109,508	293	33,123
2005						
January	1,465	153,676	1,330	143,295	380	58,778
February	1,135	120,190	1,010	109,964	350	43,966
March	1,204	133,935	1,071	124,273	384	56,253
April	1,278	139,575	1,145	128,478	390	60,726
May	1,194	129,214	1,059	117,660	359	52,055
June	1,184	128,430	1,065	119,271	349	53,930
July	1,248	131,136	1,107	118,994	356	49,070
August	1,145	127,592	1,006	116,011	334	48,904
September	2,219	283,772	1,975	237,831	438	53,399
October	1,114	104,584	986	94,798	328	45,475
November	1,205	120,783	1,074	109,680	359	45,069
December	1,308	149,565	1,185	138,234	365	49,641
2006						
January	1,113	108,378	985	97,832	274	29,541
February	1,073	111,468	973	103,268	321	45,073
March	1,082	118,555	984	110,275	328	49,023
April	1,148	118,504	1,023	109,150	358	48,086
May	1,074	109,858	963	101,080	293	42,006
June	1,097	119,662	974	109,041	311	37,570
July	1,125	114,895	1,009	105,829	363	47,287
August	1,193	127,944	1,060	117,993	357	59,256

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, September 2002 to August 2006, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
September	1,062	124,522	957	114,736	352	43,755
October	1,497	171,100	1,270	149,327	493	64,655
November	2,153	240,171	1,860	216,237	719	92,712
December	2,474	264,158	2,324	252,807	984	126,826
2003						
January	2,315	225,430	2,130	210,918	822	90,244
February	1,363	124,965	1,222	116,264	435	48,161
March	1,207	113,026	1,099	104,468	390	41,063
April	1,581	161,412	1,470	152,937	499	62,349
May	1,703	174,204	1,538	160,729	499	61,278
June	1,691	157,552	1,336	127,743	389	40,845
July	2,087	226,435	1,815	206,901	946	136,410
August	1,258	133,839	1,163	124,131	405	52,620
September	868	82,647	756	73,914	271	31,428
October	1,523	158,240	1,265	137,706	438	53,741
November	1,438	138,543	1,234	123,524	408	48,419
December	1,929	192,633	1,793	182,750	648	77,915
2004						
January	2,428	239,454	2,226	220,687	848	89,551
February	941	84,201	832	76,577	240	23,043
March	920	92,554	847	87,782	258	34,686
April	1,458	157,314	1,316	142,657	343	36,172
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	August 2005	June 2006	July 2006	August 2006	August 2005	June 2006	July 2006	August 2006
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,145	1,097	1,125	1,193	127,592	119,662	114,895	127,944
Total, private nonfarm	1,006	974	1,009	1,060	116,011	109,041	105,829	117,993
Manufacturing	334	311	363	357	48,904	37,570	47,287	59,256
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total[1]	645	1,489	1,511	708	67,582	164,761	166,857	72,844
Total, private	610	1,286	1,414	675	64,211	145,567	160,148	70,352
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	12	62	79	19	727	4,880	5,806	1,298
Total, private nonfarm	598	1,224	1,335	656	63,484	140,687	154,342	69,054
Mining	([2])	4	([2])	–	([2])	347	([2])	–
Utilities	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Construction	51	75	69	50	3,458	6,089	4,457	3,473
Manufacturing	188	319	648	203	22,531	41,095	96,152	28,494
Food	28	55	60	26	2,762	5,008	5,607	1,559
Beverage and tobacco products	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Textile mills	13	12	16	11	1,177	1,432	2,217	1,302
Textile product mills	3	3	9	4	268	240	663	328
Apparel	10	11	19	4	560	1,340	2,009	264
Leather and allied products	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Wood products	7	17	35	19	547	1,562	3,480	2,240
Paper	7	10	7	6	615	725	522	425
Printing and related support activities	5	4	5	5	452	382	418	325
Petroleum and coal products	([2])	([2])	([2])	–	([2])	([2])	([2])	–
Chemicals	([2])	4	11	4	([2])	557	1,503	373
Plastics and rubber products	7	25	57	9	588	2,526	6,842	645
Nonmetallic mineral products	6	([2])	19	([2])	420	([2])	2,070	([2])
Primary metals	7	11	32	9	852	997	3,645	816
Fabricated metal products	13	17	54	10	1,012	1,506	5,549	673
Machinery	20	23	33	14	1,815	3,194	4,716	2,210
Computer and electronic products	12	13	20	16	1,235	1,278	1,979	1,590
Electrical equipment and appliances	6	10	19	8	1,693	961	1,943	1,517
Transportation equipment	27	79	233	44	6,855	15,822	51,048	12,428
Furniture and related products	3	15	7	6	383	2,742	490	935
Miscellaneous manufacturing	8	6	7	([2])	910	552	508	([2])
Wholesale trade	15	9	17	17	1,259	591	1,218	1,076
Retail trade	72	78	85	69	5,434	8,353	7,540	5,975
Transportation and warehousing	50	155	88	61	5,878	23,033	8,327	5,513
Information	21	25	37	29	6,889	8,398	4,274	4,477
Finance and insurance	14	38	26	15	1,493	2,900	1,695	1,007
Real estate and rental and leasing	([2])	6	8	([2])	([2])	392	895	([2])
Professional and technical services	18	28	40	24	3,104	4,107	4,530	2,202
Management of companies and enterprises	–	([2])	3	–	–	([2])	204	–
Administrative and waste services	84	135	190	113	6,764	10,992	16,115	10,961
Educational services	6	16	8	([2])	454	1,057	533	([2])
Health care and social assistance	19	152	40	17	1,227	12,932	3,068	1,133
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	7	30	18	12	486	1,735	1,018	649
Accommodation and food services	35	104	46	33	2,436	14,670	3,419	2,281
Other services, except public administration	9	44	8	7	1,400	3,577	442	854
Unclassified	1	2	1	1	96	102	192	54
Government	35	203	97	33	3,371	19,194	6,709	2,492
Federal	8	14	7	8	1,041	1,521	685	839
State	11	17	12	6	862	1,758	826	339
Local	16	172	78	19	1,468	15,915	5,198	1,314

[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, July 2004 to August 2006, 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
2004								
July	2,094	253,929	1,860	234,877				
August	809	69,033	745	63,876				
September	708	68,972	637	63,102				
Third Quarter	3,611	391,934	3,242	361,855	886	148,575	27.3	41.1
October	1,242	127,918	1,101	117,375				
November	1,399	130,423	1,201	115,549				
December	1,614	161,271	1,487	152,092				
Fourth Quarter	4,255	419,612	3,789	385,016	1,427	262,049	37.7	68.1
2005								
January	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409				
February	810	74,644	722	68,372				
March	806	88,937	733	83,793				
First Quarter	4,180	427,533	3,876	405,574	1,142	185,486	29.5	45.7
April	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133				
May	986	101,358	891	93,332				
June	1,157	120,463	941	103,307				
Second Quarter	3,516	380,403	3,095	344,772	1,203	212,673	38.9	61.7
July	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377				
August	645	67,582	598	63,484				
September	1,662	213,281	1,505	179,042				
Third Quarter	4,288	525,079	3,848	464,903	1,136	190,180	29.5	40.9
October	905	91,941	757	80,694				
November	1,254	116,127	1,079	102,182				
December	2,323	254,258	2,168	242,753				
Fourth Quarter	4,482	462,326	4,004	425,629	1,400	246,169	35.0	57.8
2006								
January	1,245	117,946	1,123	108,701				
February	719	66,555	658	62,208				
March	921	111,838	856	106,177				
First Quarter	2,885	296,339	2,637	277,086	963	189,634	36.5	68.4
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	[2,p] 1,213	[2,p] 184,534	[p] 39.7	[p] 55.5
July	1,511	166,857	1,335	154,342				
August	708	72,844	656	69,054				

[1] The event realization rate is the percentage of all private nonfarm mass layoff events lasting more than 30 days. The initial claimant realization rate is the percentage of all private nonfarm mass layoff initial claimants associated with layoffs lasting more than 30 days.

[2] These quarterly numbers are provisional and will be revised as more data on these layoffs become available. Experience suggests that the number of extended mass layoff events is generally revised upwards by less than 10 percent and the number of initial claimants associated with such events increases by 25-40 percent.

[p] = preliminary.

Table 5. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by census region and division, not seasonally adjusted

Census region and division	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	August 2005	June 2006	July 2006	August 2006	August 2005	June 2006	July 2006	August 2006
United States[1]	645	1,489	1,511	708	67,582	164,761	166,857	72,844
Northeast	126	296	218	150	13,090	37,376	17,043	14,506
New England	23	48	23	10	1,868	5,809	1,618	783
Middle Atlantic	103	248	195	140	11,222	31,567	15,425	13,723
South	170	344	313	163	18,286	36,740	30,866	21,113
South Atlantic	92	190	178	96	8,771	20,426	15,176	10,808
East South Central	34	80	82	31	5,988	8,564	8,541	7,226
West South Central	44	74	53	36	3,527	7,750	7,149	3,079
Midwest	138	378	569	117	14,023	44,200	86,786	13,084
East North Central	111	292	487	94	10,618	36,225	77,161	10,974
West North Central	27	86	82	23	3,405	7,975	9,625	2,110
West	211	471	411	278	22,183	46,445	32,162	24,141
Mountain	17	55	32	16	1,717	5,396	2,324	1,018
Pacific	194	416	379	262	20,466	41,049	29,838	23,123

[1] See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 6. State distribution: Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, not seasonally adjusted

State	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	August 2005	June 2006	July 2006	August 2006	August 2005	June 2006	July 2006	August 2006
Total[1]	645	1,489	1,511	708	67,582	164,761	166,857	72,844
Alabama	5	15	12	6	709	1,636	1,510	762
Alaska	–	4	3	([2])	–	375	217	([2])
Arizona	([2])	12	14	3	([2])	1,262	1,101	196
Arkansas	3	4	4	3	201	819	414	577
California	182	361	341	227	19,530	35,270	26,385	20,339
Colorado	([2])	4	5	–	([2])	355	375	–
Connecticut	4	14	5	3	397	1,735	297	232
Delaware	–	5	([2])	–	–	1,671	([2])	–
District of Columbia	([2])	–	–	([2])	([2])	–	–	([2])
Florida	35	92	81	40	2,031	7,581	5,371	2,497
Georgia	22	40	39	11	3,488	4,456	4,104	1,255
Hawaii	–	6	3	([2])	–	408	183	([2])
Idaho	6	5	3	4	684	393	262	237
Illinois	27	61	46	23	2,128	9,144	7,333	2,128
Indiana	10	40	66	14	1,000	6,786	10,104	2,227
Iowa	6	12	22	4	1,755	813	2,846	306
Kansas	5	10	8	5	487	880	1,757	279
Kentucky	13	26	53	15	3,954	3,246	5,767	5,785
Louisiana	11	22	12	4	596	2,361	2,629	282
Maine	([2])	4	([2])	–	([2])	287	([2])	–
Maryland	3	16	13	5	219	1,455	1,421	547
Massachusetts	12	10	7	4	873	795	441	277
Michigan	29	88	228	14	2,838	9,298	41,722	1,274
Minnesota	6	21	11	([2])	502	1,971	922	([2])
Mississippi	6	13	6	([2])	481	1,023	364	([2])
Missouri	6	33	32	11	404	3,017	2,979	930
Montana	–	7	([2])	–	–	559	([2])	–
Nebraska	3	6	5	([2])	200	615	685	([2])
Nevada	5	14	7	6	648	1,597	439	392
New Hampshire	–	4	([2])	–	–	625	([2])	–
New Jersey	20	85	42	24	1,786	13,182	3,662	1,866
New Mexico	([2])	10	([2])	([2])	([2])	891	([2])	([2])
New York	42	44	62	63	6,164	4,453	4,837	7,042
North Carolina	10	14	11	14	1,323	1,332	1,233	1,712
North Dakota	([2])	([2])	4	–	([2])	([2])	436	–
Ohio	26	59	79	23	2,881	5,903	10,108	3,772
Oklahoma	–	4	8	([2])	–	288	1,290	([2])
Oregon	([2])	26	20	15	([2])	3,275	2,186	1,130
Pennsylvania	41	119	91	53	3,272	13,932	6,926	4,815
Rhode Island	4	11	4	([2])	326	1,825	272	([2])
South Carolina	9	11	13	12	678	1,190	1,143	1,267
South Dakota	–	([2])	–	–	–	([2])	–	–
Tennessee	10	26	11	8	844	2,659	900	501
Texas	30	44	29	28	2,730	4,282	2,816	2,127
Utah	([2])	([2])	–	([2])	([2])	([2])	–	([2])
Vermont	([2])	5	3	([2])	([2])	542	235	([2])
Virginia	11	9	18	12	918	2,480	1,666	3,366
Washington	10	19	12	18	730	1,721	867	1,517
West Virginia	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Wisconsin	19	44	68	20	1,771	5,094	7,894	1,573
Wyoming	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	8	19	10	14	1,210	2,071	860	1,555

[1] See footnote 1, table 3.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.