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MASS LAYOFFS IN MAY 2006

In May 2006, employers took 1,074 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 109,858, on a seasonally adjusted basis. (See table 1.) The number of layoff events declined by 74, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 8,646 from April 2006. In the manufacturing sector, 293 mass layoff events were reported during May 2006, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 42,006 initial claims. Both figures were lower than a month earlier. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, June 2001-May 2006

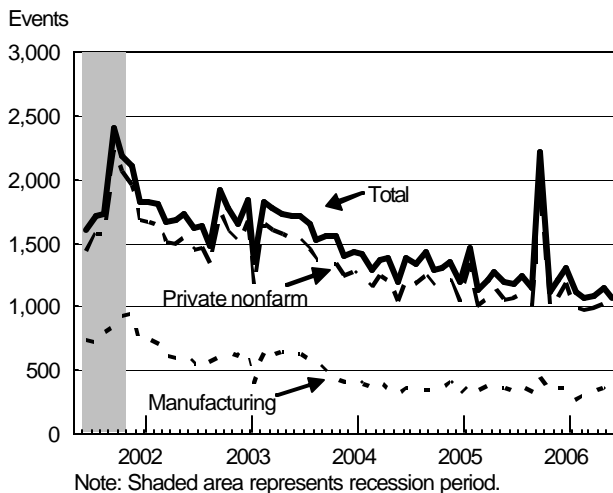
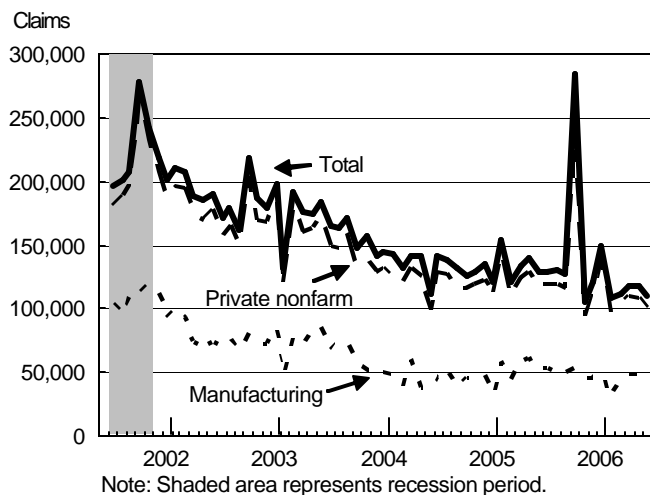


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, June 2001-May 2006



In May 2006, the national unemployment rate was 4.6 percent, seasonally adjusted, compared with 4.7 percent in April 2006 and 5.1 percent in May 2005. Total nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, increased by 75,000 from April to May 2006 and by 1.9 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 29,094 initial claims in May, 34 percent of the total. (See table A.) Temporary help services, with 8,156 initial claims, and food service contractors, with 5,078 claims, together accounted for 16 percent of all initial claims in May.

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

Industry	Initial claims	May peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services	8,156	2002	16,992
Food service contractors	5,078	1998	7,267
Motion picture and video production	3,328	1999	8,985
Child day care services	2,824	2002	3,894
Discount department stores	2,092	2002	3,981
Farm machinery and equipment mfg	2,004	2003	2,320
Professional employer organizations	1,783	2003	3,446
Other social advocacy organizations	1,565	2002	2,500
Department stores, except discount	1,257	2002	2,391
Industrial building construction.....	1,007	2003	3,463

The manufacturing sector accounted for 22 percent of all mass layoff events and 28 percent of all initial claims filed in May; a year earlier, manufacturing comprised 25 percent of events and 30 percent of initial claims. In May 2006, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (7,657, mostly automotive-related), followed by food manufacturing (3,335). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 14 percent of events and 15 percent of initial claims filed in May 2006, with layoffs mainly in temporary help services. Nine percent of all layoff events and initial claims filed during the month were from retail trade, primarily in general merchandise stores. Accommodation and food services accounted for 8 percent of events and 9 percent of initial claims in May, mostly in food service contractors.

Government establishments accounted for 7 percent of events and 6 percent of initial claims filed in May, largely in executive, legislative, and general government and in educational services.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of layoff events in May 2006, at 872, was down by 114 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 16,549 to 84,809. This was the lowest number of layoff events reported for any May on record. It also was the lowest initial claims total since 1996. The largest over-the-year decreases in initial claims were reported in transit and ground passenger transportation (-3,712), transportation equipment manufacturing (-3,249), motion picture and sound recording industries (-2,242), and specialty trade contractors (-1,996). The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in administrative and support services (+2,950) and machinery manufacturing (+1,303).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in May due to mass layoffs was in the West, 27,009. (See table 5.) Administrative and support services, and motion picture and sound recording industries accounted for 34 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The Midwest had the second largest number of initial claims, 26,538, followed by the South with 18,518, and the Northeast with 12,744.

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs decreased over the year in all four of the regions. The largest decrease was in the Northeast (-6,462), followed by the South (-4,175), the Midwest (-4,150), and the West (-1,762). Eight of the nine geographic divisions had over-the-year decreases in the number of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest decreases in the East North Central (-5,961) and Middle Atlantic (-5,506) divisions. The West North Central division had the only over-the-year increase (+1,811).

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in May (22,138), followed by Illinois (6,641), New York (4,570), Michigan (4,028), and Texas (3,688). These five states accounted for 48 percent of all mass layoff events and initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

Michigan had the largest over-the-year decrease in the number of initial claims (-5,697), largely due to fewer layoffs in transportation equipment manufacturing and in food manufacturing. New York had the next largest decrease in initial claims (-4,305), followed by Texas (-2,541). The largest over-the-year increase in claims occurred in Iowa (+2,754).

From January to May, California reported 126,059 mass layoff initial claims, 25 percent of the national total. The states with the next largest number of claims over this period were New York (37,956), Michigan (31,688), and Ohio (31,496).

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 June 2006 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, July 20, 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, June 2002 to May 2006, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
June	1,620	170,724	1,443	156,813	550	70,936
July	1,635	179,806	1,460	164,944	564	74,834
August	1,478	162,040	1,324	150,118	569	67,779
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

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
June	1,584	162,189	1,266	136,424	336	42,130
July	2,042	245,294	1,819	226,892	907	135,271
August	1,248	128,103	1,151	119,874	427	48,668
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	May 2005	March 2006	April 2006	May 2006	May 2005	March 2006	April 2006	May 2006
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,194	1,082	1,148	1,074	129,214	118,555	118,504	109,858
Total, private nonfarm	1,059	984	1,023	963	117,660	110,275	109,150	101,080
Manufacturing	359	328	358	293	52,055	49,023	48,086	42,006
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	986	921	1,140	872	101,358	111,838	121,589	84,809
Total, private	915	897	1,098	813	95,006	109,302	118,236	79,738
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	24	41	60	19	1,674	3,125	5,272	1,075
Total, private nonfarm	891	856	1,038	794	93,332	106,177	112,964	78,663
Mining	(²)	(²)	5	3	(²)	(²)	385	213
Utilities	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	104	123	98	90	7,885	9,007	6,324	6,116
Manufacturing	249	285	296	192	30,424	44,688	39,538	23,570
Food	52	73	80	39	5,057	7,519	8,192	3,335
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	(²)	776	(²)	(²)
Textile mills	5	8	14	8	507	951	2,935	780
Textile product mills	4	(²)	9	(²)	260	(²)	773	(²)
Apparel	14	10	12	6	1,007	1,012	1,724	525
Leather and allied products	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wood products	15	18	24	12	2,191	2,430	2,342	853
Paper	9	7	5	7	737	668	333	527
Printing and related support activities	11	9	9	10	764	616	804	860
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)
Chemicals	(²)	5	4	8	(²)	436	272	464
Plastics and rubber products	9	15	12	5	686	1,492	912	341
Nonmetallic mineral products	7	12	14	5	537	837	914	526
Primary metals	6	11	11	4	456	3,667	731	448
Fabricated metal products	19	9	16	8	1,363	894	1,083	508
Machinery	14	20	10	9	1,129	2,024	1,387	2,432
Computer and electronic products	17	11	13	11	1,678	1,296	946	1,058
Electrical equipment and appliances	12	11	7	6	1,715	3,570	762	1,449
Transportation equipment	40	42	39	35	10,906	14,958	14,093	7,657
Furniture and related products	6	5	8	8	603	436	709	709
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4	7	5	5	262	712	394	615
Wholesale trade	13	11	19	11	1,158	688	1,933	847
Retail trade	69	65	86	77	5,519	7,315	7,780	7,570
Transportation and warehousing	67	47	152	30	6,782	6,326	19,558	2,270
Information	24	28	30	33	6,479	5,779	4,570	4,360
Finance and insurance	14	22	26	24	1,048	1,610	1,670	1,864
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	5	(²)	6	(²)	411	(²)	424
Professional and technical services	35	22	41	35	4,895	2,467	5,776	3,019
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	113	120	134	122	9,384	14,361	10,725	12,323
Educational services	6	(²)	5	5	460	(²)	572	384
Health care and social assistance	61	18	21	49	5,205	1,167	1,676	4,598
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	15	14	25	21	806	1,187	1,895	1,257
Accommodation and food services	78	79	74	69	7,719	9,792	7,937	7,535
Other services, except public administration	32	(²)	17	23	3,290	(²)	2,000	2,078
Unclassified	1	7	4	1	42	556	240	39
Government	71	24	42	59	6,352	2,536	3,353	5,071
Federal	12	6	9	9	1,235	757	796	767
State	12	7	10	6	712	844	909	308
Local	47	11	23	44	4,405	935	1,648	3,996

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, April 2004 to May 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								
April	1,458	157,314	1,316	142,657				
May	988	87,501	878	78,786				
June	1,379	134,588	1,077	110,804				
Second Quarter	3,825	379,403	3,271	332,247	1,358	254,063	41.5	76.5
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	212,452	38.9	61.6
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	190,119	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	244,943	35.0	57.5
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	^{2p} 892	^{2p} 129,607	^p 33.8	^p 46.8
April	1,140	121,589	1,038	112,964				
May	872	84,809	794	78,663				

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			
	May 2005	March 2006	April 2006	May 2006	May 2005	March 2006	April 2006	May 2006
United States ¹	986	921	1,140	872	101,358	111,838	121,589	84,809
Northeast	186	124	308	134	19,206	12,955	34,615	12,744
New England	27	22	52	30	4,039	1,849	6,268	3,083
Middle Atlantic	159	102	256	104	15,167	11,106	28,347	9,661
South	232	176	177	204	22,693	21,001	18,283	18,518
South Atlantic	114	95	98	100	9,445	11,298	10,728	8,321
East South Central	51	39	41	51	5,346	4,819	4,108	5,259
West South Central	67	42	38	53	7,902	4,884	3,447	4,938
Midwest	248	259	243	220	30,688	40,581	34,494	26,538
East North Central	193	199	203	157	23,477	32,836	30,704	17,516
West North Central	55	60	40	63	7,211	7,745	3,790	9,022
West	320	362	412	314	28,771	37,301	34,197	27,009
Mountain	36	34	47	28	2,859	3,380	5,769	2,637
Pacific	284	328	365	286	25,912	33,921	28,428	24,372

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			
	May 2005	March 2006	April 2006	May 2006	May 2005	March 2006	April 2006	May 2006
Total ¹	986	921	1,140	872	101,358	111,838	121,589	84,809
Alabama	9	7	9	13	1,204	660	741	1,347
Alaska	(²)	–	5	(²)	(²)	–	694	(²)
Arizona	12	7	17	5	1,015	804	2,709	625
Arkansas	6	3	5	(²)	514	189	432	(²)
California	252	283	321	259	22,741	29,527	24,551	22,138
Colorado	6	(²)	6	5	458	(²)	768	443
Connecticut	10	6	8	6	847	390	673	461
Delaware	–	(²)	–	–	–	(²)	–	–
District of Columbia	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)
Florida	53	44	34	48	3,192	4,033	2,363	3,165
Georgia	22	20	20	17	1,998	1,880	4,191	1,734
Hawaii	3	9	6	4	241	814	422	359
Idaho	4	7	3	4	223	523	349	255
Illinois	39	44	29	43	3,940	7,478	3,380	6,641
Indiana	23	20	22	22	2,327	2,559	2,260	1,815
Iowa	6	7	7	12	485	1,866	987	3,239
Kansas	9	6	(²)	9	764	751	(²)	685
Kentucky	18	21	17	17	1,601	3,310	2,174	2,065
Louisiana	10	8	(²)	12	998	520	(²)	973
Maine	3	(²)	(²)	4	234	(²)	(²)	314
Maryland	(²)	5	15	5	(²)	497	1,277	414
Massachusetts	10	4	17	13	2,676	253	2,001	1,692
Michigan	49	50	41	40	9,725	9,395	7,191	4,028
Minnesota	9	10	12	11	1,314	882	814	2,678
Mississippi	5	(²)	6	7	562	(²)	430	495
Missouri	21	31	13	25	3,858	3,297	1,008	1,957
Montana	3	(²)	3	3	358	(²)	220	182
Nebraska	6	5	4	4	397	774	495	324
Nevada	3	9	11	(²)	191	1,251	1,053	(²)
New Hampshire	3	(²)	5	(²)	227	(²)	504	(²)
New Jersey	30	15	53	16	2,650	1,817	6,259	1,591
New Mexico	4	3	(²)	4	348	161	(²)	570
New York	80	36	102	40	8,875	3,566	13,386	4,570
North Carolina	9	8	7	12	1,094	849	568	1,355
North Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Ohio	42	32	53	30	3,349	6,956	12,182	3,102
Oklahoma	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	(²)	966	(²)	(²)
Oregon	12	22	16	16	1,502	2,430	1,296	1,242
Pennsylvania	49	51	101	48	3,642	5,723	8,702	3,500
Rhode Island	(²)	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,528	(²)
South Carolina	16	10	11	10	1,566	1,359	1,314	988
South Dakota	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	19	10	9	14	1,979	709	763	1,352
Texas	49	25	30	37	6,229	3,209	2,354	3,688
Utah	4	4	4	5	266	274	381	447
Vermont	–	8	13	4	–	848	1,311	404
Virginia	11	6	9	7	1,365	805	830	593
Washington	16	14	17	6	1,365	1,150	1,465	570
West Virginia	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)	–
Wisconsin	40	53	58	22	4,136	6,448	5,691	1,930
Wyoming	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)	–
Puerto Rico	15	17	8	60	1,308	1,742	767	14,229

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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