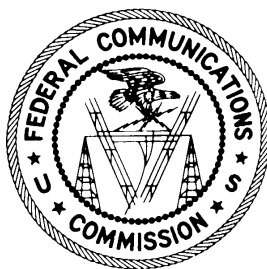


Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States

NRUF Data as of March 16, 2018
Porting and Toll-Free Data as of December 31, 2017

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August 2019



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NRUF Data as of March 16, 2018

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Executive Summary

This report summarizes an ongoing systematic collection of comprehensive data on the utilization of telephone numbers within the United States.¹ The underlying information was acquired from telecommunications carriers holding numbering resources and was analyzed as part of our ongoing assessment of the efficacy of numbering resource optimization measures prescribed by the Commission's Numbering Resource Optimization (NRO) Orders.²

Highlights

As of December 31, 2017:

- Overall, 51.3% of all numbers were assigned to end users.
- The overall utilization rate for Competitive LECs³ was 43.7%.
- The overall utilization rate for Incumbent LECs was 39.1%.
- The overall utilization rate for Mobile Wireless carriers was 75.1%.
- The overall utilization rate for Paging carriers was 4.4%.
- The overall utilization rate for VoIP⁴ providers was 6.0%.
- The utilization rate of numbers assigned at the thousands-block level was 52.8%.
- The utilization rate of numbers assigned at the NXX level was 10.6%.
- Thousands-block pooling has made it unnecessary to distribute over 900 million telephone numbers.
- Carriers returned 830,000 telephone numbers to the NANPA in the second-half of 2017.
- Since wireless porting began in 2003, there have been over 540 million numbers ported.
- Over 230 million numbers are currently ported.
- 97% of ports have been intramodal, meaning numbers are ported to other providers of the same service type.
- There are currently 41 million working toll-free numbers.

¹ The previous edition of this report with data as of June 30, 2010, was released in April 2013.

² See *Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket No. 99-200, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 15 FCC Rcd 7574 (2000) (*First NRO Order*); *Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket Nos. 99-200, 96-98, Second Report and Order, Order on Reconsideration in CC Docket No. 96-98 and CC Docket No. 99-200, and Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket No. 99-200, 16 FCC Rcd 306 (2000) (*Second NRO Order*); *Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket Nos. 99-200, 96-98, 95-116, Third Report and Order and Second Order on Reconsideration in CC Docket No. 96-98 and CC Docket No. 99-200, 17 FCC Rcd 252 (2001) (*Third NRO Order*); *Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket Nos. 99-200, 96-98, 95-116, Fourth Report and Order in CC Docket No. 99-200 and CC Docket No. 95-116, and Fourth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket No. 99-200, 18 FCC Rcd 12472 (2003) (*Fourth NRO Order*).

³ LEC is an abbreviation for Local Exchange Carrier.

⁴ VoIP is an abbreviation for Voice over Internet Protocol.

Background

The United States uses ten-digit telephone numbers, which are organized in accordance with the North American Numbering Plan (NANP).⁵ The NANP divides the country into separate geographic areas called numbering plan areas (NPAs), more commonly called area codes. Calls between these areas are generally dialed using the three-digit area code, followed by a seven-digit local telephone number.

When the NANP was established in 1947, only 78 area codes were assigned to telecommunications service providers in the United States. Only 36 new codes were added through 1989. But the rate of activation increased dramatically in the 1990s, when 112 new area codes were activated.⁶ Because the remaining supply of unassigned area codes was diminishing, and because a premature exhaust of area codes imposes significant costs on consumers, the Commission in 1999 initiated a proceeding to ensure that the limited numbering resources are used efficiently and thereby slow telephone number exhaust.

In the *First NRO Order*, in 2000, the Commission established the requirement that users of numbering resources are required to file utilization data and forecasts twice a year.⁷ Data as of December 31 are due to the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA) by February 1, and data as of June 30 are due by August 1. The data are submitted using FCC Form 502, the Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast (NRUF) form.⁸

The vast majority of numbering resources reported were part of geographic area codes. That is, the numbers were part of area codes associated with specific regions of the United States or another country. For instance, area code 406 is associated with Montana, and area code 506 is associated with New Brunswick, Canada. Carriers are also required to report on utilization of some non-geographic area codes, such as 500 numbers and 900 numbers (which are described later in this report). Carriers use other types of non-geographic numbering resources as well: millions of numbers are used to provide toll-free services using non-geographic area codes such as 800, 888, 877 and 866. These numbering resources are managed separately.

Historically, local telephone companies received geographic numbers in blocks of 10,000. These ten-thousands-blocks of numbers are often called NXXs, or central office codes, and are identifiable as the first three digits of a seven-digit telephone number.⁹ To improve the efficiency with which numbers are used, the Commission's NRO Orders established "thousands-block number pooling," where an NXX is broken into ten sequential blocks of 1,000 numbers.¹⁰ Carriers may then be required to donate unused or underutilized blocks to

⁵ The North American Numbering Plan is used in the United States and its territories, and in Canada, Bermuda, and many Caribbean nations, including Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Turks and Caicos Islands. The data contained in this report are limited to the United States and its overseas territories.

⁶ A database containing information about each area code is available at https://www.nationalnanpa.com/nanp1/npa_report.csv.

⁷ *First NRO Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 7603, para. 67. At the time the data for this report was collected, NeuStar, Inc. was the NANPA. On October 16, 2018, the FCC selected Somos as the current NANPA and PA. *FCC Selects Somos as North American Numbering Plan Administrator & Pooling Administrator Under One-Year Bridge Contracts*, News Release (rel. Oct. 16, 2018) available at <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-354567A1.pdf> (FCC NANPA/Pooling News Release).

⁸ FCC Form 502 and most other FCC forms can be downloaded via <http://www.fcc.gov/formpage.html>.

⁹ That is, a ten-thousands-block is the block of 10,000 telephone numbers that have the same area code and the same NXX.

¹⁰ Pooling for wireline and wireless carriers started in November 2002. For a discussion of this requirement, see *Fourth NRO Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 12474-77, paras. 5–14.

the Pooling Administrator (PA), which then assigns those thousands-blocks to other carriers in need of numbers.¹¹ This effectively allows the assignment of numbers in blocks of 1,000 rather than 10,000. Most carriers are required to report their number utilization information at the thousands-block level so that the Commission can evaluate the efficacy of telephone number pooling. However, carriers that meet the statutory definition of “rural telephone company”¹² and operate in non-pooling areas submit their number utilization information at the NXX level.

In this report, we present utilization data for five types of carriers:¹³

- Competitive LECs
- Incumbent LECs
- Mobile Wireless Carriers
- Paging Carriers
- VoIP Providers

This is the first edition of this report to consider VoIP providers as a separate provider type. In June 2015, the Commission adopted the *Direct Access Order*¹⁴ granting VoIP providers the ability to obtain numbers directly from the NANPA or PA. Prior to this order, VoIP providers were required to partner with a provider to obtain numbers. With almost all VoIP providers receiving their numbers from Competitive LECs, previous editions of this report presented VoIP numbers as being assigned to Competitive LECs.

Carriers report on numbering resources in the following six categories:

- Assigned
- Intermediate
- Reserved
- Aging
- Administrative
- Available

An assigned number is one that is in use by an end user. Intermediate numbers are those made available from one carrier, for use by another carrier. Reserved numbers are those held by the service provider at the request of an end user for future use. Aging numbers are those that are being held out of use after the end user discontinues service. Administrative numbers include test numbers and other numbers used for network management purposes. Available numbers are numbers that are generally available for assignment to customers.¹⁵

¹¹ At the time the data for this report was collected, NeuStar, Inc. was the PA. As noted above, on October 16, 2018, the FCC selected Somos as the NANPA and PA. See FCC NANPA/Pooling News Release.

¹² See 47 U.S.C. § 153(37).

¹³ Carriers classified themselves in a variety of ways on their NRUF forms. Except for interexchange carriers, each carrier type was aggregated into one of five categories for the purposes of this report. Interexchange carriers reported data for area codes 500 and 900, which are summarized in Table 10 of this report. Therefore, there was no need to classify interexchange carriers as one of the five carrier types listed above. Also, carriers may provide multiple types of services but report using a single OCN. This may cause a problem because carriers must indicate only their primary line of business on the NRUF form. Only small carriers seem to do this, so the effects of this misclassification should be minor.

¹⁴ *Numbering Policies for Modern Communications, et al.*, Report and Order, WC Docket No. 13-97, et al., 30 FCC Rcd 6839 (2015) (*Direct Access Order*).

¹⁵ Reserved numbers can be held for up to 180 days. Aging numbers may be aged no less than 45 days and no more than 90 days for residential customers and 365 days for commercial customers. For precise definitions of these categories, see 47 C.F.R. § 52.15.

Some carriers receive telephone numbers from other carriers, as opposed to directly from the NANPA. When this occurs, the receiver is required to report utilization data for those numbers, and to mark those numbers as having been received from other carriers.¹⁶

Analysis and Results

Table 1 shows the total quantity of telephone numbers and NXXs reported by telecommunications carriers as of December 31, 2017. Table 1 also shows the quantity of telephone numbers that carriers reported for each of the six categories described above. The percentages for each of the six categories are provided as well. Available numbers do not include any telephone numbers in NXXs that had not yet been assigned to a carrier.¹⁷ As more NXXs are assigned to carriers by the NANPA, and more area codes are opened, more numbers will become available.

Table 2 presents statistics for numbers where carriers report the utilization information at the thousands-block level. As previously explained, carriers that do not meet the statutory definition of a rural carrier are required to report in this manner.

Table 3 presents statistics for rural carriers, which are required to report only at the NXX level.¹⁸ As might be expected, overall utilization rates are lower in rural areas than in more urban areas.

Table 4 shows utilization statistics on a state-by-state basis. States that are relatively rural and have low population densities have a lower percentage of assigned numbers than more urban, populous states. Again, carriers report only numbers that have been assigned to them, so the quantity of available numbers does not include NXXs not yet assigned to a carrier.

Table 5 shows the number of Operating Company Numbers (OCNs) that reported telephone number utilization data for each state. Carriers are required to report their NRUF data at the OCN level.¹⁹ Carriers typically obtain one or more OCNs for each state in which they operate.

Table 6 shows utilization statistics by area code. The table also shows the total number of OCNs reporting each area code. Since carriers report only numbers assigned to them, the quantity of available numbers does not include any NXXs in the state not yet assigned to a carrier.

Table 7 shows assigned, aging, and available numbers for wireline carriers (Incumbent LECs and Competitive LECs), mobile wireless carriers, and VoIP providers, by area code. The information in Table 7 is useful for at least two reasons. First, Table 7 provides some indication of the number of working telephone lines in each area code. The number of working lines per area code cannot be perfectly divined from this information, because the relationship between lines and numbers is not always one-to-one. Although mobile wireless carriers

¹⁶ This means that sometimes more than one carrier can report utilization data for the same thousands-block (or NXX). The NRUF form contains separate sections for reporting utilization data for numbers received from another carrier and numbers received directly from the NANPA. Some carriers that receive numbers only from other carriers use the incorrect section of the form, however, so within the database it can appear that more than one carrier reported data for the same block of numbers.

¹⁷ The NANPA lists the codes that have been issued on its website at: http://www.nanpa.com/reports/reports_cocodes_assign.html.

¹⁸ See *First NRO Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 7604-05, para. 71. A small number of rural carriers may operate in areas with pooling. As all carriers in pooling areas are required to report at the thousands-block level, rural carriers in pooling areas, if any, should be included in Table 2 rather than Table 3.

¹⁹ See *First NRO Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 7594, para. 41. Carriers obtain OCNs from the National Exchange Carrier Association.

typically assign one geographic telephone number to each subscriber, wireline carriers sometimes do not. Some wireline customers want multiple telephone numbers associated with a smaller number of lines, for example, when the customer has a private branch exchange. Other customers, especially those expecting many inbound calls, such as to a help line, may want a single telephone number that serves many lines. Thus, the quantity of telephone numbers in an area code provides only a rough guide to the number of lines in service in each area code.

Second, the information in Table 7 provides the only information the FCC collects for examining churn.²⁰ After a customer disconnects from a carrier's network and chooses not to port the number to another carrier, that carrier will hold that number out of circulation ("age" the number) for up to ninety days if the customer was a residential subscriber, and up to one year if the customer was a business subscriber. Therefore, the quantity of aging numbers gives some indication of the number of customers that have disconnected in the previous three months to a year. Aging numbers, however, do not give a perfect indication of churn. Aside from not measuring numbers ported to another carrier, not all carriers age their numbers for the full time allowed. Where carriers have limited numbers and cannot immediately obtain new numbers from the NANPA or PA because of area code rationing, they may assign telephone numbers that have not been aged for the full time that the state regulatory commissions have prescribed. (Thousands-block pooling alleviates this problem by making more numbering resources available.) Therefore, at any given time, the number of aging numbers is likely smaller than the number of customers that have changed providers or disconnected service.

Table 8 focuses on telephone number pooling. It shows the number of thousands-blocks carriers received from the PA, the total number of thousands-blocks in telephone rate centers where pooling exists,²¹ and the percentage of those thousands-blocks that are pooled.

A thousands-block is potentially poolable when 90% or more of the numbers are classified as available for assignment. Pooling is required in the top 100 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).²² Pooling also occurs in areas where a state regulatory commission has exercised delegated authority to require pooling and where carriers have voluntarily implemented pooling.²³ The Commission established an initial national roll-out schedule for thousands-block number pooling for wireline carriers – completed in December 2003²⁴ – and required most mobile wireless telephony carriers to participate in that schedule starting in August 2003.²⁵

Table 9 examines the efficacy of thousands-block pooling by showing the utilization of the thousands-blocks that were distributed by the PA and the utilization rate that would have resulted had whole NXXs been

²⁰ Churn is the rate at which customers change carriers or disconnect service.

²¹ A rate center is a geographic area used to determine distances and prices for local and long-distance calls.

²² The composition of MSAs may change over time. If a rate center is part of a top 100 MSA at any time after 1990, then the FCC generally requires number pooling. See *Fourth NRO Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 12473, para. 2.

²³ Thousands-block pooling now exists in some portion of every state. See National Pooling Administrator, Reports – Block Report by Region available at <https://www.nationalpooling.com/reports/block-by-region/index.htm>. See generally WC Docket No. 07-118 (orders adopting rules on number pooling).

²⁴ See *The Common Carrier Bureau Announces The First Quarter Schedule For National Thousands-Block Number Pooling*, CC Docket No. 99-200, Public Notice, 17 FCC Rcd 103 (2001). See also *Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket No. 99-200, Order, 17 FCC Rcd 7347 (2002).

²⁵ See *Fourth NRO Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 12473, para 1; 68 F.R. 43009, July 21, 2003. Thus, the Commission required wireless telephone carriers to participate in thousands-block number pooling (starting on August 20, 2003) somewhat before they were required to begin deploying local number portability (by November 24, 2003).

issued.²⁶ Overall, the utilization rate for numbers in pooled blocks was 53.8%. If whole NXXs had been issued instead of individual thousands-blocks, utilization within those blocks would have been 26.7%. Another way of measuring the benefit of pooling is examining the quantity of telephone numbers saved through pooling. With pooling, 899 million telephone numbers were distributed to carriers in pooling areas. Had there been no pooling, over 1.8 billion telephone numbers would have been distributed. About 900 million telephone numbers have been saved through thousands-block pooling.

Table 10 shows utilization data for two specialized non-geographic area codes: 500 and 900. Area code 500 is used for “follow me” service, which, among other things, can be used to route an incoming call to different phone numbers, depending on the time of day. Area code 900 is used for information services where the caller is not charged long-distance rates set by the caller’s long-distance carrier, but usually is charged much higher prices that are preset by the call’s recipient.

Table 11 focuses on NPA-NXX assignment information. There are three different databases that contain sources of NPA-NXX assignment information: the NANPA’s NRUF database, the NANPA’s NANP Administration System (NAS) database of NPA-NXX assignments, and the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG).²⁷ For a variety of reasons, the databases are not identical. Timing is a large factor in the differences. For instance, during an area code split, a carrier will maintain both the old and new NPA-NXXs in its systems during the phase called permissive dialing.²⁸ During permissive dialing, some carriers report utilization data for both the old and the new NPA-NXXs. After permissive dialing ends, the carrier should immediately remove the old NPA-NXXs from the LERG and its own systems. The NANPA also updates its information as well. Some carriers may not remove the old NPA-NXXs from their systems promptly after permissive dialing ends and may therefore report utilization data on both the old and the new NPA-NXXs. Also, carriers sometimes delay updating the LERG after an NPA-NXX has been removed from their switch or when the carrier has given the NPA-NXX back to the NANPA. Consequently, the NRUF database, the NANPA assignment database, and the LERG may not be identical. Table 11 shows the number of NPA-NXXs that appear in the three databases.

Charts 1 through 5 focus on utilization rates as a function of the number of thousands-blocks held by carriers of different types within a local geographic area.²⁹ These charts show average utilization rates of Competitive LECs, Incumbent LECs, Mobile Wireless Carriers, Paging Carriers, and VoIP providers, respectively. We used rate centers as our measure of local geographic area because thousands-blocks are assigned

²⁶ Calculating the utilization rate had whole NXXs been issued was a 4-step process: 1) the number of thousands-blocks that a carrier held in a rate center was determined; 2) that number was rounded up to the next ten, which is the number of thousands-blocks the carrier would have received if it had received whole NXXs; 3) the number in step 2 was multiplied by 1,000 to calculate the total quantity of telephone numbers the carrier would have had in the rate center; and 4) the number of telephone numbers that the carrier actually has in that rate center is then subtracted from the quantity calculated in step 3.

²⁷ The NANPA’s assignment information can be found online: http://www.nanpa.com/reports/reports_cocodes_assign.html. The analysis in Table 11 examines only those codes that NANPA marked “assigned” (i.e., this study does not examine those codes marked “protected”, “reserved”, “unassignable”, or “vacant”). The LERG is published monthly by Telcordia Technologies d/b/a iconectiv.

²⁸ During permissive dialing, a phone number may be called by using either the old or the new NPA.

²⁹ The points in Chart 1 were calculated using a three-step process. First, thousands-blocks were grouped depending on the number of thousands-blocks held by a carrier within a rate center. Second, the number of thousands-blocks held in a rate center was rounded to the nearest ten, to help protect the confidentiality of the data. Third, the average utilization rates were calculated for each of the groups (i.e., from the group of 10 thousands-blocks per rate center through the group of 1,000 thousands-blocks per rate center). For example, for all instances where a carrier reported from 5 to 14 (which round to 10) thousands-blocks in a rate center, the average utilization rate was calculated. A similar average utilization rate was calculated for all instances where, for a carrier in a rate center, the number of thousands-blocks in a rate center was rounded to 20, 30, and so on through 1,000. To preserve carrier confidentiality, some data points have been collapsed into a single data point. For example, if there were only two companies with 350 thousands-blocks in a rate center, and another two companies with 360 thousands-blocks in a rate center, those data points were collapsed. This way, no carrier-specific data are released.

to carriers on a rate-center basis. Carriers serving densely populated areas may need more than one thousands-block to provide service. In these densely populated areas, carriers should generally be able to achieve higher utilization rates than carriers serving less densely populated areas, where one thousands-block (or in many rural areas, an NXX) may be used to serve just a few customers.

Table 12 shows the percentage of numbers that have been assigned to end users over time. The utilization rate for Incumbent LECs is slowly declining and mobile wireless and Competitive LEC utilization rates are generally increasing. The utilization rate for paging services continues to drop.

Table 13 shows, on a semi-annual basis, the number of NXX assignments made by the NANPA, the number of NXXs that have been returned to the NANPA, and the number of net NXX assignments to carriers. The table shows that fewer NXXs generally are being issued each quarter, and that carriers continue to return unneeded NPA-NXXs to the NANPA for reassignment.

Tables 14 through 16 display information on telephone number porting. All telephone number porting information in this report is derived from the local number portability database, which was designed solely for routing calls.³⁰ There are several reasons the quantity of ported numbers in the database at any given time does not equal the sum of numbers ported in prior months. When consumers who have already ported their telephone numbers do so again, the porting database retains only the most recent porting activity for those numbers. Consumers can also port their numbers back to the original carrier.³¹ When this happens, it is counted as a port even though the number drops out of the porting database.³² Also, carriers sometimes port blocks of numbers to other carriers before reassigning them in the LERG. Once the numbers are reassigned, they can be dropped from the porting database.

Table 14 shows, on a semi-annual basis, the quantities of telephone numbers that have been ported since wireless porting started on November 24, 2003. The table shows that most porting activity is intramodal, for instance, between two landline carriers or two mobile carriers. Table 15 shows the quantity of telephone numbers in the porting database over time. Table 16 is based on ports in the database as of December 31, 2017 and shows the period in which the numbers were most recently ported. In June 2013, a technical trial began allowing VoIP providers to obtain numbering resources directly from the NANPA and PA.³³ Prior to this trial, any ports to or from a VoIP provider would appear as ports to or from a wireline carrier, as most VoIP providers obtained their numbers from a wireline carrier.

Tables 17 through 19 show the number of ports in the database along with the number of carriers involved in porting. The data are presented on a state-by-state basis with each table representing a carrier type: wireline, wireless, and VoIP. Paging carriers are not required to port numbers. Table 20 shows the percentage of assigned numbers that were ported.

³⁰ The current Local Number Portability Administrator is Telcordia Technologies d/b/a iconectiv. *Telcordia Technologies, Inc. Petition to Reform Amendment 57 and to Order a Competitive Bidding Process for Number Portability Administration, et al.*, WC Docket Nos. 07-149, 09-109, 95-116, Order, 31 FCC Rcd 8406 (2016).

³¹ When a customer using a ported number discontinues service entirely, the ported number also goes back to the original carrier.

³² Area code splits can cause a number ported from Carrier A to Carrier B to appear to be ported from Carrier A to Carrier B at a later date than it actually occurred, as the database record must be updated to reflect the new area code. When this happens, the old porting record disappears from the database.

³³ *Numbering Policies for Modern Communications; IP-Enabled Services; Telephone Number Requirements for IP-Enabled Services Providers; Telephone Number Portability; Developing a Unified Intercarrier Compensation Regime; Connect America Fund; Numbering Resource Optimization; Petition of Vonage Holdings Corp. for Limited Waiver of Section 52.15(f)(2)(i) of the Commission's Rules Regarding Access to Numbering Resources*, WC Docket Nos. 13-97, 04-36, 07-243, 10-90, CC Docket Nos. 95-116, 01-92, Order, 28 FCC Rcd 8889, para. 1 (WCB 2013).

Customers may port their numbers multiple times, and in doing so, may change the nature of their service (wireline versus wireless versus VoIP). As a result, there are two possible methods of determining whether a number was ported from a wireline carrier. The first method is to use the type of carrier that is currently porting the number away from itself, and the second is to determine which type of carrier originally held the number. The choice of methodologies depends on what is being measured. Because it is useful to know porting patterns for numbers as they are currently being used, Tables 14 and 20 use the porting carrier's type to establish whether a wireline or wireless number is being ported. For the rest of the tables, the original carrier's type is used to determine the porting carrier's type. This is done so that the number of wireless subscribers can be better determined.³⁴ For instance, to properly calculate the number of wireless units at a particular point in time using telephone number data, one can add the quantity of wireless assigned numbers as reported on NRUF forms to the number of ports to wireless carriers and subtract the number of ports from wireless carriers.³⁵

Tables 21 through 28 show information about toll-free numbers in the North American Numbering Plan. AT&T introduced toll-free service in 1967. The Commission changed procedures for routing toll-free calls on May 1, 1993 to make toll-free numbers "portable." This change enabled customers to switch service providers yet retain their toll-free numbers. The quantity of assigned toll-free numbers grew rapidly, and new toll-free calling codes were opened to meet the demand. In March 1996, calling code 888 was placed into service. The third toll-free calling code (877) went into effect April 4, 1998, and the fourth toll-free calling code (866) went into effect July 29, 2000. The fifth toll-free calling code (855) went into effect October 10, 2010, the sixth toll-free calling code (844) went into effect December 7, 2013 and the seventh toll-free calling code (833) went into effect June 3, 2017. As of December 31, 2017, there were over 41 million toll-free numbers assigned. Tables 21 through 28 show the growth of each individual toll-free code over the past decade: 800, 888, 877, 866, 855, 844, and 833, respectively.

Table 29 shows the current list of area codes, the state or territory they serve, and the month the code was opened. Table 30 shows area code assignments since January 2005, along with the month the code was added, and the code that served the area previously.

Technical Details

The following material provides technical details on the data and procedures used in this analysis. With respect to Tables 1 through 3, the reader should note that the number of unique NXXs for each carrier type does not add up to the total number of unique NXXs.³⁶ This occurs when multiple carriers report data for the same numbering resource. In addition, some carriers reported at the thousands-block level and other carriers reported at the NXX level for the same NXX.

In the past, when numbers were transferred from an Incumbent LEC to another carrier, they were classified as "assigned" because they could not be used elsewhere in the Incumbent LEC's own system. According to the Commission's standardized definitions, however, these numbers are classified as "intermediate" numbers. It appears that some large carriers have not reported these numbers as intermediate numbers. Because, in many instances, we were unable to match submissions that report intermediate numbers with submissions that report numbers as being received from another carrier, we had to create filters to ensure that numbers were not double counted.

³⁴ According to NRUF rules, a number that is ported to another carrier is classified as assigned. To avoid double counting, the recipient of the ported number does not report ported numbers in NRUF. See 47 C.F.R. § 52.15 (f)(1)(v).

³⁵ If carriers assign more than one number to a mobile wireless unit, this method will slightly overestimate the number of wireless units.

³⁶ In some instances, more than one carrier reported numbering utilization data for the same NPA-NXX. Tables 1-3 report on the number of unique NPA-NXXs that were reported by each carrier type and by the industry as a whole.

Where a Regional Bell Operating Company (RBOC) acquired a carrier with Competitive LEC services in the RBOC's operating region, the numbering resources of the acquired Competitive LEC in the RBOC's operating region were counted as Incumbent LEC resources. Where the acquired Competitive LEC provides services outside of the acquirer's operating region, the numbering resources are treated as Competitive LEC resources.

For ease of comparison, Charts 1 through 5 plot utilization rates only when there were 1,000 or fewer thousands-blocks in a rate center. Some Incumbent LECs reported more than 1,000 unique thousands-blocks in a single rate center. The average utilization rates in these instances (where the carrier has more than 1,000 thousands-blocks in a rate center) were the same as the instances where the carrier has just fewer than 1,000 thousands-blocks in a rate center. Therefore, the charts show only the data where the carriers reported up to 1,000 thousands-blocks within a rate center. This allows a linear scale to be used.

In some instances, we observed that some Competitive LECs had many thousands-blocks in a single rate center. Although most Competitive LECs do not have enough end-user lines in a rate center to warrant having so many thousands-blocks in that rate center, there are at least two reasons that a Competitive LEC would do so. First, some Competitive LECs provide service to unified messaging services, such as e-fax.³⁷ These services use large quantities of numbers.³⁸ Also, before the *Direct Access Order* allowing them to obtain numbers directly from the NANPA or PA, many VoIP providers obtained telephone numbers for their customers by partnering with a local exchange carrier through a commercial arrangement. Not all of these numbers have been ported to the VoIP provider, so those numbers remain with the LEC.

We invite users of this information to provide suggestions for improved data collection and analysis by using the attached customer response form, e-mailing comments to Steven Kauffman at steven.kauffman@fcc.gov and Craig Stroup at craig.stroup@fcc.gov, or calling the Industry Analysis Division at (202) 418-0940 (for TTY, call (202) 418-0484).

³⁷ Unified messaging services allow end users to receive multiple types of messages (such as voice mail and faxes) at one phone number. Typically, these messages are then digitized and e-mailed to the end user. Because the end user does not need to answer the call personally, the messages can be sent to any phone number in the United States. Thus, unified messaging service providers can operate efficiently by obtaining many thousands-blocks in a single rate center.

³⁸ Carriers assigning numbers to unified messaging services are instructed to report numbers as “intermediate” until the numbers are assigned by the unified messaging service providers to end users. Some carriers have assigned large quantities of numbers to unified messaging services but may not have received information back from the unified messaging company as to whether those numbers had been assigned to end users. This may explain why some carriers reported dozens of NXXs in a single rate center yet classified all those numbers as intermediate rather than assigned.

Table 1
Number Utilization by Carrier Type as of December 31, 2017

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Competitive LEC	207,514	10,157	3,718	14,027	1,222	238,538	475,176	81,611
Incumbent LEC	212,916	19,465	3,822	4,385	8,621	295,296	544,505	62,994
Mobile Wireless	406,944	494	3,935	15,364	4,029	111,098	541,864	81,117
Paging	2,215	49	780	84	57	47,624	50,809	4,379
VoIP	219	0	4	4	17	3,395	3,639	2,849
All Reporting Carriers	829,807	30,165	12,259	33,865	13,946	695,951	1,615,994	161,936 ²
Competitive LEC	43.7 %	2.1 %	0.8 %	3.0 %	0.3 %	50.2 %	100.0 %	
Incumbent LEC	39.1 %	3.6 %	0.7 %	0.8 %	1.6 %	54.2 %	100.0 %	
Mobile Wireless	75.1 %	0.1 %	0.7 %	2.8 %	0.7 %	20.5 %	100.0 %	
Paging	4.4 %	0.1 %	1.5 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	93.7 %	100.0 %	
VoIP	6.0 %	0.0 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.5 %	93.3 %	100.0 %	
All Reporting Carriers	51.3 %	1.9 %	0.8 %	2.1 %	0.9 %	43.1 %	100.0 %	

Table 2
Detail of Number Utilization: Non-rural Carriers
(Reported at the Thousands-block Level)

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Competitive LEC	206,834	9,998	3,639	14,009	1,185	233,498	469,163	81,062
Incumbent LEC	209,239	19,142	3,112	4,097	8,388	257,064	501,041	58,689
Mobile Wireless	405,625	447	3,792	15,305	3,854	107,870	536,894	80,637
Paging	2,035	34	747	52	21	46,921	49,810	4,295
VoIP	219	0	4	4	17	3,395	3,639	2,849
All Reporting Carriers	823,952	29,622	11,293	33,467	13,465	648,747	1,560,547	156,571 ²
Competitive LEC	44.1 %	2.1 %	0.8 %	3.0 %	0.3 %	49.8 %	100.0 %	
Incumbent LEC	41.8 %	3.8 %	0.6 %	0.8 %	1.7 %	51.3 %	100.0 %	
Mobile Wireless	75.6 %	0.1 %	0.7 %	2.9 %	0.7 %	20.1 %	100.0 %	
Paging	4.1 %	0.1 %	1.5 %	0.1 %	0.0 %	94.2 %	100.0 %	
VoIP	6.0 %	0.0 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.5 %	93.3 %	100.0 %	
All Reporting Carriers	52.8 %	1.9 %	0.7 %	2.1 %	0.9 %	41.6 %	100.0 %	

Table 3
Detail of Number Utilization: Rural Carriers
(Reported at the NXX Level)

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Competitive LEC	680	159	79	18	37	5,040	6,013	4,349
Incumbent LEC	3,677	322	710	289	234	38,232	43,464	601
Mobile Wireless	1,319	47	143	58	175	3,228	4,970	495
Paging	180	14	33	33	36	703	1,000	84
VoIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Reporting Carriers	5,855	543	965	398	481	47,204	55,447	5,525 ²
Competitive LEC	11.3 %	2.7 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	0.6 %	83.8 %	100.0 %	
Incumbent LEC	8.5 %	0.7 %	1.6 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	88.0 %	100.0 %	
Mobile Wireless	26.5 %	0.9 %	2.9 %	1.2 %	3.5 %	65.0 %	100.0 %	
Paging	18.0 %	1.4 %	3.3 %	3.3 %	3.6 %	70.3 %	100.0 %	
VoIP	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	NM	
All Reporting Carriers	10.6 %	1.0 %	1.7 %	0.7 %	0.9 %	85.1 %	100.0 %	

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 16, 2018 (98.7% of NXXs reported).

¹ Includes only telephone numbers in NXXs assigned to carriers and therefore available for assignment to customers. Does not include any numbers in NXXs that have not yet been assigned to carriers.

² Unduplicated total.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding. Where an RBOC has acquired a carrier with CLEC services in the RBOC's operating region, the numbering resources of the acquired CLEC that are in the RBOC's operating region are counted as incumbent LEC resources. Where the acquired CLEC provides services outside of the acquirer's operating region, the numbering resources are treated as CLEC resources.

Table 4
Number Utilization by State as of December 31, 2017

State / Jurisdiction	Assigned		Intermediate		Reserved		Aging		Administrative		Available ¹		Total 000s
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	
Alabama	10,610	43.8	1,261	5.2	102	0.4	443	1.8	285	1.2	11,528	47.6	24,229
Alaska	1,735	27.7	170	2.7	21	0.3	66	1.0	86	1.4	4,175	66.8	6,253
American Samoa	72	42.2	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	4	2.1	93	54.8	170
Arizona	16,436	63.9	183	0.7	199	0.8	584	2.3	859	3.3	7,455	29.0	25,715
Arkansas	6,251	39.4	335	2.1	79	0.5	198	1.2	99	0.6	8,918	56.2	15,879
California	102,738	57.1	2,298	1.3	1,156	0.6	4,325	2.4	1,301	0.7	68,021	37.8	179,840
Colorado	15,589	60.5	140	0.5	163	0.6	523	2.0	766	3.0	8,576	33.3	25,758
Connecticut	9,276	55.3	150	0.9	114	0.7	322	1.9	47	0.3	6,879	41.0	16,789
Delaware	2,938	56.9	49	1.0	40	0.8	116	2.2	18	0.4	2,002	38.8	5,163
District of Columbia	5,330	74.1	61	0.9	79	1.1	205	2.9	27	0.4	1,493	20.7	7,195
Florida	46,879	55.1	4,304	5.1	1,106	1.3	2,976	3.5	767	0.9	29,008	34.1	85,040
Georgia	25,352	49.1	3,206	6.2	315	0.6	1,275	2.5	469	0.9	20,984	40.7	51,600
Guam	319	39.9	0	0.0	6	0.7	24	3.0	1	0.2	450	56.2	800
Hawaii	2,236	69.9	8	0.3	25	0.8	68	2.1	11	0.4	850	26.6	3,199
Idaho	3,919	53.1	66	0.9	69	0.9	124	1.7	234	3.2	2,969	40.2	7,380
Illinois	34,860	46.9	623	0.8	540	0.7	1,266	1.7	440	0.6	36,615	49.3	74,345
Indiana	14,796	45.6	458	1.4	214	0.7	473	1.5	155	0.5	16,341	50.4	32,437
Iowa	7,500	34.5	281	1.3	133	0.6	293	1.4	282	1.3	13,242	60.9	21,731
Kansas	7,918	39.1	396	2.0	229	1.1	292	1.4	154	0.8	11,266	55.6	20,255
Kentucky	9,052	33.3	908	3.3	123	0.5	422	1.6	143	0.5	16,501	60.8	27,148
Louisiana	10,714	43.8	1,350	5.5	143	0.6	546	2.2	293	1.2	11,440	46.7	24,485
Maine	3,139	44.6	42	0.6	80	1.1	112	1.6	45	0.6	3,624	51.5	7,042
Maryland	16,774	57.0	198	0.7	198	0.7	766	2.6	145	0.5	11,337	38.5	29,419
Massachusetts	23,255	55.7	400	1.0	484	1.2	1,093	2.6	209	0.5	16,325	39.1	41,764
Michigan	28,073	47.5	364	0.6	284	0.5	822	1.4	229	0.4	29,285	49.6	59,058
Minnesota	15,710	48.2	182	0.6	175	0.5	445	1.4	462	1.4	15,595	47.9	32,569
Mississippi	6,085	37.7	716	4.4	36	0.2	255	1.6	181	1.1	8,888	55.0	16,161
Missouri	14,588	43.3	525	1.6	173	0.5	551	1.6	193	0.6	17,695	52.5	33,725
Montana	2,220	31.8	24	0.3	27	0.4	62	0.9	73	1.0	4,571	65.5	6,977
Nebraska	5,407	43.7	80	0.6	54	0.4	175	1.4	217	1.7	6,451	52.1	12,384
Nevada	7,341	57.2	101	0.8	128	1.0	312	2.4	95	0.7	4,853	37.8	12,831
New Hampshire	3,458	48.3	42	0.6	83	1.2	179	2.5	23	0.3	3,373	47.1	7,158
New Jersey	25,863	56.3	427	0.9	357	0.8	1,175	2.6	250	0.5	17,845	38.9	45,917
New Mexico	4,605	49.6	56	0.6	131	1.4	173	1.9	257	2.8	4,068	43.8	9,290
New York	57,982	59.7	709	0.7	863	0.9	2,704	2.8	580	0.6	34,307	35.3	97,146
North Carolina	22,453	50.8	1,986	4.5	446	1.0	1,103	2.5	377	0.9	17,841	40.4	44,206
North Dakota	1,725	26.5	19	0.3	36	0.6	49	0.7	53	0.8	4,627	71.1	6,510
Northern Mariana Islands	91	34.9	0	0.0	5	1.9	3	1.2	1	0.5	160	61.6	260
Ohio	31,674	51.8	715	1.2	355	0.6	1,103	1.8	306	0.5	27,037	44.2	61,191
Oklahoma	8,325	38.1	534	2.4	151	0.7	368	1.7	133	0.6	12,369	56.5	21,880
Oregon	9,954	54.4	126	0.7	232	1.3	345	1.9	315	1.7	7,329	40.0	18,300
Pennsylvania	33,439	50.8	498	0.8	613	0.9	1,403	2.1	374	0.6	29,465	44.8	65,791
Puerto Rico	5,584	62.2	71	0.8	112	1.2	206	2.3	88	1.0	2,916	32.5	8,976
Rhode Island	2,698	53.9	38	0.8	50	1.0	105	2.1	20	0.4	2,092	41.8	5,002
South Carolina	9,870	46.6	1,125	5.3	167	0.8	559	2.6	218	1.0	9,226	43.6	21,166
South Dakota	2,013	30.9	17	0.3	21	0.3	57	0.9	63	1.0	4,346	66.7	6,518
Tennessee	15,574	48.8	1,852	5.8	196	0.6	761	2.4	298	0.9	13,201	41.4	31,883
Texas	68,025	52.8	2,199	1.7	1,072	0.8	2,221	1.7	865	0.7	54,343	42.2	128,726
Utah	8,241	60.9	83	0.6	49	0.4	337	2.5	325	2.4	4,503	33.3	13,540
Vermont	1,772	38.2	47	1.0	33	0.7	56	1.2	10	0.2	2,724	58.7	4,643
Virgin Islands	171	39.0	12	2.7	5	1.1	14	3.1	6	1.4	232	52.6	440
Virginia	21,876	59.6	218	0.6	295	0.8	784	2.1	224	0.6	13,296	36.2	36,693
Washington	18,881	61.2	144	0.5	233	0.8	514	1.7	599	1.9	10,501	34.0	30,873
West Virginia	3,553	40.9	62	0.7	31	0.4	98	1.1	40	0.5	4,907	56.5	8,691
Wisconsin	13,494	44.8	288	1.0	191	0.6	369	1.2	154	0.5	15,646	51.9	30,142
Wyoming	1,373	37.0	17	0.4	37	1.0	44	1.2	74	2.0	2,169	58.4	3,713
United States	829,807	51.3	30,165	1.9	12,259	0.8	33,865	2.1	13,946	0.9	695,951	43.1	1,615,994

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 16, 2018.

¹ Includes only telephone numbers in NXXs assigned to carriers and therefore available for assignment to customers. Does not include any numbers in NXXs that have not yet been assigned to carriers.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Table 5
Number of OCNs Reporting Numbering Resources as of December 31, 2017¹

State / Jurisdiction	Competitive LEC ²	Incumbent LEC ²	Mobile Wireless ²	Paging ²	VoIP ²	Unduplicated Total
Alabama	48	31	10	6	3	98
Alaska	4	23	13	0	1	41
American Samoa	0	1	3	0	0	4
Arizona	32	18	8	5	4	67
Arkansas	27	31	8	5	2	73
California	61	26	8	7	4	106
Colorado	40	35	13	3	4	95
Connecticut	29	2	6	3	3	43
Delaware	25	1	5	4	2	37
District Of Columbia	37	1	6	3	3	50
Florida	67	12	13	5	6	103
Georgia	66	36	11	5	5	123
Guam	3	1	3	0	0	7
Hawaii	9	2	4	1	1	17
Idaho	28	26	11	2	2	69
Illinois	66	57	13	5	4	145
Indiana	57	43	11	3	1	115
Iowa	79	159	15	3	2	258
Kansas	49	46	13	4	3	115
Kentucky	51	20	17	2	4	94
Louisiana	42	14	8	4	4	72
Maine	27	23	6	4	1	61
Maryland	52	2	10	4	4	72
Massachusetts	44	4	7	3	4	62
Michigan	59	41	10	4	2	116
Minnesota	72	97	11	2	3	185
Mississippi	38	19	9	4	3	73
Missouri	47	46	11	7	4	115
Montana	24	20	11	0	2	57
Nebraska	33	46	11	2	2	94
Nevada	35	14	8	3	4	64
New Hampshire	29	12	6	4	2	53
New Jersey	52	3	8	3	4	70
New Mexico	31	20	10	3	3	67
New York	68	41	9	6	7	131
North Carolina	55	26	10	3	4	98
North Dakota	24	34	8	0	2	68
Northern Mariana Islands	0	1	2	0	0	3
Ohio	61	43	9	3	4	120
Oklahoma	34	45	15	3	4	101
Oregon	43	32	8	3	4	90
Pennsylvania	63	38	20	7	4	132
Puerto Rico	5	1	6	0	0	12
Rhode Island	21	1	5	3	3	33
South Carolina	45	26	8	4	3	86
South Dakota	26	43	6	1	2	78
Tennessee	59	27	13	4	4	107
Texas	90	63	22	7	4	185
Utah	25	18	12	2	4	61
Vermont	19	10	5	3	2	39
Virgin Islands	1	1	5	0	0	7
Virginia	57	22	11	5	4	99
Washington	43	23	10	2	3	81
West Virginia	27	8	11	5	2	53
Wisconsin	51	92	12	3	3	161
Wyoming	15	14	8	0	2	39
Unduplicated Total	1,895	1,360	215	47	8	3,524

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 16, 2018.

¹ Carriers typically obtain at least one OCN per state in which they do business. Thus, carriers with multiple OCNs are counted multiple times with the exception that is noted following Table 3.

² Carriers occasionally misclassify the type of service that they provide. For instance, the competitive LEC operations of incumbent LECs are occasionally classified as incumbent LEC operations.

Table 6
Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2017

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available	OCNs
201	New Jersey	January 1947	63.3 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	3.2 %	0.7 %	31.1 %	50
202	District Of Columbia	January 1947	74.1 %	0.9 %	1.1 %	2.9 %	0.4 %	20.7 %	50
203	Connecticut	January 1947	59.0 %	0.9 %	0.6 %	2.1 %	0.3 %	37.2 %	36
205	Alabama	January 1947	50.1 %	6.3 %	0.4 %	2.4 %	1.5 %	39.3 %	56
206	Washington	January 1947	68.4 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	1.9 %	2.7 %	26.0 %	46
207	Maine	January 1947	44.6 %	0.6 %	1.1 %	1.6 %	0.6 %	51.5 %	61
208	Idaho	January 1947	53.1 %	0.9 %	0.9 %	1.7 %	3.2 %	40.2 %	69
209	California	January 1958	54.2 %	0.9 %	0.3 %	2.4 %	0.7 %	41.5 %	50
210	Texas	November 1992	69.0 %	2.3 %	0.4 %	2.3 %	0.7 %	25.4 %	43
212	New York	January 1947	70.5 %	0.0 %	0.9 %	1.8 %	1.0 %	25.7 %	35
213	California	January 1947	57.0 %	1.5 %	0.8 %	4.0 %	1.1 %	35.5 %	52
214	Texas	January 1947	67.2 %	0.5 %	0.4 %	1.7 %	1.0 %	29.2 %	55
215	Pennsylvania	January 1947	61.7 %	0.3 %	1.1 %	1.9 %	0.9 %	34.1 %	47
216	Ohio	January 1947	58.7 %	0.6 %	0.4 %	2.3 %	0.7 %	37.3 %	40
217	Illinois	January 1947	31.9 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	0.9 %	0.6 %	65.4 %	56
218	Minnesota	January 1947	29.6 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.7 %	1.0 %	67.9 %	73
219	Indiana	January 1947	49.8 %	1.5 %	0.7 %	1.5 %	0.3 %	46.2 %	40
220	Ohio	April 2015	17.7 %	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.4 %	0.0 %	81.5 %	7
223	Pennsylvania	September 2017	3.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	96.2 %	3
224	Illinois	January 2002	60.3 %	1.5 %	2.9 %	3.0 %	0.4 %	32.0 %	38
225	Louisiana	August 1998	52.4 %	6.4 %	0.3 %	2.0 %	1.3 %	37.6 %	41
228	Mississippi	September 1997	46.8 %	3.4 %	0.2 %	1.8 %	1.5 %	46.3 %	35
229	Georgia	August 2000	23.8 %	2.4 %	0.3 %	1.1 %	0.4 %	72.0 %	42
231	Michigan	June 1999	31.7 %	0.6 %	0.3 %	0.9 %	0.2 %	66.4 %	47
234	Ohio	October 2000	51.6 %	1.8 %	0.9 %	2.4 %	0.3 %	42.9 %	37
239	Florida	March 2002	61.9 %	0.4 %	1.8 %	3.5 %	0.9 %	31.4 %	34
240	Maryland	June 1997	56.0 %	0.9 %	0.5 %	3.4 %	0.3 %	38.9 %	57
248	Michigan	May 1997	58.6 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	1.8 %	0.4 %	38.3 %	49
251	Alabama	June 2001	42.7 %	4.9 %	0.4 %	1.9 %	1.3 %	48.7 %	45
252	North Carolina	March 1998	45.2 %	0.8 %	0.9 %	1.8 %	0.6 %	50.7 %	35
253	Washington	April 1997	64.9 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	1.9 %	2.3 %	29.8 %	38
254	Texas	May 1997	37.5 %	1.4 %	0.9 %	1.3 %	0.6 %	58.4 %	53
256	Alabama	March 1998	44.8 %	5.5 %	0.3 %	1.6 %	1.1 %	46.7 %	48
260	Indiana	January 2002	44.2 %	1.0 %	0.9 %	1.2 %	0.3 %	52.4 %	35
262	Wisconsin	September 1999	51.4 %	0.9 %	0.7 %	1.3 %	0.4 %	45.4 %	40
267	Pennsylvania	July 1999	55.0 %	1.1 %	1.9 %	4.0 %	0.5 %	37.5 %	51
269	Michigan	July 2002	40.7 %	0.8 %	0.5 %	1.3 %	0.7 %	56.0 %	51
270	Kentucky	April 1999	22.7 %	3.0 %	0.6 %	1.0 %	0.4 %	72.3 %	58
272	Pennsylvania	October 2013	14.3 %	0.4 %	1.2 %	0.9 %	0.1 %	83.1 %	25
276	Virginia	September 2001	36.6 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	1.4 %	0.6 %	60.4 %	43
281	Texas	November 1996	57.3 %	2.6 %	0.7 %	1.7 %	0.5 %	37.3 %	52
301	Maryland	January 1947	60.7 %	0.5 %	0.8 %	1.9 %	0.7 %	35.5 %	48
302	Delaware	January 1947	56.9 %	1.0 %	0.8 %	2.2 %	0.4 %	38.8 %	37
303	Colorado	January 1947	62.6 %	0.1 %	0.4 %	1.7 %	5.2 %	30.1 %	38
304	West Virginia	January 1947	43.8 %	0.7 %	0.4 %	1.1 %	0.5 %	53.5 %	52
305	Florida	January 1947	49.8 %	11.3 %	2.1 %	2.9 %	1.2 %	32.7 %	45
307	Wyoming	January 1947	37.0 %	0.4 %	1.0 %	1.2 %	2.0 %	58.4 %	39
308	Nebraska	January 1955	34.1 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	1.4 %	2.4 %	61.4 %	52
309	Illinois	January 1957	36.7 %	0.5 %	0.7 %	0.8 %	0.7 %	60.6 %	62
310	California	November 1991	61.4 %	0.7 %	0.8 %	2.0 %	0.5 %	34.7 %	47
312	Illinois	January 1947	63.1 %	1.3 %	0.6 %	2.2 %	1.0 %	31.8 %	44
313	Michigan	January 1947	53.7 %	1.2 %	0.4 %	2.4 %	0.7 %	41.7 %	44
314	Missouri	January 1947	61.6 %	2.1 %	0.4 %	2.6 %	0.8 %	32.3 %	37
315	New York	January 1947	46.9 %	0.7 %	1.0 %	2.2 %	0.5 %	48.7 %	56
316	Kansas	January 1947	65.1 %	2.3 %	0.5 %	2.7 %	0.6 %	28.8 %	33
317	Indiana	January 1947	59.5 %	1.6 %	0.6 %	1.9 %	0.7 %	35.6 %	45
318	Louisiana	January 1957	39.8 %	4.1 %	1.0 %	1.5 %	1.4 %	52.1 %	43
319	Iowa	January 1947	39.0 %	1.5 %	0.5 %	1.6 %	1.6 %	55.9 %	78
320	Minnesota	March 1996	32.7 %	0.9 %	0.4 %	1.8 %	0.7 %	63.5 %	75
321	Florida	November 1999	59.0 %	6.0 %	0.5 %	5.2 %	0.8 %	28.5 %	45
323	California	June 1998	59.6 %	1.4 %	0.8 %	3.6 %	0.7 %	33.9 %	48
325	Texas	April 2003	31.9 %	0.9 %	0.6 %	0.9 %	0.5 %	65.1 %	41
330	Ohio	March 1996	54.1 %	0.6 %	0.5 %	1.7 %	0.6 %	42.6 %	42
331	Illinois	October 2007	51.8 %	2.0 %	1.8 %	2.7 %	0.7 %	41.1 %	37
332	New York	June 2017	56.2 %	5.0 %	0.4 %	2.9 %	0.0 %	35.4 %	9

Table 6
Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2017

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available	OCNs
334	Alabama	January 1995	36.5 %	3.9 %	0.5 %	1.4 %	0.9 %	56.8 %	60
336	North Carolina	December 1997	49.6 %	4.4 %	0.6 %	2.2 %	0.9 %	42.2 %	60
337	Louisiana	October 1999	39.1 %	4.7 %	0.5 %	1.7 %	1.0 %	53.0 %	40
339	Massachusetts	May 2001	60.6 %	1.7 %	0.8 %	2.2 %	0.5 %	34.2 %	27
340	Virgin Islands	June 1997	39.0 %	2.7 %	1.1 %	3.1 %	1.4 %	52.6 %	7
346	Texas	July 2014	59.0 %	2.0 %	1.4 %	4.4 %	0.3 %	32.9 %	36
347	New York	October 1999	80.9 %	0.8 %	0.9 %	3.7 %	0.5 %	13.3 %	40
351	Massachusetts	May 2001	31.6 %	3.1 %	0.3 %	1.2 %	0.1 %	63.6 %	17
352	Florida	December 1995	53.7 %	2.5 %	0.8 %	2.3 %	1.0 %	39.8 %	41
360	Washington	January 1995	56.4 %	0.5 %	0.6 %	1.4 %	1.8 %	39.2 %	60
361	Texas	February 1999	41.0 %	1.0 %	0.4 %	1.5 %	0.7 %	55.4 %	43
364	Kentucky	March 2014	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	100.0 %	2
380	Ohio	February 2016	29.8 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	2.0 %	0.0 %	67.3 %	12
385	Utah	March 2009	70.2 %	2.0 %	0.9 %	2.9 %	0.6 %	23.5 %	31
386	Florida	February 2001	48.3 %	7.2 %	0.5 %	2.4 %	0.7 %	40.9 %	40
401	Rhode Island	January 1947	53.9 %	0.8 %	1.0 %	2.1 %	0.4 %	41.8 %	33
402	Nebraska	January 1947	48.9 %	0.8 %	0.5 %	1.3 %	1.5 %	47.0 %	65
404	Georgia	January 1947	64.2 %	8.0 %	0.6 %	3.1 %	2.1 %	22.0 %	44
405	Oklahoma	January 1947	49.5 %	2.9 %	0.5 %	1.9 %	0.9 %	44.4 %	49
406	Montana	January 1947	31.8 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.9 %	1.0 %	65.5 %	57
407	Florida	April 1988	59.0 %	5.2 %	1.5 %	3.7 %	0.9 %	29.7 %	49
408	California	January 1959	62.2 %	1.3 %	0.4 %	1.6 %	0.6 %	33.9 %	54
409	Texas	November 1982	43.1 %	4.7 %	0.7 %	1.6 %	0.4 %	49.5 %	45
410	Maryland	October 1991	57.5 %	0.4 %	0.7 %	1.4 %	0.7 %	39.4 %	48
412	Pennsylvania	January 1947	55.8 %	0.6 %	1.0 %	2.4 %	0.7 %	39.5 %	45
413	Massachusetts	January 1947	51.3 %	1.5 %	1.2 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	43.7 %	37
414	Wisconsin	January 1947	62.1 %	1.6 %	0.6 %	2.0 %	1.1 %	32.6 %	35
415	California	January 1947	61.4 %	1.9 %	0.7 %	2.1 %	0.6 %	33.4 %	53
417	Missouri	January 1950	37.7 %	1.6 %	0.7 %	1.2 %	0.7 %	58.1 %	55
419	Ohio	January 1947	39.8 %	3.5 %	0.8 %	1.1 %	0.5 %	54.3 %	65
423	Tennessee	September 1995	47.8 %	4.3 %	0.8 %	2.1 %	0.7 %	44.4 %	56
424	California	August 2006	62.2 %	2.5 %	1.2 %	5.1 %	0.3 %	28.7 %	47
425	Washington	April 1997	66.8 %	0.5 %	1.1 %	1.7 %	1.5 %	28.5 %	39
430	Texas	February 2003	16.8 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	1.6 %	0.1 %	79.8 %	30
432	Texas	April 2003	38.5 %	2.6 %	2.4 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	54.9 %	31
434	Virginia	June 2001	47.4 %	0.8 %	0.7 %	1.5 %	0.7 %	48.9 %	37
435	Utah	September 1997	40.5 %	0.4 %	0.3 %	1.6 %	1.8 %	55.4 %	52
440	Ohio	August 1997	56.7 %	0.7 %	0.9 %	1.9 %	0.3 %	39.6 %	48
442	California	November 2009	39.4 %	2.0 %	0.8 %	4.1 %	0.1 %	53.6 %	40
443	Maryland	June 1997	54.9 %	1.0 %	0.6 %	4.0 %	0.3 %	39.1 %	46
458	Oregon	February 2010	24.6 %	1.4 %	0.8 %	1.7 %	0.0 %	71.4 %	20
463	Indiana	November 2016	19.0 %	0.8 %	0.3 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	79.0 %	13
469	Texas	July 1999	69.0 %	1.6 %	0.9 %	2.8 %	0.9 %	24.7 %	61
470	Georgia	February 2010	59.6 %	3.1 %	1.0 %	3.1 %	0.4 %	32.8 %	45
475	Connecticut	December 2009	54.7 %	1.3 %	1.1 %	2.2 %	0.3 %	40.3 %	27
478	Georgia	August 2000	39.9 %	3.4 %	0.5 %	2.0 %	0.8 %	53.4 %	44
479	Arkansas	January 2002	47.3 %	1.7 %	0.5 %	1.4 %	0.8 %	48.4 %	39
480	Arizona	March 1999	75.4 %	0.6 %	0.9 %	2.7 %	3.8 %	16.5 %	39
484	Pennsylvania	June 1999	50.0 %	1.5 %	0.6 %	2.7 %	0.2 %	45.0 %	51
501	Arkansas	January 1947	50.8 %	3.1 %	0.6 %	1.4 %	0.7 %	43.4 %	38
502	Kentucky	January 1947	48.9 %	7.1 %	0.4 %	2.6 %	0.9 %	40.1 %	40
503	Oregon	January 1947	62.2 %	0.4 %	0.7 %	1.9 %	2.2 %	32.6 %	55
504	Louisiana	January 1947	50.6 %	7.1 %	0.5 %	4.1 %	1.3 %	36.3 %	41
505	New Mexico	January 1947	61.2 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	2.2 %	3.5 %	32.1 %	44
507	Minnesota	January 1954	30.4 %	0.4 %	0.9 %	0.6 %	0.5 %	67.3 %	87
508	Massachusetts	July 1988	59.2 %	0.8 %	1.6 %	2.8 %	0.7 %	34.8 %	42
509	Washington	January 1957	52.5 %	0.4 %	1.1 %	1.5 %	1.4 %	43.2 %	55
510	California	September 1991	57.3 %	1.5 %	0.6 %	2.0 %	0.7 %	38.0 %	48
512	Texas	January 1947	68.6 %	1.9 %	0.7 %	1.8 %	0.6 %	26.3 %	50
513	Ohio	January 1947	62.7 %	0.6 %	0.4 %	1.9 %	0.9 %	33.4 %	35
515	Iowa	January 1947	52.8 %	1.4 %	0.7 %	1.8 %	2.8 %	40.5 %	61
516	New York	January 1951	60.6 %	0.7 %	0.8 %	2.5 %	0.7 %	34.6 %	47
517	Michigan	January 1947	42.0 %	0.5 %	0.6 %	1.0 %	0.3 %	55.6 %	59
518	New York	January 1947	49.7 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	2.6 %	0.6 %	45.7 %	63
520	Arizona	March 1995	60.4 %	0.6 %	0.7 %	2.2 %	2.9 %	33.2 %	48

Table 6
Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2017

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available	OCNs
530	California	November 1997	41.5 %	1.2 %	0.3 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	55.0 %	62
531	Nebraska	March 2011	41.9 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	3.0 %	0.0 %	53.7 %	24
534	Wisconsin	August 2010	9.9 %	1.0 %	0.1 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	88.1 %	8
539	Oklahoma	April 2011	17.0 %	1.4 %	0.2 %	1.0 %	0.3 %	80.0 %	25
540	Virginia	July 1995	52.2 %	0.6 %	0.7 %	1.6 %	0.8 %	44.1 %	60
541	Oregon	November 1995	46.2 %	0.8 %	1.7 %	1.6 %	1.6 %	48.1 %	59
551	New Jersey	December 2001	61.0 %	1.3 %	1.4 %	4.2 %	0.2 %	31.9 %	29
559	California	November 1998	50.6 %	1.4 %	0.4 %	2.7 %	0.9 %	44.1 %	47
561	Florida	May 1996	55.8 %	9.0 %	1.7 %	4.1 %	1.5 %	28.0 %	53
562	California	January 1997	57.9 %	0.6 %	0.9 %	2.4 %	0.7 %	37.6 %	50
563	Iowa	March 2001	41.2 %	0.4 %	0.3 %	1.9 %	0.9 %	55.4 %	62
564	Washington	August 2017	85.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	15.0 %	1
567	Ohio	January 2002	29.1 %	1.6 %	0.4 %	1.2 %	0.2 %	67.5 %	42
570	Pennsylvania	December 1998	44.2 %	0.8 %	1.6 %	1.5 %	0.6 %	51.2 %	61
571	Virginia	March 2000	73.2 %	1.1 %	1.0 %	3.4 %	0.4 %	20.8 %	50
573	Missouri	January 1996	33.8 %	0.8 %	0.5 %	1.0 %	0.5 %	63.4 %	52
574	Indiana	January 2002	44.5 %	1.0 %	0.8 %	1.9 %	0.4 %	51.5 %	43
575	New Mexico	October 2007	33.8 %	0.8 %	2.6 %	1.4 %	1.8 %	59.6 %	53
580	Oklahoma	November 1997	22.4 %	2.0 %	1.3 %	1.1 %	0.4 %	72.8 %	54
585	New York	November 2001	56.3 %	0.6 %	0.9 %	2.5 %	0.3 %	39.3 %	43
586	Michigan	September 2001	63.5 %	0.4 %	0.3 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	34.2 %	42
601	Mississippi	January 1947	40.1 %	5.3 %	0.3 %	1.6 %	1.1 %	51.6 %	50
602	Arizona	January 1947	64.8 %	0.6 %	0.7 %	2.0 %	2.2 %	29.6 %	33
603	New Hampshire	January 1947	48.3 %	0.6 %	1.2 %	2.5 %	0.3 %	47.1 %	53
605	South Dakota	January 1947	30.9 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.9 %	1.0 %	66.7 %	78
606	Kentucky	January 1955	24.9 %	1.5 %	0.4 %	1.2 %	0.4 %	71.6 %	49
607	New York	January 1954	39.9 %	0.6 %	1.8 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	55.9 %	47
608	Wisconsin	January 1955	45.2 %	0.9 %	1.0 %	1.1 %	0.6 %	51.1 %	77
609	New Jersey	January 1957	54.3 %	0.8 %	1.1 %	2.4 %	0.5 %	40.9 %	49
610	Pennsylvania	January 1994	56.2 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	1.3 %	0.6 %	41.1 %	57
612	Minnesota	January 1947	73.0 %	0.6 %	0.5 %	2.2 %	1.6 %	22.2 %	46
614	Ohio	January 1947	66.6 %	0.7 %	0.6 %	2.7 %	0.6 %	28.8 %	42
615	Tennessee	January 1954	55.1 %	7.9 %	0.6 %	3.3 %	1.2 %	31.8 %	48
616	Michigan	January 1947	54.5 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	1.4 %	0.4 %	42.5 %	46
617	Massachusetts	January 1947	65.7 %	0.5 %	1.3 %	2.8 %	0.6 %	29.1 %	39
618	Illinois	January 1947	31.9 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	1.0 %	0.4 %	65.7 %	60
619	California	January 1982	59.3 %	1.3 %	0.5 %	2.7 %	0.8 %	35.4 %	48
620	Kansas	February 2001	19.0 %	2.2 %	2.9 %	0.7 %	0.4 %	74.8 %	71
623	Arizona	March 1999	70.1 %	0.7 %	1.5 %	3.1 %	7.2 %	17.4 %	30
626	California	June 1997	60.7 %	1.3 %	1.1 %	3.2 %	0.7 %	33.0 %	48
628	California	March 2015	40.7 %	2.7 %	0.9 %	2.7 %	0.1 %	52.9 %	32
629	Tennessee	March 2015	45.8 %	1.6 %	3.0 %	1.5 %	0.1 %	48.0 %	25
630	Illinois	August 1996	54.4 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	1.7 %	0.6 %	41.9 %	43
631	New York	November 1999	54.0 %	0.8 %	0.7 %	2.5 %	0.6 %	41.4 %	44
636	Missouri	May 1999	45.2 %	1.1 %	0.8 %	2.3 %	0.3 %	50.3 %	37
641	Iowa	July 2000	19.6 %	1.8 %	1.1 %	0.8 %	0.4 %	76.3 %	68
646	New York	July 1999	79.3 %	1.0 %	0.9 %	5.2 %	0.7 %	12.8 %	52
650	California	August 1997	55.9 %	1.5 %	0.4 %	1.7 %	0.6 %	39.8 %	47
651	Minnesota	July 1998	66.4 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	1.6 %	2.8 %	28.3 %	51
657	California	September 2008	59.5 %	2.6 %	2.2 %	4.6 %	0.4 %	30.7 %	35
660	Missouri	October 1997	20.6 %	1.2 %	0.3 %	0.5 %	0.3 %	77.1 %	54
661	California	February 1999	54.3 %	1.2 %	0.4 %	2.7 %	0.6 %	40.8 %	57
662	Mississippi	April 1999	31.8 %	4.2 %	0.2 %	1.4 %	0.9 %	61.5 %	55
667	Maryland	March 2012	43.1 %	0.9 %	1.0 %	1.8 %	0.3 %	52.9 %	31
669	California	November 2012	55.4 %	2.5 %	1.7 %	3.8 %	0.3 %	36.4 %	33
670	Northern Marianas Islands	July 1997	34.9 %	0.0 %	1.9 %	1.2 %	0.5 %	61.6 %	3
671	Guam	July 1997	39.9 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	3.0 %	0.2 %	56.2 %	7
678	Georgia	January 1998	67.3 %	5.3 %	1.2 %	5.1 %	0.6 %	20.5 %	52
680	New York	March 2017	22.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.1 %	0.0 %	77.6 %	4
681	West Virginia	March 2009	18.9 %	0.9 %	0.2 %	1.4 %	0.2 %	78.5 %	30
682	Texas	October 2000	69.1 %	1.1 %	0.9 %	3.1 %	0.5 %	25.2 %	44
684	American Samoa	October 2004	42.2 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	2.1 %	54.8 %	4
701	North Dakota	January 1947	26.5 %	0.3 %	0.6 %	0.7 %	0.8 %	71.1 %	68
702	Nevada	January 1947	70.3 %	0.7 %	1.4 %	3.3 %	0.7 %	23.6 %	46
703	Virginia	January 1947	68.1 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	2.5 %	0.4 %	28.1 %	43

Table 6
Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2017

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available	OCNs
704	North Carolina	January 1947	55.2 %	7.7 %	0.7 %	2.9 %	1.1 %	32.4 %	45
706	Georgia	May 1992	44.3 %	4.4 %	0.5 %	1.8 %	0.9 %	48.1 %	76
707	California	January 1959	48.3 %	1.3 %	0.4 %	1.5 %	0.8 %	47.8 %	51
708	Illinois	November 1989	44.6 %	0.7 %	0.6 %	2.2 %	0.6 %	51.3 %	40
712	Iowa	January 1947	22.3 %	1.3 %	0.4 %	0.8 %	0.7 %	74.5 %	105
713	Texas	January 1947	58.2 %	2.5 %	0.4 %	1.2 %	0.7 %	37.0 %	45
714	California	January 1951	61.6 %	0.6 %	0.6 %	2.3 %	1.6 %	33.3 %	48
715	Wisconsin	January 1947	31.1 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.8 %	0.2 %	66.9 %	90
716	New York	January 1947	55.4 %	0.7 %	0.8 %	2.6 %	0.5 %	40.0 %	48
717	Pennsylvania	January 1947	57.2 %	0.6 %	0.7 %	2.5 %	0.6 %	38.3 %	53
718	New York	September 1984	58.9 %	0.2 %	0.7 %	2.4 %	0.9 %	36.9 %	38
719	Colorado	March 1988	54.1 %	0.4 %	0.6 %	2.3 %	2.7 %	40.0 %	56
720	Colorado	June 1998	77.5 %	1.1 %	1.0 %	2.9 %	1.3 %	16.2 %	44
724	Pennsylvania	February 1998	40.4 %	1.0 %	0.6 %	1.3 %	0.5 %	56.2 %	57
725	Nevada	June 2014	63.9 %	2.1 %	1.1 %	3.0 %	0.1 %	29.8 %	20
726	Texas	October 2017	10.0 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.1 %	89.4 %	12
727	Florida	July 1998	51.7 %	0.5 %	1.1 %	2.9 %	0.3 %	43.5 %	41
731	Tennessee	February 2001	36.5 %	3.6 %	0.3 %	1.4 %	0.7 %	57.4 %	45
732	New Jersey	June 1997	58.0 %	1.0 %	0.5 %	2.2 %	0.5 %	37.8 %	45
734	Michigan	December 1997	56.5 %	0.4 %	0.6 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	40.6 %	51
737	Texas	July 2013	48.9 %	1.2 %	2.3 %	3.1 %	0.5 %	44.0 %	30
740	Ohio	December 1997	37.8 %	1.2 %	0.5 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	58.8 %	49
743	North Carolina	May 2016	21.5 %	5.8 %	2.2 %	1.1 %	0.0 %	69.3 %	9
747	California	May 2009	50.7 %	2.3 %	0.7 %	5.1 %	0.1 %	41.0 %	33
754	Florida	August 2001	73.4 %	4.0 %	0.6 %	4.7 %	0.4 %	16.9 %	32
757	Virginia	July 1996	64.7 %	0.5 %	0.8 %	2.1 %	0.6 %	31.2 %	34
760	California	March 1997	53.7 %	1.3 %	0.5 %	2.0 %	0.5 %	41.9 %	61
762	Georgia	May 2006	16.8 %	1.2 %	0.2 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	80.2 %	39
763	Minnesota	February 2000	63.0 %	1.4 %	0.6 %	2.0 %	2.5 %	30.5 %	55
765	Indiana	February 1997	34.7 %	2.1 %	0.5 %	1.1 %	0.4 %	61.3 %	62
769	Mississippi	March 2005	33.4 %	1.8 %	0.3 %	2.0 %	1.7 %	60.9 %	28
770	Georgia	August 1995	52.7 %	16.2 %	0.4 %	1.5 %	0.7 %	28.5 %	47
772	Florida	February 2002	49.5 %	7.5 %	1.2 %	4.0 %	2.0 %	35.8 %	47
773	Illinois	October 1996	52.1 %	0.6 %	0.5 %	2.5 %	0.5 %	43.7 %	39
774	Massachusetts	May 2001	47.5 %	1.4 %	0.6 %	2.5 %	0.3 %	47.7 %	37
775	Nevada	December 1998	36.5 %	0.9 %	0.4 %	1.1 %	0.8 %	60.4 %	44
779	Illinois	March 2007	39.8 %	2.2 %	1.8 %	2.5 %	0.1 %	53.6 %	41
781	Massachusetts	September 1997	49.7 %	0.7 %	0.8 %	2.4 %	0.4 %	46.0 %	41
785	Kansas	July 1997	26.4 %	1.9 %	0.3 %	0.8 %	1.1 %	69.5 %	64
786	Florida	March 1998	70.9 %	2.9 %	2.5 %	6.6 %	0.6 %	16.5 %	50
787	Puerto Rico	March 1996	65.7 %	0.8 %	1.4 %	1.9 %	0.7 %	29.5 %	12
801	Utah	January 1947	69.2 %	0.4 %	0.3 %	2.9 %	3.2 %	24.0 %	31
802	Vermont	January 1947	38.2 %	1.0 %	0.7 %	1.2 %	0.2 %	58.7 %	39
803	South Carolina	January 1947	47.3 %	5.8 %	0.8 %	2.2 %	1.2 %	42.7 %	63
804	Virginia	June 1973	59.4 %	0.6 %	1.3 %	2.4 %	0.7 %	35.8 %	38
805	California	January 1957	53.7 %	1.1 %	1.5 %	1.7 %	0.6 %	41.5 %	60
806	Texas	January 1957	27.4 %	1.7 %	2.7 %	1.1 %	0.7 %	66.5 %	46
808	Hawaii	January 1957	69.9 %	0.3 %	0.8 %	2.1 %	0.4 %	26.6 %	17
810	Michigan	December 1993	43.0 %	0.7 %	0.6 %	1.6 %	0.5 %	53.6 %	44
812	Indiana	January 1947	40.2 %	1.0 %	0.6 %	1.3 %	0.5 %	56.4 %	62
813	Florida	January 1953	56.5 %	0.6 %	1.2 %	3.3 %	0.4 %	38.0 %	49
814	Pennsylvania	January 1947	38.5 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	1.9 %	0.6 %	57.9 %	56
815	Illinois	January 1947	41.5 %	0.8 %	0.7 %	1.2 %	0.6 %	55.2 %	69
816	Missouri	January 1947	51.9 %	2.1 %	0.5 %	1.8 %	0.6 %	43.2 %	54
817	Texas	January 1953	56.3 %	1.5 %	0.6 %	1.2 %	0.8 %	39.6 %	56
818	California	January 1984	58.9 %	1.0 %	0.4 %	2.3 %	0.6 %	36.8 %	48
828	North Carolina	March 1998	43.4 %	4.7 %	0.8 %	1.9 %	1.2 %	48.0 %	49
830	Texas	July 1997	33.1 %	1.1 %	0.2 %	1.0 %	0.3 %	64.3 %	52
831	California	July 1998	48.0 %	1.8 %	0.4 %	1.7 %	1.0 %	47.1 %	43
832	Texas	January 1999	73.9 %	0.8 %	0.7 %	3.2 %	0.7 %	20.7 %	49
838	New York	September 2017	13.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.1 %	87.0 %	3
843	South Carolina	March 1998	45.5 %	4.1 %	1.0 %	2.3 %	1.0 %	46.1 %	57
845	New York	June 2000	47.9 %	0.9 %	0.6 %	2.8 %	0.6 %	47.1 %	59
847	Illinois	January 1996	57.2 %	0.6 %	0.4 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	39.8 %	40
848	New Jersey	December 2001	55.0 %	2.1 %	0.9 %	2.9 %	0.4 %	38.7 %	30

Table 6
Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2017

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available	OCNs
850	Florida	June 1997	47.0 %	2.9 %	0.6 %	2.2 %	0.9 %	46.4 %	45
854	South Carolina	October 2015	40.3 %	1.8 %	0.2 %	3.4 %	0.0 %	54.3 %	15
856	New Jersey	June 1999	49.2 %	1.4 %	0.8 %	2.6 %	0.5 %	45.5 %	48
857	Massachusetts	May 2001	64.9 %	1.2 %	1.6 %	3.3 %	0.5 %	28.5 %	43
858	California	June 1999	60.0 %	1.7 %	0.4 %	2.6 %	1.0 %	34.4 %	42
859	Kentucky	April 2000	44.3 %	1.9 %	0.4 %	1.9 %	0.4 %	51.1 %	47
860	Connecticut	August 1995	51.9 %	0.8 %	0.7 %	1.8 %	0.3 %	44.5 %	34
862	New Jersey	December 2001	62.5 %	1.9 %	1.0 %	3.5 %	0.6 %	30.5 %	44
863	Florida	September 1999	45.7 %	0.5 %	0.8 %	2.6 %	0.5 %	49.9 %	46
864	South Carolina	December 1995	47.3 %	6.2 %	0.6 %	3.6 %	0.9 %	41.5 %	49
865	Tennessee	November 1999	52.9 %	7.4 %	0.6 %	2.6 %	1.2 %	35.3 %	41
870	Arkansas	April 1997	26.5 %	1.7 %	0.4 %	1.1 %	0.4 %	70.0 %	50
872	Illinois	November 2009	38.6 %	3.1 %	1.1 %	3.8 %	0.5 %	53.0 %	29
878	Pennsylvania	August 2001	24.5 %	0.9 %	0.3 %	1.3 %	0.0 %	72.9 %	26
901	Tennessee	January 1947	57.5 %	7.2 %	0.5 %	2.9 %	1.3 %	30.7 %	43
903	Texas	November 1990	39.1 %	2.3 %	1.3 %	1.2 %	0.9 %	55.3 %	65
904	Florida	July 1965	56.0 %	9.0 %	0.5 %	3.6 %	0.9 %	30.0 %	44
906	Michigan	March 1961	17.2 %	0.5 %	0.2 %	0.5 %	0.2 %	81.5 %	29
907	Alaska	January 1957	27.7 %	2.7 %	0.3 %	1.0 %	1.4 %	66.8 %	41
908	New Jersey	November 1990	51.1 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	1.8 %	0.6 %	45.3 %	49
909	California	November 1992	60.0 %	1.0 %	0.9 %	2.6 %	0.6 %	34.8 %	52
910	North Carolina	November 1993	47.2 %	2.5 %	1.7 %	2.1 %	0.7 %	45.9 %	52
912	Georgia	January 1954	37.4 %	3.0 %	0.6 %	1.8 %	1.2 %	56.0 %	57
913	Kansas	January 1947	58.9 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	2.1 %	0.9 %	36.1 %	49
914	New York	January 1947	56.2 %	0.6 %	0.7 %	2.6 %	0.7 %	39.1 %	51
915	Texas	January 1947	62.4 %	1.5 %	0.6 %	2.5 %	1.1 %	31.9 %	34
916	California	January 1947	63.3 %	0.8 %	0.5 %	2.3 %	0.8 %	32.4 %	51
917	New York	January 1992	65.8 %	0.7 %	0.6 %	2.2 %	0.4 %	30.2 %	41
918	Oklahoma	January 1953	41.6 %	2.5 %	0.4 %	2.0 %	0.5 %	53.0 %	69
919	North Carolina	January 1954	59.1 %	6.1 %	1.2 %	3.5 %	0.9 %	29.3 %	48
920	Wisconsin	July 1997	42.1 %	1.1 %	0.5 %	1.1 %	0.4 %	54.8 %	62
925	California	March 1998	52.3 %	1.6 %	0.4 %	1.7 %	1.2 %	42.8 %	44
928	Arizona	June 2001	47.6 %	1.1 %	0.3 %	1.7 %	2.8 %	46.5 %	50
929	New York	April 2011	59.6 %	3.2 %	2.5 %	5.6 %	0.1 %	29.0 %	35
930	Indiana	March 2015	25.4 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.1 %	0.0 %	74.5 %	3
931	Tennessee	September 1997	37.2 %	3.6 %	0.5 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	56.8 %	52
934	New York	July 2016	26.0 %	0.0 %	1.7 %	2.3 %	0.0 %	70.0 %	10
936	Texas	February 2000	40.1 %	1.8 %	2.2 %	1.3 %	0.5 %	54.1 %	48
937	Ohio	September 1996	47.2 %	1.1 %	0.5 %	1.6 %	0.4 %	49.3 %	50
938	Alabama	July 2010	11.6 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.0 %	88.1 %	6
939	Puerto Rico	September 2001	49.5 %	0.8 %	0.7 %	3.5 %	2.0 %	43.5 %	9
940	Texas	May 1997	30.5 %	1.1 %	0.4 %	0.9 %	0.9 %	66.2 %	61
941	Florida	May 1995	53.8 %	0.6 %	1.2 %	2.6 %	0.4 %	41.4 %	45
947	Michigan	September 2002	81.6 %	0.2 %	1.9 %	1.4 %	0.1 %	14.9 %	17
949	California	April 1998	64.9 %	1.6 %	0.6 %	2.7 %	0.9 %	29.4 %	50
951	California	July 2004	64.7 %	0.9 %	0.9 %	2.8 %	0.6 %	30.0 %	46
952	Minnesota	February 2000	61.0 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	1.2 %	1.9 %	35.1 %	48
954	Florida	September 1995	55.4 %	9.5 %	1.9 %	3.9 %	1.5 %	27.9 %	45
956	Texas	July 1997	52.1 %	2.1 %	0.4 %	2.4 %	0.9 %	42.1 %	40
959	Connecticut	August 2014	38.6 %	1.6 %	1.3 %	1.4 %	0.1 %	56.9 %	14
970	Colorado	April 1995	46.5 %	0.6 %	0.6 %	1.5 %	2.2 %	48.6 %	66
971	Oregon	October 2000	61.6 %	1.4 %	1.9 %	2.8 %	0.4 %	32.0 %	40
972	Texas	September 1996	54.7 %	1.3 %	0.6 %	1.1 %	0.5 %	41.9 %	57
973	New Jersey	June 1997	57.0 %	0.5 %	0.8 %	2.6 %	0.5 %	38.6 %	54
978	Massachusetts	September 1997	51.1 %	1.1 %	1.1 %	2.7 %	0.4 %	43.5 %	43
979	Texas	February 2000	35.7 %	1.4 %	0.7 %	0.9 %	0.3 %	61.0 %	53
980	North Carolina	April 2001	56.9 %	3.3 %	1.2 %	3.0 %	0.3 %	35.2 %	42
984	North Carolina	April 2012	43.2 %	2.9 %	1.5 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	50.0 %	30
985	Louisiana	February 2001	38.5 %	5.8 %	0.4 %	1.7 %	0.9 %	52.7 %	40
989	Michigan	April 2001	35.9 %	0.7 %	0.4 %	0.9 %	0.2 %	61.9 %	51

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 16, 2018. Area code information is from NeuStar, Inc.'s website.

Note: The Commission has found "that aggregated data (such as each carrier's NPA wide utilization rate and number of NXXs assigned)" are not confidential. Numbering Resource Optimization, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, CC Docket No. 99-200, 15 FCC Rcd 7574, 7607-08, para. 79 (2000).

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2017
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Wireline (CLECs and ILECs)				Mobile Wireless				VoIP			
		Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
201	New Jersey	2,762	180	1,820	40	2,093	66	334	5	1	0	7	2
202	District Of Columbia	3,570	130	914	38	1,743	75	341	6	1	0	2	3
203	Connecticut	2,459	103	2,524	28	2,138	58	171	5	0	0	0	1
205	Alabama	1,771	104	1,952	41	1,867	69	614	9	1	0	19	3
206	Washington	2,539	59	1,210	35	1,967	69	152	6	1	0	3	3
207	Maine	1,667	69	2,994	50	1,443	42	424	6	0	0	0	1
208	Idaho	2,077	66	2,371	54	1,841	57	558	11	0	0	2	2
209	California	1,677	52	2,065	36	1,885	106	479	6	0	0	31	4
210	Texas	2,537	64	1,254	30	2,609	105	366	7	1	0	2	4
212	New York	5,338	138	1,962	30	78	4	16	4	0	0	0	1
213	California	1,534	102	1,019	38	1,137	87	205	6	1	0	3	3
214	Texas	2,432	62	1,565	43	2,810	74	132	6	0	0	3	2
215	Pennsylvania	3,078	87	1,994	36	1,708	61	178	6	0	0	3	2
216	Ohio	1,667	63	1,222	30	1,472	62	375	6	0	0	4	2
217	Illinois	1,146	31	4,349	43	1,280	38	533	8	0	0	17	3
218	Minnesota	957	22	3,440	65	807	21	601	6	0	0	0	1
219	Indiana	824	21	1,339	31	1,036	34	339	5	0	0	0	1
220	Ohio	16	0	81	5	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
223	Pennsylvania	2	0	48	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
224	Illinois	942	49	748	30	1,262	60	394	5	0	0	28	2
225	Louisiana	839	44	1,176	31	1,239	36	164	6	0	0	0	1
228	Mississippi	315	19	736	23	844	27	311	7	1	0	5	2
229	Georgia	541	17	3,237	32	856	49	898	7	0	0	0	1
231	Michigan	724	15	2,431	39	726	24	382	5	0	0	0	1
234	Ohio	320	18	599	27	615	25	155	6	1	0	24	4
239	Florida	1,055	83	779	22	1,146	43	206	6	0	0	17	3
240	Maryland	1,374	118	1,665	43	1,851	79	509	8	0	0	68	4
248	Michigan	2,411	74	2,245	40	2,070	61	359	5	1	0	3	2
251	Alabama	673	33	1,305	33	867	37	352	8	0	0	0	1
252	North Carolina	1,287	43	2,216	25	1,179	55	476	8	0	0	0	1
253	Washington	1,569	38	1,040	29	1,254	46	164	5	2	0	1	2
254	Texas	855	30	2,316	37	971	32	418	9	0	0	2	2
256	Alabama	1,419	50	2,165	37	1,680	60	927	7	0	0	15	2
260	Indiana	782	16	1,420	25	780	26	387	7	0	0	0	1
262	Wisconsin	1,501	35	1,842	30	1,182	32	241	6	3	0	31	2
267	Pennsylvania	1,424	151	2,068	40	2,401	127	513	6	1	0	30	4
269	Michigan	845	23	1,800	40	902	34	397	6	0	0	0	1
270	Kentucky	883	42	5,980	42	1,227	46	690	12	0	0	2	2
272	Pennsylvania	30	1	197	16	21	3	80	6	0	0	17	3
276	Virginia	454	14	1,279	31	465	21	235	10	1	0	6	2
281	Texas	2,808	82	2,424	41	1,726	50	161	6	0	0	4	2
301	Maryland	3,126	111	2,318	37	1,517	33	228	8	0	0	10	1
302	Delaware	1,806	68	1,637	26	1,124	47	190	5	0	0	27	2
303	Colorado	3,366	102	1,852	27	1,522	29	14	6	1	0	1	2
304	West Virginia	1,603	19	3,562	34	1,744	65	382	11	0	0	1	2
305	Florida	2,042	150	1,543	34	1,670	67	79	5	0	0	1	2
307	Wyoming	712	21	1,237	29	659	23	923	8	2	0	10	2
308	Nebraska	269	8	2,005	44	1,159	52	562	7	0	0	0	1
309	Illinois	982	19	3,544	48	1,394	35	366	9	0	0	4	2
310	California	2,742	86	1,974	36	2,146	71	130	5	0	0	0	1
312	Illinois	3,182	93	1,332	32	1,656	78	514	6	2	0	8	3
313	Michigan	1,661	57	1,559	36	1,931	100	689	5	0	0	0	1
314	Missouri	2,263	118	1,346	24	2,081	69	457	6	0	0	26	4
315	New York	1,736	107	3,027	44	1,621	52	276	6	0	0	10	3
316	Kansas	723	24	706	19	1,851	82	338	8	0	0	17	3
317	Indiana	2,412	68	2,078	35	2,183	77	314	6	1	0	0	1
318	Louisiana	1,052	41	2,561	31	1,505	58	661	7	0	0	0	1
319	Iowa	925	30	2,229	68	842	41	297	6	0	0	1	2
320	Minnesota	819	62	2,391	62	575	12	296	10	2	0	4	2
321	Florida	1,013	135	730	33	1,229	63	224	6	1	0	14	3
323	California	2,193	114	1,932	36	2,396	162	473	5	0	0	9	2
325	Texas	419	12	1,545	28	513	15	242	9	0	0	0	1
330	Ohio	1,907	64	2,431	33	2,256	66	382	5	0	0	2	2
331	Illinois	260	12	269	30	338	19	194	5	0	0	11	2
332	New York	52	1	12	5	13	3	29	3	1	0	0	1

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2017
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Wireline (CLECs and ILECs)				Mobile Wireless				VoIP			
		Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
334	Alabama	1,082	38	2,349	47	1,224	53	1,091	8	0	0	0	1
336	North Carolina	1,793	99	2,563	48	2,019	74	501	7	0	0	13	3
337	Louisiana	829	44	1,845	29	1,193	45	738	7	0	0	0	1
339	Massachusetts	216	9	179	20	192	6	44	5	0	0	8	2
340	Virgin Islands	38	5	124	2	134	9	108	5	0	0	0	0
346	Texas	487	23	439	27	779	72	245	5	1	0	22	3
347	New York	2,151	88	420	32	3,982	192	588	7	0	0	1	1
351	Massachusetts	26	1	54	12	10	1	15	4	0	0	3	1
352	Florida	1,323	58	1,516	26	1,483	62	412	8	0	0	4	2
360	Washington	2,253	47	2,484	50	2,017	60	371	6	0	0	1	2
361	Texas	722	24	1,585	32	940	36	574	9	0	0	0	1
364	Kentucky	0	0	35	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	Ohio	15	0	66	8	24	3	18	2	0	0	4	2
385	Utah	526	16	282	21	763	37	126	6	0	0	23	4
386	Florida	675	40	912	29	846	35	289	7	1	0	4	2
401	Rhode Island	1,445	63	1,709	22	1,240	42	276	5	0	0	35	3
402	Nebraska	2,081	60	3,162	53	1,712	42	393	8	0	0	5	2
404	Georgia	2,027	88	932	32	2,868	147	187	7	1	0	0	2
405	Oklahoma	1,724	50	2,350	34	1,894	86	560	9	0	0	41	4
406	Montana	1,123	32	3,517	44	1,097	31	1,044	11	0	0	10	2
407	Florida	2,156	179	1,598	35	2,263	97	233	7	0	0	11	3
408	California	2,947	81	2,003	43	1,932	46	171	5	0	0	1	2
409	Texas	661	22	1,255	32	771	32	241	8	0	0	3	2
410	Maryland	3,138	74	2,518	36	1,335	36	167	6	0	0	29	2
412	Pennsylvania	2,045	114	1,988	33	1,773	50	435	6	1	0	23	3
413	Massachusetts	1,234	50	1,597	28	982	35	198	5	0	0	0	1
414	Wisconsin	1,555	39	927	23	1,316	55	243	7	0	0	13	3
415	California	2,906	90	2,123	42	1,894	73	62	6	0	0	0	1
417	Missouri	843	31	2,796	43	1,311	40	478	8	0	0	0	1
419	Ohio	1,398	33	3,305	55	1,618	52	495	6	0	0	1	2
423	Tennessee	1,319	57	2,007	42	1,698	74	594	10	0	0	6	2
424	California	1,087	71	611	40	642	71	173	5	1	0	12	2
425	Washington	2,236	43	1,342	29	1,392	49	133	6	2	0	1	2
430	Texas	68	8	412	22	33	2	64	7	0	0	3	1
432	Texas	415	17	1,244	22	615	19	197	6	1	0	0	1
434	Virginia	785	21	1,291	25	808	29	283	7	1	0	33	3
435	Utah	711	39	1,586	37	901	25	592	11	12	0	9	2
440	Ohio	1,611	69	2,027	38	2,196	56	370	5	0	0	25	3
442	California	197	13	387	32	216	30	152	7	0	0	23	1
443	Maryland	1,489	197	2,127	35	2,608	104	742	7	0	0	50	2
458	Oregon	61	3	198	14	39	4	94	5	1	0	0	1
463	Indiana	17	0	74	9	12	1	51	4	0	0	0	0
469	Texas	2,079	76	1,276	50	2,079	95	191	7	0	0	26	3
470	Georgia	921	43	891	35	1,516	85	437	6	3	0	16	4
475	Connecticut	196	6	266	20	399	18	150	5	0	0	22	2
478	Georgia	593	35	1,362	33	777	35	433	8	0	0	0	1
479	Arkansas	799	16	1,360	27	999	35	422	6	0	0	0	1
480	Arizona	2,591	93	962	26	2,269	81	72	6	0	0	3	3
484	Pennsylvania	1,718	113	2,556	40	1,574	62	348	8	1	0	59	2
501	Arkansas	1,337	23	1,440	27	1,270	48	598	6	0	0	10	2
502	Kentucky	1,402	98	1,693	27	1,521	56	464	7	0	0	33	4
503	Oregon	2,843	100	2,158	47	2,031	49	84	5	0	0	0	1
504	Louisiana	1,135	69	1,146	27	1,448	143	385	7	0	0	15	4
505	New Mexico	1,642	51	1,171	29	1,618	67	340	9	0	0	18	3
507	Minnesota	1,080	20	3,897	78	897	19	424	5	1	0	0	2
508	Massachusetts	2,842	172	2,288	32	1,560	37	243	5	0	0	10	2
509	Washington	1,886	51	2,249	41	1,693	53	537	9	0	0	11	3
510	California	2,192	70	2,121	37	2,095	80	307	5	0	0	11	2
512	Texas	3,027	66	1,719	38	2,261	75	118	8	0	0	6	2
513	Ohio	2,311	72	1,619	25	2,201	68	406	6	0	0	7	2
515	Iowa	1,267	45	1,537	49	1,095	35	256	8	0	0	0	1
516	New York	2,078	110	1,482	36	2,021	60	479	5	0	0	10	2
517	Michigan	1,115	17	2,457	51	1,143	38	324	5	0	0	0	1
518	New York	1,970	123	2,678	49	1,601	61	330	6	0	0	59	4
520	Arizona	1,691	51	1,166	33	1,528	65	364	7	0	0	16	4

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2017
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Wireline (CLECs and ILECs)				Mobile Wireless				VoIP			
		Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
530	California	1,391	40	3,145	50	1,366	54	384	6	0	0	29	3
531	Nebraska	102	5	137	16	75	8	89	7	1	0	2	1
534	Wisconsin	5	0	33	7	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0
539	Oklahoma	69	1	330	17	17	4	47	5	0	0	28	3
540	Virginia	1,564	42	2,198	46	1,816	60	556	8	2	0	60	3
541	Oregon	1,834	68	3,228	47	1,758	59	460	8	27	0	4	1
551	New Jersey	164	13	155	23	438	28	146	5	0	0	14	1
559	California	1,357	51	2,215	34	1,927	123	436	6	0	0	32	4
561	Florida	1,660	179	1,185	41	1,727	69	163	5	1	0	7	3
562	California	1,523	59	1,550	38	1,788	79	308	5	0	0	8	2
563	Iowa	488	30	1,671	54	936	36	236	6	0	0	0	1
564	Washington	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
567	Ohio	310	12	1,186	30	326	15	266	8	1	0	25	4
570	Pennsylvania	1,478	45	3,101	44	1,736	54	549	14	0	0	0	1
571	Virginia	1,129	60	411	39	1,433	58	295	6	0	0	5	3
573	Missouri	938	29	3,437	40	1,203	36	538	8	0	0	17	2
574	Indiana	691	36	1,307	33	802	27	413	7	0	0	0	1
575	New Mexico	630	23	1,919	41	686	32	415	9	18	0	15	2
580	Oklahoma	569	16	3,408	37	861	54	1,209	13	0	0	15	2
585	New York	1,605	88	1,765	31	1,313	42	204	7	0	0	42	3
586	Michigan	903	29	1,071	34	2,321	37	238	5	0	0	0	1
601	Mississippi	1,180	49	2,695	36	1,533	62	660	8	1	0	15	2
602	Arizona	2,378	63	1,091	23	2,009	74	382	5	1	0	0	2
603	New Hampshire	1,875	143	2,715	41	1,567	35	476	6	0	0	9	2
605	South Dakota	948	27	3,538	69	1,060	31	796	6	0	0	9	2
606	Kentucky	675	30	3,471	37	893	44	1,004	9	0	0	0	1
607	New York	850	42	2,072	36	801	25	209	7	0	0	15	3
608	Wisconsin	1,444	34	2,437	65	1,342	36	555	8	1	0	3	2
609	New Jersey	1,860	98	2,133	37	1,907	68	537	5	0	0	51	4
610	Pennsylvania	2,854	69	2,614	42	1,468	25	209	8	0	0	2	2
612	Minnesota	1,604	47	711	35	2,005	62	114	6	1	0	2	3
614	Ohio	2,646	120	1,537	30	2,499	88	294	7	0	0	15	3
615	Tennessee	2,059	183	1,805	36	2,097	68	308	7	0	0	14	2
616	Michigan	1,235	23	1,409	37	1,208	38	194	5	0	0	3	2
617	Massachusetts	3,393	178	1,912	30	1,675	39	282	4	0	0	9	2
618	Illinois	922	26	3,869	45	1,305	46	629	10	0	0	9	2
619	California	1,905	77	1,581	34	2,394	118	466	6	1	0	15	4
620	Kansas	539	19	3,490	57	567	22	860	11	0	0	13	2
623	Arizona	949	47	284	22	766	28	125	5	0	0	0	1
626	California	1,546	84	1,538	36	2,093	109	182	5	0	0	9	2
628	California	166	7	262	23	130	12	107	5	1	0	18	4
629	Tennessee	110	2	94	17	56	4	70	4	0	0	12	4
630	Illinois	2,487	89	1,916	33	1,759	42	1,059	5	1	0	6	2
631	New York	2,265	123	2,632	33	1,693	59	243	5	0	0	26	2
636	Missouri	989	65	1,518	27	639	17	239	5	0	0	13	2
641	Iowa	391	18	2,896	58	479	19	491	9	0	0	0	1
646	New York	3,000	266	506	40	2,916	123	444	6	1	0	3	5
650	California	2,265	67	2,171	36	1,292	40	162	5	0	0	15	2
651	Minnesota	1,798	45	979	42	1,058	26	105	5	0	0	5	2
657	California	408	26	375	29	679	59	181	5	0	0	6	1
660	Missouri	304	10	3,031	43	613	14	404	9	1	0	6	2
661	California	1,294	56	1,699	42	1,606	91	299	7	0	0	17	3
662	Mississippi	873	35	2,681	45	1,106	51	1,108	6	0	0	24	2
667	Maryland	205	5	189	20	99	7	134	8	0	0	50	3
669	California	293	12	256	27	259	26	99	5	0	0	8	1
670	Northern Marianas Islands	13	0	123	1	77	3	37	2	0	0	0	0
671	Guam	104	10	355	4	216	14	95	3	0	0	0	0
678	Georgia	2,518	301	1,354	41	2,650	89	205	6	1	0	1	3
680	New York	8	0	29	2	0	0	6	1	1	0	1	1
681	West Virginia	83	6	563	21	111	8	242	9	0	0	0	0
682	Texas	565	19	401	36	918	48	131	6	0	0	9	2
684	American Samoa	7	0	73	1	65	0	20	3	0	0	0	0
701	North Dakota	859	26	3,601	58	866	23	1,023	8	1	0	3	2
702	Nevada	2,842	133	1,425	34	2,502	116	273	6	3	0	7	3
703	Virginia	3,593	159	1,870	33	1,637	29	159	6	0	0	5	2

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2017
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Wireline (CLECs and ILECs)				Mobile Wireless				VoIP			
		Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
704	North Carolina	2,147	160	1,974	37	2,150	69	207	5	0	0	2	2
706	Georgia	1,706	64	3,169	61	1,996	89	680	9	0	0	2	2
707	California	1,799	51	2,843	40	1,572	56	253	6	2	0	60	2
708	Illinois	1,684	103	2,094	30	1,624	60	1,158	5	2	0	16	2
712	Iowa	496	21	2,912	92	574	19	674	11	1	0	3	2
713	Texas	2,961	46	1,982	36	1,553	47	50	5	0	0	0	1
714	California	2,276	99	1,881	36	2,566	80	155	5	0	0	4	2
715	Wisconsin	1,030	24	3,283	77	1,203	36	1,486	10	3	0	2	2
716	New York	1,596	116	1,970	36	1,894	50	374	7	0	0	23	4
717	Pennsylvania	2,175	119	2,496	39	2,170	68	305	7	0	0	32	4
718	New York	3,476	144	2,747	31	995	35	54	6	0	0	0	1
719	Colorado	1,633	75	1,640	41	1,192	44	315	8	1	0	24	4
720	Colorado	2,335	87	712	31	2,541	93	293	8	1	0	9	4
724	Pennsylvania	1,456	56	3,766	46	1,539	42	272	6	0	0	48	2
725	Nevada	144	5	55	14	54	4	36	4	0	0	2	2
726	Texas	3	0	24	10	1	0	12	2	0	0	0	0
727	Florida	1,087	93	1,872	32	1,517	51	159	5	0	0	5	2
731	Tennessee	454	18	1,718	34	930	37	448	7	1	0	12	2
732	New Jersey	2,686	124	2,387	34	1,844	47	193	5	1	0	11	3
734	Michigan	1,615	49	2,064	43	1,871	51	285	5	0	0	0	1
737	Texas	207	8	209	21	169	16	119	5	0	0	10	4
740	Ohio	1,333	50	3,487	38	1,439	54	593	6	0	0	56	2
743	North Carolina	3	0	21	5	8	1	3	2	0	0	12	2
747	California	224	15	273	26	259	34	106	5	0	0	12	2
754	Florida	324	12	114	25	342	30	36	5	0	0	3	2
757	Virginia	2,414	73	1,640	22	2,129	73	439	5	3	0	37	4
760	California	2,106	72	2,583	47	2,096	88	368	7	0	0	11	2
762	Georgia	115	9	848	32	97	8	172	6	2	0	2	1
763	Minnesota	1,235	40	932	44	902	27	78	7	0	0	2	2
765	Indiana	1,015	28	2,998	51	1,153	40	669	7	0	0	0	1
769	Mississippi	108	6	238	18	112	7	154	8	2	0	13	2
770	Georgia	2,466	83	1,571	34	1,618	31	77	7	1	0	0	2
772	Florida	562	71	599	37	600	22	159	5	0	0	7	2
773	Illinois	1,828	98	1,946	29	2,193	95	1,118	5	0	0	2	2
774	Massachusetts	709	42	1,249	29	1,054	50	451	5	0	0	66	1
775	Nevada	946	21	2,593	32	842	34	323	8	0	0	1	2
779	Illinois	190	12	357	31	227	14	200	8	0	0	7	2
781	Massachusetts	2,445	142	2,950	31	1,251	34	418	5	0	0	30	2
785	Kansas	779	22	3,373	51	784	26	723	9	0	0	0	1
786	Florida	1,235	176	656	39	2,748	194	264	6	1	0	5	4
787	Puerto Rico	1,525	46	1,619	6	3,102	91	456	6	0	0	0	0
801	Utah	3,357	180	1,500	22	1,954	39	145	5	0	0	3	2
802	Vermont	1,085	41	2,511	29	664	15	157	5	0	0	1	2
803	South Carolina	1,541	84	2,234	48	1,893	79	648	8	0	0	7	3
804	Virginia	1,960	88	1,770	25	1,637	55	315	6	0	0	28	4
805	California	2,020	65	2,388	44	1,965	60	363	7	0	0	36	3
806	Texas	707	34	3,538	36	990	31	554	7	0	0	0	1
808	Hawaii	460	7	247	11	1,769	61	250	4	0	0	0	1
810	Michigan	814	33	1,645	35	1,003	34	436	6	0	0	0	1
812	Indiana	1,328	42	3,554	49	1,718	55	643	9	0	0	0	1
813	Florida	1,852	146	2,027	36	1,975	77	352	6	1	0	8	4
814	Pennsylvania	1,221	85	3,510	34	1,394	38	364	15	0	0	22	4
815	Illinois	1,613	55	3,705	54	1,564	36	358	10	0	0	2	2
816	Missouri	1,665	55	2,241	39	1,697	65	343	7	0	0	8	4
817	Texas	2,349	57	2,636	45	1,998	33	47	6	1	0	6	2
818	California	2,403	103	1,980	36	2,236	76	258	5	0	0	2	2
828	North Carolina	1,009	55	2,014	37	1,338	49	453	7	1	0	12	2
830	Texas	668	19	2,091	40	664	24	421	9	0	0	18	1
831	California	851	30	1,409	32	831	29	124	5	0	0	21	3
832	Texas	2,035	81	940	40	3,807	170	671	6	0	0	7	2
838	New York	12	0	78	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
843	South Carolina	1,510	92	2,742	42	1,884	79	575	8	0	0	6	3
845	New York	1,607	127	2,383	46	1,359	46	306	6	0	0	64	4
847	Illinois	3,048	93	2,317	30	1,425	20	487	5	2	0	3	2
848	New Jersey	216	8	205	24	318	20	163	5	0	0	9	1

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2017
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Wireline (CLECs and ILECs)				Mobile Wireless				VoIP			
		Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
850	Florida	1,545	81	2,444	30	1,693	69	582	9	0	0	0	1
854	South Carolina	24	2	32	10	7	1	12	3	2	0	2	2
856	New Jersey	1,663	102	1,978	37	1,032	39	248	6	0	0	23	2
857	Massachusetts	652	45	467	33	987	39	239	7	1	0	13	3
858	California	1,666	84	1,193	31	870	24	119	5	0	0	8	2
859	Kentucky	1,218	64	2,280	33	1,212	41	455	10	0	0	2	2
860	Connecticut	2,014	74	2,877	23	1,978	61	248	6	0	0	14	2
862	New Jersey	384	21	302	36	774	44	246	6	0	0	17	2
863	Florida	683	52	1,217	32	965	42	452	8	0	0	9	3
864	South Carolina	1,290	157	1,938	37	1,620	64	407	6	2	0	8	3
865	Tennessee	955	61	1,056	27	1,218	46	193	7	0	0	29	4
870	Arkansas	732	26	3,646	40	1,099	47	1,059	6	0	0	0	1
872	Illinois	290	28	230	21	153	15	361	5	0	0	17	3
878	Pennsylvania	48	2	154	18	34	2	78	6	0	0	12	2
901	Tennessee	1,387	82	934	29	1,550	65	313	7	0	0	15	4
903	Texas	1,282	35	3,280	50	1,625	52	631	9	0	0	5	2
904	Florida	1,612	146	1,267	31	1,852	77	281	7	1	0	23	4
906	Michigan	253	5	2,043	23	302	10	581	5	0	0	0	1
907	Alaska	904	34	2,909	27	831	32	1,266	13	0	0	0	1
908	New Jersey	1,612	69	2,232	39	1,640	45	509	5	0	0	18	2
909	California	1,943	71	1,654	39	2,327	118	350	6	0	0	19	2
910	North Carolina	1,585	69	2,430	39	1,677	73	583	7	0	0	19	4
912	Georgia	879	41	2,230	41	1,172	60	753	9	2	0	15	4
913	Kansas	1,327	49	1,314	37	1,336	46	179	6	1	0	7	2
914	New York	1,939	110	1,571	40	1,375	44	498	5	0	0	16	2
915	Texas	794	22	648	24	1,025	53	206	7	0	0	0	1
916	California	2,465	83	1,888	37	2,214	87	226	6	1	0	12	4
917	New York	1,166	55	275	29	3,637	109	243	6	0	0	1	2
918	Oklahoma	1,470	60	3,073	54	1,705	97	840	10	0	0	14	2
919	North Carolina	2,349	198	1,820	37	2,215	75	265	7	0	0	1	2
920	Wisconsin	1,420	35	2,628	46	1,440	40	768	10	1	0	29	3
925	California	1,725	60	1,944	33	1,257	35	263	5	0	0	16	2
928	Arizona	1,175	27	1,589	39	1,053	53	505	7	1	0	9	2
929	New York	565	33	533	25	1,119	124	276	7	2	0	10	2
930	Indiana	0	0	11	2	5	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
931	Tennessee	678	27	1,997	39	1,027	38	535	8	1	0	14	2
934	New York	13	0	41	3	14	2	23	6	0	0	8	1
936	Texas	629	19	1,489	36	678	24	234	7	0	0	8	2
937	Ohio	1,649	47	2,780	38	1,753	65	474	7	3	0	26	3
938	Alabama	12	0	85	4	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0
939	Puerto Rico	35	5	292	4	923	63	548	5	0	0	0	0
940	Texas	527	16	1,978	48	638	18	509	8	1	0	2	2
941	Florida	931	57	1,137	34	972	37	190	6	0	0	7	2
947	Michigan	29	0	41	12	634	11	80	5	0	0	0	0
949	California	2,047	104	1,319	37	1,597	45	152	5	1	0	6	3
951	California	1,495	64	1,239	36	1,962	88	255	5	0	0	17	2
952	Minnesota	1,454	29	910	40	470	10	65	5	0	0	0	1
954	Florida	1,974	202	1,461	35	2,042	78	137	5	0	0	2	2
956	Texas	999	39	1,336	30	1,935	94	977	7	0	0	1	2
959	Connecticut	46	1	51	8	21	2	44	5	0	0	3	1
970	Colorado	1,649	53	2,385	50	1,303	40	612	11	6	0	22	2
971	Oregon	593	27	426	29	744	33	251	6	0	0	16	4
972	Texas	3,278	63	2,831	46	1,018	23	93	6	0	0	6	2
973	New Jersey	2,817	155	2,483	42	1,624	47	235	7	0	0	12	2
978	Massachusetts	2,367	167	2,973	33	1,538	43	266	5	0	0	52	2
979	Texas	599	12	1,455	40	624	20	308	8	0	0	11	2
980	North Carolina	658	33	459	32	629	34	312	6	0	0	25	4
984	North Carolina	231	7	252	22	134	9	153	5	0	0	17	3
985	Louisiana	630	33	1,474	30	821	32	423	6	1	0	15	2
989	Michigan	1,000	17	2,954	42	1,239	37	670	6	0	0	0	1

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 16, 2018.

Note: The Commission has found “that aggregated data (such as each carrier’s NPA wide utilization rate and number of NXXs assigned)” are not confidential. Numbering Resource Optimization, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, CC Docket No. 99-200, 15 FCC Red 7574, 7607-08, para. 79 (2000).

Table 8
Pooled Thousands-blocks as of December 31, 2017

State / Jurisdiction	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)			Mobile Wireless			VoIP		
	Pooled	Total ¹	Percent	Pooled	Total ¹	Percent	Pooled	Total ¹	Percent
Alabama	4,019	13,735	29.3 %	3,352	8,802	38.1 %	52	60	86.7 %
Alaska	70	1,412	5.0 %	371	1,526	24.3 %	2	3	66.7 %
American Samoa	0	0	NM	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Arizona	4,434	14,554	30.5 %	4,855	9,525	51.0 %	33	49	67.3 %
Arkansas	2,109	8,870	23.8 %	1,959	5,595	35.0 %	5	15	33.3 %
California	39,493	109,441	36.1 %	33,217	60,658	54.8 %	488	579	84.3 %
Colorado	5,181	16,096	32.2 %	3,715	7,884	47.1 %	266	807	33.0 %
Connecticut	3,443	11,031	31.2 %	2,861	5,349	53.5 %	41	49	83.7 %
Delaware	1,392	3,606	38.6 %	746	1,383	53.9 %	32	37	86.5 %
District Of Columbia	1,214	4,730	25.7 %	1,420	2,212	64.2 %	8	10	80.0 %
Florida	17,712	49,800	35.6 %	15,172	30,944	49.0 %	163	219	74.4 %
Georgia	8,215	30,035	27.4 %	8,192	18,044	45.4 %	81	121	66.9 %
Guam	0	0	NM	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Hawaii	473	662	71.5 %	1,041	2,114	49.2 %	1	1	100.0 %
Idaho	1,294	4,200	30.8 %	1,101	2,456	44.8 %	7	10	70.0 %
Illinois	14,428	44,824	32.2 %	11,395	24,497	46.5 %	211	331	63.7 %
Indiana	5,711	19,929	28.7 %	4,593	10,908	42.1 %	30	73	41.1 %
Iowa	2,789	10,880	25.6 %	2,547	6,102	41.7 %	44	66	66.7 %
Kansas	2,667	9,998	26.7 %	3,648	6,446	56.6 %	42	71	59.2 %
Kentucky	3,351	17,653	19.0 %	2,798	7,236	38.7 %	36	87	41.4 %
Louisiana	4,285	13,846	30.9 %	4,068	8,939	45.5 %	28	40	70.0 %
Maine	1,362	4,485	30.4 %	911	2,065	44.1 %	5	11	45.5 %
Maryland	6,191	19,252	32.2 %	5,293	9,610	55.1 %	176	227	77.5 %
Massachusetts	9,770	29,675	32.9 %	6,481	11,824	54.8 %	200	221	90.5 %
Michigan	10,656	34,600	30.8 %	10,018	20,562	48.7 %	115	290	39.7 %
Minnesota	5,224	20,001	26.1 %	3,543	8,607	41.2 %	65	166	39.2 %
Mississippi	2,826	9,356	30.2 %	1,944	5,429	35.8 %	57	66	86.4 %
Missouri	6,084	20,445	29.8 %	4,935	10,442	47.3 %	77	107	72.0 %
Montana	909	3,045	29.9 %	458	1,928	23.8 %	14	15	93.3 %
Nebraska	1,499	5,985	25.0 %	2,001	4,016	49.8 %	34	42	81.0 %
Nevada	2,551	7,991	31.9 %	2,452	4,224	58.0 %	32	59	54.2 %
New Hampshire	1,253	4,874	25.7 %	939	2,170	43.3 %	1	14	7.1 %
New Jersey	10,221	29,801	34.3 %	7,327	14,911	49.1 %	162	187	86.6 %
New Mexico	1,438	4,736	30.4 %	1,519	3,211	47.3 %	96	337	28.5 %
New York	22,135	61,370	36.1 %	19,544	32,568	60.0 %	274	338	81.1 %
North Carolina	8,559	27,447	31.2 %	6,517	14,989	43.5 %	87	144	60.4 %
North Dakota	478	1,887	25.3 %	378	1,656	22.8 %	10	15	66.7 %
Northern Marianas Islands	0	0	NM	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Ohio	11,275	36,535	30.9 %	10,313	21,012	49.1 %	167	251	66.5 %
Oklahoma	3,453	10,766	32.1 %	3,525	7,165	49.2 %	65	103	63.1 %
Oregon	3,739	11,336	33.0 %	2,893	5,830	49.6 %	161	445	36.2 %
Pennsylvania	13,942	43,705	31.9 %	10,759	19,963	53.9 %	217	333	65.2 %
Puerto Rico	445	3,503	12.7 %	2,213	5,343	41.4 %	0	0	NM
Rhode Island	774	3,314	23.4 %	778	1,573	49.5 %	28	38	73.7 %
South Carolina	3,466	11,632	29.8 %	3,131	7,357	42.6 %	34	38	89.5 %
South Dakota	503	2,047	24.6 %	540	1,763	30.6 %	14	20	70.0 %
Tennessee	5,775	17,829	32.4 %	5,592	11,444	48.9 %	121	207	58.5 %
Texas	24,409	75,400	32.4 %	24,509	43,305	56.6 %	235	297	79.1 %
Utah	2,675	7,540	35.5 %	2,381	4,522	52.7 %	114	262	43.5 %
Vermont	763	3,270	23.3 %	459	849	54.1 %	2	5	40.0 %
Virgin Islands	0	0	NM	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Virginia	7,380	23,077	32.0 %	6,388	12,690	50.3 %	163	225	72.4 %
Washington	4,586	19,449	23.6 %	5,063	10,255	49.4 %	29	64	45.3 %
West Virginia	1,555	5,452	28.5 %	1,249	2,813	44.4 %	2	8	25.0 %
Wisconsin	4,336	17,619	24.6 %	3,215	10,422	30.8 %	239	498	48.0 %
Wyoming	485	1,569	30.9 %	248	990	25.1 %	16	18	88.9 %
United States	302,997	964,295	31.4 %	264,567	536,128	49.3 %	4,582	7,679	59.7 %

Source: Pooling data provided by NeuStar, Inc.

¹ Includes only those thousands-blocks in rate centers with pooling.

NM - Not meaningful.

Table 9
Increased Utilization and Telephone Numbers Saved due to Thousands-Block Pooling
as of December 31, 2017
(in thousands, except OCNs)

Carrier Type	OCNs	Numbers Assigned to End-Users ¹	Total Numbers ¹	Percent Utilized	Numbers Needed had Whole NXXs Been Issued	Utilization had Whole NXXs Been Issued	Increased Utilization Due to Pooling	Numbers Saved Due to Pooling
Competitive LEC	1,773	184,890	404,905	45.7 %	1,170,970	15.8 %	29.9 %	766,065
Incumbent LEC	446	53,996	150,932	35.8 %	188,220	28.7 %	7.1 %	37,288
Mobile Wireless	172	244,750	337,689	72.5 %	416,500	58.8 %	13.7 %	78,811
VoIP	7	186	5,697	3.3 %	36,610	0.5 %	2.8 %	30,913
Totals	2,398	483,823	899,223	53.8 %	1,812,300	26.7 %	27.1 %	913,077

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 16, 2018.

¹ Includes only those telephone numbers in pooled blocks on which carriers reported utilization data.

Note: NeuStar also provided data on thousands-block pooling.

Table 10
Number Utilization for Specialized Non-geographic Area Codes

Specialized Area Codes	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging (Thousands of Telephone Numbers)	Administrative	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
500	6,185 78.1%	0 0.0%	337 4.3%	140 1.8%	1 0.0%	1,257 15.9%	7,920 100.0%	791
900	89 47.0%	0 0.0%	1 0.3%	0 0.0%	1 0.4%	100 52.4%	190 100.0%	19

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 16, 2018.

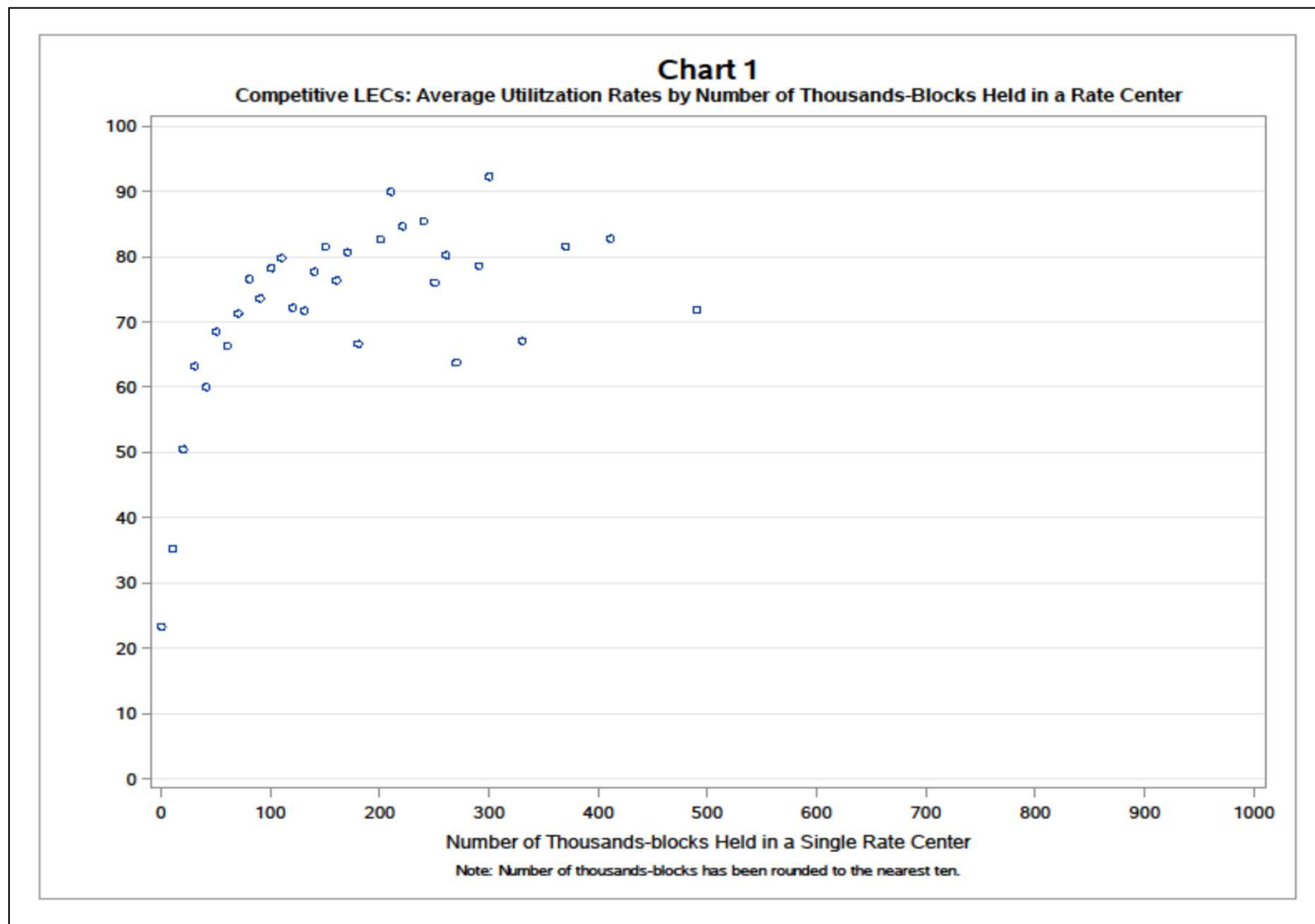
¹ Includes only those telephone numbers in blocks on which carriers reported utilization data.

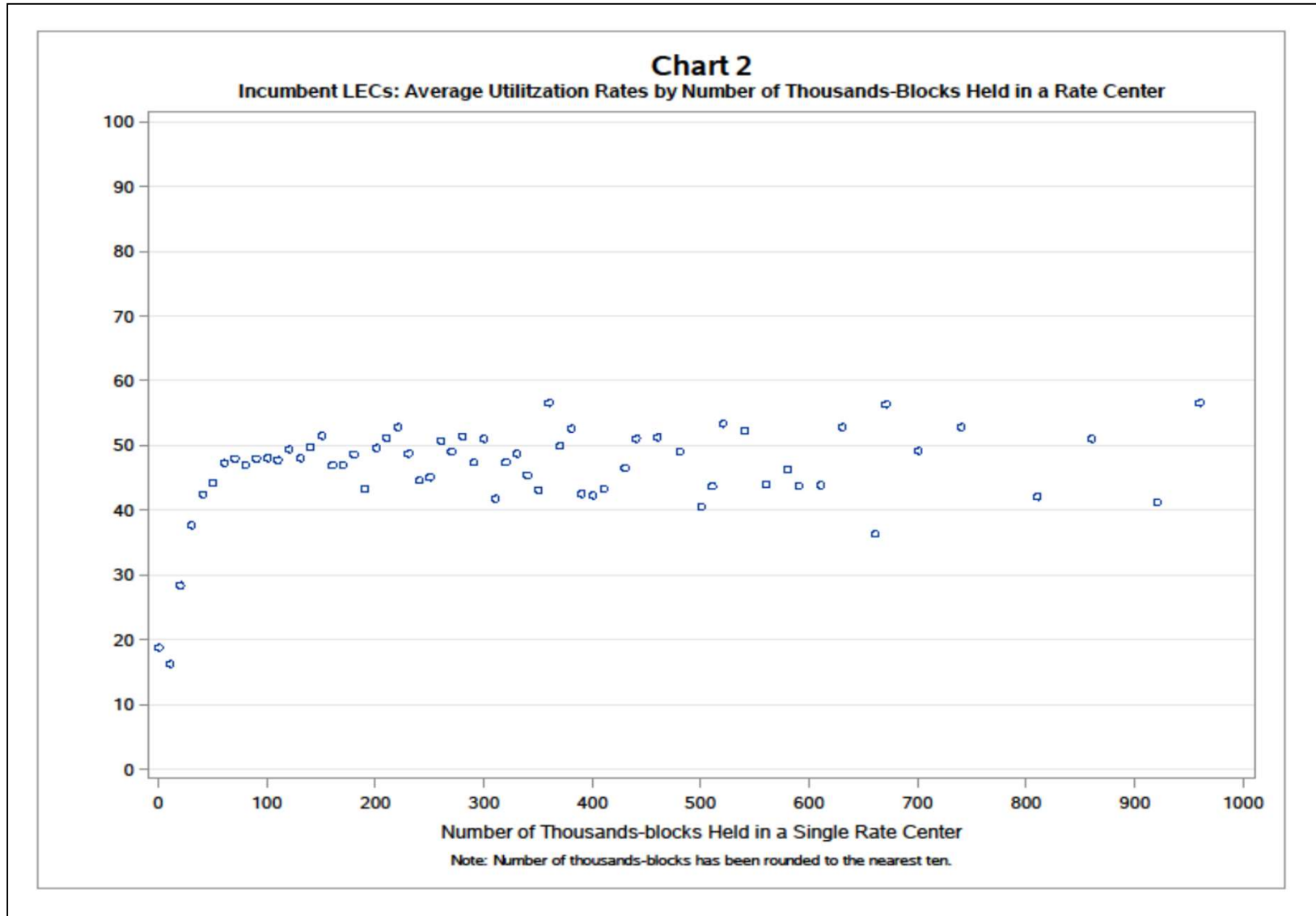
Table 11
Alternate Sources of NPA-NXX Assignments¹

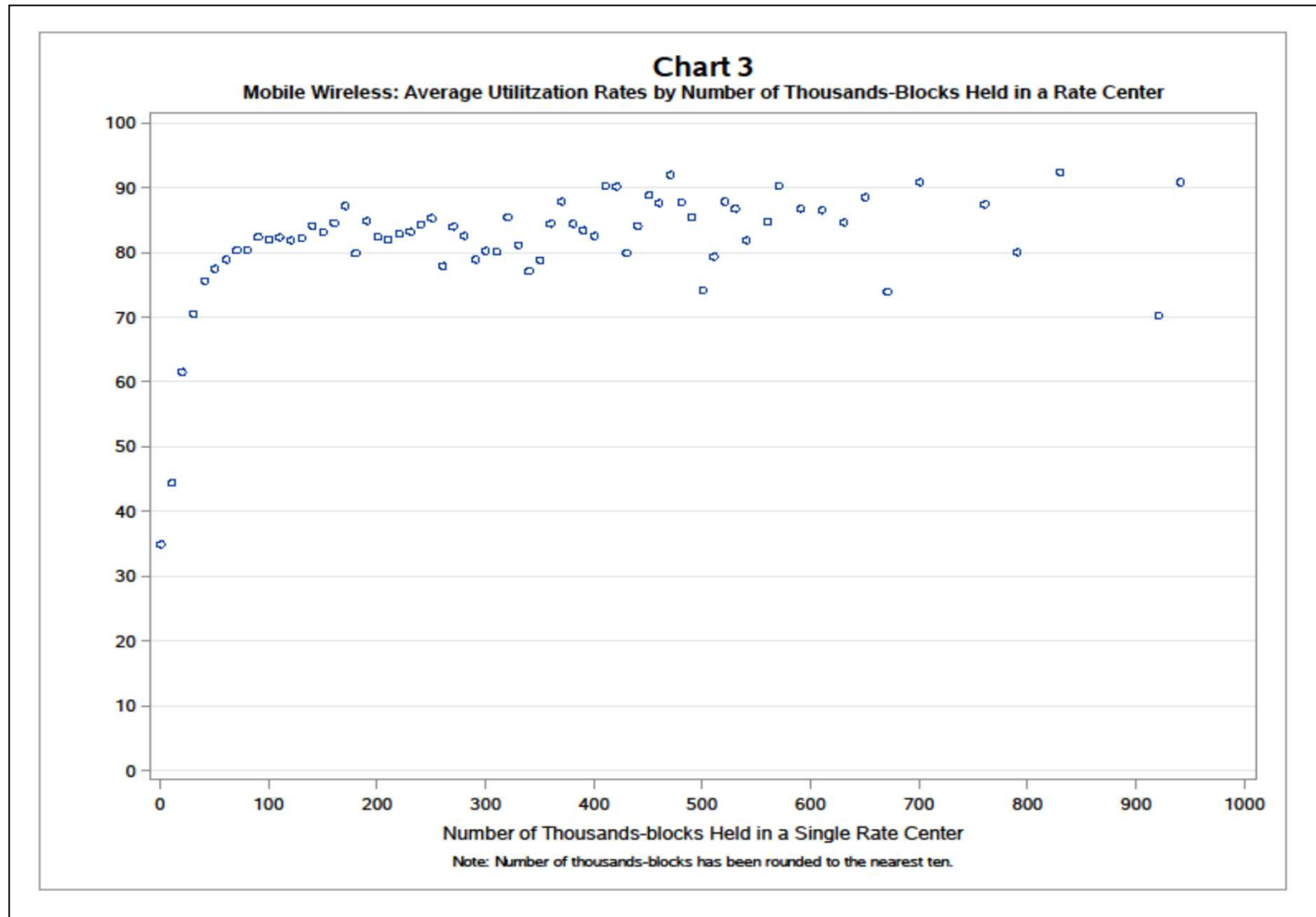
NPA-NXXs that appear in	NRUF	NANPA	LERG	NXXs
All Three Databases				
NRUF, NANPA and LERG	✓	✓	✓	161,696
Two of the Three Databases				
NRUF and NANPA	✓	✓		114
NANPA and LERG		✓	✓	2,006
NRUF and LERG	✓		✓	76
Only One Database				
NRUF	✓			50
NANPA		✓		220
LERG			✓	260
Total NXXs in Database.	161,936	164,036	164,038	

Sources: NANPA's NPA-NXX assignments database as of December 31, 2017; LERG, as of December 31, 2017; NRUF, as of December 31, 2017 (filings as of March 16, 2018).

¹ Includes only telephone numbers in NXXs assigned to carriers and therefore available for assignment to customers. Does not include any numbers in NXXs that have not yet been assigned to carriers.







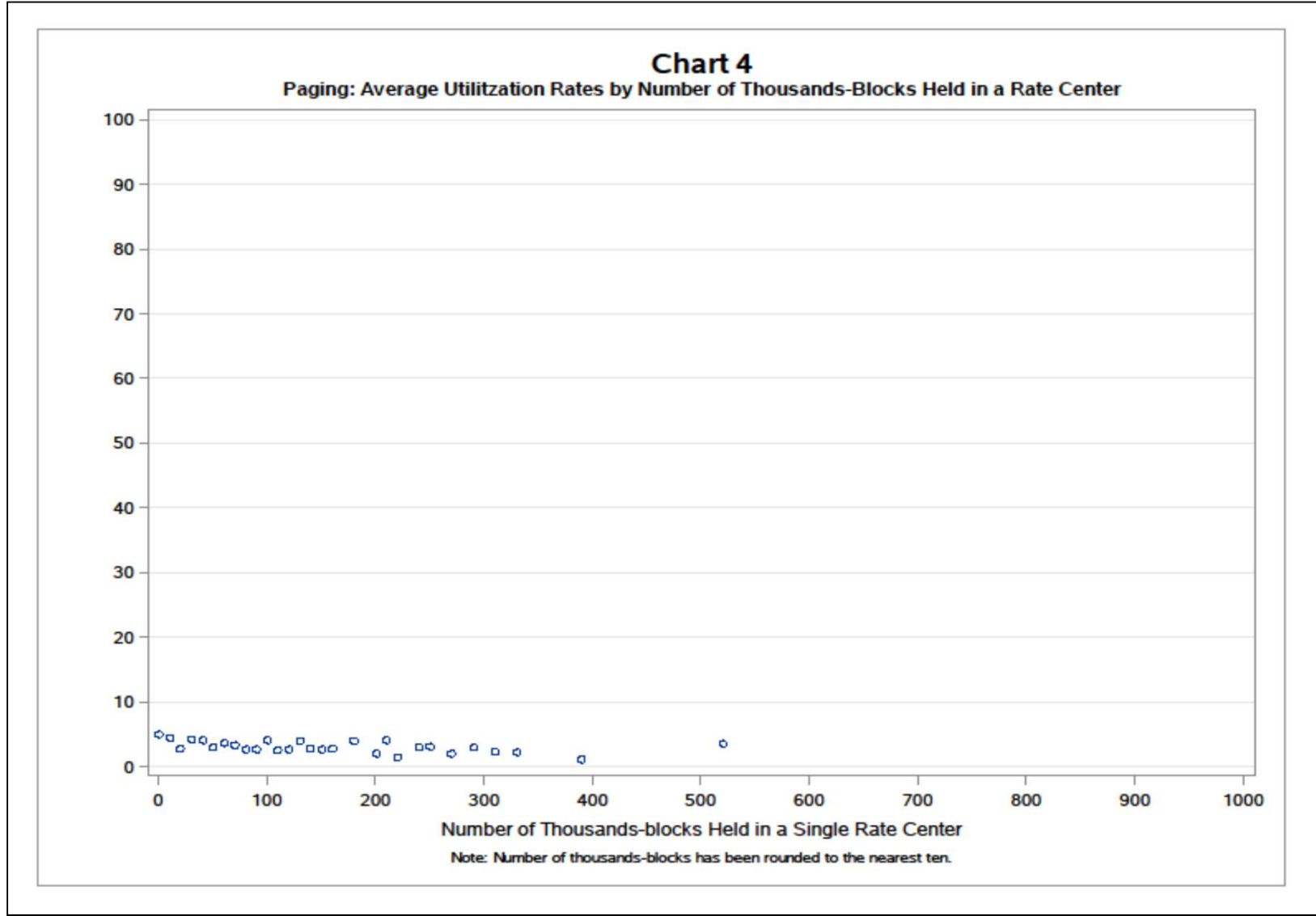
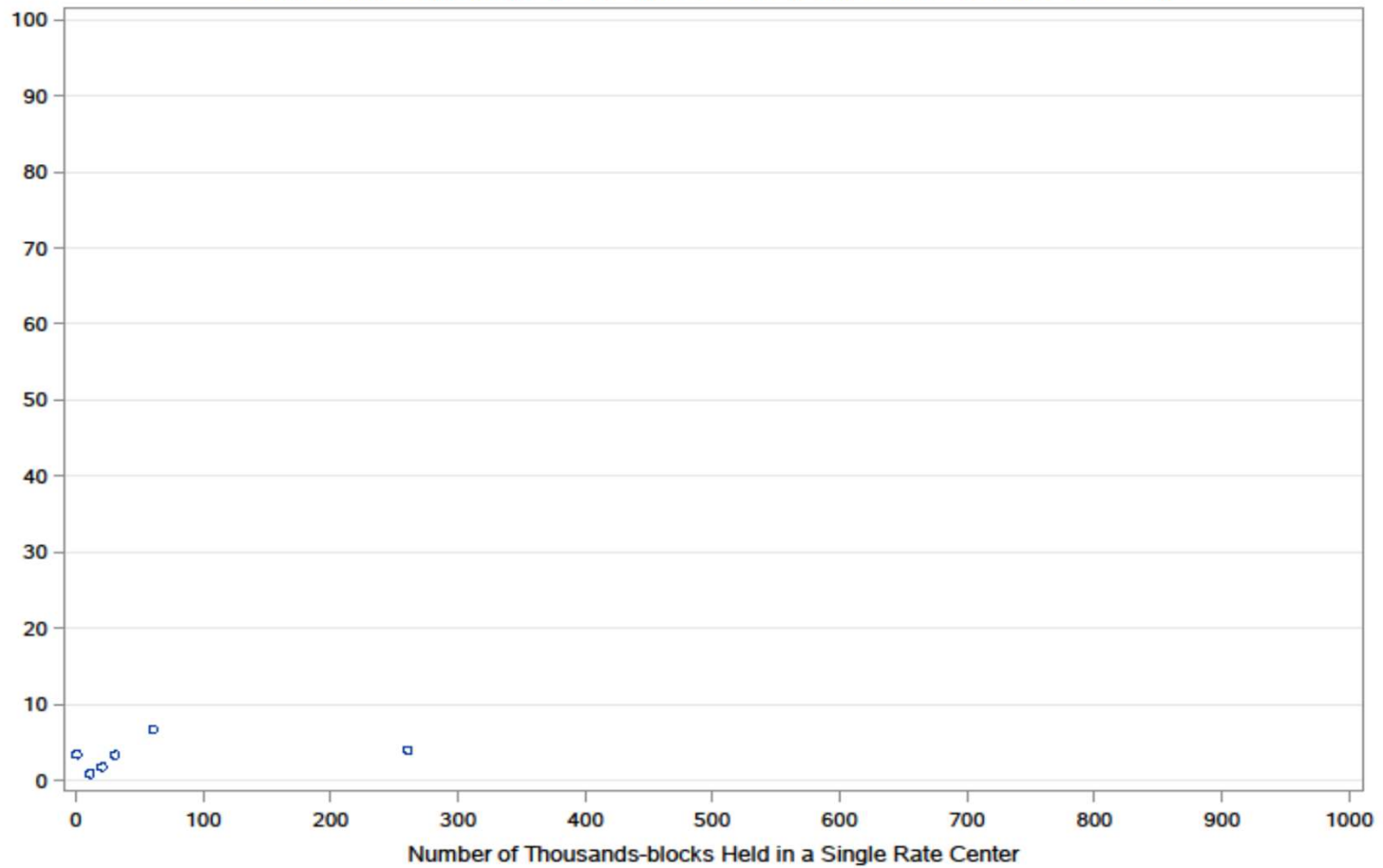


Chart 5

VoIP: Average Utilization Rates by Number of Thousands-Blocks Held in a Rate Center



Note: Number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

Table 12
Number Utilization over Time

Year	Half-Year	Competitive LEC	Incumbent LEC	Mobile Wireless	Paging	VoIP	Overall
2000	December	9.8 %	52.1 %	46.2 %	26.3 %	n/a	40.1 %
2001	June	10.9 %	52.1 %	45.3 %	24.8 %	n/a	39.6 %
	December	11.4 %	52.5 %	47.2 %	20.2 %	n/a	39.7 %
2002	June	10.4 %	52.2 %	47.5 %	17.6 %	n/a	39.2 %
	December	10.6 %	52.2 %	47.8 %	17.0 %	n/a	39.2 %
2003	June	10.7 %	53.2 %	49.0 %	14.3 %	n/a	39.9 %
	December	10.6 %	52.6 %	50.6 %	13.0 %	n/a	39.5 %
2004	June	14.8 %	54.5 %	53.9 %	10.9 %	n/a	42.3 %
	December	16.4 %	53.5 %	54.6 %	10.3 %	n/a	42.2 %
2005	June	18.1 %	52.8 %	56.9 %	9.9 %	n/a	43.0 %
	December	19.7 %	52.4 %	59.1 %	8.6 %	n/a	43.4 %
2006	June	20.5 %	50.2 %	60.4 %	8.1 %	n/a	43.3 %
	December	21.5 %	49.3 %	63.3 %	8.0 %	n/a	44.2 %
2007	June	25.4 %	50.8 %	64.8 %	7.5 %	n/a	46.7 %
	December	26.9 %	50.7 %	65.0 %	7.1 %	n/a	47.1 %
2008	June	30.4 %	50.3 %	65.3 %	6.6 %	n/a	48.1 %
	December	31.1 %	49.6 %	65.6 %	6.7 %	n/a	47.9 %
2009	June	34.3 %	48.8 %	66.1 %	6.1 %	n/a	48.5 %
	December	34.0 %	47.3 %	66.7 %	5.9 %	n/a	47.9 %
2010	June	33.3 %	47.1 %	66.8 %	5.3 %	n/a	47.9 %
	December	35.2 %	45.3 %	66.9 %	5.0 %	n/a	47.6 %
2011	June	36.8 %	45.8 %	67.7 %	5.0 %	n/a	48.5 %
	December	38.6 %	45.3 %	67.7 %	5.2 %	n/a	49.0 %
2012	June	41.1 %	44.3 %	67.8 %	5.2 %	n/a	49.3 %
	December	41.7 %	44.1 %	69.0 %	5.2 %	n/a	49.8 %
2013	June	42.3 %	43.4 %	68.8 %	5.1 %	n/a	49.7 %
	December	42.0 %	43.4 %	69.7 %	5.0 %	4.3 %	49.9 %
2014	June	42.1 %	43.1 %	70.7 %	4.5 %	26.8 %	50.1 %
	December	43.3 %	42.5 %	70.8 %	4.3 %	20.6 %	50.3 %
2015	June	44.7 %	41.5 %	70.8 %	4.4 %	21.1 %	50.6 %
	December	45.0 %	41.7 %	72.4 %	4.5 %	24.0 %	51.4 %
2016	June	42.2 %	40.6 %	73.3 %	4.5 %	6.1 %	50.6 %
	December	43.5 %	40.1 %	74.1 %	4.5 %	3.3 %	50.9 %
2017	June	43.7 %	39.4 %	74.3 %	4.2 %	1.3 %	51.1 %
	December	43.7 %	39.1 %	75.1 %	4.4 %	6.0 %	51.3 %

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 16, 2018.

Note: Starting with June 2006 data, where an RBOC has acquired a carrier with CLEC services in the RBOC's operating region, the numbering resources of the acquired CLEC that are in the RBOC's operating region are counted as incumbent LEC resources. Where the acquired CLEC provides services outside of the acquirer's operating region, the numbering resources are treated as CLEC resources.

Table 13
NPA-NXX Assignments, Returns, and Net Assignments

Year	Half-Year	Assignments	Returns	Net Assignments
2003 ¹	December	1,341	824	517
2004	June	1,616	505	1,111
	December	1,509	479	1,030
2005	June	1,655	509	1,146
	December	1,421	449	972
2006	June	2,109	369	1,740
	December	1,970	297	1,673
2007	June	1,885	365	1,520
	December	1,331	384	947
2008	June	1,524	262	1,262
	December	1,422	522	900
2009	June	1,170	304	866
	December	974	230	744
2010	June	1,457	147	1,310
	December	1,338	163	1,175
2011	June	1,357	404	953
	December	1,535	216	1,319
2012	June	1,345	344	1,001
	December	1,292	228	1,064
2013	June	1,519	151	1,368
	December	1,193	133	1,060
2014	June	1,380	99	1,281
	December	2,034	160	1,874
2015	June	1,891	101	1,790
	December	1,837	132	1,705
2016	June	1,848	108	1,740
	December	1,557	113	1,444
2017	June	1,359	128	1,231
	December	1,354	83	1,271

Source: http://www.nanpa.com/reports/reports_cocodes_actStatus.html.

¹ Data from prior periods can be found in the "Data as of June 30, 2009" edition of this report, which can be found at <https://www.fcc.gov/general/telephone-numbering-data>.

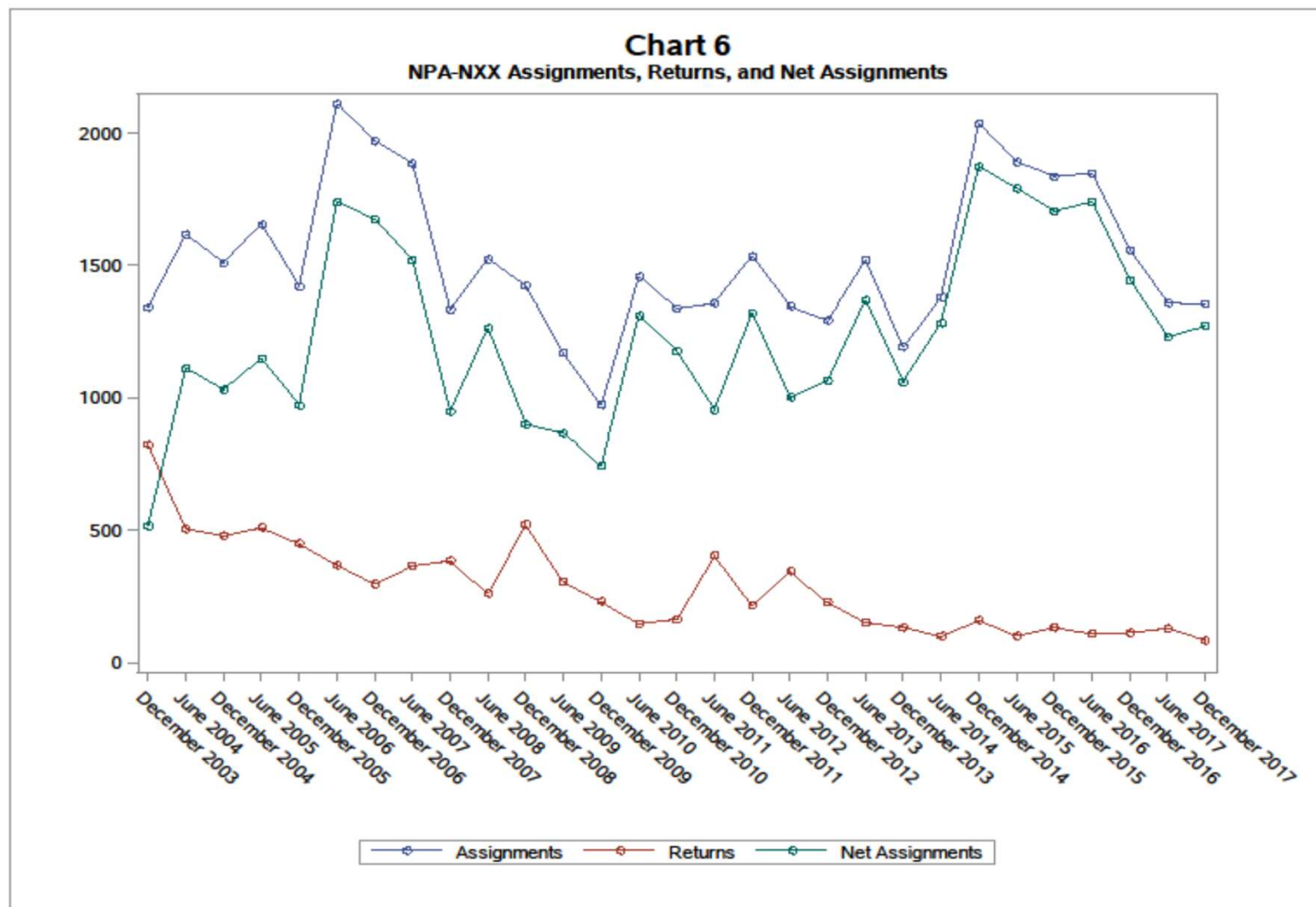


Table 14
Number Porting Activity Since Wireless Porting Started¹
(in thousands)

Year	Half-Year	Ported from Wireline to			Ported from Wireless to			Ported from VoIP to			Total
		Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	Wireline	Wireless ²	VoIP	Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	
2003	December	1,199	14	n/a	2	817	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,032
2004	June	4,559	455	n/a	8	4,111	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9,133
	December	4,470	595	n/a	8	4,801	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9,874
2005	June	5,806	357	n/a	9	5,170	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,342
	December	6,416	223	n/a	12	5,473	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,124
2006	June	7,328	173	n/a	14	4,983	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,498
	December	5,945	265	n/a	13	5,287	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,511
2007	June	6,517	274	n/a	14	5,726	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,531
	December	9,303	620	n/a	18	6,772	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16,712
2008	June	7,815	125	n/a	18	6,436	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14,393
	December	5,080	171	n/a	23	5,455	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10,729
2009	June	7,452	226	n/a	25	7,812	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15,516
	December	7,790	391	n/a	28	8,097	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16,306
2010	June	9,324	205	n/a	29	8,665	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	18,224
	December	11,241	214	n/a	68	10,696	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22,220
2011	June	9,836	340	n/a	67	10,474	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,717
	December	8,895	368	n/a	84	9,765	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19,112
2012	June	9,500	392	n/a	92	9,270	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19,254
	December	11,067	462	n/a	135	10,222	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	21,887
2013	June	11,616	613	n/a	162	9,319	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	21,710
	December	14,221	637	*	217	10,441	*	*	*	0	25,634
2014	June	12,010	442	*	176	10,116	*	*	*	0	22,747
	December	13,993	414	0	179	14,222	0	*	*	0	28,811
2015	June	13,390	353	0	158	12,214	0	*	*	0	26,117
	December	11,302	358	0	156	13,585	0	*	*	0	25,403
2016	June	15,229	370	*	133	13,058	*	*	*	0	28,792
	December	14,784	312	*	133	13,878	*	*	*	0	30,139
2017	June	17,000	303	*	170	13,038	*	23	*	*	30,756
	December	12,710	316	*	121	13,662	*	*	*	0	27,955
Cumulative Total		275,800	9,988	2,471	2,272	253,566	*	71	*	*	544,180

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (NeuStar, Inc.). Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis Division staff, Office of Economics and Analytics.

¹ These figures include numbers that were ported back to the original carrier, or where the subscriber with the ported number terminated service.

² Excludes significant porting activity between Cingular and AT&T Wireless following the closing of their merger in October 2004.

n/a indicates that value is not applicable.

* indicates a number withheld to protect provider confidentiality.

** indicates a number between 1 and 499.

Table 15
Numbers in the Porting Database¹ Over Time
(in thousands)

Year	Half-Year	Ported from Wireline to			Ported from Wireless to			Ported from VoIP to			Total
		Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	Wireline	Wireless ²	VoIP	Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	
2003	December	25,869	16	n/a	2	795	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	26,682
2004	June	28,371	406	n/a	4	4,635	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	33,417
	December	30,607	832	n/a	11	9,041	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	41,491
2005	June	34,169	1,092	n/a	19	12,956	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	48,236
	December	37,608	1,246	n/a	29	16,101	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	54,983
2006	June	42,130	1,333	n/a	42	19,032	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	62,538
	December	45,149	1,480	n/a	50	21,920	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	68,600
2007	June	48,416	1,637	n/a	56	25,399	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	75,508
	December ³	53,251	1,880	n/a	65	29,187	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	84,384
2008	June	56,229	1,915	n/a	75	32,140	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	90,358
	December	59,045	2,075	n/a	91	35,991	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	97,201
2009	June	62,634	2,204	n/a	101	39,405	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	104,344
	December	66,257	2,392	n/a	112	41,990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	110,750
2010	June	69,750	2,381	n/a	130	44,808	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	117,069
	December	74,750	2,376	n/a	172	48,584	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	125,882
2011	June	78,981	2,514	n/a	204	52,645	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	134,343
	December	82,799	2,649	n/a	218	53,992	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	139,657
2012	June	87,343	2,851	n/a	263	56,310	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	146,768
	December	92,919	3,117	n/a	335	59,373	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	155,743
2013	June	98,903	3,496	n/a	427	61,631	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	164,457
	December	104,093	3,768	*	517	63,911	*	*	*	0	172,405
2014	June	107,875	3,905	*	616	65,845	*	*	*	0	178,359
	December	111,818	6,316	*	803	62,793	*	*	*	*	181,848
2015	June	117,173	6,551	*	880	67,541	*	*	*	*	192,261
	December	121,636	6,772	*	924	71,411	*	*	*	*	200,859
2016	June	123,967	6,983	*	968	75,137	*	*	*	*	207,168
	December	130,754	7,146	*	1,002	78,437	*	*	*	*	218,465
2017	June	136,773	7,286	1,227	995	81,134	*	4	*	*	227,482
	December	139,127	7,451	2,334	1,025	83,898	*	5	*	*	233,858

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (NeuStar, Inc.). Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis Division staff, Office of Economics and Analytics.

¹ The vast majority of these numbers are ported because customers changed carriers.

² Excludes significant porting activity between Cingular and AT&T Wireless following the closing of their merger in October 2004.

³ Starting with the July 2007 data, the method of determining whether a port came from a wireline or wireless carrier changed. For numbers that have been ported multiple times, the original carrier is now used to determine the porting carrier's type. Previously, the porting carrier's type was based on the most recent port. This was done to better estimate the number of phone numbers used in wireline and wireless service.

n/a indicates that value is not applicable.

* indicates a number withheld to protect provider confidentiality.

** indicates a number between 1 and 499.

Table 16
Numbers in the Porting Database¹ by Porting Date² as of December 31, 2017
(in thousands)

Year	Half-Year	Ported from Wireline to			Ported from Wireless to			Ported from VoIP to			Total
		Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	Wireline	Wireless ³	VoIP	Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	
2003	December	805	5	n/a	4	166	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	980
2004	June	818	97	n/a	5	753	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,672
	December	1,101	141	n/a	4	939	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,185
2005	June	1,112	85	n/a	5	951	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,154
	December	1,223	88	n/a	5	1,136	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,452
2006	June	1,320	67	n/a	6	1,074	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,466
	December	1,301	119	n/a	7	1,241	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,668
2007	June	1,324	126	n/a	6	1,096	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,552
	December	1,579	246	n/a	11	1,370	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,205
2008	June	1,759	80	n/a	13	1,243	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,095
	December	1,801	118	n/a	7	1,833	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,759
2009	June	1,869	119	n/a	7	1,692	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,686
	December	2,203	187	n/a	10	1,954	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,354
2010	June	2,365	131	n/a	8	1,604	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,109
	December	3,106	154	n/a	15	1,957	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,233
2011	June	3,215	214	n/a	17	2,084	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,530
	December	3,689	238	n/a	26	2,117	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6,070
2012	June	4,046	237	n/a	37	1,851	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6,171
	December	4,849	304	n/a	44	2,605	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7,802
2013	June	5,094	367	n/a	44	2,599	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8,103
	December	6,120	373	*	64	3,068	*	*	*	*	9,714
2014	June	6,327	370	*	71	3,491	*	*	*	0	10,261
	December	7,681	440	0	84	5,186	0	*	*	0	13,390
2015	June	9,751	395	0	97	4,574	0	*	*	0	14,818
	December	8,379	457	0	78	5,685	0	*	*	0	14,600
2016	June	10,498	475	*	65	5,894	*	*	*	0	16,934
	December	12,598	525	*	64	7,243	*	*	*	*	21,382
2017	June	15,336	579	*	108	8,025	*	**	*	*	24,255
	December	12,134	714	*	95	10,465	*	*	*	*	24,512
Cumulative Total		139,127	7,451	2,334	1,025	83,898	*	5	*	*	233,858

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (NeuStar, Inc.) as of December 31, 2017. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis Division staff, Office of Economics and Analytics.

¹ The vast majority of these numbers are ported because customers changed carriers.

² The local number portability database was designed solely for the purpose of routing calls. As such, it retains only the most recent porting activity for any given number. So if a consumer ports a number from Carrier A to Carrier B, and later the consumer then ports the number from Carrier B to Carrier C, the database will not reflect the original port from Carrier A to Carrier B. Also, numbers that revert back to the original carrier (either because the customer ports the number back to the original carrier or because the customer discontinues service with that number) are dropped from the database. Lastly, area code splits can make a number appear to be ported later than it actually was. Starting with the July 2007 edition of this report, the methodology for determining whether a number was ported away from a wireline or a wireless carrier changed. Rather than relying on the carrier type of the most recent port, the numbers now reflect the original carrier type, based on the carrier that is assigned the thousands block of the donated number.

n/a indicates that value is not applicable.

* indicates a number withheld to protect provider confidentiality.

** indicates a number between 1 and 499.

Table 17
Numbers Ported¹ from Wireline Carriers by State and Recipient Carrier Type
(Numbers Ported in thousands)

State / Jurisdiction	Wireline to Wireline			Wireline to Wireless			Wireline to VoIP		
	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Numbers Ported	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Numbers Ported	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Numbers Ported
Alabama	68	63	1,551	71	9	96	21	1 - 3	*
Alaska	14	10	178	15	7	17	0	0	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	42	44	2,542	39	9	87	28	1 - 3	*
Arkansas	41	37	733	43	6	125	0	0	0
California	85	78	17,841	83	10	506	61	1 - 3	*
Colorado	48	53	2,780	55	14	91	31	1 - 3	*
Connecticut	34	49	1,846	29	7	246	28	1 - 3	*
Delaware	29	45	888	21	6	9	17	1 - 3	*
District of Columbia	34	45	997	23	6	10	27	1 - 3	*
Florida	84	86	8,506	75	10	521	58	4	230
Georgia	96	90	4,176	87	9	162	45	1 - 3	*
Guam	4	4	13	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	0	0	0
Hawaii	11	16	394	10	4	11	0	0	0
Idaho	41	45	403	38	11	45	10	1 - 3	*
Illinois	93	88	7,012	87	9	209	36	1 - 3	*
Indiana	83	79	1,990	82	8	121	15	1 - 3	*
Iowa	128	106	663	162	9	46	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
Kansas	64	66	1,194	77	13	334	24	1 - 3	*
Kentucky	67	67	1,867	53	12	107	12	1 - 3	*
Louisiana	53	52	1,582	45	8	51	8	1 - 3	*
Maine	44	38	465	41	6	25	0	0	0
Maryland	59	56	2,868	43	8	59	36	1 - 3	*
Massachusetts	45	52	5,433	38	8	97	30	1 - 3	*
Michigan	92	79	4,280	91	9	199	45	1 - 3	*
Minnesota	118	95	2,722	128	8	475	39	1 - 3	*
Mississippi	51	50	674	43	7	66	23	1 - 3	*
Missouri	64	61	2,598	66	8	269	36	1 - 3	*
Montana	31	32	176	31	10	25	6	1 - 3	*
Nebraska	55	53	552	68	8	50	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
Nevada	40	44	1,164	32	8	29	18	1 - 3	*
New Hampshire	37	33	656	30	6	21	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
New Jersey	56	56	4,322	41	7	84	40	1 - 3	*
New Mexico	40	39	402	37	10	32	19	1 - 3	*
New York	113	104	10,991	104	9	250	57	1 - 3	*
North Carolina	76	80	3,277	73	10	155	42	1 - 3	*
North Dakota	33	31	151	42	7	18	4	1 - 3	*
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	0	0	0
Ohio	95	91	4,561	93	7	288	41	1 - 3	*
Oklahoma	54	47	1,256	57	14	66	7	1 - 3	*
Oregon	61	62	1,409	58	9	81	30	1 - 3	*
Pennsylvania	96	80	6,684	88	11	245	65	1 - 3	*
Puerto Rico	8	9	397	6	5	32	0	0	0
Rhode Island	22	30	623	15	5	10	4	1 - 3	*
South Carolina	67	70	1,440	65	7	74	19	1 - 3	*
South Dakota	39	37	165	45	7	18	4	1 - 3	*
Tennessee	77	75	2,547	73	12	447	40	1 - 3	*
Texas	122	113	10,946	136	18	1,078	68	1 - 3	*
Utah	31	35	1,625	35	11	56	16	1 - 3	*
Vermont	27	21	213	21	5	9	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	1 - 3	4	*	0	0	0
Virginia	71	69	3,798	56	9	123	34	1 - 3	*
Washington	62	61	3,016	54	7	104	32	1 - 3	*
West Virginia	33	35	418	23	6	18	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
Wisconsin	108	73	2,054	136	11	146	24	1 - 3	*
Wyoming	25	25	89	25	9	12	6	1 - 3	*
United States	2,719	1,187	139,127	2,680	98	7,451	1,070	4	2,334

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (NeuStar, Inc.) as of December 31, 2017. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis Division staff, Office of Economics and Analytics.

¹ Starting with the July 2007 report, the method of determining whether a port came from a wireline or wireless carrier changed. For numbers ported multiple times, the original carrier is now used to determine the porting carrier's type. Previously the porting carrier's type was based on the most recent port. This is done to better estimate the number of phone numbers used in wireline and wireless service.

* Indicates that the number has been withheld to protect carrier confidentiality.

** Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

Table 18
Numbers Ported¹ from Wireless Carriers by State and Recipient Carrier Type
(Numbers Ported in thousands)

State / Jurisdiction	Wireless to Wireline			Wireless to Wireless			Wireless to VoIP		
	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Numbers Ported	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Numbers Ported	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Numbers Ported
Alabama	9	46	9	9	9	1,128	4	1 - 3	*
Alaska	7	11	1	7	8	139	0	0	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	7	33	14	8	8	1,809	5	1 - 3	*
Arkansas	7	27	4	8	5	509	0	0	0
California	11	63	168	12	11	11,063	7	1 - 3	*
Colorado	12	35	17	12	12	1,672	6	1 - 3	*
Connecticut	4	27	6	4	5	699	4	1 - 3	*
Delaware	5	34	4	5	5	204	5	1 - 3	*
District of Columbia	6	30	7	5	6	366	5	1 - 3	*
Florida	10	59	52	11	10	5,867	7	1 - 3	*
Georgia	11	61	33	8	8	2,673	5	1 - 3	*
Guam	0	0	0	5	5	39	0	0	0
Hawaii	4	15	1	5	4	402	0	0	0
Idaho	8	31	4	10	12	382	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
Illinois	11	60	41	12	10	4,075	5	1 - 3	*
Indiana	10	56	15	12	9	1,434	4	1 - 3	*
Iowa	9	42	12	11	9	704	0	0	0
Kansas	10	43	7	10	14	631	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
Kentucky	18	43	6	17	12	868	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
Louisiana	7	37	7	8	8	967	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
Maine	6	21	3	6	6	302	0	0	0
Maryland	10	44	17	11	7	1,621	4	1 - 3	*
Massachusetts	5	42	23	6	6	1,838	5	1 - 3	*
Michigan	8	58	30	9	8	2,731	5	1 - 3	*
Minnesota	7	47	14	7	8	1,126	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
Mississippi	8	35	3	9	8	623	5	1 - 3	*
Missouri	9	43	15	9	9	1,371	5	1 - 3	*
Montana	6	22	1	11	10	169	0	0	0
Nebraska	6	27	4	10	11	361	0	0	0
Nevada	8	33	7	8	9	789	5	1 - 3	*
New Hampshire	6	24	4	6	6	312	0	0	0
New Jersey	9	46	79	8	6	2,391	7	1 - 3	*
New Mexico	8	30	3	10	9	550	5	1 - 3	*
New York	10	78	116	10	8	5,964	6	1 - 3	*
North Carolina	11	53	25	11	9	2,272	5	1 - 3	*
North Dakota	4	19	1	5	9	141	0	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	1 - 3	4	*	0	0	0
Ohio	9	61	36	10	6	2,815	4	1 - 3	*
Oklahoma	8	32	8	16	14	894	0	0	0
Oregon	7	45	15	8	9	1,088	6	1 - 3	*
Pennsylvania	17	57	39	19	11	3,126	8	1 - 3	*
Puerto Rico	5	8	4	5	5	905	0	0	0
Rhode Island	5	20	3	5	5	309	0	0	0
South Carolina	8	54	9	8	8	1,043	0	0	0
South Dakota	1 - 3	19	*	5	7	218	0	0	0
Tennessee	11	47	7	12	11	1,378	5	1 - 3	*
Texas	18	78	53	18	17	6,991	7	1 - 3	*
Utah	6	27	14	9	11	844	4	1 - 3	*
Vermont	5	13	2	5	6	108	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	4	1 - 3	*	4	4	12	0	0	0
Virginia	11	45	28	12	7	2,117	5	1 - 3	*
Washington	9	45	32	9	8	1,976	6	1 - 3	*
West Virginia	9	22	3	11	6	301	0	0	0
Wisconsin	12	49	19	11	11	1,486	5	1 - 3	*
Wyoming	6	17	1	8	9	93	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
United States	188	656	1,025	212	102	83,898	66	1 - 3	*

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (NeuStar, Inc.) as of December 31, 2017. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis Division staff, Office of Economics and Analytics.

¹ Starting with the July 2007 report, the method of determining whether a port came from a wireline or wireless carrier changed. For numbers ported multiple times, the original carrier is now used to determine the porting carrier's type. Previously the porting carrier's type was based on the most recent port. This is done to better estimate the number of phone numbers used in wireline and wireless service.

* Indicates that the number has been withheld to protect carrier confidentiality.

** Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

Table 19
Numbers Ported¹ from VoIP Providers by State and Recipient Carrier Type
(Numbers Ported in thousands)

State / Jurisdiction	VoIP to Wireline			VoIP to Wireless			VoIP to VoIP		
	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Numbers Ported	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Numbers Ported	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Numbers Ported
Alabama	1 - 3	8	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	1 - 3	34	*	1 - 3	7	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
Colorado	1 - 3	5	*	1 - 3	6	*	0	0	0
Connecticut	1 - 3	4	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	0	0	0
Delaware	1 - 3	6	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1 - 3	6	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1 - 3	7	*	1 - 3	4	*	0	0	0
Georgia	1 - 3	14	*	1 - 3	5	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	1 - 3	9	*	1 - 3	5	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	1 - 3	6	*	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	1 - 3	13	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
Massachusetts	1 - 3	21	*	1 - 3	5	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	0	0	0
Mississippi	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	1 - 3	5	*	0	0	0
Missouri	1 - 3	6	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	1 - 3	17	*	1 - 3	5	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
New Mexico	0	0	0	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	0	0	0
New York	1 - 3	27	*	1 - 3	5	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
North Carolina	1 - 3	6	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	1 - 3	13	*	1 - 3	5	*	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1 - 3	10	*	1 - 3	7	*	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1 - 3	25	*	1 - 3	5	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	1 - 3	6	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	0	0	0
Tennessee	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	1 - 3	5	*	0	0	0
Texas	1 - 3	24	*	1 - 3	6	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
Utah	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1 - 3	11	*	1 - 3	6	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*
Washington	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	1 - 3	6	*	1 - 3	4	*	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	1 - 3	1 - 3	*	0	0	0
United States	4	106	5	1 - 3	13	*	1 - 3	1 - 3	*

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (NeuStar, Inc.) as of December 31, 2017. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis Division staff, Office of Economics and Analytics.

¹ Starting with the July 2007 report, the method of determining whether a port came from a wireline or wireless carrier changed. For numbers ported multiple times, the original carrier is now used to determine the porting carrier's type. Previously the porting carrier's type was based on the most recent port. This is done to better estimate the number of phone numbers used in wireline and wireless service.

* Indicates that the number has been withheld to protect carrier confidentiality.

** Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

Table 20
Percentage of Assigned Numbers in the Porting Database¹ as of December 31, 2017
(Ported, Assigned in Thousands)

State / Jurisdiction	Wireline			Wireless			Total ²			VoIP		
	Ported	Assigned	Percent	Ported	Assigned	Percent	Ported	Assigned	Percent	Ported	Assigned	Percent
Alabama	1,657	4,957	33.4%	1,137	5,639	20.2%	2,795	10,596	26.4%	*	1	*
Alaska	180	904	20.0%	154	831	18.6%	335	1,735	19.3%	0	**	0.0%
American Samoa	0	7	0.0%	0	65	0.0%	0	72	0.0%	0	0	NM
Arizona	2,650	8,784	30.2%	1,843	7,624	24.2%	4,493	16,408	27.4%	*	2	*
Arkansas	838	2,868	29.2%	533	3,368	15.8%	1,371	6,235	22.0%	0	**	0.0%
California	18,720	52,645	35.6%	11,296	49,629	22.8%	30,015	102,273	29.3%	*	14	*
Colorado	2,889	8,982	32.2%	1,713	6,558	26.1%	4,603	15,540	29.6%	*	9	*
Connecticut	1,910	4,715	40.5%	925	4,535	20.4%	2,835	9,251	30.6%	*	1	*
Delaware	908	1,806	50.3%	208	1,124	18.5%	1,115	2,930	38.1%	*	**	*
District Of Columbia	1,030	3,570	28.9%	372	1,743	21.3%	1,402	5,313	26.4%	*	1	*
Florida	8,907	21,731	41.0%	6,266	25,068	25.0%	15,173	46,799	32.4%	3	9	36.3%
Georgia	4,409	11,766	37.5%	2,726	13,549	20.1%	7,134	25,315	28.2%	*	10	*
Guam	14	104	13.0%	39	216	18.2%	53	319	16.5%	0	0	NM
Hawaii	401	460	87.2%	407	1,769	23.0%	808	2,228	36.3%	0	**	0.0%
Idaho	441	2,077	21.2%	394	1,841	21.4%	834	3,918	21.3%	*	**	*
Illinois	7,304	18,575	39.3%	4,150	16,179	25.7%	11,455	34,754	33.0%	*	8	*
Indiana	2,090	7,070	29.6%	1,472	7,691	19.1%	3,563	14,761	24.1%	*	1	*
Iowa	708	3,568	19.8%	717	3,927	18.3%	1,425	7,495	19.0%	0	2	0.0%
Kansas	1,389	3,368	41.2%	784	4,539	17.3%	2,173	7,907	27.5%	*	1	*
Kentucky	1,974	4,178	47.3%	875	4,854	18.0%	2,849	9,032	31.5%	0	1	0.0%
Louisiana	1,625	4,485	36.2%	984	6,206	15.9%	2,609	10,691	24.4%	*	1	*
Maine	484	1,667	29.0%	311	1,443	21.6%	795	3,110	25.6%	0	**	0.0%
Maryland	2,980	9,331	31.9%	1,644	7,410	22.2%	4,624	16,742	27.6%	*	2	*
Massachusetts	5,569	13,883	40.1%	1,878	9,251	20.3%	7,446	23,134	32.2%	*	3	*
Michigan	4,510	12,605	35.8%	2,802	15,349	18.3%	7,313	27,955	26.2%	*	2	*
Minnesota	2,809	8,946	31.4%	1,552	6,715	23.1%	4,361	15,661	27.8%	*	4	*
Mississippi	748	2,476	30.2%	634	3,596	17.6%	1,382	6,071	22.8%	*	5	*
Missouri	2,739	7,002	39.1%	1,548	7,543	20.5%	4,286	14,546	29.5%	*	2	*
Montana	192	1,123	17.1%	180	1,097	16.4%	371	2,220	16.7%	*	**	*
Nebraska	585	2,451	23.9%	381	2,946	12.9%	966	5,397	17.9%	*	2	*
Nevada	1,204	3,932	30.6%	807	3,397	23.7%	2,011	7,330	27.4%	*	3	*
New Hampshire	674	1,875	36.0%	319	1,567	20.4%	994	3,442	28.9%	0	**	0.0%
New Jersey	4,577	14,163	32.3%	2,424	11,670	20.8%	7,001	25,833	27.1%	*	4	*
New Mexico	432	2,272	19.0%	561	2,304	24.3%	993	4,576	21.7%	*	19	*
New York	11,424	31,426	36.4%	6,072	26,430	23.0%	17,496	57,855	30.2%	*	8	*
North Carolina	3,471	11,062	31.4%	2,329	11,349	20.5%	5,800	22,411	25.9%	*	3	*
North Dakota	158	859	18.4%	152	866	17.6%	310	1,724	18.0%	0	1	0.0%
Northern Mariana Islands	*	13	*	5	77	6.1%	*	91	*	0	0	NM
Ohio	4,760	15,182	31.4%	2,979	16,401	18.2%	7,739	31,583	24.5%	*	8	*
Oklahoma	1,312	3,832	34.3%	912	4,477	20.4%	2,224	8,308	26.8%	0	1	0.0%
Oregon	1,495	5,331	28.0%	1,120	4,572	24.5%	2,615	9,903	26.4%	*	28	*
Pennsylvania	6,903	17,527	39.4%	3,270	15,819	20.7%	10,173	33,346	30.5%	*	4	*
Puerto Rico	423	1,560	27.1%	915	4,024	22.7%	1,338	5,584	24.0%	0	0	NM
Rhode Island	631	1,445	43.6%	313	1,240	25.3%	944	2,685	35.2%	0	**	0.0%
South Carolina	1,500	4,365	34.4%	1,067	5,404	19.7%	2,567	9,769	26.3%	*	5	*
South Dakota	174	948	18.3%	228	1,060	21.5%	402	2,008	20.0%	*	**	*
Tennessee	2,663	6,963	38.3%	1,745	8,577	20.3%	4,408	15,540	28.4%	*	4	*
Texas	11,522	34,114	33.8%	7,796	33,747	23.1%	19,317	67,861	28.5%	*	10	*
Utah	1,688	4,594	36.8%	870	3,618	24.0%	2,558	8,212	31.2%	*	13	*
Vermont	220	1,085	20.3%	112	664	16.8%	332	1,748	19.0%	0	**	0.0%
Virgin Islands	*	38	*	12	134	8.9%	*	171	*	0	0	NM
Virginia	3,966	11,899	33.3%	2,161	9,925	21.8%	6,128	21,824	28.1%	*	9	*
Washington	3,165	10,490	30.2%	2,022	8,323	24.3%	5,188	18,813	27.6%	*	6	*
West Virginia	431	1,686	25.6%	309	1,855	16.7%	741	3,541	20.9%	0	**	0.0%
Wisconsin	2,153	6,955	31.0%	1,561	6,482	24.1%	3,714	13,437	27.6%	*	8	*
Wyoming	98	712	13.8%	96	659	14.6%	195	1,371	14.2%	0	2	0.0%
Total	145,708	420,430	34.7%	88,084	406,944	21.6%	233,791	827,374	28.3%	66	219	30.3%

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (NeuStar, Inc.) and Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of December 31, 2017. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis Division staff, Office of Economics and Analytics.

Note: Unlike in Tables 14 - 19, in this table the carrier type is that of the carrier porting the number. This is done to provide a measure of the likelihood that a number currently employed in either service will be ported.

¹ The vast majority of these numbers are ported because customers changed carriers.

² To protect carrier confidentiality, the Total columns were calculated as the sum of Wireline and Wireless numbers only.

NM indicates that value is not meaningful.

* Indicates that the number has been withheld to protect carrier confidentiality.

** Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

Table 21
Numbers Assigned for Toll-Free Service¹

Year ²	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers ³	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
1993	3,155,955	731,438	3,887,393	3,822,607
1994	4,948,605	763,235	5,711,840	1,998,160
1995	6,700,576	286,487	6,987,063	722,937
1996	9,527,982	945,671	10,473,653	5,216,347
1997	12,980,714	996,449	13,977,163	1,712,837
1998	16,200,883	965,466	17,166,349	6,503,651
1999	19,677,001	1,101,964	20,778,965	2,891,035
2000	23,022,015	1,178,096	24,200,111	7,449,889
2001	23,453,029	1,027,973	24,481,002	7,168,998
2002	22,496,215	1,051,232	23,547,447	8,102,553
2003	21,108,662	941,520	22,050,182	9,599,818
2004	22,159,440	1,145,661	23,305,101	8,344,899
2005	22,474,643	957,835	23,432,478	8,217,522
2006	22,709,753	756,808	23,466,561	8,183,439
2007 ⁴	23,902,113	585,864	24,487,982	7,322,018
2008 ⁴	24,556,244	773,164	25,329,408	6,480,592
2009 ⁴	26,035,821	488,248	26,524,069	5,285,931
2010 ⁴	28,881,898	456,394	29,338,292	10,451,794
2011 ⁴	30,985,584	666,819	31,652,403	8,137,690
2012 ⁴	33,362,705	536,522	33,899,227	5,890,867
2013 ⁴	36,532,431	616,373	37,148,834	10,621,260
2014 ⁴	38,973,302	677,531	39,650,833	8,119,261
2015 ⁴	39,952,307	560,325	40,512,632	7,257,462
2016 ⁴	40,536,592	716,063	41,252,655	6,517,439
2017 ⁴	40,985,379	615,481	41,600,860	14,149,234

¹ Toll-free (800) service was initially offered by AT&T in 1967. On May 1, 1993, procedures for routing toll-free calls were changed and 800 numbers were made "portable" so customers who switched service providers could retain their numbers. Due to the growth in demand for toll-free numbers, a new toll-free calling code, 888, was added in March 1996, which made it possible to assign about 8 million new toll-free numbers. A third toll-free calling code, 877, was added in April 1998; a fourth toll-free code, 866, was added in July 2000; a fifth toll-free code, 855, was added in October 2010; a sixth toll-free code, 844, was added in December 2013; and a seventh toll-free code, 833, was added in June 2017.

² As of December 31.

³ Miscellaneous numbers include those in the 800, 888, 877, 866, 855, 844, and 833 service management systems maintained by Database Service Management, Inc., and categorized as reserved, assigned but not yet activated, recently disconnected, or suspended.

⁴ On February 15, 2008, SMS800 freed up all unused numbers contained in certain blocks of numbers that were reserved for the provision of certain mobile radio telecommunications (pager) services within a specified geographic area. These numbers were in NPA 800 and had NXXs in the range of NX2 where 'N' = 2 through 9 and 'X' = 0 or 1 and the numbers ended in a state code. See, <http://www.sms800.com/PublicContent.aspx?Text=2008&URL=Shared+Documents%2fPublic%2fNews%2f2008&Site=Public>, visited Jul 1, 2011.

Table 22
Numbers Assigned for 800 Toll-Free Service¹

Year ²	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers ³	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
2000	7,566,810	132,887	7,699,697	10,303
2001	7,370,055	184,689	7,554,744	155,256
2002	7,210,159	203,268	7,413,427	296,573
2003	7,089,752	260,807	7,350,559	359,441
2004	7,332,085	208,368	7,540,453	169,547
2005	7,317,165	277,052	7,594,217	115,783
2006	7,445,535	207,672	7,653,207	56,793
2007 ⁴	7,736,774	123,226	7,860,000	10,000
2008 ⁴	7,731,430	128,570	7,860,000	10,000
2009 ⁴	7,793,883	66,117	7,860,000	10,000
2010 ⁴	7,811,254	58,832	7,870,086	0
2011 ⁴	7,805,880	64,213	7,870,093	0
2012 ⁴	7,820,408	49,685	7,870,093	0
2013 ⁴	7,884,262	95,738	7,980,000	0
2014 ⁴	7,810,483	59,611	7,870,094	0
2015 ⁴	7,817,702	52,392	7,870,094	0
2016 ⁴	7,825,200	44,894	7,870,094	0
2017 ⁴	7,797,956	72,138	7,870,094	0

Note: Data from prior periods can be found in Table 18.4 of the February 2007 edition of the *Trends in Telephone Service*, which can be found at:

<https://www.fcc.gov/general/trends-telephone-service>.

^{1,2,3,4} See footnotes for Table 21.

Table 23
Numbers Assigned for 888 Toll-Free Service¹

Year ²	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers ³	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
2000	7,789,188	177,328	7,966,516	13,484
2001	7,452,071	190,727	7,642,798	337,202
2002	6,610,191	154,015	6,764,206	1,215,794
2003	5,711,949	250,662	5,962,611	2,017,389
2004	5,563,469	384,320	5,947,789	2,032,211
2005	5,265,331	196,817	5,462,148	2,517,852
2006	4,894,774	154,764	5,049,538	2,930,462
2007	5,075,256	134,928	5,210,184	2,769,816
2008	5,204,756	195,377	5,400,133	2,579,867
2009	5,690,770	117,469	5,808,239	2,171,761
2010	6,587,077	78,444	6,665,521	1,314,479
2011	7,027,590	207,448	7,235,038	744,962
2012	7,753,648	74,401	7,828,049	151,951
2013	7,884,262	95,738	7,980,000	0
2014	7,802,363	163,836	7,966,199	13,801
2015	7,654,449	110,251	7,764,700	215,300
2016	7,460,689	73,268	7,533,957	446,043
2017	7,322,804	187,513	7,510,317	469,683

Note: Data from prior periods can be found in Table 18.4 of the February 2007 edition of the *Trends in Telephone Service*, which can be found at:

<https://www.fcc.gov/general/trends-telephone-service>

^{1,2,3} See footnotes for Table 21.

Table 24
Numbers Assigned for 877 Toll-Free Service¹

Year ²	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers ³	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
2000	6,391,285	719,333	7,110,618	869,382
2001	6,214,863	345,468	6,560,331	1,419,669
2002	5,448,276	421,984	5,870,260	2,109,740
2003	4,536,366	191,410	4,727,776	3,252,224
2004	4,551,486	254,082	4,805,568	3,174,432
2005	4,424,365	212,543	4,636,908	3,343,092
2006	4,158,082	191,476	4,349,558	3,630,442
2007	4,236,995	151,687	4,388,682	3,591,318
2008	4,126,424	187,099	4,313,523	3,666,477
2009	4,942,751	131,204	5,073,955	2,906,045
2010	6,538,482	102,199	6,640,681	1,339,319
2011	6,863,007	100,962	6,963,969	1,016,031
2012	7,378,618	106,795	7,485,413	494,587
2013	7,847,193	132,807	7,980,000	0
2014	7,772,785	158,792	7,931,577	48,423
2015	7,648,038	104,868	7,752,906	227,094
2016	7,530,028	82,222	7,612,250	367,750
2017	7,289,432	80,434	7,369,866	610,134

Note: Data from prior periods can be found in Table 18.4 of the February 2007 edition of the *Trends in Telephone Service*, which can be found at:

<https://www.fcc.gov/general/trends-telephone-service>

^{1,2,3} See footnotes for Table 21.

Table 25
Numbers Assigned for 866 Toll-Free Service¹

Year ²	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers ³	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
2000	1,274,732	148,548	1,423,280	6,556,720
2001	2,416,040	307,089	2,723,129	5,256,871
2002	3,227,589	271,965	3,499,554	4,480,446
2003	3,770,595	238,641	4,009,236	3,970,764
2004	4,712,400	298,891	5,011,291	2,968,709
2005	5,467,782	271,423	5,739,205	2,240,795
2006	6,201,362	212,896	6,414,258	1,565,742
2007	6,853,093	176,023	7,029,116	950,884
2008	7,493,634	262,118	7,755,752	244,248
2009	7,608,417	173,458	7,781,875	198,125
2010	7,651,341	139,092	7,790,433	189,567
2011	7,695,911	185,229	7,881,140	98,860
2012	7,725,373	254,628	7,980,001	0
2013	7,880,100	99,900	7,980,000	0
2014	7,779,412	152,329	7,931,741	48,259
2015	7,656,916	126,120	7,783,036	196,964
2016	7,444,279	71,523	7,515,802	464,198
2017	7,209,228	96,735	7,305,963	674,037

Note: Data from prior periods can be found in Table 18.4 of the February 2007 edition of the *Trends in Telephone Service*, which can be found at:

<https://www.fcc.gov/general/trends-telephone-service>

^{1,2,3} See footnotes for Table 21.

Table 26
Numbers Assigned for 855 Toll-Free Service¹

Year ²	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers ³	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
2010	293,744	77,827	371,571	7,608,429
2011	1,593,196	108,967	1,702,163	6,277,837
2012	2,684,658	51,013	2,735,671	5,244,329
2013	5,040,432	194,479	5,234,911	2,745,089
2014	5,821,720	68,796	5,890,516	2,089,484
2015	5,894,229	73,639	5,967,868	2,012,132
2016	5,884,346	95,561	5,979,907	2,000,093
2017	5,761,972	29,020	5,790,992	2,189,008

^{1,2,3} See footnotes for Table 21.

Table 27
Numbers Assigned for 844 Toll-Free Service¹

Year ²	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers ³	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
2013	59,613	44,216	103,829	7,876,171
2014	1,986,539	74,167	2,060,706	5,919,294
2015	3,280,973	93,055	3,374,028	4,605,972
2016	4,392,050	348,595	4,740,645	3,239,355
2017	4,763,597	80,296	4,843,893	3,136,107

^{1,2,3} See footnotes for Table 21.

Table 28
Numbers Assigned for 833 Toll-Free Service¹

Year ²	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers ³	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
2017	840,390	69,345	909,735	7,070,265

^{1,2,3} See footnotes for Table 21.

Table 29
Area Codes by State (1947 - 2017)

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened
205	Alabama	Jan-47	762	Georgia	May-06	228	Mississippi	Sep-97	223	Pennsylvania	Sep-17
251	Alabama	Jun-01	770	Georgia	Aug-95	601	Mississippi	Jan-47	267	Pennsylvania	Jul-99
256	Alabama	Mar-98	912	Georgia	Jan-54	662	Mississippi	Apr-99	272	Pennsylvania	Oct-13
334	Alabama	Jan-95	671	Guam	Jul-97	769	Mississippi	Mar-05	412	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
938	Alabama	Jul-10	808	Hawaii	Jan-57	314	Missouri	Jan-47	484	Pennsylvania	Jun-99
907	Alaska	Jan-57	208	Idaho	Jan-47	417	Missouri	Jan-50	570	Pennsylvania	Dec-98
684	American Samoa	Oct-04	217	Illinois	Jan-47	573	Missouri	Jan-96	610	Pennsylvania	Jan-94
480	Arizona	Mar-99	224	Illinois	Jan-02	636	Missouri	May-99	717	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
520	Arizona	Mar-95	309	Illinois	Jan-57	660	Missouri	Oct-97	724	Pennsylvania	Feb-98
602	Arizona	Jan-47	312	Illinois	Jan-47	816	Missouri	Jan-47	814	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
623	Arizona	Mar-99	331	Illinois	Oct-07	406	Montana	Jan-47	878	Pennsylvania	Aug-01
928	Arizona	Jun-01	618	Illinois	Jan-47	308	Nebraska	Jan-55	787	Puerto Rico	Mar-96
479	Arkansas	Jan-02	630	Illinois	Aug-96	402	Nebraska	Jan-47	939	Puerto Rico	Sep-01
501	Arkansas	Jan-47	708	Illinois	Nov-89	531	Nebraska	Mar-11	401	Rhode Island	Jan-47
870	Arkansas	Apr-97	773	Illinois	Oct-96	702	Nevada	Jan-47	803	South Carolina	Jan-47
209	California	Jan-58	779	Illinois	Mar-07	725	Nevada	Jun-14	843	South Carolina	Mar-98
213	California	Jan-47	815	Illinois	Jan-47	775	Nevada	Dec-98	854	South Carolina	Oct-15
310	California	Nov-91	847	Illinois	Jan-96	603	New Hampshire	Jan-47	864	South Carolina	Dec-95
323	California	Jun-98	872	Illinois	Nov-09	201	New Jersey	Jan-47	605	South Dakota	Jan-47
408	California	Jan-59	219	Indiana	Jan-47	551	New Jersey	Dec-01	423	Tennessee	Sep-95
415	California	Jan-47	260	Indiana	Jan-02	609	New Jersey	Jan-57	615	Tennessee	Jan-54
424	California	Aug-06	317	Indiana	Jan-47	732	New Jersey	Jun-97	629	Tennessee	Mar-15
442	California	Nov-09	463	Indiana	Nov-16	848	New Jersey	Dec-01	731	Tennessee	Feb-01
510	California	Sep-91	574	Indiana	Jan-02	856	New Jersey	Jun-99	865	Tennessee	Nov-99
530	California	Nov-97	765	Indiana	Feb-97	862	New Jersey	Dec-01	901	Tennessee	Jan-47
559	California	Nov-98	812	Indiana	Jan-47	908	New Jersey	Nov-90	931	Tennessee	Sep-97
562	California	Jan-97	930	Indiana	Mar-15	973	New Jersey	Jun-97	210	Texas	Nov-92
619	California	Jan-82	319	Iowa	Jan-47	505	New Mexico	Jan-47	214	Texas	Jan-47
626	California	Jun-97	515	Iowa	Jan-47	575	New Mexico	Oct-07	254	Texas	May-97
628	California	Mar-15	563	Iowa	Mar-01	212	New York	Jan-47	281	Texas	Nov-96
650	California	Aug-97	641	Iowa	Jul-00	315	New York	Jan-47	325	Texas	Apr-03
657	California	Sep-08	712	Iowa	Jan-47	332	New York	Jun-17	346	Texas	Jul-14
661	California	Feb-99	316	Kansas	Jan-47	347	New York	Oct-99	361	Texas	Feb-99
669	California	Nov-12	620	Kansas	Feb-01	516	New York	Jan-51	409	Texas	Nov-82
707	California	Jan-59	785	Kansas	Jul-97	518	New York	Jan-47	430	Texas	Feb-03
714	California	Jan-51	913	Kansas	Jan-47	585	New York	Nov-01	432	Texas	Apr-03
747	California	May-09	270	Kentucky	Apr-99	607	New York	Jan-54	469	Texas	Jul-99
760	California	Mar-97	364	Kentucky	Mar-14	631	New York	Nov-99	512	Texas	Jan-47
805	California	Jan-57	502	Kentucky	Jan-47	646	New York	Jul-99	682	Texas	Oct-00
818	California	Jan-84	606	Kentucky	Jan-55	680	New York	Mar-17	713	Texas	Jan-47
831	California	Jul-98	859	Kentucky	Apr-00	716	New York	Jan-47	737	Texas	Jul-13
858	California	Jun-99	225	Louisiana	Aug-98	718	New York	Sep-84	806	Texas	Jan-57
909	California	Nov-92	318	Louisiana	Jan-57	838	New York	Sep-17	817	Texas	Jan-53
916	California	Jan-47	337	Louisiana	Oct-99	845	New York	Jun-00	830	Texas	Jul-97
925	California	Mar-98	504	Louisiana	Jan-47	914	New York	Jan-47	832	Texas	Jan-99
949	California	Apr-98	985	Louisiana	Feb-01	917	New York	Jan-92	903	Texas	Nov-90
951	California	Jul-04	207	Maine	Jan-47	929	New York	Apr-11	915	Texas	Jan-47
303	Colorado	Jan-47	240	Maryland	Jun-97	934	New York	Jul-16	936	Texas	Feb-00
719	Colorado	Mar-88	301	Maryland	Jan-47	252	North Carolina	Mar-98	940	Texas	May-97
720	Colorado	Jun-98	410	Maryland	Oct-91	336	North Carolina	Dec-97	956	Texas	Jul-97
970	Colorado	Apr-95	443	Maryland	Jun-97	704	North Carolina	Jan-47	972	Texas	Sep-96
203	Connecticut	Jan-47	667	Maryland	Mar-12	743	North Carolina	May-16	979	Texas	Feb-00
475	Connecticut	Dec-09	339	Massachusetts	May-01	828	North Carolina	Mar-98	385	Utah	Mar-09
860	Connecticut	Aug-95	351	Massachusetts	May-01	910	North Carolina	Nov-93	435	Utah	Sep-97
959	Connecticut	Aug-14	413	Massachusetts	Jan-47	919	North Carolina	Jan-54	801	Utah	Jan-47
202	Delaware	Jan-47	508	Massachusetts	Jul-88	980	North Carolina	Apr-01	802	Vermont	Jan-47
202	District Of Columbia	Jan-47	617	Massachusetts	Jan-47	984	North Carolina	Apr-12	340	Virgin Islands	Jun-97
239	Florida	Mar-02	774	Massachusetts	May-01	701	North Dakota	Jan-47	276	Virginia	Sep-01
305	Florida	Jan-47	781	Massachusetts	Sep-97	670	Northern Mariana Islands	Jul-97	434	Virginia	Jun-01
321	Florida	Nov-99	857	Massachusetts	May-01	216	Ohio	Jan-47	540	Virginia	Jul-95
352	Florida	Dec-95	978	Massachusetts	Sep-97	220	Ohio	Apr-15	571	Virginia	Mar-00
386	Florida	Feb-01	231	Michigan	Jun-99	234	Ohio	Oct-00	703	Virginia	Jan-47
407	Florida	Apr-88	248	Michigan	May-97	330	Ohio	Mar-96	757	Virginia	Jul-96
561	Florida	May-96	269	Michigan	Jul-02	380	Ohio	Feb-16	804	Virginia	Jun-73
727	Florida	Jul-98	313	Michigan	Jan-47	419	Ohio	Jan-47	206	Washington	Jan-47
754	Florida	Aug-01	517	Michigan	Jan-47	440	Ohio	Aug-97	253	Washington	Apr-97
772	Florida	Feb-02	586	Michigan	Sep-01	513	Ohio	Jan-47	360	Washington	Jan-95
786	Florida	Mar-98	616	Michigan	Jan-47	567	Ohio	Jan-02	425	Washington	Apr-97
813	Florida	Jan-53	734	Michigan	Dec-97	614	Ohio	Jan-47	509	Washington	Jan-57
850	Florida	Jun-97	810	Michigan	Dec-93	740	Ohio	Dec-97	564	Washington	Aug-17
863	Florida	Sep-99	906	Michigan	Mar-61	937	Ohio	Sep-96	304	West Virginia	Jan-47
904	Florida	Jul-65	947	Michigan	Sep-02	405	Oklahoma	Jan-47	681	West Virginia	Mar-09
941	Florida	May-95	989	Michigan	Apr-01	539	Oklahoma	Apr-11	262	Wisconsin	Sep-99
954	Florida	Sep-95	218	Minnesota	Jan-47	580	Oklahoma	Nov-97	414	Wisconsin	Jan-47
229	Georgia	Aug-00	320	Minnesota	Mar-96	918	Oklahoma	Jan-53	534	Wisconsin	Aug-10
404	Georgia	Jan-47	507	Minnesota	Jan-54	458	Oregon	Feb-10	608	Wisconsin	Jan-55
470	Georgia	Feb-10	612	Minnesota	Jan-47	503	Oregon	Jan-47	715	Wisconsin	Jan-47
478	Georgia	Aug-00	651	Minnesota	Jul-98	541	Oregon	Nov-95	920	Wisconsin	Jul-97
678	Georgia	Jan-98	763	Minnesota	Feb-00	971	Oregon	Oct-00	307	Wyoming	Jan-47
706	Georgia	May-92	952	Minnesota	Feb-00	215	Pennsylvania	Jan-47			

Source: North American Numbering Plan Administrator.

Table 30
Area Code Assignments (2005 - 2017)

State / Jurisdiction	Implementation Date	Previous Code	Added Code
Mississippi	March 2005	601	769
Georgia	May 2006	706	762
California	August 2006	310	424
Illinois	March 2007	815	779
Illinois	October 2007	630	331
New Mexico	October 2007	505	575
California	September 2008	714	657
West Virginia	March 2009	304	681
Utah	March 2009	801	385
California	May 2009	818	747
Illinois	November 2009	312	872
California	November 2009	760	442
Connecticut	December 2009	203	475
Oregon	February 2010	541	458
Georgia	February 2010	678	470
Alabama	July 2010	256	938
Wisconsin	August 2010	715	534
Nebraska	March 2011	402	531
Oklahoma	April 2011	918	539
New York	April 2011	347	929
Maryland	March 2012	443	667
North Carolina	April 2012	919	984
California	November 2012	408	669
Texas	July 2013	512	737
Kentucky	March 2014	270	364
Nevada	June 2014	702	725
Texas	July 2014	832	346
Connecticut	August 2014	860	959
Indiana	March 2015	812	930
California	March 2015	415	628
Tennessee	March 2015	615	629
Ohio	April 2015	740	220
South Carolina	October 2015	843	854
Ohio	February 2016	614	380
North Carolina	May 2016	336	743
New York	July 2016	631	934
Indiana	November 2016	317	463
New York	March 2017	315	680
New York	June 2017	212	332
Washington	August 2017	360	564
Idaho	September 2017	208	986
New York	September 2017	518	838
Pennsylvania	September 2017	717	223
Texas	October 2017	210	726

Source: North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA), which can be accessed at www.nanpa.com. Planning letters can be found at www.nanpa.com/planning_letters/index.html.

Customer Response

Publication: *Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States* (Data as of December 2017)

You can help us provide the best possible information to the public by completing this form and returning it to the Industry Analysis Division of the FCC's Office of Economics and Analytics.

1. Please check the category that best describes you:

☐ press
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☐ consultant, law firm, lobbyist
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| Data accuracy | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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| Completeness of data | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Text clarity | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Completeness of text | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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4. How can this report be improved?

5. May we contact you to discuss possible improvements?

Name: _____

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