

Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States: Status as of December 31, 2022

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Office of Economics and Analytics
July 2025



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Executive Summary

This report summarizes an ongoing, systematic collection of comprehensive data on the utilization of telephone numbering resources within the United States. The information was acquired from telecommunications carriers and interconnected voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) providers (together, 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.¹

Highlights

As of December 31, 2022:

- Overall, 53.1% of all numbers were assigned to end users.
- The overall utilization rate for Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs) was 51.5%.
- The overall utilization rate for Incumbent LECs was 36.6%.
- The overall utilization rate for Mobile Wireless carriers was 76.1%.
- The overall utilization rate for Paging carriers was 5.3%.
- The overall utilization rate for VoIP providers was 16.5%.
- Thousands-block pooling has made it unnecessary to distribute over 1,202 million telephone numbers.
- Carriers returned 1,132 NPA-NXXs to the NANPA in 2022.
- Between when wireless porting began in 2003 and 2022, there were over 795 million numbers ported.
- In 2022, 248 million numbers were in the porting database.
- As of 2022, 96.6% of ports have been intramodal, meaning numbers are ported between providers of the same service type.
- At the end of 2022, there were over 42 million working toll-free numbers.

¹ 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*).

Background

The United States uses ten-digit telephone numbers, organized in accordance with the North American Numbering Plan (NANP).² 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.³ 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.

In the *First NRO Order*, in 2000, the Commission required users of numbering resources to file utilization data and forecasts twice per year.⁴ Data as of December 31 are due to the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA) by February 1 of the following year, 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.⁵

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 5XX numbers and 900 numbers (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.⁶ To conserve numbering resources, the Commission's NRO Orders established "thousands-block number pooling," where an NXX is broken into ten sequential blocks of 1,000 numbers.⁷ Carriers may then be required to donate unused or underutilized blocks to the Pooling Administrator (PA), which then assigns those thousands-blocks to other carriers in need of numbers.⁸ This effectively allows the assignment of numbers in blocks of 1,000 rather than 10,000. Most carriers are required to report their

² 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.

³ A database containing information about each area code is available at https://reports.nanpa.com/public/npa_report.csv.

⁴ *First NRO Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 7603, para. 67. On December 1, 2020, the FCC announced that it had selected Somos, Inc. as the current NANPA and PA. Press Release, FCC, *FCC Selects SomosGov as Next Telephone Number Administrator and Reassigned Numbers Database Administrator* (Dec. 1, 2020) available at <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-368493A1.pdf> (NANPA Selection Press Release).

⁵ FCC Form 502 and most other FCC forms can be downloaded via <http://www.fcc.gov/formpage.html>.

⁶ That is, a ten-thousands-block is the block of 10,000 telephone numbers that have the same area code and the same NXX.

⁷ 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.

⁸ As noted above, on December 1, 2020, the FCC announced that it had selected Somos, Inc. as the current NANPA and PA. See *NANPA Selection Press Release*.

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”⁹ 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:¹⁰

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

In June 2015, the Commission adopted the *Direct Access Order*¹¹ granting VoIP providers the ability to obtain numbering resources directly from the NANPA or PA.¹² 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, reports prior to this *Order* attributed VoIP numbers to CLECs.

Carriers report on numbering resources in the following six categories:¹³

- Assigned: Numbers in use by an end user.
- Intermediate: Numbers made available by one carrier for use by another.
- Reserved: Numbers held out of use at the request of an end user for future use.
- Aging: Numbers held out of use after the end user discontinues service.
- Administrative: Numbers in use by service providers for network management purposes.
- Available: Numbers available for assignment to end users.

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.¹⁴

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.

⁹ See 47 U.S.C. § 153(37).

¹⁰ 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 may only indicate 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.

¹¹ *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*).

¹² In light of the contract for the NANPA and PA functions being combined into a single contract (see *NANPA Selection Press Release*), we will refer to the NANPA and PA together as the NANPA.

¹³ 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 all six of the categories listed, see 47 CFR 52.15(f)(1).

¹⁴ 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, meaning that in the database, it can appear that more than one carrier reported data for the same block of numbers.

According to the Commission's standardized definitions such numbers are "intermediate" numbers, yet some large carriers have not reported these numbers as such. Because in some cases we were unable to match submissions that report intermediate numbers with submissions that report numbers as being received from another carrier, we created filters to ensure that numbers were not double counted.

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.

Analysis and Results

Table 1 shows the quantity of telephone numbers and NXXs reported by telecommunications carriers for each of the six categories listed above, as well as the total. Note that the number of unique NXXs for each carrier type does not add up to the total number of unique NXXs.¹⁵ This can occur, for example, when multiple carriers report data for the same NXX due to the pooling of thousands blocks within an NXX. In addition, some carriers reported at the thousands-block level and other carriers reported at the NXX level for the same NXX.

Table 2 presents statistics for numbers reported at the thousands-block level. All geographic numbers must be reported at the thousands-block level unless the carrier is a rural carrier and the telephone numbers serve areas where local number portability has not been implemented.¹⁶

Table 3 presents statistics for numbers reported at the NXX level. Rural telephone companies that provide telecommunications service in areas where local number portability has not been implemented are required to report utilization data at the NXX in those areas.¹⁷ 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 unassigned NXXs.

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.¹⁸ 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 having numbering resources in 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. Table 7 provides some indication of the number of working telephone lines in each area code. The number of working lines per area

¹⁵ In some instances, more than one carrier reported numbering utilization data for the same NPA-NXX. Tables 1-3 show the numbers of unique NPA-NXXs reported by each carrier type and by the industry as a whole.

¹⁶ 47 CFR 52.15(f)(5)(iii). Rural carriers are defined in the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. § 153(37).

¹⁷ 47 CFR 52.15(f)(5)(ii).

¹⁸ 47 CFR 52.15(f)(3)(ii). Carriers obtain OCNs from the National Exchange Carrier Association.

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 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.

Further, Table 7 provides the only information the FCC collects for examining churn.¹⁹ 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, are not a perfect indicator 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 because of central office code (NXX) rationing that may be necessary during area code relief planning, 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 NANPA, the total number of thousands-blocks in telephone rate centers where pooling exists,²⁰ 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).²¹ Pooling also occurs in areas where a state regulatory commission has exercised delegated authority to require pooling and where carriers have voluntarily implemented pooling.²² The Commission established an initial national roll-out schedule for thousands-block number pooling for wireline carriers – completed in December 2003²³ – and required most mobile wireless telephony carriers to participate in that schedule starting in August 2003.²⁴

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

¹⁹ Churn is the rate at which customers change carriers or disconnect service.

²⁰ A rate center is a geographic area used to determine distances and prices for local and long-distance calls.

²¹ The composition of MSAs may change over time. If a rate center is part of one of the 100 largest MSAs at any time after 1990, then the FCC generally requires number pooling. See *Fourth NRO Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 12473, para. 2.

²² Thousands-block pooling now exists in some portion of every state. See NANPA, Thousands-Blocks Reports, <https://www.nanpa.com/reports/thousands-block-reports> (last visited Dec. 12, 2024).

²³ 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).

²⁴ See *Fourth NRO Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 12473, para. 1. 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).

been issued.²⁵ Overall, the utilization rate for numbers in pooled blocks was 68.1%. If whole NXXs had been issued instead of individual thousands-blocks, utilization within those blocks would have been 28.7%. Another way of measuring the benefit of pooling is examining the quantity of telephone numbers saved through pooling. With pooling, 712 million telephone numbers were distributed to carriers in pooling areas. Had there been no pooling, over 1.6 billion telephone numbers would have been distributed. More than 1.2 billion telephone numbers have been saved through thousands-block pooling.

Table 10 shows utilization data for specialized non-geographic area codes. Originally, area code 500 was 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. Over the past two decades, more non-geographic area codes in the 500 series have been opened and numbers within them are often used for machine-to-machine communications, such as for alarm systems.²⁶ 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 LERG 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.

Chart 1 shows average utilization rates as a function of the number of thousands-blocks held by carriers of different types within a local geographic area.²⁹ We used rate centers as our local geographic area because

²⁵ 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 in that rate center that the carrier assigned to end users was then divided by the quantity of telephone numbers calculated in step 3.

²⁶ For more information, see ATIS, Industry Numbering Committee, Non-Geographic 5XX-NXX Code Assignment Guidelines, ATIS 0300052(2024-10) (Oct. 25, 2024), available at <https://access.atis.org/higherlogic/ws/public/download/78765/ATIS-0300052%282024-10%29.zip/latest>; see also NANPA, 5XX-Nxx Code Reports, <https://www.nanpa.com/reports/5xx-nxx-code-reports> (last visited Dec. 12, 2024).

²⁷ The NANPA’s assignment information can be found online: <https://www.nanpa.com/reports/co-code-reports>. 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 iconectiv, LLC.

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 twenty, 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 10 to 29 (which round to 20) 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-

thousands-blocks are assigned to carriers on a rate-center basis. Carriers serving densely populated areas may need more than a single 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.

For ease of comparison, Chart 1 plots utilization rates only when there were 1,000 or fewer thousands-blocks in a rate center. While some Incumbent LECs reported more than 1,000 unique thousands-blocks in a single rate center, the average utilization rates in these rate centers were the same as those where carriers have slightly fewer than 1,000 thousands-blocks in a single rate center. In some cases, Competitive LECs had many thousands-blocks in a single rate center. This is likely because some Competitive LECs provide service to unified messaging services, such as e-fax.³⁰ These services use large quantities of numbers.³¹ Also, before the *Direct Access Order* allowed them to obtain numbers directly from the NANPA, many VoIP providers obtained telephone numbers 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.

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 20 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.³² 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, which are counted as ports even though the numbers drop out of the porting database.³³ 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.

blocks in a rate center was rounded to 40, 60, 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.

³⁰ 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.

³¹ 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.

³² The current Local Number Portability Administrator is iconectiv, LLC. *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).

³³ When a consumer using a ported number discontinues service entirely, the number drops out of the porting database and is returned to the original carrier.

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, meaning numbers are usually ported to providers of the same service type. Table 15 shows the quantity of telephone numbers in the porting database over time. Table 16 is based on ports currently in the porting database 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.³⁴ 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.

Customers may port numbers multiple times, and in doing so, 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 most recently ported 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.³⁵ 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.³⁶

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. 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 2010, along with the month the code was added and the code that served the area previously.

³⁴ *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 Red 8889, para. 1 (WCB 2013).

³⁵ 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 CFR. § 52.15(f)(1)(v).

³⁶ If carriers assign more than one number to a mobile wireless unit, this method will slightly overestimate the number of wireless units.

Table 1
Number Utilization by Carrier Type as of December 31, 2022

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available ¹	Total	Unique ² NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Competitive LEC	300,704	35,532	2,112	15,314	1,258	229,187	584,107	103,411
Incumbent LEC	192,503	15,256	3,336	4,893	7,280	303,050	526,318	63,280
Mobile Wireless	468,650	662	3,203	20,267	3,968	119,039	615,789	97,980
Paging	2,259	14	380	54	40	40,183	42,930	3,971
VoIP	11,399	0	3,671	2,295	12	51,581	68,959	33,582
All Reporting Carriers	975,514	51,465	12,702	42,824	12,557	743,041	1,838,103	184,388
Competitive LEC	51.5%	6.1%	0.4%	2.6%	0.2%	39.2%	100.0 %	
Incumbent LEC	36.6%	2.9%	0.6%	0.9%	1.4%	57.6%	100.0 %	
Mobile Wireless	76.1%	0.1%	0.5%	3.3%	0.6%	19.3%	100.0 %	
Paging	5.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	93.6%	100.0 %	
VoIP	16.5%	0.0%	5.3%	3.3%	0.0%	74.8%	100.0 %	
All Reporting Carriers	53.1%	2.8%	0.7%	2.3%	0.7%	40.4%	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 ² NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Competitive LEC	300,206	35,517	2,009	15,290	1,227	223,353	577,604	102,834
Incumbent LEC	186,583	15,015	2,568	4,445	7,075	248,782	464,468	57,145
Mobile Wireless	467,289	639	3,155	20,203	3,788	116,244	611,319	97,540
Paging	2,117	7	359	35	21	39,461	42,000	3,896
VoIP	11,397	0	3,671	2,295	12	51,572	68,947	33,581
All Reporting Carriers	967,593	51,178	11,763	42,268	12,123	679,411	1,764,337	178,354
Competitive LEC	52.0%	6.1%	0.3%	2.6%	0.2%	38.7%	100.0 %	
Incumbent LEC	40.2%	3.2%	0.6%	1.0%	1.5%	53.6%	100.0 %	
Mobile Wireless	76.4%	0.1%	0.5%	3.3%	0.6%	19.0%	100.0 %	
Paging	5.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	94.0%	100.0 %	
VoIP	16.5%	0.0%	5.3%	3.3%	0.0%	74.8%	100.0 %	
All Reporting Carriers	54.8%	2.9%	0.7%	2.4%	0.7%	38.5%	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 ² NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Competitive LEC	497	15	103	23	31	5,834	6,504	650
Incumbent LEC	5,920	241	768	449	204	54,268	61,850	6,182
Mobile Wireless	1,360	23	48	64	180	2,795	4,470	445
Paging	141	7	20	19	19	723	930	77
VoIP	2	0	0	0	0	10	12	1
All Reporting Carriers	7,921	286	939	555	434	63,629	73,765	7,343
Competitive LEC	7.6%	0.2%	1.6%	0.4%	0.5%	89.7%	100.0 %	
Incumbent LEC	9.6%	0.4%	1.2%	0.7%	0.3%	87.7%	100.0 %	
Mobile Wireless	30.4%	0.5%	1.1%	1.4%	4.0%	62.5%	100.0 %	
Paging	15.2%	0.8%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	77.8%	100.0 %	
VoIP	18.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81.9%	100.0 %	
All Reporting Carriers	10.7%	0.4%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	86.3%	100.0 %	

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with iconectiv, LLC as of December 31, 2022 (95.6% 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, 2022

State / Jurisdiction	Assigned		Intermediate		Reserved		Aging		Administrative		Available ¹		Total 000s
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	
Alabama	14,778	50.9	1,221	4.2	174	0.6	662	2.3	212	0.7	11,974	41.3	29,021
Alaska	1,763	26.9	166	2.5	27	0.4	37	0.6	114	1.7	4,446	67.8	6,554
American Samoa	52	65.6	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.1	4	5.2	22	27.9	80
Arizona	18,436	60.8	1,018	3.4	157	0.5	1,175	3.9	905	3.0	8,617	28.4	30,307
Arkansas	7,664	40.9	474	2.5	117	0.6	330	1.8	84	0.4	10,060	53.7	18,727
California	119,613	58.3	6,517	3.2	1,256	0.6	5,319	2.6	1,142	0.6	71,246	34.7	205,093
Colorado	17,388	59.7	610	2.1	174	0.6	987	3.4	704	2.4	9,276	31.8	29,139
Connecticut	10,479	54.7	453	2.4	114	0.6	424	2.2	42	0.2	7,633	39.9	19,145
Delaware	3,507	58.2	163	2.7	43	0.7	197	3.3	14	0.2	2,099	34.9	6,023
District of Columbia	6,114	75.6	246	3.0	66	0.8	169	2.1	18	0.2	1,479	18.3	8,091
Florida	60,148	60.0	4,807	4.8	791	0.8	2,662	2.7	715	0.7	31,103	31.0	100,227
Georgia	33,150	57.8	3,529	6.2	340	0.6	1,422	2.5	376	0.7	18,537	32.3	57,354
Guam	382	44.0	0	0.0	3	0.3	26	3.0	23	2.6	435	50.1	870
Hawaii	4,139	64.9	8	0.1	25	0.4	143	2.2	172	2.7	1,894	29.7	6,382
Idaho	4,686	53.1	162	1.8	79	0.9	285	3.2	252	2.9	3,354	38.0	8,819
Illinois	39,612	48.1	1,525	1.9	689	0.8	1,502	1.8	388	0.5	38,711	47.0	82,426
Indiana	17,410	47.0	862	2.3	318	0.9	769	2.1	148	0.4	17,498	47.3	37,005
Iowa	8,700	33.0	376	1.4	171	0.6	488	1.9	259	1.0	16,356	62.1	26,350
Kansas	7,791	36.3	823	3.8	188	0.9	336	1.6	145	0.7	12,191	56.8	21,474
Kentucky	11,427	44.8	850	3.3	220	0.9	531	2.1	123	0.5	12,360	48.5	25,511
Louisiana	12,395	45.7	1,684	6.2	103	0.4	627	2.3	239	0.9	12,045	44.5	27,093
Maine	3,504	47.0	137	1.8	54	0.7	160	2.2	24	0.3	3,583	48.0	7,462
Maryland	20,468	59.7	665	1.9	213	0.6	711	2.1	114	0.3	12,117	35.3	34,289
Massachusetts	25,641	56.0	1,132	2.5	388	0.8	1,022	2.2	138	0.3	17,456	38.1	45,778
Michigan	29,598	45.1	983	1.5	213	0.3	1,432	2.2	185	0.3	33,273	50.7	65,684
Minnesota	17,131	47.9	546	1.5	517	1.4	949	2.7	465	1.3	16,183	45.2	35,790
Mississippi	7,739	42.6	835	4.6	196	1.1	373	2.1	119	0.7	8,923	49.1	18,184
Missouri	17,025	44.2	917	2.4	458	1.2	699	1.8	185	0.5	19,261	50.0	38,545
Montana	2,751	36.9	80	1.1	74	1.0	144	1.9	67	0.9	4,333	58.2	7,449
Nebraska	5,305	38.8	423	3.1	29	0.2	281	2.1	216	1.6	7,427	54.3	13,681
Nevada	8,761	59.3	580	3.9	165	1.1	426	2.9	103	0.7	4,746	32.1	14,781
New Hampshire	3,884	51.9	81	1.1	75	1.0	116	1.6	15	0.2	3,307	44.2	7,477
New Jersey	30,450	58.6	1,121	2.2	279	0.5	1,116	2.1	163	0.3	18,818	36.2	51,946
New Mexico	5,745	52.1	209	1.9	133	1.2	387	3.5	242	2.2	4,319	39.1	11,036
New York	65,479	58.9	2,299	2.1	739	0.7	2,473	2.2	394	0.4	39,788	35.8	111,171
North Carolina	27,178	53.8	2,134	4.2	465	0.9	1,098	2.2	349	0.7	19,295	38.2	50,518
North Dakota	1,988	28.4	67	1.0	38	0.5	92	1.3	41	0.6	4,782	68.2	7,009
Northern Mariana Islands	97	27.8	0	0.0	5	1.5	11	3.3	31	8.9	205	58.5	350
Ohio	33,540	49.4	1,371	2.0	410	0.6	1,658	2.4	293	0.4	30,690	45.2	67,961
Oklahoma	9,583	38.6	1,142	4.6	138	0.6	459	1.8	120	0.5	13,370	53.9	24,812
Oregon	10,942	53.1	449	2.2	236	1.1	560	2.7	288	1.4	8,140	39.5	20,616
Pennsylvania	43,264	56.3	1,443	1.9	382	0.5	1,568	2.0	251	0.3	29,902	38.9	76,810
Puerto Rico	6,585	62.7	60	0.6	53	0.5	285	2.7	45	0.4	3,477	33.1	10,505
Rhode Island	2,916	53.1	288	5.2	18	0.3	175	3.2	14	0.2	2,081	37.9	5,492
South Carolina	12,379	51.0	1,156	4.8	127	0.5	526	2.2	215	0.9	9,862	40.6	24,265
South Dakota	2,268	31.5	58	0.8	34	0.5	117	1.6	52	0.7	4,665	64.8	7,194
Tennessee	18,897	53.5	1,917	5.4	215	0.6	848	2.4	244	0.7	13,190	37.4	35,311
Texas	81,143	54.9	3,053	2.1	1,002	0.7	3,727	2.5	831	0.6	58,064	39.3	147,820
Utah	9,977	60.4	435	2.6	63	0.4	422	2.6	279	1.7	5,336	32.3	43,788
Vermont	2,040	37.1	184	3.3	120	2.2	100	1.8	8	0.1	3,050	55.4	5,503
Virgin Islands	170	30.5	1	0.2	4	0.7	20	3.5	3	0.5	361	64.6	559
Virginia	26,602	59.8	885	2.0	328	0.7	980	2.2	161	0.4	15,229	32.3	16,512
Washington	21,130	61.7	418	1.2	167	0.5	869	2.5	600	1.8	11,056	32.3	34,242
West Virginia	4,861	42.4	223	1.9	95	0.8	190	1.7	30	0.3	6,059	52.9	11,458
Wisconsin	15,597	46.1	607	1.8	158	0.5	639	1.9	139	0.4	16,726	49.4	33,866
Wyoming	1,637	36.0	68	1.5	56	1.2	99	2.2	56	1.2	2,633	57.9	4,549
United States	975,514	53.1	51,465	2.8	12,702	0.7	42,824	2.3	12,557	0.7	743,041	40.4	1,838,103

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with iconectiv, LLC as of December 31, 2022.

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 Carriers Reporting Numbering Resources as of December 31, 2022¹

State / Jurisdiction	Competitive LEC ²	Incumbent LEC ²	Mobile Wireless ²	Paging ²	VoIP ²	Unduplicated Total
Alabama	42	28	12	7	14	103
Alaska	7	22	13	0	3	45
American Samoa	0	0	2	0	0	2
Arizona	29	14	10	3	15	71
Arkansas	24	30	10	4	10	79
California	55	15	10	7	18	105
Colorado	31	34	14	5	18	103
Connecticut	31	2	8	3	10	54
Delaware	26	1	6	3	6	42
District Of Columbia	33	1	6	3	10	53
Florida	52	11	16	6	22	108
Georgia	50	28	12	5	17	112
Guam	3	1	3	0	0	7
Hawaii	14	2	6	1	9	32
Idaho	27	25	13	1	10	76
Illinois	57	49	13	4	17	141
Indiana	52	30	11	3	11	107
Iowa	83	148	13	3	10	257
Kansas	47	49	14	3	12	125
Kentucky	46	16	14	3	13	92
Louisiana	39	15	10	5	10	79
Maine	23	18	7	3	6	57
Maryland	49	2	13	3	12	80
Massachusetts	41	4	10	3	18	76
Michigan	51	34	11	4	12	112
Minnesota	62	88	12	2	13	177
Mississippi	28	16	12	3	12	71
Missouri	39	46	13	6	11	116
Montana	21	22	10	2	9	64
Nebraska	29	46	13	2	9	99
Nevada	30	13	10	3	11	67
New Hampshire	28	7	7	4	7	53
New Jersey	51	3	11	3	16	84
New Mexico	29	17	11	2	10	69
New York	70	28	10	7	20	136
North Carolina	52	24	12	3	14	105
North Dakota	27	32	9	0	12	80
Northern Mariana Islands	0	1	2	0	0	3
Ohio	60	36	11	3	13	124
Oklahoma	29	42	16	3	12	102
Oregon	35	35	9	2	12	92
Pennsylvania	66	29	18	5	16	134
Puerto Rico	10	1	7	0	1	19
Rhode Island	21	1	6	3	9	40
South Carolina	39	22	9	3	10	83
South Dakota	28	41	10	0	12	91
Tennessee	51	24	13	4	15	107
Texas	80	58	20	6	21	185
Utah	27	17	14	2	11	71
Vermont	20	9	8	3	7	47
Virgin Islands	2	1	6	0	1	10
Virginia	52	20	13	4	12	102
Washington	37	24	10	3	15	89
West Virginia	30	7	14	6	11	68
Wisconsin	49	64	13	2	10	139
Wyoming	16	15	11	0	7	49
Unduplicated Total	1,639	1,136	193	46	39	3,053

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with iconectiv, LLC as of December 31, 2022.

¹ Company numbers determined by counting operating company numbers (OCNs). 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.

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available	OCNs
201	New Jersey	January-47	64.0 %	1.7 %	0.3 %	1.8 %	0.6 %	31.6 %	54
202	District Of Columbia	January-47	76.8 %	2.5 %	0.6 %	2.1 %	0.2 %	17.8 %	51
203	Connecticut	January-47	58.0 %	1.7 %	0.4 %	1.4 %	0.2 %	38.3 %	42
205	Alabama	January-47	59.6 %	5.4 %	0.5 %	2.1 %	1.1 %	31.4 %	58
206	Washington	January-47	68.1 %	1.0 %	0.3 %	2.9 %	2.5 %	25.2 %	51
207	Maine	January-47	47.0 %	1.8 %	0.7 %	2.2 %	0.3 %	48.0 %	63
208	Idaho	January-47	56.4 %	1.9 %	0.9 %	3.3 %	3.2 %	34.2 %	74
209	California	January-58	56.5 %	3.6 %	0.5 %	3.0 %	0.5 %	35.9 %	56
210	Texas	November-92	71.1 %	2.2 %	0.3 %	2.4 %	0.5 %	23.4 %	41
212	New York	January-47	66.6 %	0.1 %	0.9 %	1.2 %	0.1 %	31.0 %	37
213	California	January-47	58.0 %	4.2 %	0.8 %	4.9 %	0.7 %	31.4 %	60
214	Texas	January-47	64.7 %	0.6 %	0.3 %	2.1 %	0.9 %	31.4 %	42
215	Pennsylvania	January-47	60.1 %	0.8 %	0.7 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	36.5 %	47
216	Ohio	January-47	56.9 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	2.4 %	0.4 %	38.3 %	50
217	Illinois	January-47	40.0 %	1.2 %	0.9 %	1.7 %	0.6 %	55.7 %	63
218	Minnesota	January-47	33.4 %	1.3 %	0.7 %	1.5 %	1.1 %	62.0 %	80
219	Indiana	January-48	48.6 %	2.4 %	0.9 %	2.4 %	0.2 %	45.5 %	43
220	Ohio	April-15	36.4 %	1.6 %	0.5 %	2.7 %	0.8 %	58.0 %	27
223	Pennsylvania	September-17	31.7 %	1.9 %	0.3 %	2.9 %	0.3 %	62.7 %	31
224	Illinois	January-02	64.9 %	3.5 %	0.9 %	2.7 %	0.3 %	27.7 %	46
225	Louisiana	August-98	51.1 %	7.2 %	0.4 %	2.8 %	0.9 %	37.6 %	45
228	Mississippi	September-97	47.3 %	3.5 %	0.5 %	2.0 %	1.3 %	45.4 %	43
229	Georgia	August-00	42.4 %	2.1 %	0.8 %	1.9 %	0.3 %	52.4 %	52
231	Michigan	June-99	36.8 %	1.3 %	0.2 %	1.5 %	0.2 %	60.0 %	51
234	Ohio	October-00	37.1 %	3.4 %	0.6 %	5.2 %	0.3 %	53.3 %	47
239	Florida	March-02	62.8 %	0.8 %	1.8 %	2.7 %	0.6 %	31.2 %	40
240	Maryland	June-97	59.3 %	2.6 %	0.6 %	3.1 %	0.2 %	34.1 %	65
248	Michigan	May-97	58.2 %	1.5 %	0.2 %	2.5 %	0.3 %	37.3 %	43
251	Alabama	June-01	51.8 %	3.7 %	0.8 %	2.7 %	0.9 %	40.1 %	52
252	North Carolina	March-98	47.4 %	1.5 %	1.8 %	2.0 %	0.5 %	46.8 %	49
253	Washington	April-97	65.8 %	1.6 %	0.4 %	2.7 %	1.9 %	27.7 %	37
254	Texas	May-97	42.4 %	1.6 %	0.6 %	2.6 %	0.5 %	52.3 %	58
256	Alabama	March-98	54.6 %	4.8 %	0.6 %	2.2 %	0.7 %	37.1 %	61
260	Indiana	January-02	47.4 %	2.0 %	1.1 %	2.1 %	0.2 %	47.1 %	48
262	Wisconsin	September-99	53.1 %	2.2 %	0.6 %	2.5 %	0.3 %	41.4 %	48
267	Pennsylvania	July-99	68.6 %	2.8 %	0.3 %	3.0 %	0.4 %	24.9 %	59
269	Michigan	July-02	40.2 %	1.3 %	1.6 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	54.9 %	50
270	Kentucky	April-99	38.0 %	3.0 %	1.2 %	1.4 %	0.4 %	56.0 %	56
272	Pennsylvania	October-13	30.5 %	1.5 %	0.4 %	2.5 %	0.1 %	64.9 %	43
276	Virginia	September-01	41.5 %	1.7 %	0.9 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	53.5 %	51
279	California	March-18	51.3 %	6.3 %	0.7 %	6.3 %	0.1 %	35.3 %	28
281	Texas	November-96	59.4 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	36.3 %	46
301	Maryland	January-47	60.7 %	1.2 %	0.5 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	36.0 %	54
302	Delaware	January-47	58.2 %	2.7 %	0.7 %	3.3 %	0.2 %	34.9 %	42
303	Colorado	January-47	58.7 %	0.2 %	0.5 %	3.2 %	5.0 %	32.4 %	38
304	West Virginia	January-47	48.3 %	2.1 %	1.0 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	46.8 %	60
305	Florida	January-47	54.2 %	9.9 %	0.5 %	1.8 %	1.1 %	32.5 %	40
307	Wyoming	January-47	36.0 %	1.5 %	1.2 %	2.2 %	1.2 %	57.9 %	49
308	Nebraska	January-55	21.1 %	0.7 %	0.2 %	1.1 %	2.2 %	74.6 %	60
309	Illinois	January-57	32.9 %	1.0 %	2.7 %	1.6 %	0.6 %	61.3 %	74
310	California	November-91	58.5 %	0.9 %	0.5 %	1.3 %	0.4 %	38.5 %	42
312	Illinois	January-47	62.3 %	2.4 %	0.3 %	1.4 %	0.8 %	32.9 %	46
313	Michigan	January-47	57.6 %	2.4 %	0.2 %	2.8 %	0.5 %	36.4 %	49
314	Missouri	January-47	63.8 %	3.1 %	0.5 %	2.1 %	0.7 %	29.7 %	41
315	New York	January-47	53.3 %	1.4 %	0.8 %	1.8 %	0.4 %	42.5 %	63
316	Kansas	January-47	53.2 %	9.8 %	0.5 %	2.5 %	0.7 %	33.4 %	45
317	Indiana	January-47	60.3 %	2.4 %	0.6 %	1.8 %	0.7 %	34.3 %	46
318	Louisiana	January-57	42.4 %	4.4 %	0.3 %	2.2 %	1.1 %	49.5 %	55
319	Iowa	January-47	37.9 %	1.4 %	0.6 %	1.9 %	0.9 %	57.4 %	84
320	Minnesota	March-96	33.9 %	1.5 %	1.0 %	2.6 %	0.7 %	60.3 %	77
321	Florida	November-99	61.7 %	5.9 %	0.3 %	3.3 %	0.6 %	28.2 %	46
323	California	June-98	62.8 %	4.0 %	0.7 %	2.9 %	0.6 %	29.0 %	42
325	Texas	April-03	36.1 %	1.0 %	0.5 %	2.0 %	0.1 %	60.2 %	49
326	Ohio	March-20	26.7 %	1.0 %	0.6 %	2.7 %	3.0 %	66.0 %	18
330	Ohio	March-96	52.4 %	1.1 %	0.3 %	2.0 %	0.5 %	43.7 %	46

Table 6
Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2022

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available	OCNs
331	Illinois	October-07	56.4 %	4.5 %	1.0 %	4.4 %	0.4 %	33.2 %	39
332	New York	June-17	70.1 %	6.5 %	0.5 %	5.8 %	0.1 %	17.0 %	42
334	Alabama	January-95	41.7 %	3.5 %	0.6 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	51.8 %	67
336	North Carolina	December-97	56.1 %	3.9 %	0.4 %	2.4 %	0.8 %	36.4 %	63
337	Louisiana	October-99	41.3 %	5.7 %	0.3 %	1.9 %	0.7 %	50.2 %	49
339	Massachusetts	May-01	58.6 %	4.3 %	0.2 %	3.8 %	0.4 %	32.7 %	34
340	Virgin Islands	June-97	30.5 %	0.2 %	0.7 %	3.5 %	0.5 %	64.6 %	10
341	California	July-19	38.4 %	8.1 %	1.6 %	5.2 %	0.0 %	46.7 %	20
346	Texas	July-14	65.9 %	2.8 %	0.8 %	5.4 %	0.2 %	24.9 %	53
347	New York	October-99	80.5 %	3.4 %	0.5 %	3.8 %	0.5 %	11.2 %	48
350	California	November-22	1.8 %	1.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	96.2 %	10
351	Massachusetts	May-01	28.2 %	3.0 %	0.3 %	6.0 %	0.0 %	62.5 %	27
352	Florida	December-95	54.1 %	2.9 %	1.1 %	2.7 %	0.6 %	38.5 %	50
360	Washington	January-95	58.9 %	1.4 %	0.4 %	2.5 %	1.7 %	35.2 %	64
361	Texas	February-99	45.7 %	1.2 %	0.5 %	2.6 %	0.6 %	49.5 %	52
364	Kentucky	March-14	20.9 %	2.3 %	0.2 %	3.8 %	0.0 %	72.8 %	26
380	Ohio	February-16	47.8 %	4.6 %	0.5 %	5.0 %	0.0 %	42.1 %	29
385	Utah	March-09	70.1 %	5.5 %	0.8 %	3.9 %	0.3 %	19.3 %	42
386	Florida	February-01	51.9 %	5.4 %	0.6 %	2.5 %	0.5 %	39.1 %	50
401	Rhode Island	January-47	53.1 %	5.2 %	0.3 %	3.2 %	0.2 %	37.9 %	40
402	Nebraska	January-47	48.9 %	4.0 %	0.1 %	2.4 %	1.5 %	43.1 %	67
404	Georgia	January-47	67.0 %	6.4 %	0.5 %	1.8 %	1.8 %	22.6 %	38
405	Oklahoma	January-47	49.7 %	6.5 %	0.5 %	2.3 %	0.7 %	40.2 %	54
406	Montana	January-47	36.9 %	1.1 %	1.0 %	1.9 %	0.9 %	58.2 %	64
407	Florida	April-88	65.1 %	4.4 %	0.8 %	2.0 %	0.7 %	27.1 %	50
408	California	January-59	59.7 %	2.7 %	0.2 %	1.3 %	0.5 %	35.6 %	49
409	Texas	November-82	46.0 %	5.1 %	0.3 %	2.7 %	0.3 %	45.6 %	46
410	Maryland	October-91	59.7 %	1.0 %	0.6 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	37.0 %	49
412	Pennsylvania	January-47	60.8 %	1.7 %	0.5 %	2.1 %	0.3 %	34.5 %	55
413	Massachusetts	January-47	52.9 %	2.7 %	0.3 %	2.4 %	0.2 %	41.5 %	51
414	Wisconsin	January-47	62.1 %	3.3 %	0.4 %	2.4 %	0.9 %	30.9 %	39
415	California	January-47	61.3 %	3.1 %	0.4 %	1.6 %	0.5 %	33.1 %	49
417	Missouri	January-50	38.7 %	2.2 %	1.5 %	1.7 %	0.6 %	55.3 %	61
419	Ohio	January-47	42.5 %	4.1 %	0.9 %	1.6 %	0.5 %	50.4 %	72
423	Tennessee	September-95	51.6 %	3.9 %	1.0 %	2.9 %	0.6 %	40.0 %	64
424	California	August-06	62.1 %	7.8 %	0.5 %	4.8 %	0.2 %	24.6 %	46
425	Washington	April-97	65.4 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	2.1 %	1.8 %	29.0 %	39
430	Texas	February-03	24.2 %	1.7 %	1.1 %	3.0 %	0.1 %	69.9 %	41
432	Texas	April-03	43.9 %	2.6 %	1.9 %	2.5 %	0.2 %	48.9 %	39
434	Virginia	June-01	50.5 %	1.8 %	1.3 %	2.3 %	0.5 %	43.7 %	44
435	Utah	September-97	41.5 %	1.5 %	0.3 %	2.3 %	1.4 %	53.0 %	64
440	Ohio	August-97	41.7 %	1.4 %	0.4 %	3.3 %	0.2 %	53.1 %	51
442	California	November-09	47.9 %	3.7 %	1.7 %	4.6 %	0.3 %	41.9 %	49
443	Maryland	June-97	66.1 %	2.9 %	0.7 %	2.2 %	0.3 %	27.8 %	48
445	Pennsylvania	March-18	57.7 %	1.8 %	0.4 %	4.6 %	0.0 %	35.5 %	29
447	Illinois	March-21	12.6 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	0.1 %	85.9 %	25
448	Florida	June-21	21.3 %	4.7 %	1.8 %	3.9 %	1.4 %	66.9 %	20
458	Oregon	February-10	29.5 %	2.4 %	0.8 %	3.5 %	0.1 %	63.8 %	39
463	Indiana	November-16	48.9 %	3.1 %	0.5 %	4.2 %	0.1 %	43.2 %	28
464	Illinois	January-22	39.7 %	1.0 %	0.9 %	2.0 %	0.0 %	56.3 %	14
469	Texas	July-99	76.7 %	2.7 %	0.7 %	3.8 %	0.8 %	15.3 %	62
470	Georgia	February-10	75.4 %	5.5 %	0.7 %	5.1 %	0.3 %	12.9 %	53
472	North Carolina	October-22	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	99.9 %	7
475	Connecticut	December-09	55.4 %	5.2 %	1.0 %	5.1 %	0.2 %	33.1 %	35
478	Georgia	August-00	48.0 %	4.6 %	0.8 %	2.5 %	0.6 %	43.5 %	50
479	Arkansas	January-02	47.7 %	3.6 %	0.5 %	1.9 %	0.6 %	45.7 %	48
480	Arizona	March-99	69.7 %	4.2 %	0.7 %	3.8 %	3.3 %	18.2 %	41
484	Pennsylvania	June-99	60.9 %	3.4 %	0.5 %	2.1 %	0.3 %	32.8 %	62
501	Arkansas	January-47	47.8 %	3.2 %	0.6 %	2.0 %	0.5 %	45.9 %	46
502	Kentucky	January-47	57.4 %	6.9 %	0.4 %	2.7 %	0.8 %	31.9 %	49
503	Oregon	January-47	58.8 %	1.1 %	0.2 %	2.4 %	2.1 %	35.3 %	56
504	Louisiana	January-47	52.8 %	8.4 %	0.2 %	2.6 %	0.9 %	35.0 %	43
505	New Mexico	January-47	63.1 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	3.9 %	2.9 %	27.7 %	49
507	Minnesota	January-54	31.5 %	1.5 %	4.7 %	2.4 %	0.4 %	59.5 %	93
508	Massachusetts	July-88	59.8 %	1.7 %	1.0 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	35.1 %	44

Table 6
Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2022

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available	OCNs
509	Washington	January-57	54.2 %	0.8 %	1.0 %	2.2 %	1.1 %	40.7 %	68
510	California	September-91	59.5 %	2.9 %	0.3 %	2.1 %	0.5 %	34.8 %	46
512	Texas	January-47	67.4 %	2.8 %	0.7 %	1.9 %	0.6 %	26.7 %	42
513	Ohio	January-47	64.4 %	1.6 %	0.4 %	2.4 %	0.8 %	30.5 %	47
515	Iowa	January-47	48.8 %	2.2 %	0.9 %	3.3 %	2.4 %	42.3 %	74
516	New York	January-51	61.4 %	2.1 %	0.6 %	2.4 %	0.5 %	33.1 %	59
517	Michigan	January-47	40.4 %	0.8 %	0.2 %	1.7 %	0.3 %	56.6 %	65
518	New York	January-47	52.3 %	1.9 %	1.0 %	2.1 %	0.2 %	42.4 %	69
520	Arizona	March-95	58.9 %	3.3 %	0.3 %	4.5 %	2.8 %	30.2 %	52
530	California	November-97	43.1 %	3.0 %	0.8 %	2.1 %	0.5 %	50.6 %	68
531	Nebraska	March-11	36.6 %	4.9 %	0.5 %	2.8 %	0.2 %	54.9 %	41
534	Wisconsin	August-10	16.4 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	2.2 %	0.0 %	80.6 %	23
539	Oklahoma	April-11	24.8 %	3.3 %	0.6 %	3.3 %	0.1 %	67.9 %	41
540	Virginia	July-95	53.7 %	2.0 %	1.1 %	2.1 %	0.6 %	40.4 %	66
541	Oregon	November-95	48.5 %	1.8 %	2.5 %	2.6 %	1.4 %	43.1 %	60
551	New Jersey	December-01	64.1 %	3.7 %	0.7 %	3.9 %	0.2 %	27.5 %	41
557	Missouri	August-22	9.9 %	0.0 %	4.4 %	0.5 %	0.1 %	85.2 %	7
559	California	November-98	55.1 %	2.3 %	0.6 %	2.9 %	0.7 %	38.4 %	52
561	Florida	May-96	61.9 %	7.6 %	0.8 %	2.6 %	1.0 %	26.2 %	50
562	California	January-97	59.7 %	2.2 %	0.6 %	2.6 %	0.4 %	34.5 %	49
563	Iowa	March-01	32.4 %	0.9 %	0.2 %	1.7 %	0.7 %	64.1 %	76
564	Washington	August-17	41.8 %	1.7 %	0.8 %	6.3 %	0.1 %	49.3 %	26
567	Ohio	January-02	36.8 %	3.4 %	2.0 %	2.0 %	0.2 %	55.6 %	52
570	Pennsylvania	December-98	52.9 %	1.7 %	0.4 %	1.7 %	0.4 %	42.8 %	67
571	Virginia	March-00	72.0 %	4.5 %	0.4 %	3.1 %	0.3 %	19.7 %	56
572	Oklahoma	May-21	14.5 %	1.5 %	0.4 %	2.2 %	0.0 %	81.3 %	24
573	Missouri	January-96	35.1 %	1.9 %	1.9 %	1.8 %	0.4 %	58.8 %	59
574	Indiana	January-02	47.1 %	1.9 %	0.7 %	2.1 %	0.3 %	48.0 %	49
575	New Mexico	October-07	37.7 %	1.8 %	2.3 %	3.0 %	1.3 %	54.0 %	57
580	Oklahoma	November-97	25.8 %	2.6 %	0.7 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	69.3 %	59
582	Pennsylvania	May-21	13.3 %	1.0 %	0.1 %	1.5 %	0.0 %	84.0 %	26
585	New York	November-01	53.5 %	1.7 %	1.1 %	1.8 %	0.2 %	41.7 %	56
586	Michigan	September-01	55.1 %	1.4 %	0.2 %	1.6 %	0.2 %	41.6 %	40
601	Mississippi	January-47	45.2 %	5.6 %	0.9 %	1.9 %	0.6 %	45.9 %	49
602	Arizona	January-47	63.5 %	3.0 %	0.5 %	3.6 %	2.1 %	27.4 %	36
603	New Hampshire	January-47	51.9 %	1.1 %	1.0 %	1.6 %	0.2 %	44.2 %	58
605	South Dakota	January-47	31.5 %	0.8 %	0.5 %	1.6 %	0.7 %	64.8 %	91
606	Kentucky	January-55	34.7 %	1.1 %	1.2 %	1.9 %	0.4 %	60.7 %	54
607	New York	January-54	42.1 %	1.8 %	1.0 %	2.1 %	0.2 %	52.8 %	63
608	Wisconsin	January-55	44.7 %	1.6 %	0.5 %	1.6 %	0.5 %	51.2 %	84
609	New Jersey	January-57	61.3 %	2.0 %	0.7 %	2.3 %	0.2 %	33.5 %	56
610	Pennsylvania	January-94	57.6 %	1.1 %	0.3 %	1.5 %	0.3 %	39.2 %	63
612	Minnesota	January-47	71.3 %	2.7 %	0.5 %	2.6 %	1.2 %	21.7 %	47
614	Ohio	January-47	60.3 %	1.6 %	0.2 %	3.0 %	0.5 %	34.4 %	43
615	Tennessee	January-54	63.1 %	7.1 %	0.3 %	2.0 %	0.7 %	26.7 %	48
616	Michigan	January-47	51.3 %	2.1 %	0.1 %	1.7 %	0.3 %	44.5 %	53
617	Massachusetts	January-47	64.6 %	1.9 %	0.8 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	30.8 %	44
618	Illinois	January-47	36.2 %	0.8 %	1.5 %	1.8 %	0.4 %	59.4 %	67
619	California	January-82	61.5 %	5.0 %	0.3 %	2.5 %	0.6 %	30.1 %	49
620	Kansas	February-01	23.5 %	3.0 %	1.2 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	70.7 %	81
623	Arizona	March-99	63.6 %	5.5 %	0.7 %	4.7 %	5.7 %	19.8 %	31
626	California	June-97	60.9 %	2.8 %	0.4 %	2.7 %	0.6 %	32.6 %	49
628	California	March-15	60.2 %	5.8 %	4.7 %	3.6 %	0.1 %	25.7 %	40
629	Tennessee	March-15	53.9 %	3.0 %	0.5 %	3.9 %	0.1 %	38.7 %	41
630	Illinois	August-96	55.2 %	1.6 %	0.4 %	1.2 %	0.5 %	41.1 %	44
631	New York	November-99	58.3 %	2.0 %	0.6 %	2.1 %	0.4 %	36.6 %	54
636	Missouri	May-99	47.7 %	2.1 %	1.4 %	2.0 %	0.2 %	46.7 %	41
640	New Jersey	September-18	27.1 %	2.1 %	0.4 %	3.2 %	0.2 %	67.0 %	20
641	Iowa	July-00	22.1 %	1.1 %	0.9 %	1.0 %	0.3 %	74.6 %	74
646	New York	July-99	75.9 %	3.2 %	0.4 %	1.9 %	0.6 %	18.0 %	55
650	California	August-97	59.8 %	3.7 %	0.4 %	1.9 %	0.6 %	33.7 %	48
651	Minnesota	July-98	63.6 %	1.5 %	0.6 %	4.0 %	2.5 %	27.9 %	53
656	Florida	February-22	26.7 %	2.2 %	2.1 %	8.5 %	0.5 %	60.0 %	12
657	California	September-08	75.7 %	4.2 %	1.6 %	4.0 %	0.1 %	14.4 %	38
659	Alabama	November-19	27.2 %	1.3 %	1.0 %	3.0 %	0.1 %	67.4 %	27

Table 6
Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2022

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available	OCNs
660	Missouri	October-97	19.4 %	1.3 %	1.1 %	1.1 %	0.2 %	76.9 %	64
661	California	February-99	56.7 %	2.7 %	0.5 %	2.8 %	0.5 %	36.9 %	54
662	Mississippi	April-99	38.9 %	4.6 %	1.4 %	2.1 %	0.5 %	52.5 %	57
667	Maryland	March-12	43.0 %	2.0 %	0.9 %	2.7 %	0.8 %	50.6 %	46
669	California	November-12	62.5 %	7.5 %	0.7 %	4.9 %	0.2 %	24.3 %	39
670	Northern Marianas Islands	July-97	27.8 %	0.0 %	1.5 %	3.3 %	8.9 %	58.5 %	3
671	Guam	July-97	44.0 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	3.0 %	2.6 %	50.1 %	7
678	Georgia	January-98	69.8 %	5.7 %	0.2 %	1.9 %	0.4 %	21.9 %	47
680	New York	March-17	22.7 %	0.9 %	1.2 %	2.0 %	0.2 %	73.0 %	34
681	West Virginia	March-09	29.3 %	1.7 %	0.5 %	1.9 %	0.2 %	66.3 %	51
682	Texas	October-00	70.0 %	2.6 %	0.7 %	4.1 %	0.5 %	22.1 %	44
684	American Samoa	October-04	65.6 %	0.0 %	1.2 %	0.1 %	5.2 %	27.9 %	2
689	Florida	June-19	56.9 %	2.9 %	2.6 %	6.2 %	0.0 %	31.4 %	35
701	North Dakota	January-47	28.4 %	1.0 %	0.5 %	1.3 %	0.6 %	68.2 %	80
702	Nevada	January-47	66.8 %	4.1 %	1.5 %	2.4 %	0.6 %	24.6 %	45
703	Virginia	January-47	66.9 %	0.9 %	0.3 %	1.3 %	0.2 %	30.4 %	44
704	North Carolina	January-47	58.2 %	6.3 %	0.2 %	1.7 %	0.9 %	32.6 %	46
706	Georgia	May-92	53.0 %	4.7 %	0.7 %	2.5 %	0.6 %	38.4 %	66
707	California	January-59	50.5 %	2.9 %	1.0 %	2.3 %	0.7 %	42.5 %	54
708	Illinois	November-89	49.1 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	1.8 %	0.4 %	46.4 %	45
712	Iowa	January-47	24.1 %	1.3 %	0.6 %	1.4 %	0.6 %	72.0 %	118
713	Texas	January-47	57.4 %	2.3 %	0.3 %	1.6 %	0.7 %	37.8 %	37
714	California	January-51	59.8 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	1.5 %	1.4 %	35.4 %	43
715	Wisconsin	January-47	34.6 %	0.8 %	0.5 %	1.4 %	0.2 %	62.5 %	98
716	New York	January-47	52.3 %	1.6 %	0.5 %	2.2 %	0.3 %	43.2 %	60
717	Pennsylvania	January-47	65.3 %	1.8 %	0.5 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	30.1 %	57
718	New York	September-84	54.3 %	0.2 %	0.5 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	43.4 %	42
719	Colorado	March-88	53.6 %	2.2 %	0.5 %	4.5 %	1.9 %	37.3 %	62
720	Colorado	June-98	76.8 %	3.9 %	0.6 %	3.1 %	1.0 %	14.6 %	53
724	Pennsylvania	February-98	51.8 %	2.1 %	0.7 %	1.8 %	0.3 %	43.4 %	62
725	Nevada	June-14	59.5 %	9.5 %	1.0 %	7.4 %	0.1 %	22.4 %	32
726	Texas	October-17	61.5 %	5.2 %	1.9 %	8.2 %	0.0 %	23.2 %	28
727	Florida	July-98	60.0 %	1.6 %	0.9 %	2.3 %	0.3 %	35.0 %	43
731	Tennessee	February-01	35.1 %	4.6 %	1.0 %	2.1 %	0.6 %	56.7 %	51
732	New Jersey	June-97	60.1 %	2.2 %	0.4 %	1.5 %	0.2 %	35.5 %	52
734	Michigan	December-97	47.3 %	1.6 %	0.2 %	3.3 %	0.2 %	47.4 %	55
737	Texas	July-13	59.9 %	3.8 %	0.7 %	4.6 %	0.2 %	30.8 %	42
740	Ohio	December-97	41.9 %	1.9 %	0.9 %	1.5 %	0.2 %	53.5 %	55
743	North Carolina	May-16	29.1 %	3.1 %	0.5 %	2.4 %	0.3 %	64.6 %	32
747	California	May-09	56.5 %	4.8 %	0.6 %	7.6 %	0.1 %	30.4 %	37
754	Florida	August-01	67.4 %	5.6 %	0.5 %	5.1 %	0.3 %	21.1 %	37
757	Virginia	July-96	66.5 %	2.1 %	0.6 %	2.4 %	0.4 %	28.1 %	42
760	California	March-97	55.8 %	3.3 %	0.5 %	2.2 %	0.4 %	37.8 %	57
762	Georgia	May-06	41.4 %	2.8 %	1.3 %	3.0 %	0.1 %	51.3 %	52
763	Minnesota	February-00	56.5 %	1.1 %	0.4 %	2.7 %	2.4 %	37.1 %	55
765	Indiana	February-97	38.6 %	3.1 %	0.8 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	55.1 %	69
769	Mississippi	March-05	39.1 %	2.0 %	1.6 %	2.7 %	0.4 %	54.2 %	37
770	Georgia	August-95	54.2 %	15.2 %	0.2 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	28.5 %	44
771	District Of Columbia	November-21	39.2 %	18.4 %	7.9 %	2.4 %	0.5 %	31.5 %	15
772	Florida	February-02	53.6 %	7.3 %	0.4 %	3.2 %	1.6 %	33.9 %	44
773	Illinois	October-96	53.1 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	1.9 %	0.5 %	42.6 %	45
774	Massachusetts	May-01	46.7 %	3.5 %	1.3 %	2.8 %	0.3 %	45.4 %	47
775	Nevada	December-98	49.1 %	2.1 %	0.6 %	2.3 %	1.0 %	44.9 %	52
779	Illinois	March-07	35.9 %	2.6 %	2.4 %	2.2 %	0.1 %	56.7 %	50
781	Massachusetts	September-97	52.8 %	2.0 %	0.7 %	1.7 %	0.2 %	42.5 %	44
785	Kansas	July-97	27.0 %	2.7 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	0.9 %	67.4 %	76
786	Florida	March-98	78.8 %	4.5 %	0.6 %	3.7 %	0.4 %	12.0 %	52
787	Puerto Rico	March-96	63.6 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	2.1 %	0.2 %	32.9 %	18
801	Utah	January-47	67.0 %	1.9 %	0.2 %	2.0 %	2.5 %	26.3 %	33
802	Vermont	January-47	37.1 %	3.3 %	2.2 %	1.8 %	0.1 %	55.4 %	49
803	South Carolina	January-47	54.1 %	5.0 %	0.5 %	2.2 %	1.1 %	37.1 %	63
804	Virginia	June-73	60.5 %	1.9 %	0.9 %	2.7 %	0.3 %	33.8 %	48
805	California	January-57	55.3 %	2.7 %	1.3 %	2.5 %	0.5 %	37.6 %	58
806	Texas	January-57	29.4 %	1.4 %	2.2 %	1.8 %	0.6 %	64.6 %	56
808	Hawaii	January-57	64.9 %	0.1 %	0.4 %	2.2 %	2.7 %	29.7 %	32

Table 6
Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2022

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available	OCNs
765	Indiana	February-97	38.6 %	3.1 %	0.8 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	55.1 %	69
769	Mississippi	March-05	39.1 %	2.0 %	1.6 %	2.7 %	0.4 %	54.2 %	37
770	Georgia	August-95	54.2 %	15.2 %	0.2 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	28.5 %	44
771	District Of Columbia	November-21	39.2 %	18.4 %	7.9 %	2.4 %	0.5 %	31.5 %	15
772	Florida	February-02	53.6 %	7.3 %	0.4 %	3.2 %	1.6 %	33.9 %	44
773	Illinois	October-96	53.1 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	1.9 %	0.5 %	42.6 %	45
774	Massachusetts	May-01	46.7 %	3.5 %	1.3 %	2.8 %	0.3 %	45.4 %	47
775	Nevada	December-98	49.1 %	2.1 %	0.6 %	2.3 %	1.0 %	44.9 %	52
779	Illinois	March-07	35.9 %	2.6 %	2.4 %	2.2 %	0.1 %	56.7 %	50
781	Massachusetts	September-97	52.8 %	2.0 %	0.7 %	1.7 %	0.2 %	42.5 %	44
785	Kansas	July-97	27.0 %	2.7 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	0.9 %	67.4 %	76
786	Florida	March-98	78.8 %	4.5 %	0.6 %	3.7 %	0.4 %	12.0 %	52
787	Puerto Rico	March-96	63.6 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	2.1 %	0.2 %	32.9 %	18
801	Utah	January-47	67.0 %	1.9 %	0.2 %	2.0 %	2.5 %	26.3 %	33
802	Vermont	January-47	37.1 %	3.3 %	2.2 %	1.8 %	0.1 %	55.4 %	49
803	South Carolina	January-47	54.1 %	5.0 %	0.5 %	2.2 %	1.1 %	37.1 %	63
804	Virginia	June-73	60.5 %	1.9 %	0.9 %	2.7 %	0.3 %	33.8 %	48
805	California	January-57	55.3 %	2.7 %	1.3 %	2.5 %	0.5 %	37.6 %	58
806	Texas	January-57	29.4 %	1.4 %	2.2 %	1.8 %	0.6 %	64.6 %	56
808	Hawaii	January-57	64.9 %	0.1 %	0.4 %	2.2 %	2.7 %	29.7 %	32
810	Michigan	December-93	42.3 %	1.9 %	0.2 %	1.9 %	0.4 %	53.3 %	43
812	Indiana	January-47	43.6 %	1.8 %	1.1 %	1.9 %	0.4 %	51.2 %	68
813	Florida	January-53	65.5 %	1.9 %	0.8 %	2.2 %	0.4 %	29.2 %	54
814	Pennsylvania	January-47	49.7 %	1.8 %	0.5 %	1.8 %	0.4 %	45.9 %	65
815	Illinois	January-47	42.5 %	1.7 %	0.8 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	53.0 %	71
816	Missouri	January-47	52.4 %	3.1 %	0.9 %	2.0 %	0.5 %	41.2 %	58
817	Texas	January-53	56.4 %	1.9 %	0.2 %	1.5 %	0.6 %	39.3 %	49
818	California	January-84	57.0 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	1.7 %	0.5 %	38.4 %	43
820	California	June-18	29.6 %	1.4 %	0.2 %	4.0 %	0.1 %	64.7 %	27
826	Virginia	June-22	4.1 %	1.2 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	92.7 %	14
828	North Carolina	March-98	47.4 %	4.6 %	0.6 %	2.2 %	0.9 %	44.3 %	59
830	Texas	July-97	36.9 %	2.2 %	1.0 %	2.1 %	0.4 %	57.4 %	55
831	California	July-98	51.6 %	2.9 %	0.4 %	2.1 %	0.9 %	42.1 %	49
832	Texas	January-99	78.7 %	1.8 %	0.5 %	3.0 %	0.9 %	15.0 %	45
835	Pennsylvania	September-22	6.1 %	0.4 %	0.1 %	2.2 %	0.1 %	91.0 %	9
838	New York	September-17	23.8 %	0.8 %	0.4 %	2.6 %	0.1 %	72.3 %	41
839	South Carolina	May-20	26.7 %	1.1 %	0.6 %	3.0 %	0.2 %	68.4 %	24
840	California	February-21	31.4 %	2.4 %	0.7 %	5.2 %	0.0 %	60.3 %	15
843	South Carolina	March-98	51.9 %	4.2 %	0.5 %	1.8 %	0.9 %	40.6 %	57
845	New York	June-00	50.6 %	2.0 %	0.8 %	2.6 %	0.4 %	43.7 %	74
847	Illinois	January-96	54.4 %	1.4 %	0.2 %	1.3 %	0.4 %	42.2 %	43
848	New Jersey	December-01	52.4 %	3.4 %	0.8 %	3.2 %	0.2 %	39.9 %	41
850	Florida	June-97	50.6 %	3.8 %	0.6 %	2.3 %	1.0 %	41.6 %	52
854	South Carolina	October-15	30.5 %	2.4 %	0.7 %	3.8 %	0.2 %	62.4 %	31
856	New Jersey	June-99	54.4 %	2.6 %	0.6 %	2.4 %	0.2 %	39.8 %	58
857	Massachusetts	May-01	61.8 %	3.2 %	1.1 %	2.7 %	0.4 %	30.6 %	53
858	California	June-99	56.0 %	3.9 %	0.3 %	2.7 %	0.6 %	36.5 %	42
859	Kentucky	April-00	52.5 %	1.9 %	0.6 %	2.4 %	0.3 %	42.2 %	48
860	Connecticut	August-95	54.8 %	2.3 %	0.6 %	2.0 %	0.3 %	40.0 %	39
862	New Jersey	December-01	59.8 %	3.1 %	0.8 %	3.1 %	0.4 %	32.8 %	56
863	Florida	September-99	52.5 %	1.9 %	0.9 %	3.3 %	0.4 %	40.9 %	50
864	South Carolina	December-95	52.0 %	5.9 %	0.6 %	2.1 %	0.8 %	38.6 %	55
865	Tennessee	November-99	58.8 %	6.1 %	0.6 %	2.1 %	1.0 %	31.4 %	50
870	Arkansas	April-97	31.1 %	1.3 %	0.7 %	1.5 %	0.3 %	65.1 %	59
872	Illinois	November-09	53.3 %	6.6 %	0.5 %	5.7 %	0.3 %	33.6 %	40
878	Pennsylvania	August-01	33.3 %	2.0 %	1.3 %	2.5 %	0.1 %	60.9 %	39
901	Tennessee	January-47	61.8 %	6.8 %	0.3 %	2.9 %	1.0 %	27.2 %	50
903	Texas	November-90	43.9 %	2.5 %	0.6 %	1.8 %	0.8 %	50.4 %	62
904	Florida	July-65	61.5 %	6.4 %	0.3 %	2.9 %	0.8 %	28.2 %	51
906	Michigan	March-61	21.0 %	0.4 %	0.2 %	1.0 %	0.1 %	77.2 %	37

Table 6
Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2022

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available	OCNs
907	Alaska	January-57	26.9 %	2.5 %	0.4 %	0.6 %	1.7 %	67.8 %	45
908	New Jersey	November-90	54.3 %	1.8 %	0.5 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	41.0 %	58
909	California	November-92	62.4 %	2.7 %	0.6 %	3.0 %	0.5 %	30.8 %	52
910	North Carolina	November-93	50.3 %	2.9 %	1.9 %	2.2 %	0.6 %	42.1 %	58
912	Georgia	January-54	50.1 %	4.2 %	0.4 %	2.2 %	0.9 %	42.2 %	62
913	Kansas	January-47	55.3 %	2.8 %	0.5 %	2.2 %	0.8 %	38.3 %	56
914	New York	January-47	56.7 %	1.9 %	0.5 %	1.9 %	0.7 %	38.4 %	63
915	Texas	January-47	65.4 %	1.5 %	0.5 %	3.8 %	0.8 %	27.8 %	38
916	California	January-47	63.4 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	2.3 %	0.6 %	31.4 %	50
917	New York	January-92	66.0 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	1.6 %	0.4 %	30.3 %	42
918	Oklahoma	January-53	42.5 %	4.8 %	0.5 %	1.5 %	0.5 %	50.3 %	69
919	North Carolina	January-54	61.1 %	5.8 %	0.8 %	1.5 %	0.8 %	30.1 %	44
920	Wisconsin	July-97	44.7 %	1.8 %	0.4 %	1.8 %	0.4 %	50.8 %	72
925	California	March-98	55.7 %	2.4 %	0.4 %	2.2 %	1.0 %	38.3 %	46
928	Arizona	June-01	46.5 %	1.7 %	0.4 %	3.2 %	2.6 %	45.6 %	60
929	New York	April-11	67.1 %	7.6 %	0.8 %	4.4 %	0.1 %	19.9 %	49
930	Indiana	March-15	17.0 %	2.3 %	1.6 %	2.2 %	0.4 %	76.5 %	29
931	Tennessee	September-97	40.5 %	4.1 %	0.7 %	1.7 %	0.5 %	52.5 %	55
934	New York	July-16	30.8 %	1.5 %	0.7 %	4.1 %	0.1 %	62.8 %	29
936	Texas	February-00	40.9 %	1.7 %	1.1 %	2.4 %	0.3 %	53.5 %	52
937	Ohio	September-96	48.1 %	1.6 %	0.8 %	2.1 %	0.4 %	47.1 %	60
938	Alabama	July-10	39.2 %	0.5 %	0.3 %	3.9 %	0.0 %	56.1 %	24
939	Puerto Rico	September-01	60.4 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	4.3 %	0.9 %	33.6 %	15
940	Texas	May-97	35.2 %	1.7 %	0.5 %	1.6 %	0.8 %	60.1 %	67
941	Florida	May-95	58.5 %	2.2 %	1.0 %	2.4 %	0.3 %	35.6 %	46
943	Georgia	March-22	10.6 %	0.1 %	5.4 %	3.1 %	0.0 %	80.7 %	13
945	Texas	January-21	38.2 %	1.4 %	1.8 %	5.2 %	0.2 %	53.2 %	32
947	Michigan	September-02	27.8 %	2.1 %	0.3 %	8.5 %	0.1 %	61.1 %	24
948	Virginia	May-22	13.4 %	1.4 %	0.4 %	1.8 %	0.0 %	83.2 %	13
949	California	April-98	63.6 %	5.4 %	0.7 %	2.3 %	0.5 %	27.5 %	50
951	California	July-04	63.7 %	2.2 %	0.6 %	2.9 %	0.5 %	30.2 %	47
952	Minnesota	February-00	59.7 %	0.6 %	0.5 %	3.7 %	1.7 %	33.9 %	49
954	Florida	September-95	58.5 %	8.1 %	0.9 %	2.0 %	1.2 %	29.2 %	47
956	Texas	July-97	55.8 %	2.2 %	0.3 %	3.3 %	0.7 %	37.8 %	46
959	Connecticut	August-14	32.9 %	1.8 %	0.9 %	3.4 %	0.1 %	61.0 %	31
970	Colorado	April-95	47.8 %	2.1 %	0.8 %	2.9 %	1.6 %	44.8 %	69
971	Oregon	October-00	60.5 %	5.4 %	0.5 %	3.2 %	0.2 %	30.1 %	44
972	Texas	September-96	53.8 %	1.9 %	0.5 %	1.3 %	0.4 %	41.9 %	49
973	New Jersey	June-97	58.7 %	1.5 %	0.5 %	1.6 %	0.2 %	37.5 %	60
978	Massachusetts	September-97	54.9 %	2.8 %	1.0 %	2.3 %	0.3 %	38.6 %	46
979	Texas	February-00	40.5 %	1.8 %	1.2 %	2.3 %	0.2 %	54.0 %	58
980	North Carolina	April-01	61.0 %	3.2 %	0.9 %	3.7 %	0.3 %	30.9 %	50
984	North Carolina	April-12	54.9 %	6.0 %	1.1 %	3.4 %	0.2 %	34.5 %	42
985	Louisiana	February-01	42.5 %	6.2 %	0.7 %	2.1 %	0.7 %	47.9 %	40
986	Idaho	September-17	26.2 %	1.0 %	0.7 %	2.4 %	0.0 %	69.7 %	34
989	Michigan	April-01	34.7 %	1.1 %	0.3 %	1.3 %	0.2 %	62.3 %	59

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with Somos, Inc as of December 31, 2022. Area code information is from Somos'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, 2022
(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	2,808	70	1,866	39	2,082	56	365	6	23	13	22	6
202	District Of Columbia	3,827	53	1,009	33	2,154	100	190	6	17	10	6	9
203	Connecticut	2,416	49	2,565	29	2,091	61	226	5	8	1	29	6
205	Alabama	2,430	64	1,787	37	2,176	78	345	9	24	17	80	9
206	Washington	2,726	123	1,323	27	2,266	82	181	7	22	9	31	15
207	Maine	1,841	103	2,984	47	1,631	55	371	7	8	3	23	6
208	Idaho	2,267	182	2,189	52	2,094	60	392	12	76	19	106	9
209	California	1,845	113	1,854	32	2,446	106	584	8	112	13	227	12
210	Texas	2,611	71	1,376	22	2,901	113	189	8	21	2	35	9
212	New York	5,102	91	2,425	31	103	5	1	5	1	0	0	1
213	California	1,934	103	1,120	33	1,726	200	308	6	99	18	174	16
214	Texas	2,296	64	1,657	29	2,714	95	269	6	19	2	8	3
215	Pennsylvania	2,846	55	2,253	35	1,824	64	167	6	4	3	4	4
216	Ohio	1,821	48	1,357	29	1,491	82	509	9	17	13	25	10
217	Illinois	1,575	66	3,722	43	1,541	59	406	10	16	5	191	8
218	Minnesota	1,216	61	3,141	61	901	31	492	8	27	5	345	10
219	Indiana	1,076	40	1,343	28	1,021	61	421	5	24	6	180	7
220	Ohio	167	10	207	15	90	8	111	5	16	2	117	7
223	Pennsylvania	315	25	627	14	158	23	148	7	78	3	313	10
224	Illinois	1,247	49	761	32	1,915	81	380	5	74	6	240	8
225	Louisiana	1,120	48	1,040	28	1,251	77	445	7	43	7	171	7
228	Mississippi	493	18	684	20	619	26	267	9	27	4	57	11
229	Georgia	1,090	46	2,208	31	1,347	61	514	9	34	6	262	10
231	Michigan	1,109	46	2,245	36	796	32	409	5	27	0	273	8
234	Ohio	634	43	732	27	429	105	565	8	65	11	324	12
239	Florida	1,437	61	909	18	1,404	58	288	7	36	6	145	12
240	Maryland	2,097	116	1,791	40	2,427	100	616	11	31	20	212	12
248	Michigan	2,372	50	2,216	31	2,086	143	346	5	12	1	19	5
251	Alabama	1,262	52	1,323	31	1,147	67	380	9	11	6	76	9
252	North Carolina	1,535	51	2,176	27	1,391	66	420	10	22	8	256	11
253	Washington	1,672	67	984	23	1,461	55	197	5	24	7	48	7
254	Texas	1,173	93	2,292	31	1,191	53	407	10	107	8	291	13
256	Alabama	1,901	88	1,857	36	2,266	76	667	9	37	9	167	12
260	Indiana	1,042	41	1,392	29	899	37	361	9	9	9	133	8
262	Wisconsin	1,654	76	1,808	30	1,342	51	283	7	76	20	192	9
267	Pennsylvania	2,153	81	1,372	41	2,891	132	367	8	165	14	150	9
269	Michigan	1,022	37	1,870	36	994	40	466	5	39	6	265	5
270	Kentucky	1,629	48	3,665	38	1,317	56	584	8	13	5	91	8
272	Pennsylvania	304	18	612	23	193	19	228	10	89	11	407	10
276	Virginia	762	37	1,275	32	577	27	248	12	40	3	253	7
279	California	198	17	133	12	202	31	67	5	10	2	81	11
281	Texas	2,839	59	2,464	31	1,799	86	118	6	14	8	18	6
301	Maryland	3,152	59	2,396	38	1,554	35	253	9	15	9	35	5
302	Delaware	2,153	96	1,725	27	1,332	74	188	6	19	27	76	6
303	Colorado	3,122	220	1,988	23	1,485	34	74	7	2	0	2	4
304	West Virginia	1,968	53	3,083	37	1,832	62	391	12	8	7	75	5
305	Florida	2,169	67	1,695	27	1,858	66	94	5	4	1	2	6
307	Wyoming	885	64	1,474	31	736	27	1,057	11	16	8	101	7
308	Nebraska	424	25	2,214	44	473	19	845	10	5	5	125	6
309	Illinois	1,196	43	3,436	50	1,190	59	650	10	17	13	375	12
310	California	2,415	32	2,254	28	2,136	60	179	5	95	9	67	4
312	Illinois	3,084	34	1,575	29	1,755	74	467	7	11	2	5	7
313	Michigan	1,980	51	1,643	31	2,220	152	558	6	10	1	55	10
314	Missouri	2,560	60	1,523	20	2,392	98	371	8	19	8	30	10
315	New York	2,383	72	2,627	46	1,716	61	250	7	31	6	256	7
316	Kansas	711	31	660	22	869	37	212	9	24	7	58	11
317	Indiana	2,426	45	2,038	34	2,264	85	269	6	10	8	31	3
318	Louisiana	1,468	76	2,332	34	1,525	81	741	8	35	3	368	8
319	Iowa	1,014	61	2,536	63	1,036	36	290	8	34	6	284	10
320	Minnesota	897	90	2,265	58	681	28	286	9	18	3	268	9
321	Florida	1,314	70	770	29	1,424	72	369	7	31	5	37	7
323	California	2,134	65	1,802	26	2,678	148	235	5	91	11	72	6
325	Texas	663	44	1,530	28	573	25	292	10	31	3	190	10
326	Ohio	40	7	86	8	12	2	66	5	39	0	72	5
330	Ohio	1,904	42	2,447	32	2,155	106	486	7	8	7	98	5

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2022
(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
331	Illinois	461	35	254	25	558	36	186	5	28	11	177	9
332	New York	457	32	73	19	261	27	73	7	17	3	33	15
334	Alabama	1,416	68	2,528	48	1,477	69	806	9	21	5	183	8
336	North Carolina	2,054	91	2,313	46	2,299	82	314	8	41	15	93	6
337	Louisiana	966	38	1,834	31	1,331	66	644	8	37	1	215	7
339	Massachusetts	301	22	183	20	222	11	26	5	24	2	96	9
340	Virgin Islands	37	12	160	3	133	8	191	6	0	0	10	1
341	California	120	13	190	9	110	19	42	4	12	1	63	7
346	Texas	1,255	96	676	27	2,251	173	424	7	64	23	250	18
347	New York	1,884	61	631	36	4,372	238	239	9	3	0	1	2
350	California	1	0	50	5	0	0	23	3	0	0	10	2
351	Massachusetts	127	34	236	14	70	9	93	5	18	3	147	8
352	Florida	1,676	77	1,691	23	1,708	82	486	10	75	14	187	11
360	Washington	2,395	118	2,268	46	2,234	70	297	6	17	8	104	10
361	Texas	1,058	68	1,577	29	1,152	51	488	10	18	5	269	12
364	Kentucky	69	11	112	11	12	2	86	6	20	6	149	9
369	California	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	Ohio	250	20	185	12	111	12	54	5	21	8	98	12
385	Utah	1,014	60	329	23	1,655	75	226	8	62	18	197	11
386	Florida	1,006	50	1,089	26	1,000	47	296	11	43	4	110	10
401	Rhode Island	1,484	114	1,633	22	1,397	52	255	6	22	8	135	9
402	Nebraska	1,962	129	2,765	50	1,831	51	295	10	13	6	201	5
404	Georgia	2,281	49	993	25	2,863	89	349	7	3	0	1	3
405	Oklahoma	1,698	72	2,489	32	2,277	106	405	11	16	10	73	9
406	Montana	1,432	86	3,364	43	1,282	46	832	10	36	11	114	9
407	Florida	2,492	66	1,608	32	2,589	78	203	7	17	10	17	8
408	California	2,672	42	2,091	32	1,940	53	218	5	97	8	60	8
409	Texas	785	56	1,332	24	981	46	237	9	13	3	147	11
410	Maryland	3,173	56	2,446	35	1,466	50	78	6	6	6	18	5
412	Pennsylvania	2,496	80	1,825	36	1,947	64	401	6	19	12	79	11
413	Massachusetts	1,726	82	1,712	30	1,255	52	239	7	13	1	305	11
414	Wisconsin	1,734	49	1,031	21	1,378	67	231	7	8	3	26	9
415	California	2,802	51	2,042	32	1,903	66	109	6	116	11	70	7
417	Missouri	1,149	46	2,875	42	1,446	67	626	9	20	4	201	9
419	Ohio	1,593	60	3,029	56	1,609	58	493	8	8	5	108	6
423	Tennessee	1,723	125	1,938	41	1,921	77	587	11	25	5	237	10
424	California	1,379	86	503	30	917	87	298	5	91	14	149	10
425	Washington	2,263	55	1,419	24	1,671	63	194	5	44	9	77	8
430	Texas	257	35	862	21	160	20	124	9	37	3	352	10
432	Texas	559	44	1,217	22	754	30	155	8	19	2	84	8
434	Virginia	1,232	51	1,345	25	947	43	246	8	38	5	317	10
435	Utah	869	63	1,803	41	1,062	34	560	12	38	12	113	9
440	Ohio	1,744	52	2,293	35	1,374	186	1,251	6	32	9	264	8
442	California	386	37	459	26	773	76	295	9	38	3	308	13
443	Maryland	2,302	67	1,429	33	2,817	101	609	7	9	5	120	7
445	Pennsylvania	206	18	141	13	412	31	171	5	12	2	75	11
447	Illinois	74	8	315	11	40	2	131	5	18	0	447	9
448	Florida	25	5	127	10	36	7	38	4	7	0	49	6
458	Oregon	215	29	433	20	187	19	164	8	42	4	365	11
463	Indiana	342	24	257	13	234	18	104	5	32	10	176	10
464	Illinois	12	1	31	8	64	3	45	3	12	0	50	3
469	Texas	2,621	131	912	37	3,083	144	123	8	92	14	128	16
470	Georgia	2,171	131	472	29	3,626	228	345	8	46	35	182	16
472	North Carolina	0	0	23	3	0	0	40	3	0	0	4	1
475	Connecticut	533	55	404	19	697	55	111	7	48	7	249	9
478	Georgia	827	44	1,210	28	969	45	321	9	19	5	78	11
479	Arkansas	1,039	38	1,664	29	1,304	47	426	8	18	9	111	7
480	Arizona	2,583	191	1,225	23	2,686	91	119	6	25	8	12	9
484	Pennsylvania	2,673	76	1,933	40	1,893	81	340	11	134	8	258	10
501	Arkansas	1,420	59	1,749	26	1,468	58	645	8	22	6	229	10
502	Kentucky	1,873	87	1,286	26	1,769	74	429	8	19	9	145	12
503	Oregon	2,615	139	2,324	44	2,028	52	124	5	7	1	23	5
504	Louisiana	1,296	42	1,055	24	1,508	85	515	8	12	14	19	9
505	New Mexico	1,796	127	1,177	26	2,084	100	274	11	46	17	134	10
507	Minnesota	1,128	136	3,576	74	1,140	34	455	8	18	5	258	9

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2022
(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
508	Massachusetts	2,782	109	2,189	30	1,600	32	278	5	10	4	57	6
509	Washington	2,030	81	2,152	43	1,975	80	544	10	35	6	188	12
510	California	2,316	65	1,991	27	2,282	79	319	5	98	18	102	10
512	Texas	2,903	70	1,671	28	2,288	67	164	8	29	10	69	4
513	Ohio	2,531	74	1,787	27	2,492	102	278	7	21	8	81	11
515	Iowa	1,376	129	1,729	53	1,281	50	343	9	36	5	192	9
516	New York	2,335	55	1,571	39	2,253	117	504	7	32	7	66	9
517	Michigan	1,276	32	2,386	47	1,049	67	523	7	17	0	169	9
518	New York	2,151	89	2,392	51	1,709	64	309	7	109	8	293	7
520	Arizona	1,806	179	1,342	31	1,913	96	301	8	59	14	138	11
530	California	1,511	79	2,630	44	1,544	64	384	8	71	7	495	13
531	Nebraska	277	19	425	21	274	22	373	11	41	4	89	9
534	Wisconsin	61	9	271	12	9	2	59	7	18	0	95	4
539	Oklahoma	223	29	739	21	160	22	161	9	32	4	236	10
540	Virginia	2,089	78	2,434	43	2,060	73	504	10	15	16	164	11
541	Oregon	1,929	139	2,744	44	1,829	60	328	8	14	6	200	6
551	New Jersey	570	34	244	25	875	51	189	7	34	5	200	9
557	Missouri	4	0	19	5	0	0	18	1	0	0	1	1
559	California	1,510	76	1,867	29	2,356	121	436	8	81	9	313	12
561	Florida	2,107	81	1,334	31	2,447	101	245	5	31	7	42	10
562	California	1,690	68	1,360	28	2,132	92	386	5	95	10	207	11
563	Iowa	559	41	2,014	57	678	21	302	9	43	4	199	8
564	Washington	115	13	127	15	115	21	83	4	15	3	79	7
567	Ohio	579	31	1,100	32	469	30	283	10	90	2	335	10
570	Pennsylvania	2,431	69	2,556	47	1,710	54	566	12	7	8	165	6
571	Virginia	1,729	54	566	38	1,873	76	255	6	44	26	157	10
572	Oklahoma	19	5	127	11	17	3	48	5	14	0	109	8
573	Missouri	1,248	79	3,423	38	1,364	53	617	9	27	5	352	10
574	Indiana	843	30	1,300	31	912	42	358	8	19	5	139	8
575	New Mexico	829	79	1,976	39	930	57	348	9	52	7	268	8
580	Oklahoma	783	37	3,405	37	971	46	1,191	14	16	7	143	6
582	Pennsylvania	16	6	245	14	47	3	103	7	20	0	172	5
585	New York	1,856	58	2,115	34	1,445	53	233	8	22	3	244	12
586	Michigan	997	28	1,056	27	1,927	56	704	6	14	1	67	5
601	Mississippi	1,492	54	2,753	30	1,794	75	391	10	8	7	100	6
602	Arizona	2,379	157	1,302	20	2,318	101	268	5	18	6	9	8
603	New Hampshire	2,091	55	2,655	40	1,772	53	430	7	11	8	82	7
605	South Dakota	1,137	62	3,676	69	1,103	46	806	10	29	9	183	12
606	Kentucky	921	42	2,445	33	1,011	58	776	9	12	6	130	9
607	New York	1,169	59	2,128	40	861	32	190	8	33	11	231	13
608	Wisconsin	1,716	63	2,674	63	1,493	48	468	9	53	5	536	10
609	New Jersey	2,185	86	1,838	35	2,266	74	424	8	31	5	119	12
610	Pennsylvania	2,899	78	2,531	41	1,554	33	221	9	33	6	45	9
612	Minnesota	1,740	65	779	28	2,247	77	153	7	15	3	14	10
614	Ohio	2,675	54	1,587	26	1,992	171	746	6	20	11	22	9
615	Tennessee	2,483	73	1,537	33	2,322	76	195	6	12	6	60	6
616	Michigan	1,401	45	1,549	34	1,200	42	336	6	54	1	150	11
617	Massachusetts	3,307	83	1,870	30	1,588	34	413	5	16	4	32	6
618	Illinois	1,230	71	3,537	44	1,571	64	737	10	24	4	282	10
619	California	1,826	61	1,440	27	2,928	125	383	7	73	11	118	11
620	Kansas	835	49	3,470	60	645	29	729	12	73	5	467	8
623	Arizona	989	101	441	19	929	38	123	5	12	4	23	5
626	California	1,653	71	1,478	27	2,399	102	325	5	93	14	139	12
628	California	534	20	205	21	304	28	107	5	33	4	60	14
629	Tennessee	441	24	224	20	277	22	82	7	39	8	235	13
630	Illinois	2,438	51	1,998	29	1,866	40	947	5	16	6	21	7
631	New York	2,590	93	2,337	37	1,886	60	215	7	8	8	143	7
636	Missouri	1,173	44	1,447	23	750	32	246	6	18	4	170	9
640	New Jersey	94	10	214	9	64	10	140	5	12	0	64	6
641	Iowa	567	27	3,092	59	598	21	622	8	15	4	250	6
646	New York	3,147	53	701	41	2,747	94	698	7	7	1	3	6
650	California	2,556	66	1,875	28	1,500	53	187	5	100	14	113	11
651	Minnesota	1,835	153	972	38	1,099	29	155	6	19	4	65	7
656	Florida	17	9	83	5	41	10	48	5	2	0	4	2
657	California	616	67	309	22	3,147	126	259	5	34	6	159	10

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Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Wireline (CLECs and ILECs)				Mobile Wireless				VoIP			
		Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
659	Alabama	212	25	441	12	77	11	154	6	31	0	199	9
660	Missouri	462	28	2,881	45	481	22	710	11	8	3	190	8
661	California	1,420	63	1,597	28	1,941	92	320	8	65	17	213	13
662	Mississippi	1,215	67	2,261	38	1,298	71	921	8	97	4	322	9
667	Maryland	930	35	928	25	405	44	330	10	63	10	389	11
669	California	602	35	191	23	560	51	136	5	30	7	138	11
670	Northern Mariana Islands	17	1	116	1	80	11	88	2	0	0	0	0
671	Guam	101	5	351	4	282	21	85	3	0	0	0	0
678	Georgia	2,681	59	1,335	32	2,587	87	299	6	7	1	11	7
680	New York	160	12	587	19	77	8	150	7	27	2	111	8
681	West Virginia	495	28	1,666	28	519	32	436	12	30	8	258	11
682	Texas	877	57	410	25	1,435	77	187	8	36	4	146	10
684	American Samoa	0	0	0	0	52	0	22	2	0	0	0	0
689	Florida	190	27	154	14	490	48	151	8	23	2	83	13
701	North Dakota	961	47	3,739	59	981	37	924	9	46	8	118	12
702	Nevada	2,460	78	1,550	30	2,591	95	224	7	32	8	16	5
703	Virginia	3,453	74	2,057	30	1,684	25	150	6	11	3	9	6
704	North Carolina	2,387	66	2,025	32	2,196	68	282	6	11	4	30	6
706	Georgia	1,951	88	2,499	48	2,179	95	317	8	12	13	89	6
707	California	1,922	104	2,458	34	1,824	64	335	7	118	8	309	10
708	Illinois	1,874	53	1,992	28	1,906	74	1,068	5	26	10	101	9
712	Iowa	660	55	3,403	96	775	24	664	12	23	5	277	9
713	Texas	2,825	55	2,159	22	1,623	65	27	6	21	0	12	6
714	California	1,907	42	2,012	28	2,638	66	164	5	119	11	89	5
715	Wisconsin	1,228	56	3,427	79	1,382	47	1,181	11	13	2	126	7
716	New York	1,893	77	2,309	40	1,875	79	448	7	15	3	225	12
717	Pennsylvania	2,859	76	1,934	41	2,257	66	230	8	15	13	159	6
718	New York	3,172	75	3,281	33	1,021	26	71	6	2	1	1	3
719	Colorado	1,819	206	1,543	37	1,441	61	282	10	66	15	363	11
720	Colorado	2,768	103	693	25	3,077	123	335	9	78	12	78	17
724	Pennsylvania	2,473	90	2,956	47	1,565	46	204	7	62	5	228	6
725	Nevada	413	52	132	15	463	43	89	6	30	18	120	11
726	Texas	201	24	26	11	142	22	53	6	18	2	57	11
727	Florida	1,733	50	1,616	26	1,767	72	233	6	36	12	57	9
731	Tennessee	593	40	1,548	33	676	33	337	6	18	3	191	10
732	New Jersey	2,697	64	2,301	35	1,940	48	200	6	17	8	54	8
734	Michigan	1,741	43	2,131	39	1,463	180	768	6	24	6	205	8
737	Texas	718	44	356	19	675	53	224	6	76	16	177	17
740	Ohio	1,670	54	3,020	38	1,550	62	547	8	41	2	432	6
743	North Carolina	182	15	323	14	116	11	152	7	39	2	274	11
747	California	509	83	308	21	592	68	135	5	38	5	178	10
754	Florida	547	37	177	21	594	46	129	5	21	6	57	11
757	Virginia	2,782	74	1,682	23	2,386	98	374	7	16	18	87	10
760	California	2,072	92	2,190	37	2,236	72	398	7	69	10	153	8
762	Georgia	684	45	729	30	385	32	309	9	65	5	368	13
763	Minnesota	1,287	59	985	37	779	37	348	8	29	3	17	8
765	Indiana	1,355	75	2,765	51	1,285	60	542	8	53	3	394	7
769	Mississippi	245	22	333	18	376	22	297	10	66	4	323	9
770	Georgia	2,585	64	1,718	29	1,579	43	156	8	7	3	6	3
771	District Of Columbia	79	3	34	9	23	4	38	4	0	0	10	2
772	Florida	785	48	621	27	702	35	214	5	19	6	47	9
773	Illinois	1,770	50	2,065	28	2,346	95	987	5	12	4	22	9
774	Massachusetts	825	83	1,174	28	1,343	51	565	5	69	2	431	12
775	Nevada	1,634	68	1,833	29	1,052	50	336	10	80	13	334	11
779	Illinois	376	23	603	30	378	23	232	8	32	3	408	12
781	Massachusetts	2,522	87	2,671	28	1,417	40	392	5	30	3	110	8
785	Kansas	933	29	3,672	54	886	35	659	11	15	4	229	9
786	Florida	1,891	78	670	31	3,789	175	143	7	33	15	56	14
787	Puerto Rico	1,989	35	1,637	10	2,810	122	827	7	0	0	20	1
801	Utah	3,237	120	1,767	23	2,016	37	100	5	13	2	2	3
802	Vermont	1,281	64	2,721	31	717	25	145	8	26	12	123	7
803	South Carolina	1,886	73	2,188	44	2,251	93	418	9	13	8	87	7
804	Virginia	2,476	103	1,790	26	1,871	81	416	9	51	10	231	10
805	California	2,108	102	2,005	32	2,112	74	467	7	96	18	218	13
806	Texas	924	79	3,720	38	1,144	45	604	7	19	3	259	10

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		Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
808	Hawaii	2,116	77	1,405	16	2,005	65	194	6	11	1	20	9
810	Michigan	978	39	1,630	29	1,012	49	570	7	12	0	153	5
812	Indiana	1,692	61	3,006	48	1,683	87	708	10	10	3	201	7
813	Florida	2,673	72	1,712	29	2,290	88	309	7	71	8	65	16
814	Pennsylvania	2,467	84	3,028	37	1,478	49	333	16	10	6	269	10
815	Illinois	1,785	58	3,356	51	1,534	48	422	9	13	5	239	8
816	Missouri	1,920	57	2,249	37	1,936	82	419	9	16	6	184	8
817	Texas	2,341	64	2,431	32	1,961	49	146	6	28	5	70	8
818	California	2,113	47	2,056	27	2,254	70	281	5	115	14	82	6
820	California	39	8	146	11	77	8	74	7	5	1	62	8
826	Virginia	7	1	98	7	2	1	64	4	0	0	43	3
828	North Carolina	1,288	63	2,038	37	1,586	59	391	9	36	10	186	10
830	Texas	791	45	1,847	34	868	46	466	11	36	6	265	8
831	California	992	41	1,251	26	942	35	132	6	37	3	138	14
832	Texas	2,073	59	607	28	4,077	171	474	7	18	7	78	9
835	Pennsylvania	0	0	29	4	6	2	60	4	0	0	5	1
838	New York	188	14	722	23	85	10	95	6	50	10	166	12
839	South Carolina	79	14	177	12	107	9	126	6	25	1	240	6
840	California	25	6	118	8	130	20	112	3	3	0	74	4
843	South Carolina	1,845	54	2,509	41	2,106	79	421	7	24	9	80	6
845	New York	2,084	113	2,382	51	1,553	66	317	8	38	9	354	12
847	Illinois	2,784	75	2,562	29	1,469	27	433	5	7	2	15	6
848	New Jersey	478	29	448	26	622	32	237	7	35	9	179	8
850	Florida	1,935	96	2,448	30	1,914	78	490	10	45	5	111	7
854	South Carolina	150	14	313	16	112	14	95	7	19	7	165	8
856	New Jersey	1,957	70	1,802	36	1,373	75	283	9	34	4	219	11
857	Massachusetts	944	35	435	29	1,095	54	363	9	56	3	240	15
858	California	1,714	68	1,177	23	1,051	53	306	5	94	17	252	10
859	Kentucky	1,380	71	1,596	27	1,363	51	440	9	9	6	126	10
860	Connecticut	2,258	82	2,498	23	1,979	62	290	7	10	8	89	6
861	Illinois	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
862	New Jersey	646	28	504	34	1,228	70	331	8	33	3	210	14
863	Florida	1,058	73	1,033	27	1,072	60	426	9	60	5	160	11
864	South Carolina	1,599	67	1,960	35	1,992	75	426	8	58	9	220	10
865	Tennessee	1,226	44	945	26	1,470	50	149	9	25	4	231	12
870	Arkansas	981	43	3,611	41	1,390	63	872	8	10	6	378	8
872	Illinois	599	46	319	21	502	66	231	5	52	11	176	14
878	Pennsylvania	289	23	425	22	110	8	156	8	70	4	279	9
901	Tennessee	1,672	56	917	26	1,905	108	289	8	15	6	69	13
903	Texas	1,505	68	2,906	41	1,758	63	531	9	25	3	160	8
904	Florida	2,247	91	1,350	28	2,185	103	352	9	32	16	106	12
906	Michigan	402	22	2,040	24	321	14	548	8	1	0	78	5
907	Alaska	852	11	3,128	29	909	25	1,317	13	2	1	2	3
908	New Jersey	1,844	74	2,087	37	1,891	62	492	7	24	5	174	11
909	California	1,983	98	1,433	31	2,809	115	372	6	97	22	146	10
910	North Carolina	1,800	75	2,521	37	2,039	83	434	8	27	7	229	11
912	Georgia	1,264	62	1,795	38	1,820	69	516	10	24	7	256	12
913	Kansas	1,593	50	1,244	36	1,173	48	482	8	25	13	97	9
914	New York	2,159	63	1,679	43	1,575	56	551	7	10	5	115	9
915	Texas	982	78	703	19	1,248	49	175	8	8	3	26	9
916	California	2,419	74	1,891	31	2,439	87	206	6	95	16	83	9
917	New York	1,316	42	330	27	3,598	75	407	7	5	2	4	4
918	Oklahoma	1,420	40	3,045	51	1,916	71	660	10	8	7	102	5
919	North Carolina	2,433	56	1,834	34	2,246	56	315	7	8	3	29	2
920	Wisconsin	1,692	70	2,552	48	1,572	54	703	12	41	12	318	10
925	California	1,863	64	1,673	26	1,453	52	280	6	82	18	226	10
928	Arizona	1,399	106	1,707	38	1,242	64	564	9	59	19	328	11
929	New York	1,207	58	497	29	2,278	156	371	8	36	17	176	11
930	Indiana	128	13	413	14	23	4	147	8	9	3	156	7
931	Tennessee	811	31	2,001	36	1,201	51	406	7	18	4	198	9
934	New York	91	20	292	16	143	11	140	7	18	2	83	6
936	Texas	730	52	1,599	32	823	39	245	8	46	2	222	10
937	Ohio	1,864	56	2,588	39	1,791	99	613	9	55	5	210	10
938	Alabama	164	18	105	12	58	3	65	5	25	5	204	6
939	Puerto Rico	106	7	368	8	1,680	120	590	6	0	0	35	1

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2022
(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
940	Texas	824	39	1,948	42	743	31	528	10	29	5	241	12
941	Florida	1,298	53	1,060	28	1,118	45	236	6	61	5	129	9
943	Georgia	28	8	120	6	0	0	86	5	0	0	13	2
945	Texas	140	22	292	15	329	45	229	5	26	0	170	12
947	Michigan	264	13	168	14	218	138	771	6	15	1	155	4
948	Virginia	7	0	61	5	15	4	44	4	11	0	105	4
949	California	2,041	79	1,412	30	2,138	62	181	5	124	18	143	10
951	California	1,632	73	1,245	29	2,288	88	420	5	63	18	166	10
952	Minnesota	1,479	108	932	34	516	14	75	5	25	3	16	8
954	Florida	2,276	74	1,592	27	2,111	75	237	5	22	3	13	12
956	Texas	1,232	88	1,254	26	2,447	114	953	8	19	16	238	11
959	Connecticut	227	17	384	15	156	20	89	7	39	7	309	9
970	Colorado	1,897	151	2,118	44	1,535	50	584	12	66	10	495	9
971	Oregon	840	44	522	25	1,180	58	247	6	39	9	256	12
972	Texas	3,066	59	2,918	33	1,129	40	70	7	32	6	26	6
973	New Jersey	2,901	72	2,384	41	1,654	43	252	8	13	7	54	8
978	Massachusetts	2,530	118	2,436	31	1,604	55	316	5	43	4	139	7
979	Texas	662	38	1,264	32	811	38	258	9	39	9	190	14
980	North Carolina	1,216	62	591	28	1,027	64	275	8	27	11	285	14
984	North Carolina	648	28	361	22	457	30	146	9	32	12	208	11
985	Louisiana	844	35	1,339	26	913	46	405	6	30	9	218	6
986	Idaho	105	11	254	20	87	11	108	5	58	1	303	9
989	Michigan	1,168	39	3,193	40	1,228	54	699	8	55	0	277	9

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with Somos, Inc, Inc. as of December 31, 2022.

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, 2022

State / Jurisdiction	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)			Mobile Wireless			VoIP		
	Pooled	Total ¹	Percent	Pooled	Total ¹	Percent	Pooled	Total ¹	Percent
Alabama	6,385	16,475	38.8%	4,199	9,931	42.3%	593	1,180	50.3%
Alaska	153	1,656	9.2%	419	1,732	24.2%	2	5	40.0%
American Samoa	0	0	NM	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Arizona	6,111	17,386	35.1%	5,583	11,033	50.6%	307	731	42.0%
Arkansas	2,999	9,318	32.2%	2,711	6,318	42.9%	430	832	51.7%
California	43,535	113,799	38.3%	41,569	73,980	56.2%	4,169	9,000	46.3%
Colorado	6,238	17,307	36.0%	4,356	8,956	48.6%	503	1,203	41.8%
Connecticut	4,444	12,005	37.0%	3,102	5,891	52.7%	313	847	37.0%
Delaware	1,896	4,164	45.5%	873	1,613	54.1%	89	134	66.4%
District of Columbia	1,599	5,312	30.1%	1,639	2,539	64.6%	28	44	63.6%
Florida	23,446	56,890	41.2%	18,401	37,385	49.2%	1,314	2,363	55.6%
Georgia	12,265	29,634	41.4%	10,614	21,584	49.2%	640	1,670	38.3%
Guam	0	0	NM	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Hawaii	751	3,770	19.9%	1,120	2,282	49.1%	14	34	41.2%
Idaho	1,763	4,740	37.2%	1,292	2,736	47.2%	202	374	54.0%
Illinois	18,426	47,513	38.8%	12,347	27,024	45.7%	1,527	3,472	44.0%
Indiana	7,982	22,125	36.1%	5,181	11,716	44.2%	804	1,780	45.2%
Iowa	4,265	10,871	39.2%	2,867	6,772	42.3%	662	1,423	46.5%
Kansas	4,018	11,237	35.8%	2,552	5,488	46.5%	479	1,111	43.1%
Kentucky	5,024	14,755	34.0%	3,229	7,790	41.5%	399	912	43.8%
Louisiana	5,666	14,748	38.4%	4,512	9,683	46.6%	377	1,191	31.7%
Maine	1,871	4,855	38.5%	1,068	2,195	48.7%	9	35	25.7%
Maryland	8,793	21,801	40.3%	5,857	11,044	53.0%	563	1,035	54.4%
Massachusetts	10,822	30,060	36.0%	7,376	13,346	55.3%	1,070	1,974	54.2%
Michigan	13,205	37,874	34.9%	11,035	22,298	49.5%	657	2,132	30.8%
Minnesota	6,591	21,465	30.7%	4,138	9,537	43.4%	704	1,291	54.5%
Mississippi	3,484	10,109	34.5%	1,999	5,613	35.6%	421	1,031	40.8%
Missouri	8,510	21,918	38.8%	5,810	11,846	49.0%	982	1,490	65.9%
Montana	1,304	3,596	36.3%	579	2,065	28.0%	165	207	79.7%
Nebraska	2,480	6,927	35.8%	1,487	3,799	39.1%	335	496	67.5%
Nevada	3,105	8,621	36.0%	2,743	4,966	55.2%	244	674	36.2%
New Hampshire	1,402	4,975	28.2%	1,070	2,351	45.5%	40	101	39.6%
New Jersey	12,767	31,718	40.3%	8,550	17,617	48.5%	1,004	1,687	59.5%
New Mexico	1,982	5,149	38.5%	1,757	3,833	45.8%	188	536	35.1%
New York	27,656	67,774	40.8%	21,399	36,439	58.7%	2,147	3,246	66.1%
North Carolina	11,224	28,971	38.7%	7,578	16,927	44.8%	824	1,945	42.4%
Northern Mariana Islands	712	2,145	33.2%	440	1,763	25.0%	131	187	70.1%
North Dakota	0	0	NM	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Ohio	14,145	38,648	36.6%	11,151	22,777	49.0%	1,367	2,855	47.9%
Oklahoma	4,750	11,608	40.9%	4,123	7,793	52.9%	320	837	38.2%
Oregon	4,373	12,239	35.7%	3,401	6,476	52.5%	444	996	44.6%
Pennsylvania	20,969	47,450	44.2%	11,879	22,677	52.4%	1,988	3,522	56.4%
Puerto Rico	632	4,172	15.1%	2,675	6,207	43.1%	7	55	12.7%
Rhode Island	999	3,540	28.2%	836	1,717	48.7%	96	173	55.5%
South Carolina	4,957	12,973	38.2%	3,686	8,419	43.8%	429	1,009	42.5%
South Dakota	817	2,443	33.4%	601	1,802	33.4%	100	235	42.6%
Tennessee	7,356	19,274	38.2%	5,902	12,292	48.0%	534	1,462	36.5%
Texas	30,104	78,795	38.2%	29,021	51,473	56.4%	2,302	5,180	44.4%
Utah	3,613	9,140	39.5%	2,999	5,637	53.2%	162	459	35.3%
Vermont	1,510	4,029	37.5%	493	894	55.1%	115	223	51.6%
Virgin Islands	0	0	NM	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Virginia	11,201	26,938	41.6%	7,111	14,274	49.8%	853	1,786	47.8%
Washington	5,407	20,573	26.3%	6,151	11,876	51.8%	455	735	61.9%
West Virginia	2,904	7,075	41.0%	1,627	3,538	46.0%	234	414	56.5%
Wisconsin	6,380	19,953	32.0%	3,667	10,742	34.1%	504	1,440	35.0%
Wyoming	757	1,964	38.5%	337	1,162	29.0%	81	138	58.7%
United States	393,748	1,042,477	37.8%	305,112	609,848	50.0%	32,327	67,892	47.6%

Source: Pooling data provided by iconectiv, LLC

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, 2022
(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	1,775	225,809	366,999	61.5%	1,004,260	22.5%	39.0%	778,451
Incumbent LEC	222	9,861	12,222	80.7%	24,650	40.0%	40.7%	14,789
Mobile Wireless	509	244,268	301,377	81.1%	398,000	61.4%	19.7%	153,732
VoIP	533	5,419	31,713	17.1%	261,410	2.1%	15.0%	255,991
Totals	3,039	485,357	712,311	68.1%	1,688,320	28.7%	39.4%	1,202,963

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with iconectiv, LLC as of December 31, 2022.

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

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

Table 10
Number Utilization for Specialized Non-geographic Area Codes

Specialized Area Codes	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of Telephone Numbers)							
500	6,716 84.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	262 3.3%	1 0.0%	991 12.4%	7,970 100.0%	796
521	7,033 83.1%	0 0.0%	4 0.0%	165 1.1%	6 0.0%	772 6.7%	7,980 100.0%	796
522	6,639 84.7%	0 0.0%	3 0.0%	117 0.9%	0 0.0%	1,220 5.3%	7,980 100.0%	749
523	7,084 85.1%	0 0.0%	13 0.1%	173 0.9%	0 0.0%	710 4.8%	7,980 100.0%	799
524	7,642 88.7%	0 0.0%	11 0.1%	141 1.4%	4 0.0%	182 0.7%	7,980 100.0%	799
533	7,233 79.2%	0 0.0%	0 0.1%	93 1.8%	6 0.0%	647 9.8%	7,980 100.0%	793
544	6,912 78.8%	0 0.0%	1 0.1%	137 2.4%	9 0.0%	921 9.6%	7,980 100.0%	771
566	5,853 74.5%	0 0.0%	4 0.2%	195 3.2%	10 0.0%	1,918 13.1%	7,980 100.0%	701
577	4,135 66.8%	0 0.0%	5 0.8%	171 2.4%	2 0.0%	3,666 20.9%	7,980 100.0%	561
588	5,583 77.0%	0 0.0%	2 0.2%	131 1.3%	16 0.2%	2,248 12.2%	7,980 100.0%	645
900	84 42.4%	0 0.0%	1 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 0.4%	115 57.2%	200 100.0%	18

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with iconectiv, LLC as of December 31, 2022.

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

Table 11
Alternate Sources of NPA-NXX Assignments¹

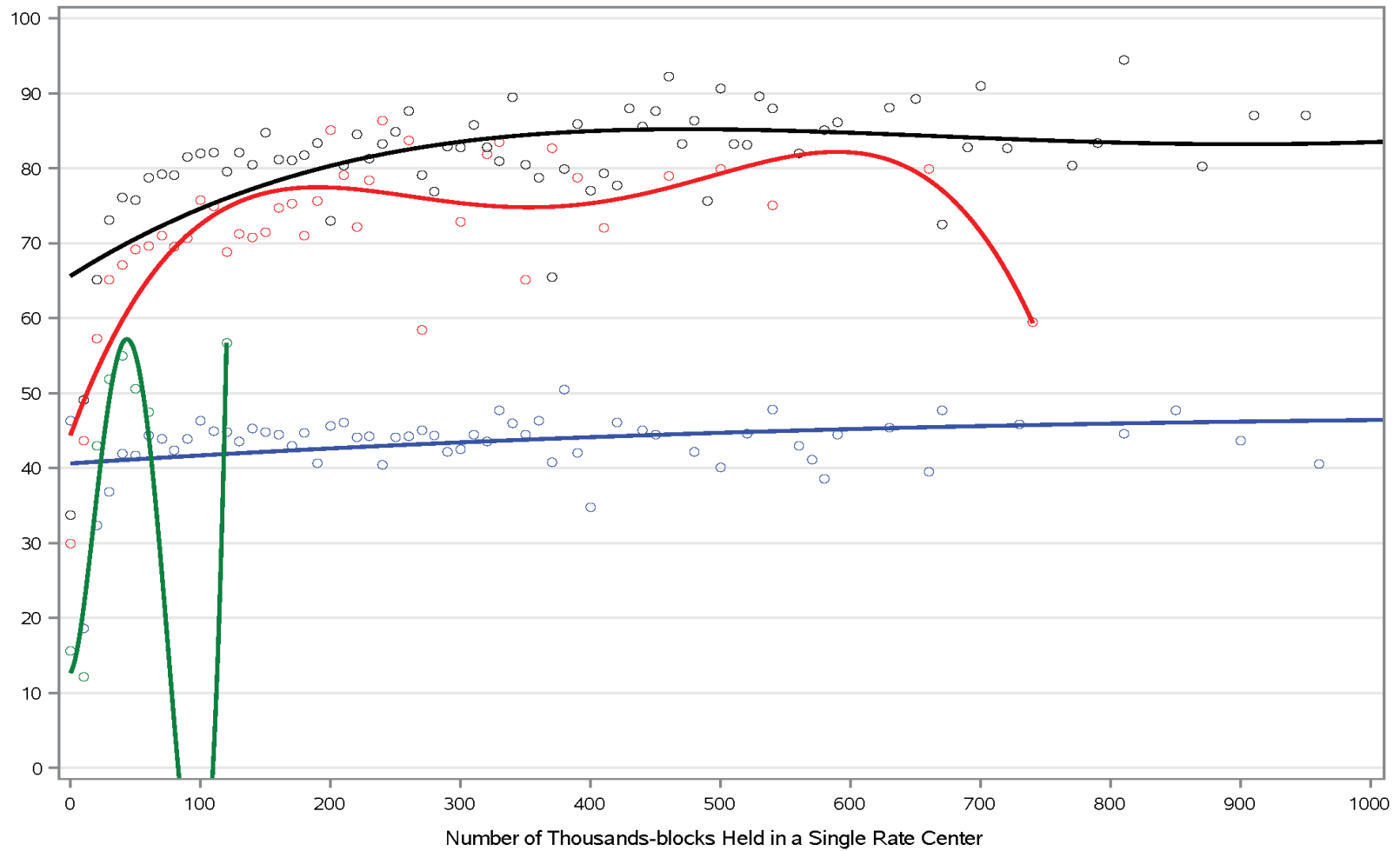
NPA-NXXs that appear in	NRUF	NANPA	LERG	NXXs
All Three Databases				
NRUF, NANPA and LERG	✓	✓	✓	182,893
Two of the Three Databases				
NRUF and NANPA	✓	✓		1,236
NANPA and LERG		✓	✓	1,126
NRUF and LERG	✓		✓	229
Only One Database				
NRUF	✓			30
NANPA		✓		6,918
LERG			✓	380
Total NXXs in Database.	184,388	192,173	184,628	

Sources: NANPA's NPA-NXX assignments database as of December 31, 2022; LERG, as of December 31, 2022; NRUF, as of December 31, 2022 (filings as of December 31, 2022).

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 1

Average Utilization Rates by Number of Thousands-Blocks Held in a Rate Center, by Carrier Type



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
2010	June	33.3 %	47.1 %	66.8 %	5.3 %	0.0 %	47.9 %
	December	35.2 %	45.3 %	66.9 %	5.0 %	0.0 %	47.6 %
2011	June	36.8 %	45.8 %	67.7 %	5.0 %	0.0 %	48.5 %
	December	38.6 %	45.3 %	67.7 %	5.2 %	0.0 %	49.0 %
2012	June	41.1 %	44.3 %	67.8 %	5.2 %	0.0 %	49.3 %
	December	41.7 %	44.1 %	69.0 %	5.2 %	0.0 %	49.8 %
2013	June	42.3 %	43.4 %	68.8 %	5.1 %	0.0 %	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	43.9 %	39.4 %	74.3 %	4.2 %	6.7 %	51.2 %
	December	43.7 %	39.1 %	75.1 %	4.4 %	6.0 %	51.3 %
2018	June	45.3 %	37.4 %	75.3 %	5.7 %	4.2 %	51.4 %
	December	46.5 %	38.1 %	76.1 %	4.6 %	7.0 %	52.2 %
2019	June	47.5 %	38.4 %	76.2 %	4.7 %	13.2 %	52.6 %
	December	46.0 %	37.5 %	76.8 %	4.6 %	19.8 %	52.2 %
2020	June	47.5 %	36.9 %	76.1 %	4.7 %	20.4 %	52.3 %
	December	51.1 %	37.3 %	75.9 %	4.8 %	28.9 %	53.8 %
2021	June	51.7 %	36.4 %	75.9 %	5.3 %	20.8 %	53.4 %
	December	51.4 %	36.0 %	74.5 %	5.3 %	20.1 %	53.1 %
2022	June	50.9 %	36.5 %	76.1 %	5.1 %	14.8 %	52.9 %
	December	51.5 %	36.6 %	76.1 %	5.3 %	16.5 %	53.1 %

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports filed with iconectiv, LLC as of December 31, 2022.

Note: Data from before 2010 can be found in the "Data as of December 31, 2019" edition of this report, which can be found at <https://www.fcc.gov/document/numbering-resource-utilization-nruf-us-dec-31-2019>.

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

Year	Half-Year	Assignments	Returns	Net Assignments
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
2018	June	1,413	150	1,263
	December	1,433	129	1,304
2019	June	1,776	115	1,661
	December	1,657	190	1,467
2020	June	1,795	108	1,687
	December	3,101	192	2,909
2021	June	3,816	359	3,457
	December	3,154	476	2,678
2022	June	3,253	578	2,675
	December	2,171	554	1,617

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

Note: Data from before 2010 can be found in the "Data as of December 31, 2019" edition of this report, which can be found at <https://www.fcc.gov/document/numbering-resource-utilization-nruf-us-dec-31-2019>.

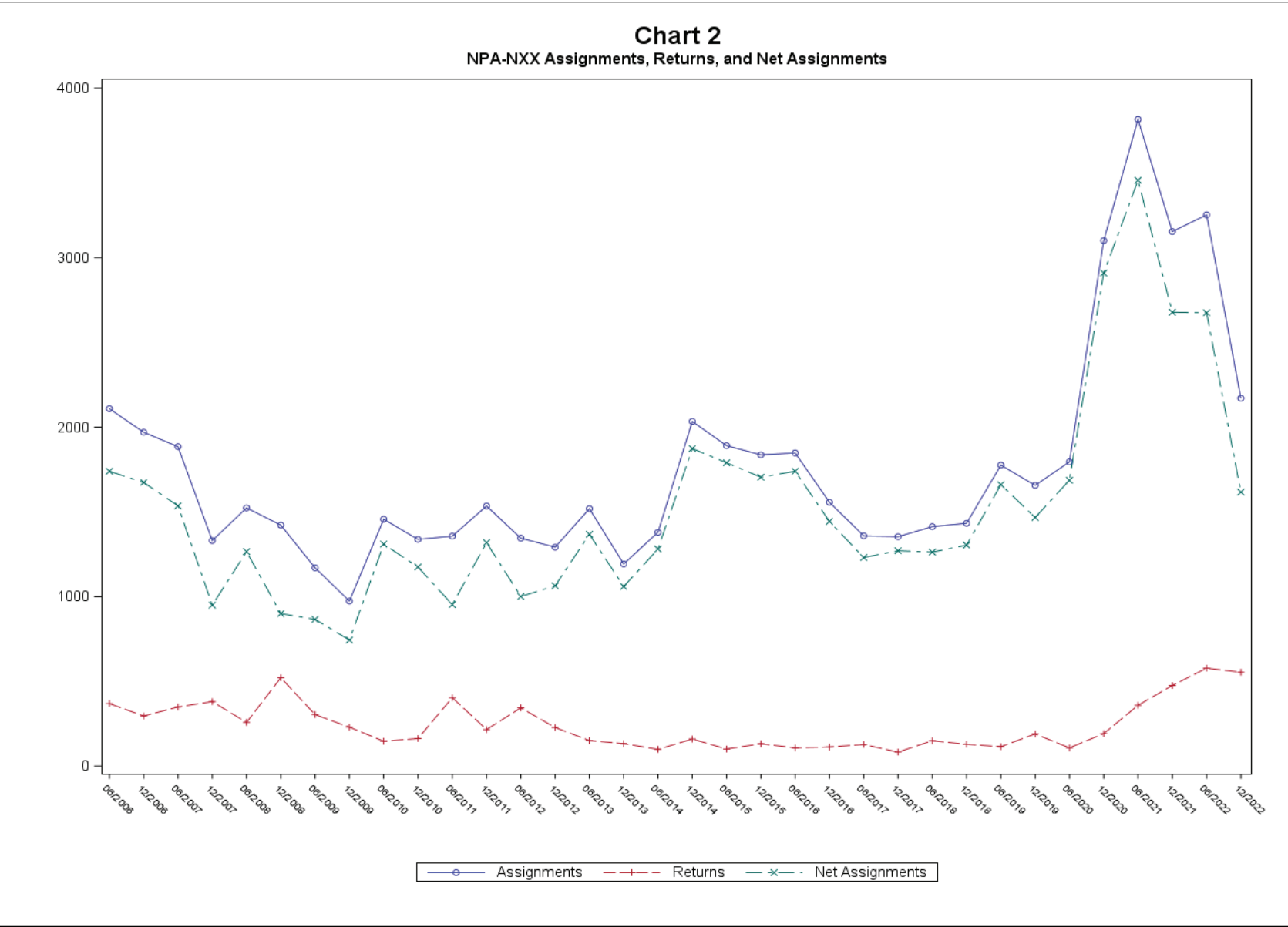


Table 14
Number Porting Activity Since Wireless Porting Started¹
(in thousands)

Year ³	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	
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	12,966	353	0	158	12,214	0	2	0	0	28,811
2015	June	10,746	358	0	156	13,585	0	2	*	0	26,117
	December	12,175	370	*	133	13,085	*	1	*	0	25,403
2016	June	13,022	312	1,023	133	13,878	*	8	1	0	28,792
	December	16,164	303	218	170	13,038	*	23	3	*	30,139
2017	June	12,639	316	113	121	13,662	*	29	4	*	30,756
	December	10,587	309	892	112	12,111	*	33	5	*	27,955
2018	June	10,623	331	803	120	14,087	*	40	5	*	23,538
	December	10,410	553	980	116	12,463	1	59	6	*	32,092
2019	June	10,558	343	1,454	118	14,326	1	76	6	*	27,902
	December	9,165	292	1,332	99	10,423	2	197	8	1	30,966
2020	June	9,157	268	1,206	108	11,350	5	111	7	17	22,229
	December	8,451	241	856	97	10,510	59	100	11	30	20,356
2021	June	8,125	246	1,720	97	11,417	12	141	9	60	21,827
	December	9,303	355	2,362	98	10,215	3	207	116	54	22,715
2022	June	8,300	299	939	127	11,691	7	219	14	8	21,603
	December	8,052	292	1,180	110	9,948	353	186	7	8	20,135
Cumulative Total		406,803	13,618	15,730	4,971	361,135	81	1,249	196	170	795,211

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (iconectiv, LLC). 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

² Excludes significant porting activity between large wireless carriers after the closing of their mergers.

³ Figures in this report go back to 2010. For previous figures, see the last published report at <https://www.fcc.gov/document/numbering-resource-utilization-nruf-us-dec-31-2019>. Cumulative totals go back to 2003.

Note: Because this table focuses on counts of telephone numbers that are ported because of competitive reasons, we have excluded ports between certain unique pairs of service providers in certain limited number of instances. In each instance, the quantity of ports is so large that we believe that such ports are likely related to network migration or transactions between the companies resulting in the transfer of customers rather than competitive porting.

* Indicates a number withheld to protect provider confidentiality.

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	
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	116,118	4,065	*	784	67,359	*	*	*	*	188,442
	December	119,994	4,125	*	841	71,117	*	*	*	*	196,191
2016	June	121,231	4,208	*	894	74,773	*	*	*	*	201,221
	December	125,357	4,224	*	945	78,029	*	*	*	*	209,691
2017	June	130,240	4,233	1,286	958	80,697	*	35	*	*	217,453
	December	135,006	4,265	2,348	1,006	83,382	*	60	*	*	226,074
2018	June	138,184	4,303	3,182	1,056	85,798	*	86	*	*	232,620
	December	137,664	4,349	3,916	1,094	88,938	*	115	13	*	236,090
2019	June	135,577	4,615	4,848	1,121	91,059	1	161	16	*	237,398
	December	135,867	4,637	6,262	1,151	93,999	2	206	19	1	242,144
2020	June	134,333	4,653	7,367	1,165	94,426	4	376	24	1	242,350
	December	133,971	4,636	8,333	1,190	94,857	9	447	28	19	243,490
2021	June	134,685	4,508	8,350	1,210	89,116	66	516	35	24	238,510
	December	132,669	4,481	9,583	1,197	91,109	77	602	41	291	240,049
2022	June	132,842	4,527	11,764	1,148	94,033	79	736	155	344	245,630
	December	130,628	4,508	12,597	1,180	98,064	84	876	160	350	248,446

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (iconectiv, LLC). 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 Sprint Wireless and T-Mobile following the closing of their merger in April 2020.

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.

Note: Because this table focuses on counts of telephone numbers that are ported because of competitive reasons, we have excluded ports between certain unique pairs of service providers in certain limited number of instances. In each instance, the quantity of ports is so large that we believe that such ports are likely related to network migration or transactions between the companies resulting in the transfer of customers rather than competitive porting.

* Indicates a number withheld to protect provider confidentiality.

Table 16
Numbers in the Porting Database¹ by Porting Date² as of December 31, 2022
(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	
2010	June	845	101	n/a	3	956	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,926
	December	1,115	114	n/a	8	1,114	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,371
2011	June	1,293	137	n/a	7	1,225	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,687
	December	1,381	136	n/a	16	1,164	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,726
2012	June	1,612	125	n/a	23	975	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,767
	December	2,051	167	n/a	27	1,430	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,716
2013	June	2,102	186	n/a	26	1,357	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,714
	December	2,763	204	74	27	1,653	*	51	2	*	4,777
2014	June	2,679	209	*	29	1,845	*	44	2	*	4,831
	December	3,175	242	*	38	2,378	*	50	3	*	5,928
2015	June	3,323	202	*	28	1,977	*	45	2	*	5,597
	December	3,303	230	*	32	2,411	*	49	2	*	6,035
2016	June	3,984	233	*	16	2,238	*	63	3	*	6,545
	December	4,802	230	758	21	2,721	*	58	3	16	8,617
2017	June	4,352	235	169	32	2,759	*	59	3	6	7,616
	December	4,984	275	893	37	3,232	7	68	3	13	9,476
2018	June	4,566	257	666	32	3,125	3	99	4	7	8,760
	December	5,111	321	605	35	3,913	3	360	4	8	10,362
2019	June	5,518	475	466	38	3,613	8	414	4	4	10,540
	December	5,948	385	848	43	4,668	2	466	5	310	12,674
2020	June	5,713	309	482	36	3,267	2	384	7	485	10,685
	December	6,148	404	345	44	4,607	17	307	6	666	12,543
2021	June	5,771	387	755	39	4,699	37	215	12	25	11,940
	December	6,262	478	1,762	46	5,947	47	244	9	18	14,812
2022	June	7,445	513	2,294	62	5,999	43	293	122	47	16,817
	December	7,309	632	599	72	7,384	4	224	23	53	16,299
Cumulative Total		130,628	4,508	12,597	1,180	98,064	84	876	160	350	248,446

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (Somos, Inc) as of December 31, 2022. 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.

Note: Because this table focuses on counts of telephone numbers that are ported because of competitive reasons, we have excluded ports between certain unique pairs of service providers in certain limited number of instances. In each instance, the quantity of ports is so large that we believe that such ports are likely related to network migration or transactions between the companies resulting in the transfer of customers rather than competitive porting.

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	67	55	1,440	68	10	89	50	13	79
Alaska	13	11	181	15	9	19	1-3	1-3	*
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	42	38	2,327	37	10	75	37	13	150
Arkansas	42	32	768	40	5	112	27	9	38
California	76	59	14,797	77	10	536	63	15	2,350
Colorado	46	40	2,578	53	14	91	31	15	134
Connecticut	28	37	1,766	23	8	281	26	12	90
Delaware	26	34	608	22	6	10	22	13	89
District of Columbia	33	31	972	26	8	15	30	11	65
Florida	76	68	7,343	63	10	587	63	19	590
Georgia	84	77	3,801	84	9	187	60	16	281
Guam	4	4	15	1-3	1-3	*	0	0	0
Hawaii	13	13	395	12	5	11	12	4	6
Idaho	43	40	413	39	8	41	28	11	26
Illinois	85	74	6,442	85	9	205	51	15	415
Indiana	83	77	2,002	75	6	111	59	14	205
Iowa	144	117	925	156	8	43	41	9	95
Kansas	71	62	1,254	75	13	301	33	12	54
Kentucky	63	55	1,436	53	9	152	39	13	60
Louisiana	48	46	1,416	45	10	58	34	10	57
Maine	44	41	420	42	7	25	31	5	86
Maryland	53	48	2,615	40	8	93	41	13	285
Massachusetts	44	36	4,590	36	9	141	33	14	599
Michigan	94	70	4,149	84	9	191	52	14	188
Minnesota	115	85	2,738	124	8	541	57	10	106
Mississippi	43	40	782	40	8	63	33	12	43
Missouri	65	54	2,470	66	10	256	41	13	176
Montana	32	30	328	33	7	19	22	8	14
Nebraska	55	48	597	64	8	49	23	8	15
Nevada	36	36	1,149	32	9	24	30	11	81
New Hampshire	33	26	529	31	6	20	29	6	116
New Jersey	55	48	3,793	41	9	151	45	13	651
New Mexico	38	37	477	36	9	31	22	10	33
New York	110	97	10,007	104	10	412	83	16	790
North Carolina	69	64	3,583	66	10	167	51	11	167
North Dakota	36	31	161	41	10	28	23	9	12
Northern Mariana Islands	1-3	1-3	*	1-3	1-3	*	0	0	0
Ohio	91	80	4,409	85	8	432	56	15	303
Oklahoma	49	44	1,040	56	15	61	34	11	57
Oregon	55	55	1,170	50	7	83	36	11	62
Pennsylvania	98	75	5,277	90	12	394	74	14	679
Puerto Rico	11	10	709	9	6	31	1-3	1-3	*
Rhode Island	19	22	494	16	5	10	14	7	18
South Carolina	65	61	1,344	60	8	79	42	11	68
South Dakota	40	36	204	43	8	21	23	9	11
Tennessee	74	69	2,466	66	9	96	49	13	110
Texas	116	98	11,148	125	14	1,185	90	17	937
Utah	34	31	1,248	32	9	58	24	9	68
Vermont	24	22	218	21	6	10	17	6	51
Virgin Islands	1-3	1-3	*	1-3	4	*	1-3	1-3	*
Virginia	73	57	3,800	61	11	146	54	13	257
Washington	54	46	2,654	51	9	102	45	13	110
West Virginia	32	34	417	25	8	22	25	11	27
Wisconsin	119	70	2,134	132	11	151	63	13	105
Wyoming	24	23	173	26	10	11	13	7	12
United States	2,676	1,181	128,177	2,605	74	8,025	1,768	35	11,031

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (iconectiv, LLC) as of December 31, 2022. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis Division staff, Office of Economics and Analytics.

¹ For numbers ported multiple times, the original carrier is used to determine the porting carrier's type.

² Because this table focuses on counts of telephone numbers that are ported because of competitive reasons, we have excluded ports between certain unique pairs of service providers in certain limited number of instances. In each instance, the quantity of ports is so large that we believe that such ports are likely related to network migration or transactions between the companies resulting in the transfer of customers rather than competitive porting.

* 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	11	40	10	10	9	1,344	9	6	**
Alaska	7	12	1	8	9	163	1-3	1-3	*
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	8	28	17	10	8	1,980	7	7	3
Arkansas	7	21	5	9	6	621	6	5	1
California	11	47	178	12	11	13,064	10	12	13
Colorado	12	30	19	14	13	1,825	11	9	6
Connecticut	7	19	7	6	7	843	6	5	1
Delaware	6	20	2	6	6	249	6	5	**
District of Columbia	6	19	8	7	7	417	6	6	**
Florida	13	47	50	15	11	7,159	13	13	11
Georgia	12	51	32	10	10	3,154	10	12	5
Guam	1-3	1-3	*	1-3	5	*	0	0	0
Hawaii	4	12	1	5	5	467	4	1-3	*
Idaho	8	27	3	11	10	452	7	4	2
Illinois	12	52	35	13	9	4,311	10	12	5
Indiana	11	51	15	12	8	1,679	11	7	3
Iowa	10	49	10	10	9	869	6	5	**
Kansas	9	47	6	13	12	712	6	4	**
Kentucky	12	31	5	12	8	1,042	10	5	**
Louisiana	10	37	10	11	9	1,158	8	1-3	*
Maine	7	23	3	7	7	387	5	1-3	*
Maryland	10	35	17	11	9	1,805	10	9	1
Massachusetts	7	31	26	8	8	2,158	7	10	9
Michigan	9	53	33	11	8	3,177	8	8	1
Minnesota	6	47	10	8	8	1,262	5	5	1
Mississippi	8	26	5	13	9	815	9	5	1
Missouri	12	33	14	12	9	1,525	7	7	**
Montana	5	23	1	9	8	228	4	4	1
Nebraska	8	25	3	11	10	397	1-3	1-3	*
Nevada	10	24	7	12	9	900	7	7	1
New Hampshire	7	22	4	7	7	374	6	1-3	*
New Jersey	9	35	32	9	8	2,834	10	10	19
New Mexico	8	30	5	10	8	614	7	4	2
New York	9	65	86	9	9	6,908	10	12	32
North Carolina	13	47	23	14	9	2,789	8	7	2
North Dakota	4	19	1	7	9	159	1-3	4	*
Northern Mariana Islands	1-3	1-3	*	1-3	4	*	0	0	0
Ohio	10	58	33	11	7	2,911	8	11	6
Oklahoma	10	29	8	19	14	1,028	7	6	1
Oregon	7	34	13	8	8	1,282	6	9	**
Pennsylvania	16	47	38	16	11	3,522	13	11	25
Puerto Rico	5	11	4	5	6	855	0	0	0
Rhode Island	6	15	2	6	6	342	6	1-3	*
South Carolina	8	45	10	9	7	1,290	8	5	**
South Dakota	5	19	1	9	7	227	1-3	1-3	*
Tennessee	11	47	14	11	8	1,877	12	9	2
Texas	19	66	65	18	14	8,717	14	14	20
Utah	7	28	9	11	11	968	6	5	**
Vermont	6	11	1	7	7	131	1-3	1-3	*
Virgin Islands	4	1-3	*	4	5	13	1-3	1-3	*
Virginia	13	44	27	13	10	2,375	9	9	1
Washington	10	33	29	10	9	2,414	9	9	3
West Virginia	10	20	2	13	7	369	7	1-3	*
Wisconsin	13	46	13	11	10	1,807	10	5	3
Wyoming	8	17	1	9	9	118	1-3	1-3	*
United States	164	701	956	183	83	98,144	123	22	186

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (iconectiv, LLC) as of December 31, 2022. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis Division staff, Office of Economics and Analytics.

¹ For numbers ported multiple times, the original carrier is used to determine the porting carrier's type.

² Because this table focuses on counts of telephone numbers that are ported because of competitive reasons, we have excluded ports between certain unique pairs of service providers in certain limited number of instances. In each instance, the quantity of ports is so large that we believe that such ports are likely related to network migration or transactions between the companies resulting in the transfer of customers rather than competitive porting.

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

** Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

Table 19
Numbers Ported¹ from VoIP Carriers 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	9	30	14	7	7	3	10	9	2
Alaska	1-3	1-3	*	1-3	1-3	*	1-3	1-3	*
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	12	27	436	10	6	8	8	11	5
Arkansas	8	21	48	7	6	2	7	5	1
California	18	43	555	15	10	17	14	14	195
Colorado	12	29	29	10	8	6	10	12	32
Connecticut	8	21	55	7	7	3	7	7	2
Delaware	7	22	8	4	5	1	6	9	**
District of Columbia	7	21	7	5	5	**	5	7	1
Florida	16	45	144	15	9	9	16	15	225
Georgia	11	48	82	10	9	6	12	11	4
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	5	6	**	5	4	1	1-3	1-3	*
Idaho	8	11	3	8	6	2	6	4	**
Illinois	17	47	85	14	9	11	15	15	12
Indiana	10	52	57	10	6	8	7	10	3
Iowa	8	22	12	8	7	2	4	5	**
Kansas	9	36	181	10	10	6	5	7	1
Kentucky	12	27	2	9	6	4	6	7	1
Louisiana	9	38	176	8	7	5	7	7	1
Maine	5	22	3	5	6	1	5	6	1
Maryland	12	34	80	8	8	6	10	11	48
Massachusetts	11	30	83	10	6	7	10	14	197
Michigan	8	44	62	9	5	5	7	11	4
Minnesota	9	34	23	5	6	7	7	8	1
Mississippi	10	29	12	9	6	8	6	8	**
Missouri	10	26	6	10	7	6	7	7	**
Montana	6	11	**	5	7	5	1-3	1-3	*
Nebraska	6	20	191	6	8	3	1-3	4	*
Nevada	8	21	206	8	6	7	7	8	37
New Hampshire	8	22	18	7	6	1	4	1-3	*
New Jersey	12	34	54	11	7	7	13	13	150
New Mexico	5	19	4	7	6	4	6	6	**
New York	17	44	15	15	7	11	16	14	197
North Carolina	9	26	6	9	9	4	9	8	1
North Dakota	7	10	**	5	4	3	1-3	1-3	*
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	12	37	26	9	8	4	10	10	4
Oklahoma	10	28	339	10	8	5	8	9	3
Oregon	10	26	19	7	6	5	8	10	1
Pennsylvania	14	43	149	10	10	8	15	13	383
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	1-3	1-3	*	0	0	0
Rhode Island	7	19	114	8	5	3	7	5	9
South Carolina	10	30	8	9	6	2	10	7	1
South Dakota	7	9	2	6	5	4	1-3	1-3	*
Tennessee	10	42	31	9	8	6	8	10	2
Texas	15	53	79	13	10	7	17	15	22
Utah	9	20	14	6	5	3	7	9	1
Vermont	6	15	4	4	5	4	5	4	**
Virgin Islands	1-3	1-3	*	1-3	1-3	*	0	0	0
Virginia	13	37	68	9	10	7	11	11	17
Washington	14	30	37	10	6	5	13	11	15
West Virginia	7	21	3	4	5	1	5	7	**
Wisconsin	9	26	4	7	7	2	7	6	**
Wyoming	4	5	**	5	5	3	1-3	1-3	*
United States	31	480	3,551	30	35	246	30	24	1,606

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (iconectiv, LLC) as of December 31, 2022. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis Division staff, Office of Economics and Analytics.

¹ For numbers ported multiple times, the original carrier is used to determine the porting carrier's type.

² Because this table focuses on counts of telephone numbers that are ported because of competitive reasons, we have excluded ports between certain unique pairs of service providers in certain limited number of instances. In each instance, the quantity of ports is so large that we believe that such ports are likely related to network migration or transactions between the companies resulting in the transfer of customers rather than competitive porting.

* 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, 2022
(Ported, Assigned in Thousands)

State / Jurisdiction	Wireline			Wireless			VoIP			Total		
	Ported	Assigned	Percent	Ported	Assigned	Percent	Ported	Assigned	Percent	Ported	Assigned	Percent
Alabama	1,840	7,385	24.9 %	1,356	7,201	18.8 %	19	148	12.7 %	3,215	14,734	21.8 %
Alaska	206	852	24.2 %	164	909	18.1 %	**	2	1.1 %	370	1,763	21.0 %
American Samoa	0	0	0.0 %	0	52	0.0 %	0	0	0.0 %	0	52	0.0 %
Arizona	3,244	9,156	35.4 %	2,003	9,088	22.0 %	454	173	263.1 %	5,701	18,417	31.0 %
Arkansas	1,002	3,439	29.1 %	628	4,162	15.1 %	51	50	102.8 %	1,681	7,651	22.0 %
California	22,584	55,462	40.7 %	13,272	60,907	21.8 %	786	2,690	29.2 %	36,641	119,059	30.8 %
Colorado	3,784	9,605	39.4 %	1,854	7,538	24.6 %	69	212	32.3 %	5,707	17,356	32.9 %
Connecticut	2,376	5,434	43.7 %	851	4,924	17.3 %	61	106	58.2 %	3,289	10,463	31.4 %
Delaware	940	2,153	43.7 %	252	1,332	19.0 %	9	19	48.5 %	1,202	3,503	34.3 %
District Of Columbia	1,180	3,906	30.2 %	437	2,177	20.1 %	8	17	48.3 %	1,624	6,100	26.6 %
Florida	10,064	28,877	34.9 %	7,226	30,539	23.7 %	382	668	57.2 %	17,672	60,084	29.4 %
Georgia	5,184	15,562	33.3 %	3,194	17,356	18.4 %	94	217	43.3 %	8,472	33,135	25.6 %
Guam	15	101	15.1 %	52	282	18.3 %	0	0	0.0 %	67	382	17.5 %
Hawaii	461	2,116	21.8 %	469	2,005	23.4 %	1	11	7.2 %	931	4,133	22.5 %
Idaho	1,063	2,372	44.8 %	459	2,181	21.0 %	5	134	3.7 %	1,526	4,686	32.6 %
Illinois	8,611	20,507	42.0 %	4,357	18,633	23.4 %	111	359	30.9 %	13,079	39,500	33.1 %
Indiana	2,589	8,904	29.1 %	1,697	8,319	20.4 %	69	166	41.4 %	4,355	17,389	25.0 %
Iowa	1,432	4,177	34.3 %	879	4,368	20.1 %	14	150	9.5 %	2,325	8,695	26.7 %
Kansas	1,686	4,072	41.4 %	719	3,573	20.1 %	188	138	136.6 %	2,593	7,783	33.3 %
Kentucky	2,290	5,872	39.0 %	1,049	5,471	19.2 %	7	72	10.1 %	3,346	11,416	29.3 %
Louisiana	1,865	5,694	32.8 %	1,170	6,529	17.9 %	184	157	117.3 %	3,218	12,380	26.0 %
Maine	555	1,841	30.2 %	390	1,631	23.9 %	4	8	54.7 %	949	3,480	27.3 %
Maryland	3,566	11,654	30.6 %	1,830	8,669	21.1 %	136	124	109.5 %	5,531	20,447	27.1 %
Massachusetts	6,327	15,064	42.0 %	2,196	10,196	21.5 %	295	279	105.7 %	8,819	25,540	34.5 %
Michigan	5,601	14,709	38.1 %	3,213	14,515	22.1 %	73	280	26.2 %	8,887	29,504	30.1 %
Minnesota	4,544	9,581	47.4 %	1,277	7,364	17.3 %	33	151	21.7 %	5,854	17,096	34.2 %
Mississippi	1,012	3,445	29.4 %	822	4,087	20.1 %	21	198	10.5 %	1,854	7,730	24.0 %
Missouri	3,467	8,516	40.7 %	1,541	8,370	18.4 %	13	108	11.7 %	5,021	16,994	29.5 %
Montana	508	1,432	35.5 %	230	1,282	18.0 %	6	36	16.2 %	745	2,750	27.1 %
Nebraska	787	2,662	29.6 %	400	2,578	15.5 %	197	58	339.3 %	1,384	5,299	26.1 %
Nevada	1,784	4,507	39.6 %	909	4,107	22.1 %	252	141	178.0 %	2,945	8,755	33.6 %
New Hampshire	725	2,091	34.7 %	379	1,772	21.4 %	21	11	194.0 %	1,125	3,874	29.0 %
New Jersey	5,571	16,181	34.4 %	2,886	13,995	20.6 %	213	256	83.2 %	8,670	30,432	28.5 %
New Mexico	795	2,624	30.3 %	622	3,014	20.6 %	9	98	8.9 %	1,425	5,736	24.8 %
New York	13,259	35,345	37.5 %	7,047	29,559	23.8 %	226	463	48.8 %	20,532	65,368	31.4 %
North Carolina	4,394	13,543	32.4 %	2,816	13,356	21.1 %	11	244	4.5 %	7,221	27,143	26.6 %
North Dakota	303	961	31.6 %	161	981	16.4 %	26	46	56.8 %	490	1,988	24.7 %
Northern Mariana Islands	**	17	1.1 %	6	80	7.4 %	0	0	0.0 %	6	97	6.3 %
Ohio	6,205	17,472	35.5 %	2,953	15,564	19.0 %	35	435	8.0 %	9,193	33,472	27.5 %
Oklahoma	1,552	4,143	37.5 %	1,038	5,341	19.4 %	349	87	402.7 %	2,939	9,571	30.7 %
Oregon	1,924	5,599	34.4 %	1,299	5,224	24.9 %	26	102	25.6 %	3,248	10,925	29.7 %
Pennsylvania	8,291	24,429	33.9 %	3,591	18,044	19.9 %	542	718	75.5 %	12,424	43,191	28.8 %
Puerto Rico	740	2,095	35.3 %	858	4,490	19.1 %	**	0	0.0 %	1,599	6,585	24.3 %
Rhode Island	567	1,484	38.2 %	345	1,397	24.7 %	126	22	568.3 %	1,038	2,903	35.8 %
South Carolina	1,650	5,560	29.7 %	1,301	6,568	19.8 %	11	138	8.1 %	2,962	12,266	24.1 %
South Dakota	251	1,137	22.1 %	228	1,103	20.7 %	6	29	19.4 %	485	2,268	21.4 %
Tennessee	3,220	8,948	36.0 %	1,895	9,772	19.4 %	40	152	26.4 %	5,155	18,873	27.3 %
Texas	15,640	38,911	40.2 %	8,811	41,058	21.5 %	111	938	11.9 %	24,562	80,907	30.4 %
Utah	2,005	5,120	39.2 %	979	4,733	20.7 %	19	113	16.8 %	3,003	9,966	30.1 %
Vermont	292	1,281	22.8 %	132	717	18.4 %	8	26	30.2 %	432	2,024	21.3 %
Virgin Islands	2	37	6.6 %	13	133	9.5 %	**	0	0.0 %	15	170	8.9 %
Virginia	4,621	14,536	31.8 %	2,407	11,415	21.1 %	93	227	40.8 %	7,121	26,179	27.2 %
Washington	4,579	11,201	40.9 %	2,453	9,722	25.2 %	60	159	38.1 %	7,092	21,082	33.6 %
West Virginia	497	2,462	20.2 %	372	2,351	15.8 %	5	38	12.5 %	873	4,851	18.0 %
Wisconsin	2,651	8,086	32.8 %	1,824	7,177	25.4 %	6	208	2.8 %	4,480	15,471	29.0 %
Wyoming	287	885	32.4 %	119	736	16.2 %	3	16	21.2 %	409	1,637	25.0 %
Total	180,585	493,207	36.6 %	99,430	468,650	21.2 %	5488	11399	48.1 %	285,503	973,256	29.3 %

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (iconectiv, LLC) and Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports filed with iconectiv, LLC as of December 31, 2022. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis Division.

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.

* 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
2010	28,881,898	456,394	29,338,292	10,451,794
2011	30,985,584	666,819	31,652,403	8,137,690
2012	33,362,705	536,522	33,899,227	5,890,867
2013	36,532,431	616,373	37,148,834	10,621,260
2014	38,973,302	677,531	39,650,833	8,119,261
2015	39,952,307	560,325	40,512,632	7,257,462
2016	40,536,592	716,063	41,252,655	6,517,439
2017	40,985,379	615,481	41,600,860	14,149,234
2018	41,227,677	518,805	42,217,352	14,003,612
2019	40,502,337	630,311	41,132,648	14,617,446
2020	41,466,929	392,355	41,859,284	13,890,810
2021	42,974,488	556,168	43,530,656	12,219,438
2022	42,158,603	926,006	43,084,609	12,665,485

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, 2022. Data from before 2010 can be found in the "Data as of December 31, 2019" edition of this report, which can be found at <https://www.fcc.gov/document/numbering-resource-utilization-nruf-us-dec-31-2019>.

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.

Table 22
Numbers Assigned for 800 Toll-Free Service¹

Year ²	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers ³	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
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
2018 ⁴	7,795,900	74,194	7,870,094	0
2019 ⁴	7,790,370	79,724	7,870,094	0
2020 ⁴	7,814,822	55,187	7,870,009	85
2021 ⁴	7,822,985	47,108	7,870,093	1
2022 ⁴	7,797,662	72,427	7,870,089	5

Table 23
Numbers Assigned for 888 Toll-Free Service¹

Year ²	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers ³	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
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
2018	7,177,872	518,805	7,696,677	754,193
2019	6,623,433	101,433	6,724,866	1,255,134
2020	6,487,784	45,022	6,532,806	1,447,194
2021	6,585,098	68,368	6,653,466	1,326,534
2022	6,738,854	95,304	6,834,158	1,145,842

Note: Data from before 2010 can be found in Table 18.6 of the September 2010 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
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
2018	6,930,687	75,686	7,006,373	973,627
2019	6,635,993	59,174	6,695,167	1,284,833
2020	6,524,085	46,440	6,570,525	1,409,475
2021	6,505,000	124,012	6,629,012	1,350,988
2022	6,208,990	63,095	6,272,085	1,707,915

Table 25
Numbers Assigned for 866 Toll-Free Service¹

Year ²	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers ³	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
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
2018	6,855,461	73,236	6,928,697	1,051,303
2019	6,503,099	79,212	6,582,311	1,397,689
2020	6,348,744	69,837	6,418,581	1,561,419
2021	6,507,722	70,262	6,577,984	1,402,016
2022	6,562,611	65,138	6,627,749	1,352,251

Note: Data from before 2010 can be found in Table 18.6 of the September 2010 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
2018	5,721,883	132,098	5,853,981	2,126,019
2019	5,726,390	63,604	5,789,994	2,190,006
2020	5,971,309	43,159	6,014,468	1,965,532
2021	6,206,689	58,364	6,265,053	1,714,947
2022	5,571,482	449,329	6,020,811	1,959,189

^{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
2018	4,783,161	47,365	4,830,526	3,149,474
2019	4,680,038	198,594	4,878,632	3,101,368
2020	5,001,231	59,215	5,060,446	2,919,554
2021	5,247,983	118,437	5,366,420	2,613,580
2022	5,036,404	73,039	5,109,443	2,870,557

^{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
2018	1,962,713	68,291	2,031,004	5,948,996
2019	2,543,014	48,570	2,591,584	5,388,416
2020	3,318,954	73,495	3,392,449	4,587,551
2021	4,099,011	69,617	4,168,628	3,811,372
2022	4,242,600	107,674	4,350,274	3,629,726

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

Table 29
Area Codes by State (1947 - 2022)

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	470	Georgia	Feb-10	601	Mississippi	Jan-47	412	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
251	Alabama	Jun-01	478	Georgia	Aug-00	662	Mississippi	Apr-99	445	Pennsylvania	Mar-18
256	Alabama	Mar-98	678	Georgia	Jan-98	769	Mississippi	Mar-05	484	Pennsylvania	Jun-99
334	Alabama	Jan-95	706	Georgia	May-92	235	Missouri	Mar-24	570	Pennsylvania	Dec-98
659	Alabama	Nov-19	762	Georgia	May-06	314	Missouri	Jan-47	582	Pennsylvania	May-21
938	Alabama	Jul-10	770	Georgia	Aug-95	417	Missouri	Jan-50	610	Pennsylvania	Jan-94
907	Alaska	Jan-57	912	Georgia	Jan-54	557	Missouri	Aug-22	717	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
684	American Samoa	Oct-04	943	Georgia	Mar-22	573	Missouri	Jan-96	724	Pennsylvania	Feb-98
480	Arizona	Mar-99	671	Guam	Jul-97	636	Missouri	May-99	814	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
520	Arizona	Mar-95	808	Hawaii	Jan-57	660	Missouri	Oct-97	835	Pennsylvania	Sep-22
602	Arizona	Jan-47	208	Idaho	Jan-47	816	Missouri	Jan-47	878	Pennsylvania	Aug-01
623	Arizona	Mar-99	986	Idaho	Sep-17	406	Montana	Jan-47	787	Puerto Rico	Mar-96
928	Arizona	Jun-01	217	Illinois	Jan-47	308	Nebraska	Jan-55	939	Puerto Rico	Sep-01
327	Arkansas	Feb-24	224	Illinois	Jan-02	402	Nebraska	Jan-47	401	Rhode Island	Jan-47
479	Arkansas	Jan-02	309	Illinois	Jan-57	531	Nebraska	Mar-11	803	South Carolina	Jan-47
501	Arkansas	Jan-47	312	Illinois	Jan-47	702	Nevada	Jan-47	839	South Carolina	May-20
870	Arkansas	Apr-97	331	Illinois	Oct-07	725	Nevada	Jun-14	843	South Carolina	Mar-98
209	California	Jan-58	447	Illinois	Mar-21	775	Nevada	Dec-98	854	South Carolina	Oct-15
213	California	Jan-47	464	Illinois	Jan-22	603	New Hampshire	Jan-47	864	South Carolina	Dec-95
279	California	Mar-18	618	Illinois	Jan-47	201	New Jersey	Jan-47	605	South Dakota	Jan-47
310	California	Nov-91	630	Illinois	Aug-96	551	New Jersey	Dec-01	423	Tennessee	Sep-95
323	California	Jun-98	708	Illinois	Nov-89	609	New Jersey	Jan-57	615	Tennessee	Jan-54
341	California	Jul-19	773	Illinois	Oct-96	640	New Jersey	Sep-18	629	Tennessee	Mar-15
350	California	Nov-22	779	Illinois	Mar-07	732	New Jersey	Jun-97	731	Tennessee	Feb-01
408	California	Jan-59	815	Illinois	Jan-47	848	New Jersey	Dec-01	865	Tennessee	Nov-99
415	California	Jan-47	847	Illinois	Jan-96	856	New Jersey	Jun-99	901	Tennessee	Jan-47
424	California	Aug-06	872	Illinois	Nov-09	862	New Jersey	Dec-01	931	Tennessee	Sep-97
442	California	Nov-09	219	Indiana	Jan-48	908	New Jersey	Nov-90	210	Texas	Nov-92
510	California	Sep-91	260	Indiana	Jan-02	973	New Jersey	Jun-97	214	Texas	Jan-47
530	California	Nov-97	317	Indiana	Jan-47	505	New Mexico	Jan-47	254	Texas	May-97
559	California	Nov-98	463	Indiana	Nov-16	575	New Mexico	Oct-07	281	Texas	Nov-96
562	California	Jan-97	574	Indiana	Jan-02	212	New York	Jan-47	325	Texas	Apr-03
619	California	Jan-82	765	Indiana	Feb-97	315	New York	Jan-47	346	Texas	Jul-14
626	California	Jun-97	812	Indiana	Jan-47	332	New York	Jun-17	361	Texas	Feb-99
628	California	Mar-15	930	Indiana	Mar-15	347	New York	Oct-99	409	Texas	Nov-82
650	California	Aug-97	319	Iowa	Jan-47	516	New York	Jan-51	430	Texas	Feb-03
657	California	Sep-08	515	Iowa	Jan-47	518	New York	Jan-47	432	Texas	Apr-03
661	California	Feb-99	563	Iowa	Mar-01	585	New York	Nov-01	469	Texas	Jul-99
669	California	Nov-12	641	Iowa	Jul-00	607	New York	Jan-54	512	Texas	Jan-47
707	California	Jan-59	712	Iowa	Jan-47	631	New York	Nov-99	682	Texas	Oct-00
714	California	Jan-51	316	Kansas	Jan-47	646	New York	Jul-99	713	Texas	Jan-47
747	California	May-09	620	Kansas	Feb-01	680	New York	Mar-17	726	Texas	Oct-17
760	California	Mar-97	785	Kansas	Jul-97	716	New York	Jan-47	737	Texas	Jul-13
805	California	Jan-57	913	Kansas	Jan-47	718	New York	Sep-84	806	Texas	Jan-57
818	California	Jan-84	270	Kentucky	Apr-99	838	New York	Sep-17	817	Texas	Jan-53
820	California	Jun-18	364	Kentucky	Mar-14	845	New York	Jun-00	830	Texas	Jul-97
831	California	Jul-98	502	Kentucky	Jan-47	914	New York	Jan-47	832	Texas	Jan-99
840	California	Feb-21	606	Kentucky	Jan-55	917	New York	Jan-92	903	Texas	Nov-90

Table 29
Area Codes by State (1947 - 2022)

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
858	California	Jun-99	859	Kentucky	Apr-00	929	New York	Apr-11	915	Texas	Jan-47
909	California	Nov-92	225	Louisiana	Aug-98	934	New York	Jul-16	936	Texas	Feb-00
916	California	Jan-47	318	Louisiana	Jan-57	252	North Carolina	Mar-98	940	Texas	May-97
925	California	Mar-98	337	Louisiana	Oct-99	336	North Carolina	Dec-97	945	Texas	Jan-21
949	California	Apr-98	504	Louisiana	Jan-47	472	North Carolina	Oct-22	956	Texas	Jul-97
951	California	Jul-04	985	Louisiana	Feb-01	704	North Carolina	Jan-47	972	Texas	Sep-96
303	Colorado	Jan-47	207	Maine	Jan-47	743	North Carolina	May-16	979	Texas	Feb-00
719	Colorado	Mar-88	240	Maryland	Jun-97	828	North Carolina	Mar-98	385	Utah	Mar-09
720	Colorado	Jun-98	301	Maryland	Jan-47	910	North Carolina	Nov-93	435	Utah	Sep-97
970	Colorado	Apr-95	410	Maryland	Oct-91	919	North Carolina	Jan-54	801	Utah	Jan-47
983	Colorado	Jun-22	443	Maryland	Jun-97	980	North Carolina	Apr-01	802	Vermont	Jan-47
203	Connecticut	Jan-47	667	Maryland	Mar-12	984	North Carolina	Apr-12	340	Virgin Islands	Jun-97
475	Connecticut	Dec-09	339	Massachusetts	May-01	701	North Dakota	Jan-47	276	Virginia	Sep-01
860	Connecticut	Aug-95	351	Massachusetts	May-01	670	Northern Mariana Islands	Jul-97	434	Virginia	Jun-01
959	Connecticut	Aug-14	413	Massachusetts	Jan-47	216	Ohio	Jan-47	540	Virginia	Jul-95
302	Delaware	Jan-47	508	Massachusetts	Jul-88	220	Ohio	Apr-15	571	Virginia	Mar-00
202	District Of Columbia	Jan-47	617	Massachusetts	Jan-47	234	Ohio	Oct-00	686	Virginia	Feb-24
771	District Of Columbia	Nov-21	774	Massachusetts	May-01	326	Ohio	Mar-20	703	Virginia	Jan-47
239	Florida	Mar-02	781	Massachusetts	Sep-97	330	Ohio	Mar-96	757	Virginia	Jul-96
305	Florida	Jan-47	857	Massachusetts	May-01	380	Ohio	Feb-16	804	Virginia	Jun-73
321	Florida	Nov-99	978	Massachusetts	Sep-97	419	Ohio	Jan-47	826	Virginia	Jun-22
324	Florida	Feb-24	231	Michigan	Jun-99	436	Ohio	Mar-24	948	Virginia	May-22
352	Florida	Dec-95	248	Michigan	May-97	440	Ohio	Aug-97	206	Washington	Jan-47
386	Florida	Feb-01	269	Michigan	Jul-02	513	Ohio	Jan-47	253	Washington	Apr-97
407	Florida	Apr-88	313	Michigan	Jan-47	567	Ohio	Jan-02	360	Washington	Jan-95
448	Florida	Jun-21	517	Michigan	Jan-47	614	Ohio	Jan-47	425	Washington	Apr-97
561	Florida	May-96	586	Michigan	Sep-01	740	Ohio	Dec-97	509	Washington	Jan-57
656	Florida	Feb-22	616	Michigan	Jan-47	937	Ohio	Sep-96	564	Washington	Aug-17
689	Florida	Jun-19	734	Michigan	Dec-97	405	Oklahoma	Jan-47	304	West Virginia	Jan-47
727	Florida	Jul-98	810	Michigan	Dec-93	539	Oklahoma	Apr-11	681	West Virginia	Mar-09
754	Florida	Aug-01	906	Michigan	Mar-61	572	Oklahoma	May-21	262	Wisconsin	Sep-99
772	Florida	Feb-02	947	Michigan	Sep-02	580	Oklahoma	Nov-97	414	Wisconsin	Jan-47
786	Florida	Mar-98	989	Michigan	Apr-01	918	Oklahoma	Jan-53	534	Wisconsin	Aug-10
813	Florida	Jan-53	218	Minnesota	Jan-47	458	Oregon	Feb-10	608	Wisconsin	Jan-55
850	Florida	Jun-97	320	Minnesota	Mar-96	503	Oregon	Jan-47	715	Wisconsin	Jan-47
863	Florida	Sep-99	507	Minnesota	Jan-54	541	Oregon	Nov-95	920	Wisconsin	Jul-97
904	Florida	Jul-65	612	Minnesota	Jan-47	971	Oregon	Oct-00	307	Wyoming	Jan-47
941	Florida	May-95	651	Minnesota	Jul-98	215	Pennsylvania	Jan-47			
954	Florida	Sep-95	763	Minnesota	Feb-00	223	Pennsylvania	Sep-17			
229	Georgia	Aug-00	952	Minnesota	Feb-00	267	Pennsylvania	Jul-99			
404	Georgia	Jan-47	228	Mississippi	Sep-97	272	Pennsylvania	Oct-13			

Source: North American Numbering Plan Administrator (Somos, Inc).

Table 30
Area Code Assignments (2010-2022)

State / Jurisdiction	Implementation Date	Previous Code	Added Code	State / Jurisdiction	Implementation Date	Previous Code	Added Code
Oregon	February 2010	541	458	Florida	June 2019	407	689
Georgia	February 2010	678	470	California	July 2019	510	341
Alabama	July 2010	256	938	Alabama	November 2019	205	659
Wisconsin	August 2010	715	534	Ohio	March 2020	937	326
Nebraska	March 2011	402	531	South Carolina	May 2020	803	839
Oklahoma	April 2011	918	539	Texas	January 2021	214	945
New York	April 2011	347	929	California	February 2021	909	840
Maryland	March 2012	443	667	Illinois	March 2021	217	447
North Carolina	April 2012	919	984	Pennsylvania	May 2021	814	582
California	November 2012	408	669	Oklahoma	May 2021	405	572
Texas	July 2013	512	737	Florida	June 2021	850	448
Pennsylvania	October 2013	570	272	District Of Columbia	November 2021	202	771
Kentucky	March 2014	270	364	Illinois	January 2022	708	464
Nevada	June 2014	702	725	Florida	February 2022	813	656
Texas	July 2014	832	346	Georgia	March 2022	470	943
Connecticut	August 2014	860	959	Virginia	May 2022	757	948
Indiana	March 2015	812	930	Virginia	June 2022	540	826
California	March 2015	415	628	Colorado	June 2022	303	983
Tennessee	March 2015	615	629	Missouri	August 2022	314	557
Ohio	April 2015	740	220	Pennsylvania	September 2022	484	835
South Carolina	October 2015	843	854	North Carolina	October 2022	910	472
Ohio	February 2016	614	380	California	November 2022	209	350
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				
Pennsylvania	March 2018	267	445				
California	March 2018	916	279				
California	June 2018	805	820				
New Jersey	September 2018	609	640				

Source: North American Numbering Plan Administrator (Somos, Inc).

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.