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MASS LAYOFFS IN MARCH 2005

In March 2005, employers took 1,194 mass layoff actions, seasonally adjusted, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Each action involved at least 50 persons from a single establishment,

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, April 2000-March 2005

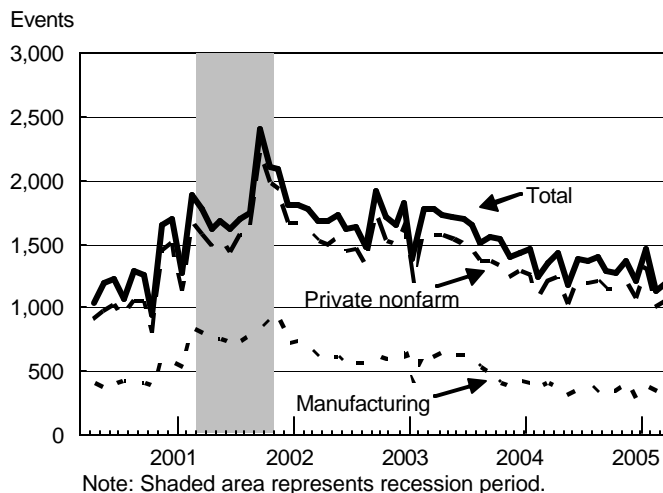
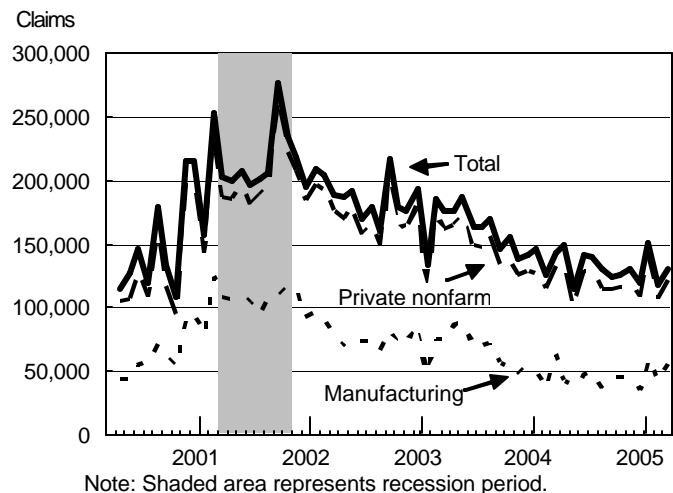


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, April 2000-March 2005



and the number of workers involved totaled 130,848, on a seasonally adjusted basis. (See table 1.) The number of layoff events rose by 66, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 13,164 from February. In the manufacturing sector, 371 mass layoff events were reported during March 2005, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 55,377 initial claims, both figures higher than a month earlier. (See table 1.)

From January through March 2005, the total number of events (seasonally adjusted), at 3,779, and initial claims (seasonally adjusted), at 399,522, were lower than in January-March 2004 (4,043 and 415,048, respectively).

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass-layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 34,727 initial claims in March, 39 percent of the total. (See table A.) Motion picture and video production, with 7,192 initial claims, and food service contractors, with 6,490, together accounted for

Table A. Industries with the largest mass-layoff initial claims in March 2005^p

Industry	Initial claims	March peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Motion picture and video production	7,192	2005	7,192
Food service contractors	6,490	2005	6,490
Automobile manufacturing	5,517	1996	15,411
Temporary help services	3,903	2002	14,338
School and employee bus transportation	3,546	2002	6,064
Light truck and utility vehicle mfg.	2,575	2004	2,624
Payroll services	1,915	2001	5,099
Professional employer organizations	1,288	2002	2,987
Highway, street, and bridge construction	1,257	2001	2,640
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders	1,044	2000	6,500

p=preliminary.

15 percent of all initial claims in March. These were the highest numbers of initial claims for March in the historical series for both industries.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 31 percent of all mass layoff events and 37 percent of all initial claims filed in March 2005. A year earlier, manufacturing comprised 28 percent of events and 37 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in March 2005 was highest in transportation equipment (13,543, mostly automotive-related), followed by food processing (5,049). (See table 3.)

Accommodation and food services accounted for 10 percent of events and 11 percent of initial claims filed in March, with layoffs mainly among food service contractors. Four percent of all layoff events and 9 percent of initial claims filed during the month were from the information sector, primarily from motion picture and video production. Construction accounted for 11 percent of events and 7 percent of initial claims in March, mostly among specialty trade contractors. Administrative and waste services also accounted for 11 percent of events and 7 percent of initial claims during the month, mainly from temporary help services. An additional 8 percent of events and 7 percent of initial claims were from retail trade, largely from general merchandise stores.

Government establishments accounted for 4 percent of events and 3 percent of initial claims filed in March, mostly in executive, legislative, and general government agencies.

Over the year, the number of layoff events declined by 114, and the associated initial claims fell by 3,617. The largest decreases in initial claims were reported in administrative and support services (-5,143) and electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing (-2,004). The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in motion picture and sound recording industries (+3,444), transit and ground passenger transportation (+1,328), and primary metal manufacturing (+1,280).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in March due to mass layoffs was in the West (32,434). (See table 5.) Motion picture and sound recording industries and administrative and support services accounted for 31 percent of all mass-layoff initial claims in that region during the month.

The Midwest had the second largest number of initial claims (28,413), followed by the South (17,171) and the Northeast (10,919).

The number of initial claimants from mass layoffs declined over the year in three of the four regions. The largest decrease was in the South (-4,923), followed by the Northeast (-1,277) and the West (-74). The Midwest had the only over-the-year increase (+2,657). Five of the nine geographic divisions had over-the-year decreases in the number of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest decreases in the West South Central (-3,601) and South Atlantic (-2,107) divisions. The largest over-the-year increase occurred in the East North Central division (+3,545).

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in March (26,727), mostly in motion picture and sound recording industries. Ohio had the next highest, with 8,919 initial claims reported, followed by Pennsylvania (5,296) and Michigan (5,002). These four states accounted for 49 percent of all mass layoff events and 52 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

Oklahoma had the largest over-the-year decrease in the number of initial claims (-2,315), followed by Minnesota (-1,869), Illinois (-1,777), and Florida (-1,736). The largest over-the-year increases occurred in Ohio (+4,752) and Missouri (+2,040).

Note

The monthly data series in this release cover mass layoffs of 50 or more workers beginning in a given month, regardless of the duration of the layoffs. For private nonfarm establishments, information on the length of the layoff is obtained later and issued in a quarterly release that reports on mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days (referred to as “extended mass layoffs”). The quarterly release provides more information on the industry classification and location of the establishment and on the demographics of the laid-off workers. Because monthly figures include short-term layoffs of 30 days or less, the sum of the figures for the 3 months in a quarter will be higher than the quarterly figure for mass layoffs of more than 30 days. (See table 4.) See the Technical Note for more detailed definitions.

The report on Extended Mass Layoffs in the First Quarter of 2005 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, May 19, 2005. The report on Mass Layoffs in April 2005 is scheduled to be released on Friday, May 27, 2005.

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program that uses a standardized, automated approach to identifying, describing, and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance database. Each month, states report on establishments which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period. These establishments then are contacted by the state agency to determine whether these separations lasted 31 days or longer, and, if so, other information concerning the layoff is collected. States report on layoffs lasting more than 1 month on a quarterly basis.

A given month contains an aggregation of the weekly unemployment insurance claims filings for the Sunday through Saturday weeks in that month. All weeks are included for the particular month, except if the first day of the month falls on Saturday. In this case, the week is included in the prior month's tabulations. This means that some months will contain 4 weeks and others, 5 weeks, the number of weeks in a given month may be different from year to year, and the number of weeks in a year may vary. Therefore, analysis of over-the-month and over-the-year change in not seasonally adjusted series should take this calendar effect into consideration.

The MLS program resumed operations in April 1995 after it had been terminated in November 1992 due to lack of funding. Prior to April 1995, monthly layoff statistics were not available.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Definitions

Initial claimant. A person who files any notice of unemployment to initiate a request either for a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or for a subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

Mass layoff event. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed against an establishment during a 5-week period, regardless of duration.

Seasonal adjustment

Effective with the release of data for January 2005, BLS began publishing six seasonally adjusted monthly MLS series. The six series are the numbers of mass layoff events and mass layoff initial claims for the total, private nonfarm, and manufacturing sectors.

Seasonal adjustment is the process of estimating and removing the effect on time series data of regularly recurring seasonal events such as changes in the weather, holidays, and the beginning and ending of the school year. The use of seasonal adjustment makes it easier to observe fundamental changes in time series, particularly those associated with general economic expansions and contractions.

The MLS data are seasonally adjusted using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment method on a concurrent basis. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses all available monthly estimates, including those for the current month, in developing seasonal adjustment factors. Revisions to the most recent 5 years of seasonally adjusted data will be made once a year with the issuance of December data. Before the data are seasonally adjusted, prior adjustments are made to the original data to adjust them for differences in the number of weeks used to calculate the monthly data. Because weekly unemployment insurance claims are aggregated to form monthly data, a particular month's value could be calculated with 5 weeks of data in one year and 4 weeks in another. The effects of these differences could seriously distort the seasonal factors if they were ignored in the seasonal adjustment process. These effects are modeled in the X-12-ARIMA program and are permanently removed from the final seasonally adjusted series.

Table 1. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, April 2001 to March 2005, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
April	1,620	199,764	1,483	186,013	773	106,045
May	1,679	207,811	1,523	193,998	755	110,133
June	1,610	195,617	1,433	180,821	739	104,155
July	1,704	200,376	1,568	188,468	719	93,867
August	1,744	206,528	1,586	195,051	788	106,632
September	2,409	277,214	2,235	263,192	834	108,615
October	2,109	233,569	1,986	223,808	897	118,136
November	2,094	218,273	1,935	207,129	944	114,556
December	1,799	194,759	1,658	183,178	722	93,193
2002						
January	1,801	208,835	1,659	195,862	739	96,689
February	1,773	204,089	1,620	192,450	701	91,285
March	1,674	187,924	1,517	175,998	610	75,367
April	1,685	186,574	1,497	169,228	591	69,481
May	1,720	191,841	1,558	178,993	611	74,809
June	1,615	170,307	1,438	156,759	551	73,064
July	1,637	179,165	1,457	164,398	568	73,230
August	1,475	160,855	1,330	149,148	562	65,564
September	1,909	217,475	1,742	202,640	607	79,413
October	1,716	178,860	1,524	162,411	598	71,765
November	1,644	176,462	1,500	165,578	607	70,640
December	1,825	193,627	1,661	179,368	638	86,714
2003						
January	1,383	134,258	1,193	120,033	402	49,440
February	1,771	185,502	1,589	173,392	643	75,331
March	1,773	176,540	1,577	161,662	618	75,289
April	1,735	176,645	1,574	165,416	646	86,857
May	1,709	186,158	1,532	173,123	624	87,615
June	1,704	163,646	1,515	148,547	636	70,888
July	1,653	163,061	1,444	147,883	590	71,203
August	1,502	170,353	1,364	156,731	540	71,944
September	1,559	145,961	1,370	132,233	471	56,274
October	1,541	154,908	1,312	136,604	412	49,518
November	1,400	137,651	1,241	125,115	397	46,955
December	1,425	141,780	1,281	129,464	420	53,436
2004						
January	1,458	146,147	1,257	127,917	413	50,074
February	1,237	126,421	1,091	115,302	358	36,783
March	1,348	142,480	1,211	134,118	409	63,380
April	1,422	149,049	1,239	132,180	360	43,158
May	1,178	114,247	1,016	100,499	314	37,950
June	1,375	141,300	1,215	129,466	361	47,548
July	1,363	139,374	1,200	127,011	390	49,276
August	1,392	130,483	1,208	115,035	330	36,422
September	1,281	123,761	1,153	114,223	332	45,917
October	1,274	125,414	1,145	116,042	350	44,908
November	1,361	130,168	1,201	117,545	402	43,504
December	1,211	119,649	1,064	108,157	283	34,940
2005						
January	1,457	150,990	1,321	140,826	379	58,908
February ^P	1,128	117,684	1,001	107,415	345	43,186
March ^P	1,194	130,848	1,060	121,408	371	55,377

^P = preliminary.

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, April 2001 to March 2005, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
April	1,450	176,265	1,353	166,167	608	78,845
May	1,434	159,365	1,331	151,186	528	64,887
June	2,107	253,826	1,784	226,022	737	116,005
July	2,117	273,807	1,952	259,128	1,144	168,877
August	1,490	166,148	1,386	158,307	603	79,515
September	1,327	160,402	1,214	151,161	485	58,544
October	1,831	215,483	1,676	202,053	742	107,030
November	2,721	295,956	2,373	270,268	1,122	151,969
December	2,440	268,893	2,319	259,497	1,103	136,820
2002						
January	2,146	263,777	2,028	252,245	892	128,825
February	1,382	138,808	1,253	129,849	481	58,784
March	1,460	161,316	1,335	151,305	500	59,613
April	1,506	165,814	1,378	153,216	461	50,897
May	1,723	179,799	1,571	166,801	488	52,720
June	1,584	162,189	1,266	136,424	336	42,130
July	2,042	245,294	1,819	226,892	907	135,271
August	1,248	128,103	1,151	119,874	427	48,668
September	1,062	124,522	957	114,736	352	43,755
October	1,497	171,100	1,270	149,327	493	64,655
November	2,153	240,171	1,860	216,237	719	92,712
December	2,474	264,158	2,324	252,807	984	126,826
2003						
January	2,315	225,430	2,130	210,918	822	90,244
February	1,363	124,965	1,222	116,264	435	48,161
March	1,207	113,026	1,099	104,468	390	41,063
April	1,581	161,412	1,470	152,937	499	62,349
May	1,703	174,204	1,538	160,729	499	61,278
June	1,691	157,552	1,336	127,743	389	40,845
July	2,087	226,435	1,815	206,901	946	136,410
August	1,258	133,839	1,163	124,131	405	52,620
September	868	82,647	756	73,914	271	31,428
October	1,523	158,240	1,265	137,706	438	53,741
November	1,438	138,543	1,234	123,524	408	48,419
December	1,929	192,633	1,793	182,750	648	77,915
2004						
January	2,428	239,454	2,226	220,687	848	89,551
February	941	84,201	832	76,577	240	23,043
March	920	92,554	847	87,782	258	34,686
April	1,458	157,314	1,316	142,657	343	36,172
May	988	87,501	878	78,786	219	22,141
June	1,379	134,588	1,077	110,804	222	27,307
July	2,094	253,929	1,860	234,877	885	145,895
August	809	69,033	745	63,876	194	17,698
September	708	68,972	637	63,102	189	25,808
October	1,242	127,918	1,101	117,375	372	48,265
November	1,399	130,423	1,201	115,549	412	44,243
December	1,614	161,271	1,487	152,092	436	50,726
2005						
January	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409	823	108,985
February ^p	810	74,644	722	68,372	230	24,931
March ^p	806	88,937	733	83,793	246	33,030

^p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	March 2004	January 2005	February 2005 ^p	March 2005 ^p	March 2004	January 2005	February 2005 ^p	March 2005 ^p
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,348	1,457	1,128	1,194	142,480	150,990	117,684	130,848
Total, private nonfarm	1,211	1,321	1,001	1,060	134,118	140,826	107,415	121,408
Manufacturing	409	379	345	371	63,380	58,908	43,186	55,377
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	920	2,564	810	806	92,554	263,952	74,644	88,937
Total, private	884	2,488	779	777	89,955	257,761	72,331	86,306
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	37	67	57	44	2,173	4,352	3,959	2,513
Total, private nonfarm.....	847	2,421	722	733	87,782	253,409	68,372	83,793
Mining	4	17	(²)	(²)	206	1,272	(²)	(²)
Utilities	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	106	470	118	91	7,288	33,590	7,245	6,648
Manufacturing.....	258	823	230	246	34,686	108,985	24,931	33,030
Food	56	88	60	50	6,220	8,703	5,237	5,049
Beverage and tobacco products	9	11	4	5	1,039	888	384	308
Textile mills	6	17	5	8	456	2,635	560	1,162
Textile product mills	(²)	19	10	4	(²)	2,677	874	337
Apparel	13	38	7	9	1,050	3,893	1,083	1,351
Leather and allied products	-	(²)	(²)	4	-	(²)	(²)	634
Wood products	16	61	16	17	1,540	8,243	1,606	1,361
Paper	7	13	6	(²)	529	1,048	493	(²)
Printing and related support activities	7	15	9	8	501	1,237	668	493
Petroleum and coal products	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
Chemicals	7	15	(²)	(²)	416	1,294	(²)	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	14	58	13	9	1,061	6,006	902	851
Nonmetallic mineral products	12	55	10	8	860	4,815	877	372
Primary metals	4	39	(²)	10	375	4,359	(²)	1,655
Fabricated metal products	16	59	11	15	1,103	5,796	833	1,245
Machinery	10	48	9	9	693	6,828	765	1,101
Computer and electronic products	15	30	15	11	1,274	2,918	897	1,266
Electrical equipment and appliances	12	39	6	10	2,789	5,662	1,352	785
Transportation equipment	38	165	29	48	13,430	35,324	6,915	13,543
Furniture and related products	11	30	8	9	985	4,757	644	576
Miscellaneous manufacturing	(²)	14	5	5	(²)	1,154	316	363
Wholesale trade	19	35	18	7	1,518	2,954	1,229	481
Retail trade	77	198	75	64	6,733	18,822	6,398	5,811
Transportation and warehousing	38	197	26	44	4,682	22,226	2,955	5,340
Information	32	47	26	30	4,912	6,141	5,059	8,303
Finance and insurance	27	35	24	22	2,228	3,289	1,561	1,506
Real estate and rental and leasing	5	16	(²)	6	332	1,491	(²)	277
Professional and technical services	29	48	14	22	2,619	4,729	798	3,709
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	5	-	3	(²)	358	-	315
Administrative and waste services	129	302	119	89	11,546	28,865	12,354	6,572
Educational services.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Health care and social assistance	19	35	12	16	1,039	2,739	662	1,097
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4	40	8	7	167	4,558	430	516
Accommodation and food services	82	117	37	78	8,755	9,364	3,475	9,666
Other services, except public administration.....	9	28	5	(²)	506	3,408	300	(²)
Unclassified	1	3	1	2	85	264	56	100
Government	36	76	31	29	2,599	6,191	2,313	2,631
Federal	5	23	7	7	428	1,920	591	704
State	10	18	11	8	763	1,736	784	802
Local	21	35	13	14	1,408	2,535	938	1,125

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

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, January 2003 to March 2005, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total mass layoffs		Private nonfarm					
			Mass layoffs		Extended mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days		Realization rates ¹	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003								
January	2,315	225,430	2,130	210,918				
February	1,363	124,965	1,222	116,264				
March	1,207	113,026	1,099	104,468				
First Quarter	4,885	463,421	4,451	431,650	1,502	297,608	33.7	68.9
April	1,581	161,412	1,470	152,937				
May	1,703	174,204	1,538	160,729				
June	1,691	157,552	1,336	127,743				
Second Quarter	4,975	493,168	4,344	441,409	1,799	348,966	41.4	79.1
July	2,087	226,435	1,815	206,901				
August	1,258	133,839	1,163	124,131				
September	868	82,647	756	73,914				
Third Quarter	4,213	442,921	3,734	404,946	1,190	227,909	31.9	56.3
October	1,523	158,240	1,265	137,706				
November	1,438	138,543	1,234	123,524				
December	1,929	192,633	1,793	182,750				
Fourth Quarter	4,890	489,416	4,292	443,980	1,690	326,328	39.4	73.5
2004								
January	2,428	239,454	2,226	220,687				
February	941	84,201	832	76,577				
March	920	92,554	847	87,782				
First Quarter	4,289	416,209	3,905	385,046	1,339	238,305	34.3	61.9
April	1,458	157,314	1,316	142,657				
May	988	87,501	878	78,786				
June	1,379	134,588	1,077	110,804				
Second Quarter	3,825	379,403	3,271	332,247	1,358	253,231	41.5	76.2
July	2,094	253,929	1,860	234,877				
August	809	69,033	745	63,876				
September	708	68,972	637	63,102				
Third Quarter	3,611	391,934	3,242	361,855	887	145,889	27.4	40.3
October	1,242	127,918	1,101	117,375				
November	1,399	130,423	1,201	115,549				
December	1,614	161,271	1,487	152,092				
Fourth Quarter	4,255	419,612	3,789	385,016	1,295	178,834	34.2	46.4
2005								
January	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409				
February ^P	810	74,644	722	68,372				
March ^P	806	88,937	733	83,793				
First Quarter ^P	4,180	427,533	3,876	405,574				

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

² These quarterly numbers are provisional and will be revised as more

data on these layoffs become available. Experience suggests that the number of extended mass layoff events is generally revised upwards by less than 10 percent and the number of initial claimants associated with such events increases by 25-40 percent.

^P = preliminary.

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

Census region and division	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	March 2004	January 2005	February 2005 ^p	March 2005 ^p	March 2004	January 2005	February 2005 ^p	March 2005 ^p
United States ¹	920	2,564	810	806	92,554	263,952	74,644	88,937
Northeast	123	556	120	105	12,196	54,866	11,226	10,919
New England	12	88	17	14	912	8,009	2,126	1,147
Middle Atlantic	111	468	103	91	11,284	46,857	9,100	9,772
South	207	490	143	154	22,094	57,126	14,788	17,171
South Atlantic	101	216	75	78	8,749	22,965	5,987	6,642
East South Central	41	173	32	30	4,141	20,528	5,778	4,926
West South Central	65	101	36	46	9,204	13,633	3,023	5,603
Midwest	185	774	173	214	25,756	90,975	17,129	28,413
East North Central	138	601	144	166	19,002	72,600	13,041	22,547
West North Central	47	173	29	48	6,754	18,375	4,088	5,866
West	405	744	374	333	32,508	60,985	31,501	32,434
Mountain	30	60	31	37	3,146	5,467	2,315	3,386
Pacific	375	684	343	296	29,362	55,518	29,186	29,048

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North

Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

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

State	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	March 2004	January 2005	February 2005 ^p	March 2005 ^p	March 2004	January 2005	February 2005 ^p	March 2005 ^p
Total ¹	920	2,564	810	806	92,554	263,952	74,644	88,937
Alabama	7	85	8	7	654	12,310	620	725
Alaska	–	(²)	–	–	–	(²)	–	–
Arizona	6	7	(²)	10	593	642	(²)	929
Arkansas	3	6	(²)	4	422	622	(²)	269
California	341	602	321	274	25,730	47,222	27,567	26,727
Colorado	(²)	10	4	3	(²)	871	307	643
Connecticut	–	7	(²)	(²)	–	629	(²)	(²)
Delaware	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–
Florida	57	62	36	36	4,405	4,800	2,018	2,669
Georgia	11	62	14	15	927	6,433	1,415	1,324
Hawaii	8	7	3	(²)	788	643	210	(²)
Idaho	10	9	6	5	1,156	719	431	460
Illinois	29	91	42	21	3,812	8,596	4,138	2,035
Indiana	13	72	15	20	2,609	11,308	1,248	2,177
Iowa	11	48	4	10	1,330	7,250	367	804
Kansas	5	34	5	3	357	3,061	519	202
Kentucky	18	52	15	13	2,164	5,222	4,585	1,912
Louisiana	10	24	7	4	887	3,417	503	267
Maine	(²)	10	(²)	(²)	(²)	776	(²)	(²)
Maryland	(²)	23	(²)	–	(²)	1,902	(²)	–
Massachusetts	6	44	8	8	386	4,116	450	684
Michigan	27	182	26	46	4,548	20,127	2,270	5,002
Minnesota	9	33	6	12	2,979	2,857	1,907	1,110
Mississippi	(²)	(²)	5	–	(²)	(²)	308	–
Missouri	14	44	11	19	1,429	3,711	904	3,469
Montana	(²)	6	3	(²)	(²)	511	157	(²)
Nebraska	5	10	3	4	363	1,212	391	281
Nevada	7	25	10	9	642	2,481	730	590
New Hampshire	(²)	7	(²)	–	(²)	741	(²)	–
New Jersey	23	94	29	14	2,151	8,505	3,282	1,326
New Mexico	3	(²)	(²)	5	323	(²)	(²)	413
New York	27	180	41	35	2,451	22,185	3,384	3,150
North Carolina	13	21	7	11	1,261	1,897	777	879
North Dakota	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)	–	–
Ohio	31	140	26	31	4,167	18,132	1,855	8,919
Oklahoma	8	14	4	3	3,254	2,735	246	939
Oregon	13	50	4	10	1,858	5,427	301	1,337
Pennsylvania	61	194	33	42	6,682	16,167	2,434	5,296
Rhode Island	3	14	3	(²)	219	1,357	1,135	(²)
South Carolina	6	13	4	5	863	1,371	525	498
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)	–	–
Tennessee	14	33	4	10	1,231	2,771	265	2,289
Texas	44	57	24	35	4,641	6,859	2,198	4,128
Utah	(²)	–	3	3	(²)	–	252	235
Vermont	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	(²)	390	(²)	(²)
Virginia	10	30	11	11	1,010	4,620	1,085	1,272
Washington	13	22	15	11	986	1,939	1,108	910
West Virginia	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)	–	–
Wisconsin	38	116	35	48	3,866	14,437	3,530	4,414
Wyoming	(²)	–	(²)	–	(²)	–	(²)	–
Puerto Rico	4	25	15	10	318	3,080	1,494	1,303

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

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

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.