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MASS LAYOFFS IN JUNE 2005

In June 2005, employers took 1,175 mass layoff actions, seasonally adjusted, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Each action involved at least 50 persons from a single establishment, and the num-

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, July 2000-June 2005

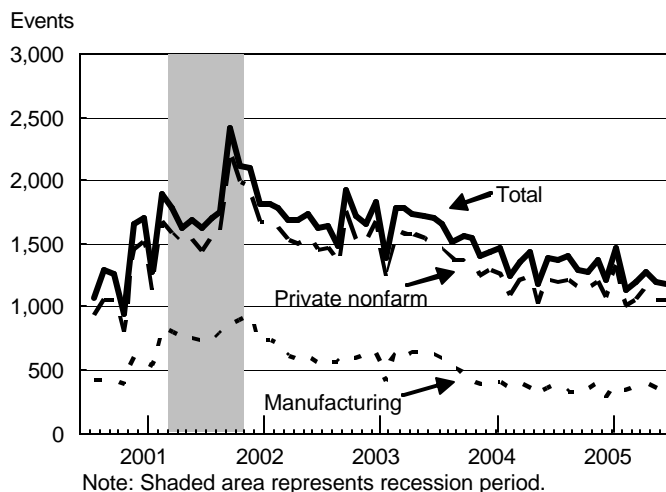
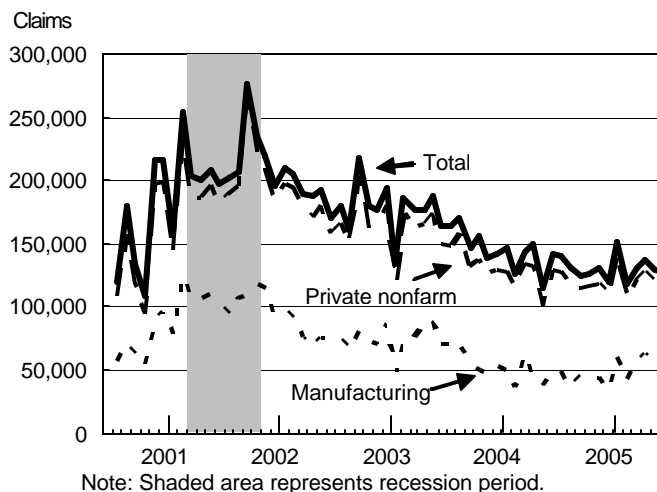


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, July 2000-June 2005



ber of workers involved totaled 127,887, on a seasonally adjusted basis. (See table 1.) The number of layoff events fell by 21 from May, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 884. In the manufacturing sector, 347 mass layoff events were reported during June 2005, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 55,820 initial claims. The number of mass layoff events was somewhat lower than a month earlier, while the number of initial claims was higher. (See table 1.)

From January through June 2005, the total number of events (seasonally adjusted), at 7,424, and initial claims (seasonally adjusted), at 793,017, were lower than in January-June 2004 (8,018 and 819,644, respectively).

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass-layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 55,800 initial claims in June, 46 percent of the total. (See table A.) The two industries with the

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

Industry	Initial claims	June peak	
		Year	Initial claims
School and employee bus transportation	12,952	2002	15,668
Elementary and secondary schools	8,950	2003	17,360
Food service contractors	7,574	2005	7,574
Child day care services	6,911	1995	8,779
Automobile manufacturing	6,270	1998	41,501
Temporary help services	4,663	2000	13,815
Motion picture and video production	2,635	2000	9,435
Other individual and family services	2,030	2004	2,637
Household refrigerator and home freezer mfg.	1,946	2002	1,982
Other social advocacy organizations	1,869	2000	3,815

p=preliminary.

highest number of initial claims were school and employee bus transportation, with 12,952, and elementary and secondary schools with 8,950. Together, these two industries accounted for 18 percent of all initial claims in June.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 19 percent of all mass layoff events and 27 percent of all initial claims filed in June 2005. A year earlier, manufacturing comprised 16 percent of events and 20 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in June 2005 was highest in transportation equipment (12,268, mostly automotive-related), followed by food processing (4,245) and electrical equipment and appliances (4,010). (See table 3.)

Transportation and warehousing accounted for 11 percent of events and 13 percent of initial claims filed in June, with layoffs mostly from school and employee bus transportation. Eleven percent of all layoff events and 9 percent of initial claims filed during the month were from healthcare and social assistance, mainly from child day care services. Accommodation and food services accounted for 6 percent of events and 8 percent of initial claims in June, primarily from food service contractors. Administrative and waste services accounted for 9 percent of events and 8 percent of initial claims during the month, largely from temporary help services. An additional 4 percent of events and initial claims were from the information sector, mainly from motion picture and video production.

Government establishments accounted for 14 percent of events and 12 percent of initial claims filed in June, mostly from educational services as the school year ended.

Over the year, the number of layoff events declined by 222 and the number of associated initial claims fell by 14,125 (not seasonally adjusted). The largest decreases in initial claims were reported in administrative and support services (-5,007) and educational services, including government (-3,869). The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (+2,965) and in electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing (+2,788).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in June due to mass layoffs was in the Midwest (38,985). (See table 5.) Transportation equipment manufacturing and transit and ground passenger

transportation accounted for 37 percent of all mass-layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The West had the next largest number of initial claims (33,078), followed by the South (25,679) and the Northeast (22,721).

The number of initial claimants from mass layoffs decreased over the year in three of the four regions. The largest decrease occurred in the West (-13,822) followed by the South (-5,695) and the Northeast (-2,326). The Midwest had the only over-the-year increase (+7,718). Seven of the nine geographic divisions had over-the-year decreases in the number of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest in the Pacific division, -13,846. Over-the-year increases occurred in the East North Central (+9,077) and Mountain (+24) divisions.

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in June (24,652), mostly in educational services and in administrative and support services. Ohio was next, with 11,541 initial claims, followed by Pennsylvania (8,605) and New Jersey (7,495). These four states accounted for 43 percent of all mass layoff events and initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

California had the largest over-the-year decrease in the number of initial claims (-14,527), followed by Oklahoma (-2,394). The largest over-the-year increases occurred in Ohio (+4,786) and Indiana (+3,207).

From January to June, California reported 188,684 mass layoff initial claims, 23 percent of the national total. This was California's lowest share for a January-to-June period since 1996. Ohio had the next largest number of claims over this period (59,084), followed by New York (49,129) and Michigan (49,059).

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 Second Quarter of 2005 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, August 11, 2005. The report on Mass Layoffs in July 2005 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, August 23, 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, July 2001 to June 2005, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
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	1,128	117,684	1,001	107,415	345	43,186
March	1,194	130,848	1,060	121,408	371	55,377
April	1,274	136,837	1,142	126,807	395	63,121
May ^p	1,196	128,771	1,060	117,036	359	53,243
June ^p	1,175	127,887	1,059	118,736	347	55,820

^p = preliminary.

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
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	810	74,644	722	68,372	230	24,931
March	806	88,937	733	83,793	246	33,030
April	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133	395	59,129
May ^P	986	101,358	891	93,332	249	30,424
June ^P	1,157	120,463	941	103,307	216	32,783

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	June 2004	April 2005	May 2005 ^P	June 2005 ^P	June 2004	April 2005	May 2005 ^P	June 2005 ^P
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,375	1,274	1,196	1,175	141,300	136,837	128,771	127,887
Total, private nonfarm	1,215	1,142	1,060	1,059	129,466	126,807	117,036	118,736
Manufacturing	361	395	359	347	47,548	63,121	53,243	55,820
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,379	1,373	986	1,157	134,588	158,582	101,358	120,463
Total, private	1,156	1,324	915	990	115,626	154,339	95,006	106,219
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	79	61	24	49	4,822	6,206	1,674	2,912
Total, private nonfarm.....	1,077	1,263	891	941	110,804	148,133	93,332	103,307
Mining	(²)	3	(²)	—	(²)	187	(²)	—
Utilities	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	277	(²)	(²)
Construction	77	126	104	61	4,924	9,652	7,885	4,304
Manufacturing.....	222	395	249	216	27,307	59,129	30,424	32,783
Food	38	84	52	43	2,677	9,653	5,057	4,245
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	9	(²)	(²)	(²)	660	(²)	(²)
Textile mills	9	15	5	8	1,957	2,912	507	1,089
Textile product mills	(²)	6	4	4	(²)	626	260	486
Apparel	7	14	14	7	641	1,346	1,007	789
Leather and allied products	4	(²)	—	(²)	459	(²)	—	(²)
Wood products	7	17	15	(²)	634	3,252	2,191	(²)
Paper	(²)	9	9	7	(²)	769	737	633
Printing and related support activities	13	10	11	7	1,324	789	764	569
Petroleum and coal products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals	11	(²)	(²)	(²)	803	(²)	(²)	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	4	18	9	6	360	1,931	686	544
Nonmetallic mineral products	4	13	7	(²)	304	1,252	537	(²)
Primary metals	9	16	6	11	1,078	2,644	456	1,478
Fabricated metal products	11	28	19	12	1,464	2,220	1,363	963
Machinery	16	16	14	18	1,362	2,028	1,129	2,365
Computer and electronic products	11	21	17	13	1,418	1,959	1,678	1,074
Electrical equipment and appliances	5	16	12	16	1,222	3,888	1,715	4,010
Transportation equipment	51	77	40	41	9,303	20,879	10,906	12,268
Furniture and related products	11	14	6	9	1,323	1,270	603	1,084
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4	6	4	(²)	265	503	262	(²)
Wholesale trade	23	17	13	12	2,142	1,406	1,158	1,340
Retail trade	76	109	69	58	7,410	12,287	5,519	4,656
Transportation and warehousing	120	92	67	126	14,557	11,395	6,782	15,593
Information	48	38	24	41	6,748	8,630	6,479	4,687
Finance and insurance	22	32	14	23	1,502	2,107	1,048	1,637
Real estate and rental and leasing	4	9	(²)	5	231	793	(²)	239
Professional and technical services	27	65	35	17	3,174	7,778	4,895	1,978
Management of companies and enterprises	4	6	(²)	(²)	935	540	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	148	206	113	102	14,058	19,862	9,384	9,051
Educational services.....	11	4	6	10	692	260	460	551
Health care and social assistance	149	27	61	133	12,457	1,921	5,205	11,354
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	25	32	15	25	1,390	2,689	806	1,338
Accommodation and food services	85	75	78	71	10,549	7,253	7,719	10,150
Other services, except public administration.....	30	21	32	35	2,278	1,838	3,290	3,079
Unclassified	2	2	1	—	181	129	42	—
Government	223	49	71	167	18,962	4,243	6,352	14,244
Federal	9	9	12	10	1,040	696	1,235	964
State	18	12	12	15	1,058	1,054	712	1,009
Local	196	28	47	142	16,864	2,493	4,405	12,271

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, April 2003 to June 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								
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	238,392	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	253,787	41.5	76.4
July	2,094	253,929	1,860	234,877				
August	809	69,033	745	63,876				
September	708	68,972	637	63,102				
Third Quarter	3,611	391,934	3,242	361,855	886	148,180	27.3	41.0
October	1,242	127,918	1,101	117,375				
November	1,399	130,423	1,201	115,549				
December	1,614	161,271	1,487	152,092				
Fourth Quarter	4,255	419,612	3,789	385,016	1,427	262,006	37.7	68.1
2005								
January	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409				
February	810	74,644	722	68,372				
March	806	88,937	733	83,793				
First Quarter	4,180	427,533	3,876	405,574	^{2,p} 989	^{2,p} 127,950	^p 25.5	^p 31.5
April	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133				
May ^p	986	101,358	891	93,332				
June ^p	1,157	120,463	941	103,307				
Second Quarter ^p	3,516	380,403	3,095	344,772				

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			
	June 2004	April 2005	May 2005 ^p	June 2005 ^p	June 2004	April 2005	May 2005 ^p	June 2005 ^p
United States ¹	1,379	1,373	986	1,157	134,588	158,582	101,358	120,463
Northeast	204	255	186	183	25,047	28,268	19,206	22,721
New England	39	54	27	26	4,263	6,114	4,039	3,158
Middle Atlantic	165	201	159	157	20,784	22,154	15,167	19,563
South	337	268	232	269	31,374	35,412	22,693	25,679
South Atlantic	183	142	114	164	16,796	14,586	9,445	15,133
East South Central	48	55	51	41	3,702	9,490	5,346	3,656
West South Central	106	71	67	64	10,876	11,336	7,902	6,890
Midwest	300	314	248	299	31,267	42,151	30,688	38,985
East North Central	234	269	193	246	24,316	36,185	23,477	33,393
West North Central	66	45	55	53	6,951	5,966	7,211	5,592
West	538	536	320	406	46,900	52,751	28,771	33,078
Mountain	53	64	36	44	3,979	7,514	2,859	4,003
Pacific	485	472	284	362	42,921	45,237	25,912	29,075

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			
	June 2004	April 2005	May 2005 ^p	June 2005 ^p	June 2004	April 2005	May 2005 ^p	June 2005 ^p
Total ¹	1,379	1,373	986	1,157	134,588	158,582	101,358	120,463
Alabama	8	10	9	8	579	1,314	1,204	833
Alaska	4	5	(²)	3	256	719	(²)	238
Arizona	17	32	12	7	1,307	4,574	1,015	475
Arkansas	6	5	6	(²)	440	309	514	(²)
California	438	421	252	319	39,179	39,775	22,741	24,652
Colorado	5	8	6	(²)	431	753	458	(²)
Connecticut	10	3	10	6	1,117	234	847	734
Delaware	4	-	-	4	801	-	-	1,674
District of Columbia	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)	-
Florida	93	62	53	93	6,466	5,192	3,192	6,661
Georgia	26	27	22	19	2,873	3,444	1,998	1,924
Hawaii	3	(²)	3	3	205	(²)	241	210
Idaho	4	5	4	4	291	503	223	301
Illinois	52	55	39	56	5,869	6,502	3,940	5,273
Indiana	26	33	23	34	2,564	4,251	2,327	5,771
Iowa	13	11	6	7	1,417	1,466	485	847
Kansas	11	4	9	6	1,042	315	764	822
Kentucky	16	28	18	11	1,210	6,696	1,601	962
Louisiana	31	16	10	21	2,686	1,437	998	1,965
Maine	(²)	7	3	(²)	(²)	665	234	(²)
Maryland	6	8	(²)	4	480	748	(²)	478
Massachusetts	16	16	10	7	1,573	1,339	2,676	592
Michigan	55	49	49	55	5,277	5,355	9,725	6,580
Minnesota	20	14	9	14	2,258	2,273	1,314	1,314
Mississippi	8	3	5	7	427	201	562	391
Missouri	21	10	21	16	2,138	1,349	3,858	1,719
Montana	3	3	3	6	171	299	358	378
Nebraska	(²)	3	6	7	(²)	272	397	556
Nevada	14	6	3	12	1,152	567	191	1,713
New Hampshire	4	4	3	3	391	379	227	661
New Jersey	50	44	30	39	9,167	4,232	2,650	7,495
New Mexico	5	4	4	8	268	319	348	623
New York	36	65	80	37	4,031	8,072	8,875	3,463
North Carolina	13	25	9	13	1,014	2,588	1,094	1,127
North Dakota	-	-	(²)	(²)	-	-	(²)	(²)
Ohio	61	80	42	62	6,755	15,288	3,349	11,541
Oklahoma	10	5	(²)	4	2,690	2,174	(²)	296
Oregon	21	22	12	20	1,772	2,349	1,502	2,253
Pennsylvania	79	92	49	81	7,586	9,850	3,642	8,605
Rhode Island	6	12	(²)	7	992	2,191	(²)	948
South Carolina	19	11	16	17	3,438	1,659	1,566	1,564
South Dakota	-	3	(²)	(²)	-	291	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	16	14	19	15	1,486	1,279	1,979	1,470
Texas	59	45	49	37	5,060	7,416	6,229	3,329
Utah	5	5	4	5	359	428	266	338
Vermont	(²)	12	-	(²)	(²)	1,306	-	(²)
Virginia	17	7	11	11	1,318	716	1,365	1,495
Washington	19	22	16	17	1,509	2,221	1,365	1,722
West Virginia	3	(²)	-	3	277	(²)	-	210
Wisconsin	40	52	40	39	3,851	4,789	4,136	4,228
Wyoming	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-	-
Puerto Rico	10	19	15	12	896	2,342	1,308	2,023

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

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

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.