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MASS LAYOFFS IN JULY 2005

In July 2005, employers took 1,249 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

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

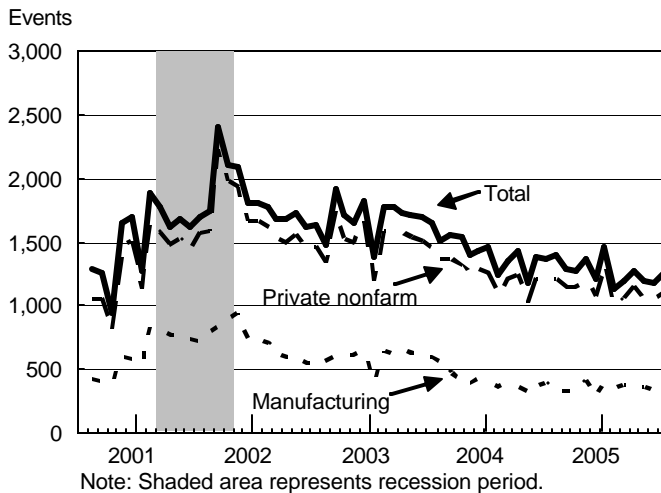
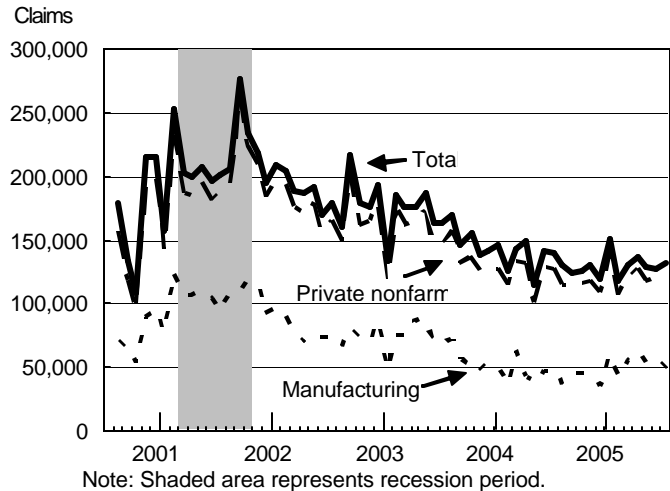


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, August 2000-July 2005



number of workers involved totaled 131,326, on a seasonally adjusted basis. (See table 1.) The number of layoff events in July rose by 74, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 3,439 from June. In the manufacturing sector, 360 mass layoff events were reported during July 2005, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 48,967 initial claims. The number of mass layoff events in manufacturing was somewhat higher than a month earlier, while the number of initial claims was lower. (See table 1.)

From January through July 2005, the total number of events (seasonally adjusted), at 8,673, and initial claims (seasonally adjusted), at 924,343, were lower than in January-July 2004 (9,381 and 959,018, respectively).

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

In July, the 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass-layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 83,882 initial claims, 34 percent of the total. (See table A.) The two industries

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

Industry	Initial claims	July peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services	16,237	1998	24,601
Light truck and utility vehicle mfg.	13,434	1997	14,618
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim mfg.	9,238	2005	9,238
All other motor vehicle parts mfg.	8,600	2004	9,691
Motor vehicle metal stamping	8,198	2005	8,198
Elementary and secondary schools	7,104	2005	7,104
School and employee bus transportation	6,335	1997	8,081
All other plastics product manufacturing	5,900	2004	8,864
Motor home manufacturing	4,757	2005	4,757
Motion picture and video production	4,079	1998	12,310

^p = preliminary.

with the highest number of initial claims were temporary help services, with 16,237, and light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing with 13,434. Together these two industries accounted for 12 percent of all initial claims during the month.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 43 percent of all mass layoff events and 56 percent of all initial claims filed in July 2005. A year earlier, manufacturing comprised 42 percent of events and 57 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in July 2005 was highest in transportation equipment (69,393, mostly automotive-related), followed by plastics and rubber products (9,202) and primary metals (7,984). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 12 percent of events and 10 percent of initial claims filed in July, with layoffs mostly from temporary help services. Six percent of all layoff events and 5 percent of initial claims filed during the month were from transportation and warehousing, mainly from school and employee bus transportation. Retail trade accounted for 5 percent of events and 4 percent of initial claims in July, primarily from general merchandise stores. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for an additional 5 percent of events and 4 percent of initial claims during the month, largely among farm labor contractors and crew leaders.

Government establishments accounted for 7 percent of events and 5 percent of initial claims filed in July, mostly from educational services as the school year ended.

Over the year, the number of layoff events declined by 113 and the number of associated initial claims fell by 9,713 (not seasonally adjusted). The largest decreases in initial claims were reported in plastics and rubber products manufacturing (-3,851), transportation equipment manufacturing (-3,163), and apparel manufacturing (-2,855). The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in transit and ground passenger transportation (+2,630), general merchandise stores (+1,783), and in electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing (+1,748).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in July due to mass layoffs was in the Midwest (114,158). (See table 5.) Transportation equipment manufacturing accounted for over half of the Midwest total. The West had the next largest number of initial claims (52,105), followed by the South (44,995) and the Northeast (32,958).

The number of initial claimants from mass layoffs decreased over the year in three of the four regions. The largest decrease occurred in the South (-10,409), followed by the Midwest (-4,755) and West (-307). The Northeast had the only over-the-year increase (+5,758). Five 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 East North Central division, -5,255. The Middle Atlantic (+4,172) and New England (+1,586) divisions reported the largest over-the-year increases.

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in July (41,741), mostly in administrative and support services and educational services. Michigan was next, with 34,561 initial claims, followed by Ohio (25,306) and Indiana (15,176). These four states accounted for 45 percent of all mass layoff events and 48 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

Indiana had the largest over-the-year decrease in the number of initial claims (-5,259), followed by South Carolina (-5,216). The largest over-the-year increases occurred in Wisconsin (+4,121) and Minnesota (+2,689).

From January to July, California reported 230,425 mass-layoff initial claims, 22 percent of the national total. This was California's lowest share for a January-to-July period since 1996. Ohio had the next largest number of claims over this period (84,390), followed by Michigan (83,620), New York (61,265), and Pennsylvania (59,138).

Note

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

The report on Mass Layoffs in August 2005 is scheduled to be released on Friday, September 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, August 2001 to July 2005, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
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	1,196	128,771	1,060	117,036	359	53,243
June ^p	1,175	127,887	1,059	118,736	347	55,820
July ^p	1,249	131,326	1,107	118,835	360	48,967

^p = preliminary.

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
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	986	101,358	891	93,332	249	30,424
June ^p	1,157	120,463	941	103,307	216	32,783
July ^p	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377	856	136,210

^p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	July 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^P	July 2005 ^P	July 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^P	July 2005 ^P
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,363	1,196	1,175	1,249	139,374	128,771	127,887	131,326
Total, private nonfarm	1,200	1,060	1,059	1,107	127,011	117,036	118,736	118,835
Manufacturing	390	359	347	360	49,276	53,243	55,820	48,967
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	2,094	986	1,157	1,981	253,929	101,358	120,463	244,216
Total, private	1,945	915	990	1,849	241,601	95,006	106,219	231,250
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	85	24	49	104	6,724	1,674	2,912	8,873
Total, private nonfarm.....	1,860	891	941	1,745	234,877	93,332	103,307	222,377
Mining	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Utilities	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	119	104	61	80	8,700	7,885	4,304	6,252
Manufacturing.....	885	249	216	856	145,895	30,424	32,783	136,210
Food	82	52	43	72	7,418	5,057	4,245	6,874
Beverage and tobacco products	6	(²)	(²)	7	447	(²)	(²)	377
Textile mills	26	5	8	16	2,309	507	1,089	1,682
Textile product mills	15	4	4	12	1,966	260	486	1,597
Apparel	46	14	7	27	5,521	1,007	789	2,666
Leather and allied products	6	—	(²)	7	841	—	(²)	1,426
Wood products	33	15	(²)	39	5,523	2,191	(²)	5,109
Paper	(²)	9	7	9	(²)	737	633	582
Printing and related support activities	10	11	7	4	1,195	764	569	271
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	—	—	—	(²)	—	—	—
Chemicals	17	(²)	(²)	18	2,032	(²)	(²)	2,164
Plastics and rubber products	98	9	6	77	13,053	686	544	9,202
Nonmetallic mineral products	16	7	(²)	16	2,242	537	(²)	2,178
Primary metals	50	6	11	53	8,177	456	1,478	7,984
Fabricated metal products	62	19	12	67	6,961	1,363	963	7,052
Machinery	39	14	18	44	5,426	1,129	2,365	5,426
Computer and electronic products	31	17	13	32	4,012	1,678	1,074	3,729
Electrical equipment and appliances	17	12	16	24	1,661	1,715	4,010	3,409
Transportation equipment	288	40	41	286	72,492	10,906	12,268	69,393
Furniture and related products	23	6	9	26	2,331	603	1,084	2,917
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14	4	(²)	20	1,798	262	(²)	2,172
Wholesale trade	30	13	12	33	2,853	1,158	1,340	2,889
Retail trade	104	69	58	102	10,541	5,519	4,656	10,765
Transportation and warehousing	112	67	126	123	9,522	6,782	15,593	11,543
Information	40	24	41	32	6,778	6,479	4,687	5,599
Finance and insurance	35	14	23	18	2,438	1,048	1,637	1,416
Real estate and rental and leasing	17	(²)	5	12	1,580	(²)	239	1,083
Professional and technical services	55	35	17	51	8,562	4,895	1,978	7,387
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	253	113	102	239	22,955	9,384	9,051	23,794
Educational services.....	16	6	10	16	1,219	460	551	1,118
Health care and social assistance	69	61	133	56	4,623	5,205	11,354	4,000
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	30	15	25	34	2,092	806	1,338	2,517
Accommodation and food services	68	78	71	73	5,100	7,719	10,150	5,857
Other services, except public administration.....	15	32	35	10	987	3,290	3,079	619
Unclassified	6	1	—	4	361	42	—	354
Government	149	71	167	132	12,328	6,352	14,244	12,966
Federal	19	12	10	19	2,122	1,235	964	2,243
State	24	12	15	20	2,247	712	1,009	1,553
Local	106	47	142	93	7,959	4,405	12,271	9,170

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, July 2003 to July 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								
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	^r 254,063	41.5	^r 76.5
July	2,094	253,929	1,860	234,877				
August	809	69,033	745	63,876				
September	708	68,972	637	63,102				
Third Quarter	3,611	391,934	3,242	361,855	886	^r 148,549	27.3	^r 41.1
October	1,242	127,918	1,101	117,375				
November	1,399	130,423	1,201	115,549				
December	1,614	161,271	1,487	152,092				
Fourth Quarter	4,255	419,612	3,789	385,016	1,427	^r 262,049	37.7	68.1
2005								
January	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409				
February	810	74,644	722	68,372				
March	806	88,937	733	83,793				
First Quarter	4,180	427,533	3,876	405,574	^r 1,144	^r 186,030	^r 29.5	^r 45.9
April	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133				
May	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	² 1,056	² 150,140	34.1	43.5
July ^p	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377				

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.

^r = revised.

^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			
	July 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^P	July 2005 ^P	July 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^P	July 2005 ^P
United States ¹	2,094	986	1,157	1,981	253,929	101,358	120,463	244,216
Northeast	289	186	183	319	27,200	19,206	22,721	32,958
New England	35	27	26	45	2,767	4,039	3,158	4,353
Middle Atlantic	254	159	157	274	24,433	15,167	19,563	28,605
South	487	232	269	415	55,404	22,693	25,679	44,995
South Atlantic	225	114	164	193	23,319	9,445	15,133	18,350
East South Central	151	51	41	136	20,698	5,346	3,656	17,428
West South Central	111	67	64	86	11,387	7,902	6,890	9,217
Midwest	706	248	299	695	118,913	30,688	38,985	114,158
East North Central	604	193	246	581	99,614	23,477	33,393	94,359
West North Central	102	55	53	114	19,299	7,211	5,592	19,799
West	612	320	406	552	52,412	28,771	33,078	52,105
Mountain	53	36	44	56	5,010	2,859	4,003	5,836
Pacific	559	284	362	496	47,402	25,912	29,075	46,269

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			
	July 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^P	July 2005 ^P	July 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^P	July 2005 ^P
Total ¹	2,094	986	1,157	1,981	253,929	101,358	120,463	244,216
Alabama	48	9	8	58	6,033	1,204	833	6,449
Alaska	—	(²)	3	(²)	—	(²)	238	(²)
Arizona	19	12	7	22	1,812	1,015	475	2,288
Arkansas	6	6	(²)	8	763	514	(²)	698
California	504	252	319	445	41,702	22,741	24,652	41,741
Colorado	3	6	(²)	5	217	458	(²)	434
Connecticut	4	10	6	7	255	847	734	553
Delaware	(²)	—	4	—	(²)	—	1,674	—
District of Columbia	3	(²)	—	(²)	470	(²)	—	(²)
Florida	90	53	93	86	6,491	3,192	6,661	6,526
Georgia	27	22	19	46	2,338	1,998	1,924	4,374
Hawaii	3	3	3	3	214	241	210	246
Idaho	11	4	4	7	944	223	301	981
Illinois	71	39	56	57	8,625	3,940	5,273	6,808
Indiana	96	23	34	82	20,435	2,327	5,771	15,176
Iowa	22	6	7	23	3,552	485	847	5,154
Kansas	17	9	6	8	2,023	764	822	720
Kentucky	79	18	11	62	12,944	1,601	962	9,576
Louisiana	22	10	21	20	1,501	998	1,965	1,916
Maine	(²)	3	(²)	4	(²)	234	(²)	303
Maryland	14	(²)	4	8	1,274	(²)	478	811
Massachusetts	19	10	7	24	1,435	2,676	592	2,333
Michigan	253	49	55	248	35,562	9,725	6,580	34,561
Minnesota	13	9	14	27	1,884	1,314	1,314	4,573
Mississippi	8	5	7	5	500	562	391	374
Missouri	43	21	16	49	10,635	3,858	1,719	8,285
Montana	3	3	6	(²)	402	358	378	(²)
Nebraska	6	6	7	6	1,119	397	556	991
Nevada	11	3	12	13	1,094	191	1,713	1,084
New Hampshire	6	3	3	5	530	227	661	497
New Jersey	46	30	39	37	4,096	2,650	7,495	3,325
New Mexico	(²)	4	8	5	(²)	348	623	287
New York	94	80	37	107	9,615	8,875	3,463	12,136
North Carolina	13	9	13	19	1,118	1,094	1,127	2,121
North Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Ohio	122	42	62	115	26,605	3,349	11,541	25,306
Oklahoma	10	(²)	4	7	1,919	(²)	296	1,303
Oregon	32	12	20	26	3,921	1,502	2,253	2,399
Pennsylvania	114	49	81	130	10,722	3,642	8,605	13,144
Rhode Island	4	(²)	7	3	381	(²)	948	419
South Carolina	51	16	17	11	6,843	1,566	1,564	1,627
South Dakota	—	(²)	(²)	—	—	(²)	(²)	—
Tennessee	16	19	15	11	1,221	1,979	1,470	1,029
Texas	73	49	37	51	7,204	6,229	3,329	5,300
Utah	5	4	5	(²)	499	266	338	(²)
Vermont	—	—	(²)	(²)	—	—	(²)	(²)
Virginia	24	11	11	20	2,989	1,365	1,495	2,589
Washington	20	16	17	21	1,565	1,365	1,722	1,809
West Virginia	(²)	—	3	(²)	(²)	—	210	(²)
Wisconsin	62	40	39	79	8,387	4,136	4,228	12,508
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	14	15	12	12	1,234	1,308	2,023	1,270

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

^P = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.