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MASS LAYOFFS IN MARCH 2006

In March 2006, employers took 1,082 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 2001-March 2006

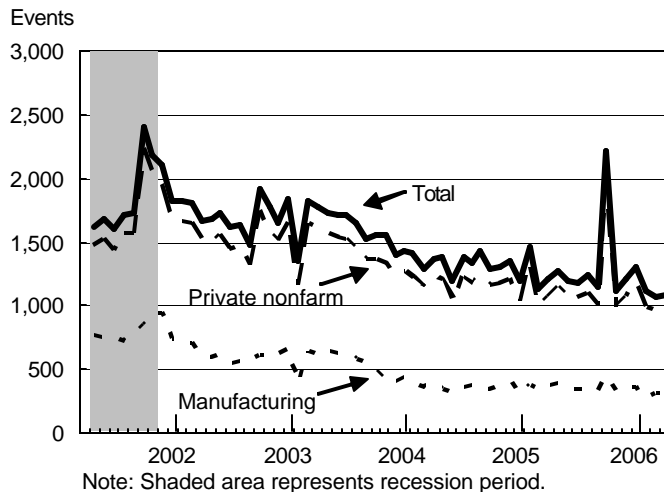
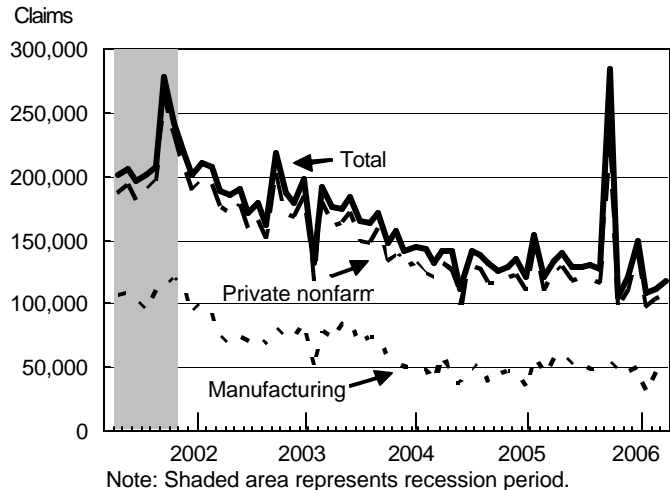


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, April 2001-March 2006



and the number of workers involved totaled 118,555, on a seasonally adjusted basis. (See table 1.) The number of layoff events rose by 9, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 7,087 from February 2006. In the manufacturing sector, 328 mass layoff events were reported during March 2006, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 49,023 initial claims. Both figures were higher than a month earlier. (See table 1.)

In March 2006, the national unemployment rate was 4.7 percent, seasonally adjusted, compared with 4.8 percent in February 2006 and 5.1 percent in March 2005. Total nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, increased by 211,000 over the month and by 2.1 million over the year.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 43,791 initial claims in March, 39 percent of the total. (See table A.) Temporary help

Table A. Industries with the largest mass layoff initial claims in March 2006^p

Industry	Initial claims	March peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services	9,620	2002	14,388
Automobile manufacturing	8,399	1996	15,411
Food service contractors	6,466	2005	6,490
School and employee bus transportation.....	5,051	2002	6,064
Motion picture and video production.....	4,543	2005	7,192
Iron and steel mills	2,784	2006	2,784
Professional employer organizations	2,398	2002	2,987
Highway, street, and bridge construction	1,690	2001	2,640
Department stores, except discount	1,568	1999	3,799
Discount department stores	1,272	2003	2,460

p = preliminary.

services, with 9,620 initial claims, and automobile manufacturing, with 8,399, together accounted for 16 percent of all initial claims in March.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 31 percent of all mass layoff events and 40 percent of all initial claims filed in March; a year earlier, manufacturing comprised 31 percent of events and 37 percent of initial claims. In March 2006, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (14,958, mostly automotive-related), followed by food manufacturing (7,519). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 13 percent of events and initial claims filed in March 2006, with layoffs mainly in temporary help services. Nine percent of all layoff events and initial claims filed during the month were from accommodation and food services, primarily in food service contractors. Construction accounted for 13 percent of events and 8 percent of initial claims in March, mostly in specialty trade contractors.

Government establishments accounted for 3 percent of events and 2 percent of initial claims filed in March, largely in educational services.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of layoff events in March 2006, at 921, was up by 115 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 22,901 to 111,838. The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in administrative and support services (+7,923), electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing (+2,785), food manufacturing (+2,470), and primary metal manufacturing (+2,012). The largest over-the-year decreases in initial claims were reported in motion picture and sound recording industries (-2,685) and in professional and technical services (-1,242).

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 Midwest, 40,581. (See table 5.) Transportation equipment manufacturing, primary metal manufacturing, administrative and support services, and transit and ground passenger transportation accounted for 51 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The West had the second largest number of initial claims, 37,301, followed by the South with 21,001, and the Northeast with 12,955.

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs increased over the year in each of the four regions. The largest increase was in the Midwest (+12,168), followed by the West (+4,867), South (+3,830), and the Northeast (+2,036). Six of the nine geographic divisions had over-the-year increases in the number of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest in the East North Central division (+10,289). The West South Central division reported the largest over-the-year decrease in initial claims (-719).

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in March (29,527), followed by Michigan (9,395), Illinois (7,478), Ohio (6,956), and Wisconsin (6,448). These five states accounted for 50 percent of all mass layoff events and 53 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

Illinois had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+5,443), largely due to layoffs in transportation equipment manufacturing and in transit and ground passenger transportation. Michigan had the next largest increase in initial claims (+4,393), followed by California (+2,800). The largest over-the-year decrease occurred in Ohio (-1,963).

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 2006 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, May 11, 2006. The report on Mass Layoffs in April 2006 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, May 23, 2006.

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 2002 to March 2006, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
April	1,681	186,095	1,494	168,902	590	68,210
May	1,723	190,797	1,559	177,743	610	73,953
June	1,620	170,724	1,443	156,813	550	70,936
July	1,635	179,806	1,460	164,944	564	74,834
August	1,478	162,040	1,324	150,118	569	67,779
September	1,911	218,875	1,747	203,849	617	80,528
October	1,774	186,940	1,582	169,660	625	73,904
November	1,652	178,402	1,507	167,335	613	71,693
December	1,841	198,678	1,659	184,368	661	84,048
2003						
January	1,358	131,963	1,168	117,636	387	48,685
February	1,825	190,928	1,647	178,363	646	78,819
March	1,782	175,671	1,595	160,170	617	72,409
April	1,722	174,608	1,564	163,607	640	83,303
May	1,719	184,003	1,542	170,961	625	86,535
June	1,716	164,299	1,524	148,542	636	68,143
July	1,642	163,179	1,442	148,299	580	74,070
August	1,517	171,861	1,367	158,049	551	74,602
September	1,562	147,383	1,374	133,383	484	56,472
October	1,558	156,814	1,336	138,691	427	52,009
November	1,393	141,383	1,244	129,231	401	50,460
December	1,426	144,456	1,265	132,324	434	50,994
2004						
January	1,421	142,704	1,223	124,192	395	48,519
February	1,293	132,640	1,145	120,811	362	39,360
March	1,364	140,957	1,234	132,152	407	60,296
April	1,381	141,909	1,207	126,106	341	37,686
May	1,189	111,173	1,030	98,230	314	37,405
June	1,390	141,948	1,226	129,344	360	45,398
July	1,329	137,724	1,185	126,945	371	53,248
August	1,436	131,807	1,243	116,672	342	38,192
September	1,283	125,344	1,155	115,499	344	45,691
October	1,302	129,237	1,181	119,653	369	47,888
November	1,350	135,036	1,202	122,954	407	47,517
December	1,188	120,602	1,038	109,508	293	33,123
2005						
January	1,465	153,676	1,330	143,295	380	58,778
February	1,135	120,190	1,010	109,964	350	43,966
March	1,204	133,935	1,071	124,273	384	56,253
April	1,278	139,575	1,145	128,478	390	60,726
May	1,194	129,214	1,059	117,660	359	52,055
June	1,184	128,430	1,065	119,271	349	53,930
July	1,248	131,136	1,107	118,994	356	49,070
August	1,145	127,592	1,006	116,011	334	48,904
September	2,219	283,772	1,975	237,831	438	53,399
October	1,114	104,584	986	94,798	328	45,475
November	1,205	120,783	1,074	109,680	359	45,069
December	1,308	149,565	1,185	138,234	365	49,641
2006						
January	1,113	108,378	985	97,832	274	29,541
February ^p	1,073	111,468	973	103,268	321	45,073
March ^p	1,082	118,555	984	110,275	328	49,023

^p = preliminary.

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, April 2002 to March 2006, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
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	1,157	120,463	941	103,307	216	32,783
July	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377	856	136,210
August	645	67,582	598	63,484	188	22,531
September	1,662	213,281	1,505	179,042	318	47,497
October	905	91,941	757	80,694	249	37,276
November	1,254	116,127	1,079	102,182	363	41,442
December	2,323	254,258	2,168	242,753	706	96,382
2006						
January	1,245	117,946	1,123	108,701	331	35,097
February ^p	719	66,555	658	62,208	210	24,892
March ^p	921	111,838	856	106,177	285	44,688

^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 2005	January 2006	February 2006 ^P	March 2006 ^P	March 2005	January 2006	February 2006 ^P	March 2006 ^P
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,204	1,113	1,073	1,082	133,935	108,378	111,468	118,555
Total, private nonfarm	1,071	985	973	984	124,273	97,832	103,268	110,275
Manufacturing	384	274	321	328	56,253	29,541	45,073	49,023
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	806	1,245	719	921	88,937	117,946	66,555	111,838
Total, private	777	1,185	689	897	86,306	112,837	64,296	109,302
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	44	62	31	41	2,513	4,136	2,088	3,125
Total, private nonfarm	733	1,123	658	856	83,793	108,701	62,208	106,177
Mining	(²)	4	-	(²)	(²)	309	-	(²)
Utilities	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	91	125	82	123	6,648	7,942	5,997	9,007
Manufacturing	246	331	210	285	33,030	35,097	24,892	44,688
Food	50	46	42	73	5,049	3,589	4,255	7,519
Beverage and tobacco products	5	9	(²)	7	308	599	(²)	776
Textile mills	8	13	6	8	1,162	1,214	373	951
Textile product mills	4	7	4	(²)	337	655	301	(²)
Apparel	9	11	10	10	1,351	769	1,644	1,012
Leather and allied products	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	634	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wood products	17	27	12	18	1,361	2,995	1,230	2,430
Paper	(²)	6	4	7	(²)	405	397	668
Printing and related support activities	8	(²)	6	9	493	(²)	519	616
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)	-
Chemicals	(²)	8	4	5	(²)	531	315	436
Plastics and rubber products	9	17	9	15	851	1,305	564	1,492
Nonmetallic mineral products	8	20	9	12	372	1,318	694	837
Primary metals	10	11	7	11	1,655	946	523	3,667
Fabricated metal products	15	32	12	9	1,245	2,305	972	894
Machinery	9	12	14	20	1,101	899	1,029	2,024
Computer and electronic products	11	22	6	11	1,266	1,678	623	1,296
Electrical equipment and appliances	10	10	9	11	785	1,965	773	3,570
Transportation equipment	48	52	39	42	13,543	11,421	9,113	14,958
Furniture and related products	9	13	7	5	576	1,253	681	436
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5	9	4	7	363	821	457	712
Wholesale trade	7	24	8	11	481	1,903	416	688
Retail trade	64	142	79	65	5,811	14,773	6,781	7,315
Transportation and warehousing	44	102	31	47	5,340	10,634	3,274	6,326
Information	30	33	28	28	8,303	8,998	3,611	5,779
Finance and insurance	22	24	26	22	1,506	1,592	1,752	1,610
Real estate and rental and leasing	6	(²)	3	5	277	(²)	194	411
Professional and technical services	22	22	24	22	3,709	3,258	2,124	2,467
Management of companies and enterprises	3	4	4	(²)	315	287	274	(²)
Administrative and waste services	89	155	106	120	6,572	12,157	8,492	14,361
Educational services	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	(²)	456	(²)	(²)
Health care and social assistance	16	21	15	18	1,097	1,385	938	1,167
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	7	28	7	14	516	1,888	457	1,187
Accommodation and food services	78	81	26	79	9,666	5,898	2,486	9,792
Other services, except public administration	(²)	13	3	(²)	(²)	1,704	197	(²)
Unclassified	2	3	3	7	100	179	162	556
Government	29	60	30	24	2,631	5,109	2,259	2,536
Federal	7	16	4	6	704	1,596	238	757
State	8	10	7	7	802	1,210	764	844
Local	14	34	19	11	1,125	2,303	1,257	935

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 2004 to March 2006, 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
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	254,063	41.5	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	148,575	27.3	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	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	1,142	185,420	29.5	45.7
April	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133				
May	986	101,358	891	93,332				
June	1,157	120,463	941	103,307				
Second Quarter	3,516	380,403	3,095	344,772	1,203	212,364	38.9	61.6
July	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377				
August	645	67,582	598	63,484				
September	1,662	213,281	1,505	179,042				
Third Quarter	4,288	525,079	3,848	464,903	1,136	189,443	29.5	40.7
October	905	91,941	757	80,694				
November	1,254	116,127	1,079	102,182				
December	2,323	254,258	2,168	242,753				
Fourth Quarter	4,482	462,326	4,004	425,629	1,299	178,896	32.4	42.0
2006								
January	1,245	117,946	1,123	108,701				
February ^p	719	66,555	658	62,208				
March ^p	921	111,838	856	106,177				
First Quarter ^p	2,885	296,339	2,637	277,086				

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 2005	January 2006	February 2006 ^p	March 2006 ^p	March 2005	January 2006	February 2006 ^p	March 2006 ^p
United States ¹	806	1,245	719	921	88,937	117,946	66,555	111,838
Northeast	105	281	115	124	10,919	25,777	12,252	12,955
New England	14	25	23	22	1,147	1,765	3,984	1,849
Middle Atlantic	91	256	92	102	9,772	24,012	8,268	11,106
South	154	228	149	176	17,171	22,194	14,941	21,001
South Atlantic	78	128	66	95	6,642	12,893	7,193	11,298
East South Central	30	61	38	39	4,926	5,667	4,136	4,819
West South Central	46	39	45	42	5,603	3,634	3,612	4,884
Midwest	214	314	168	259	28,413	33,750	16,622	40,581
East North Central	166	264	136	199	22,547	28,642	12,702	32,836
West North Central	48	50	32	60	5,866	5,108	3,920	7,745
West	333	422	287	362	32,434	36,225	22,740	37,301
Mountain	37	31	16	34	3,386	2,337	1,271	3,380
Pacific	296	391	271	328	29,048	33,888	21,469	33,921

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 2005	January 2006	February 2006 ^p	March 2006 ^p	March 2005	January 2006	February 2006 ^p	March 2006 ^p
Total ¹	806	1,245	719	921	88,937	117,946	66,555	111,838
Alabama	7	9	7	7	725	821	621	660
Alaska	-	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-
Arizona	10	4	-	7	929	362	-	804
Arkansas	4	3	(²)	3	269	346	(²)	189
California	274	346	246	283	26,727	30,388	19,455	29,527
Colorado	3	8	(²)	(²)	643	603	(²)	(²)
Connecticut	(²)	3	3	6	(²)	215	1,353	390
Delaware	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	36	30	30	44	2,669	1,708	2,055	4,033
Georgia	15	54	10	20	1,324	5,159	1,081	1,880
Hawaii	(²)	5	3	9	(²)	282	199	814
Idaho	5	6	(²)	7	460	427	(²)	523
Illinois	21	37	36	44	2,035	3,499	3,385	7,478
Indiana	20	33	16	20	2,177	4,053	1,736	2,559
Iowa	10	12	8	7	804	1,255	620	1,866
Kansas	3	6	(²)	6	202	459	(²)	751
Kentucky	13	26	20	21	1,912	2,152	2,653	3,310
Louisiana	4	13	10	8	267	936	624	520
Maine	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	338	(²)
Maryland	-	11	3	5	-	859	233	497
Massachusetts	8	14	3	4	684	1,001	163	253
Michigan	46	89	29	50	5,002	8,786	2,288	9,395
Minnesota	12	17	11	10	1,110	1,834	2,300	882
Mississippi	-	7	5	(²)	-	469	364	(²)
Missouri	19	11	7	31	3,469	1,305	541	3,297
Montana	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	173	(²)
Nebraska	4	(²)	4	5	281	(²)	280	774
Nevada	9	10	6	9	590	724	487	1,251
New Hampshire	-	(²)	3	(²)	-	(²)	265	(²)
New Jersey	14	28	24	15	1,326	2,550	2,115	1,817
New Mexico	5	-	(²)	3	413	-	(²)	161
New York	35	129	30	36	3,150	13,290	3,144	3,566
North Carolina	11	10	10	8	879	1,113	786	849
North Dakota	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)
Ohio	31	50	23	32	8,919	6,484	2,772	6,956
Oklahoma	3	5	4	6	939	400	437	966
Oregon	10	21	9	22	1,337	1,719	802	2,430
Pennsylvania	42	99	38	51	5,296	8,172	3,009	5,723
Rhode Island	(²)	4	9	(²)	(²)	311	1,746	(²)
South Carolina	5	9	6	10	498	822	514	1,359
South Dakota	-	(²)	(²)	-	-	(²)	(²)	-
Tennessee	10	19	6	10	2,289	2,225	498	709
Texas	35	18	29	25	4,128	1,952	2,375	3,209
Utah	3	(²)	(²)	4	235	(²)	(²)	274
Vermont	(²)	(²)	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	(²)	848
Virginia	11	12	7	6	1,272	3,084	2,524	805
Washington	11	19	12	14	910	1,499	951	1,150
West Virginia	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
Wisconsin	48	55	32	53	4,414	5,820	2,521	6,448
Wyoming	-	-	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)
Puerto Rico	10	12	19	17	1,303	964	1,962	1,742

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

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

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.