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MASS LAYOFFS IN FEBRUARY 2005

In February 2005, employers took 1,128 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, March 2000-February 2005

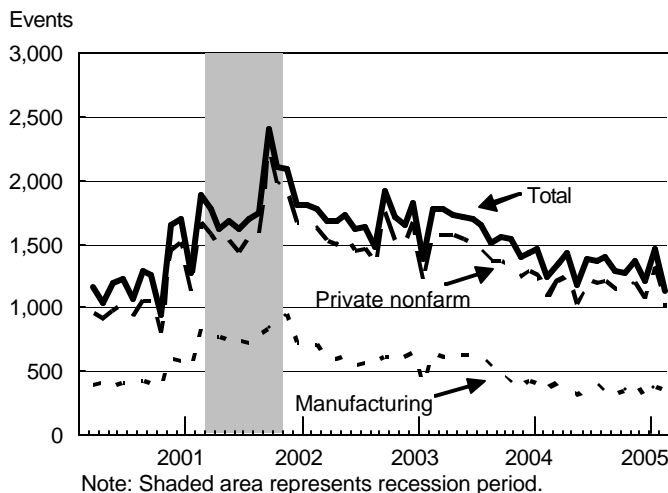
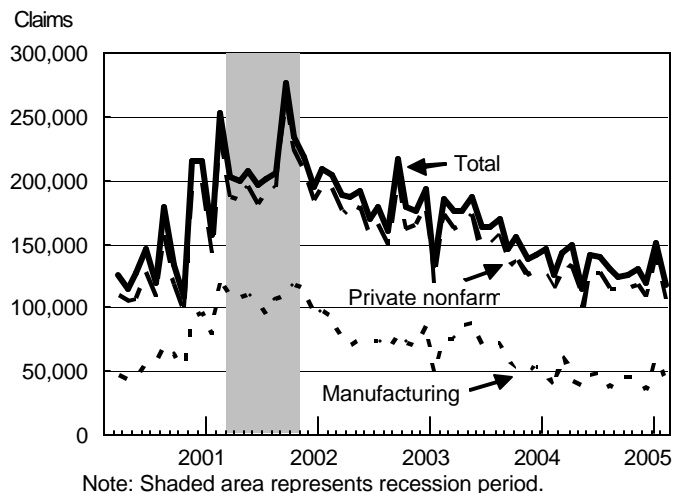


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, March 2000-February 2005



and the number of workers involved totaled 117,684, on a seasonally adjusted basis. (See table 1.) The number of layoff events fell by 329 from January and was the lowest for any month since October 2000. The number of initial claims due to mass layoff actions declined by 33,306 over the month and was the lowest for any month since May 2004. There were 345 mass layoff events in the manufacturing sector during February 2005, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 43,186 initial claims, both numbers lower than a month earlier.

Over the full historical seasonally adjusted series, the total number of mass layoff events was at its lowest level of 938 in October 2000. The total number of mass layoff initial claims had its low of 89,262 in September 1996. For the manufacturing sector, the seasonally adjusted numbers of events and initial claims reached their lows in December 2004 (283 and 34,940, respectively).

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass-layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 27,314 initial claims in February, 37 percent of the total. (See table A.) Temporary help

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

Industry	Initial claims	February peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services	8,817	2001	18,893
Motion picture and video production	4,359	2002	5,844
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	2,627	2005	2,627
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders	2,416	2000	12,516
Professional employer organizations	1,655	2001	3,241
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	1,579	2002	1,982
School and employee bus transportation	1,572	2004	2,997
Light truck and utility vehicle mfg.	1,523	1998	2,133
Food service contractors	1,499	2003	1,700
Highway, street, and bridge construction	1,267	2003	3,316

p=preliminary.

services, with 8,817 initial claims, and motion picture and video production, with 4,359, together accounted for 18 percent of all initial claims in February.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 28 percent of all mass layoff events and 33 percent of all initial claims filed in February. A year earlier, in February 2004, manufacturing comprised 26 percent of events and 27 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing in February 2005, the number of claimants was highest in transportation equipment (6,915, mostly automotive-related), followed by food processing (5,237). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 15 percent of events and 17 percent of initial claims filed in February 2005, with layoffs mainly in temporary help services. Fifteen percent of all layoff events and 10 percent of initial claims filed during the month were from construction, primarily among specialty trade contractors. Retail trade accounted for 9 percent of events and initial claims in February, mostly in general merchandise stores. An additional 3 percent of events and 7 percent of initial claims were from the information sector, largely from motion picture and sound recording industries.

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

Over the year, the largest decreases in initial claims were reported in professional and technical services (-3,449), general merchandise stores (-2,748), transit and ground passenger transportation (-1,528), food processing (-1,280), and food services and drinking places (-1,060). The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (+4,244) and administrative and support services (+1,156).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in February due to mass layoffs was in the West (31,501). (See table 5.) Administrative and support services and motion picture and sound recording industries accounted for 38 percent of all mass-layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The Midwest had the second largest number of initial claims (17,129), followed by the South (14,788) and the Northeast (11,226).

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs declined over the year in each of the four regions. The largest decrease was in the South (-2,982), followed by the West (-2,952), the Midwest (-2,054), and the Northeast (-1,569). Seven 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 Pacific (-2,944) and South Atlantic (-2,812) divisions. The largest over-the-year increase occurred in the East South Central division (+2,176).

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in February (27,567), mostly in administrative and support services and motion picture and sound recording industries. Kentucky had the next highest with 4,585 initial claims reported, followed by Illinois (4,138), Wisconsin (3,530), New York (3,384), and New Jersey (3,282). These six states accounted for 60 percent of all mass layoff events and 62 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

California had the largest over-the-year decrease in the number of initial claims (-2,298), followed by Ohio (-2,287) and Texas (-1,864). The largest over-the-year increases occurred in Kentucky (+3,635) and Minnesota (+1,447).

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 March 2005 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, April 26, 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, March 2001 to February 2005, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
March	1,771	202,154	1,578	186,283	797	108,244
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 ^p	1,457	150,990	1,321	140,826	379	58,908
February ^p	1,128	117,684	1,001	107,415	345	43,186

^p = preliminary.

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
March	1,527	171,466	1,371	158,108	659	86,874
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 ^p	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409	823	108,985
February ^p	810	74,644	722	68,372	230	24,931

^p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	February 2004	December 2004	January 2005 ^P	February 2005 ^P	February 2004	December 2004	January 2005 ^P	February 2005 ^P
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,237	1,211	1,457	1,128	126,421	119,649	150,990	117,684
Total, private nonfarm.....	1,091	1,064	1,321	1,001	115,302	108,157	140,826	107,415
Manufacturing.....	358	283	379	345	36,783	34,940	58,908	43,186
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	941	1,614	2,564	810	84,201	161,271	263,952	74,644
Total, private	905	1,527	2,488	779	81,093	154,496	257,761	72,331
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	73	40	67	57	4,516	2,404	4,352	3,959
Total, private nonfarm.....	832	1,487	2,421	722	76,577	152,092	253,409	68,372
Mining	4	18	17	(²)	505	1,492	1,272	(²)
Utilities	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,395	(²)	(²)
Construction	131	342	470	118	8,586	27,433	33,590	7,245
Manufacturing.....	240	436	823	230	23,043	50,726	108,985	24,931
Food	62	59	88	60	6,517	6,309	8,703	5,237
Beverage and tobacco products	6	7	11	4	557	497	888	384
Textile mills	4	15	17	5	310	1,249	2,635	560
Textile product mills	7	8	19	10	560	932	2,677	874
Apparel	5	16	38	7	389	2,720	3,893	1,083
Leather and allied products	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	757	(²)	(²)
Wood products	18	25	61	16	1,438	2,346	8,243	1,606
Paper	4	7	13	6	391	575	1,048	493
Printing and related support activities	10	3	15	9	828	331	1,237	668
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	11	(²)	-	(²)	1,126	(²)	-
Chemicals	4	8	15	(²)	324	669	1,294	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	10	30	58	13	917	2,327	6,006	902
Nonmetallic mineral products	5	32	55	10	312	3,168	4,815	877
Primary metals	9	23	39	(²)	913	2,246	4,359	(²)
Fabricated metal products	18	34	59	11	1,720	2,546	5,796	833
Machinery	12	16	48	9	803	2,218	6,828	765
Computer and electronic products	12	19	30	15	815	2,039	2,918	897
Electrical equipment and appliances	11	13	39	6	2,109	3,741	5,662	1,352
Transportation equipment	23	85	165	29	2,671	12,547	35,324	6,915
Furniture and related products	9	13	30	8	679	1,096	4,757	644
Miscellaneous manufacturing	8	8	14	5	553	1,287	1,154	316
Wholesale trade	13	18	35	18	956	1,853	2,954	1,229
Retail trade	102	80	198	75	9,383	8,092	18,822	6,398
Transportation and warehousing	35	96	197	26	4,658	10,687	22,226	2,955
Information	19	30	47	26	4,716	8,002	6,141	5,059
Finance and insurance	25	18	35	24	1,562	1,455	3,289	1,561
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	4	16	(²)	(²)	249	1,491	(²)
Professional and technical services	30	48	48	14	4,247	5,955	4,729	798
Management of companies and enterprises	6	3	5	-	587	296	358	-
Administrative and waste services	139	163	302	119	11,065	13,192	28,865	12,354
Educational services.....	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	245	(²)	(²)
Health care and social assistance	16	28	35	12	954	2,539	2,739	662
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	11	30	40	8	677	1,967	4,558	430
Accommodation and food services	46	146	117	37	4,455	14,923	9,364	3,475
Other services, except public administration.....	8	13	28	5	629	1,342	3,408	300
Unclassified	2	4	3	1	191	249	264	56
Government	36	87	76	31	3,108	6,775	6,191	2,313
Federal	6	8	23	7	504	842	1,920	591
State	13	16	18	11	1,121	1,472	1,736	784
Local	17	63	35	13	1,483	4,461	2,535	938

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 February 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	^{2,p} 1,295	^{2,p} 178,834	^p 34.2	^p 46.4
2005								
January ^p	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409				
February ^p	810	74,644	722	68,372				

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			
	February 2004	December 2004	January 2005 ^p	February 2005 ^p	February 2004	December 2004	January 2005 ^p	February 2005 ^p
United States ¹	941	1,614	2,564	810	84,201	161,271	263,952	74,644
Northeast	117	285	556	120	12,795	27,387	54,866	11,226
New England	26	47	88	17	3,321	4,894	8,009	2,126
Middle Atlantic	91	238	468	103	9,474	22,493	46,857	9,100
South	191	288	490	143	17,770	29,948	57,126	14,788
South Atlantic	87	140	216	75	8,799	13,620	22,965	5,987
East South Central	32	76	173	32	3,602	8,995	20,528	5,778
West South Central	72	72	101	36	5,369	7,333	13,633	3,023
Midwest	211	588	774	173	19,183	61,277	90,975	17,129
East North Central	172	414	601	144	15,385	42,598	72,600	13,041
West North Central	39	174	173	29	3,798	18,679	18,375	4,088
West	422	453	744	374	34,453	42,659	60,985	31,501
Mountain	28	60	60	31	2,323	5,295	5,467	2,315
Pacific	394	393	684	343	32,130	37,364	55,518	29,186

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			
	February 2004	December 2004	January 2005 ^P	February 2005 ^P	February 2004	December 2004	January 2005 ^P	February 2005 ^P
Total ¹	941	1,614	2,564	810	84,201	161,271	263,952	74,644
Alabama	(²)	22	85	8	(²)	2,244	12,310	620
Alaska	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–
Arizona	3	5	7	(²)	214	358	642	(²)
Arkansas	(²)	3	6	(²)	(²)	218	622	(²)
California	365	344	602	321	29,865	32,279	47,222	27,567
Colorado	5	13	10	4	523	1,347	871	307
Connecticut	5	5	7	(²)	351	510	629	(²)
Delaware	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)
Florida	46	44	62	36	3,480	3,567	4,800	2,018
Georgia	17	37	62	14	2,448	3,082	6,433	1,415
Hawaii	(²)	–	7	3	(²)	–	643	210
Idaho	(²)	10	9	6	(²)	736	719	431
Illinois	47	99	91	42	4,108	10,222	8,596	4,138
Indiana	24	68	72	15	2,195	9,331	11,308	1,248
Iowa	7	36	48	4	698	3,442	7,250	367
Kansas	6	16	34	5	517	1,864	3,061	519
Kentucky	10	38	52	15	950	5,474	5,222	4,585
Louisiana	13	16	24	7	757	1,297	3,417	503
Maine	5	7	10	(²)	347	570	776	(²)
Maryland	(²)	7	23	(²)	(²)	924	1,902	(²)
Massachusetts	5	15	44	8	352	2,085	4,116	450
Michigan	23	115	182	26	2,150	10,841	20,127	2,270
Minnesota	6	55	33	6	460	6,064	2,857	1,907
Mississippi	(²)	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	308
Missouri	16	41	44	11	1,479	5,231	3,711	904
Montana	3	6	6	3	336	474	511	157
Nebraska	3	18	10	3	548	1,375	1,212	391
Nevada	9	17	25	10	594	1,630	2,481	730
New Hampshire	3	5	7	(²)	480	423	741	(²)
New Jersey	25	46	94	29	2,749	4,979	8,505	3,282
New Mexico	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	319	(²)	(²)
New York	26	88	180	41	3,612	8,101	22,185	3,384
North Carolina	10	16	21	7	912	1,187	1,897	777
North Dakota	–	6	(²)	–	–	526	(²)	–
Ohio	46	67	140	26	4,142	5,310	18,132	1,855
Oklahoma	5	13	14	4	413	1,041	2,735	246
Oregon	13	23	50	4	986	2,798	5,427	301
Pennsylvania	40	104	194	33	3,113	9,413	16,167	2,434
Rhode Island	7	7	14	3	1,716	628	1,357	1,135
South Carolina	3	11	13	4	325	1,679	1,371	525
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–
Tennessee	19	15	33	4	1,723	1,219	2,771	265
Texas	52	40	57	24	4,062	4,777	6,859	2,198
Utah	4	4	–	3	295	431	–	252
Vermont	(²)	8	6	(²)	(²)	678	390	(²)
Virginia	8	21	30	11	574	2,836	4,620	1,085
Washington	13	24	22	15	1,023	2,149	1,939	1,108
West Virginia	–	3	(²)	–	–	276	(²)	–
Wisconsin	32	65	116	35	2,790	6,894	14,437	3,530
Wyoming	–	–	–	(²)	–	–	–	(²)
Puerto Rico	9	10	25	15	891	706	3,080	1,494

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

^P = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.