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(202) 691-6392

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Media contact:

691-5902

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MASS LAYOFFS IN FEBRUARY 2006

In February 2006, employers took 1,073 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 2001-February 2006

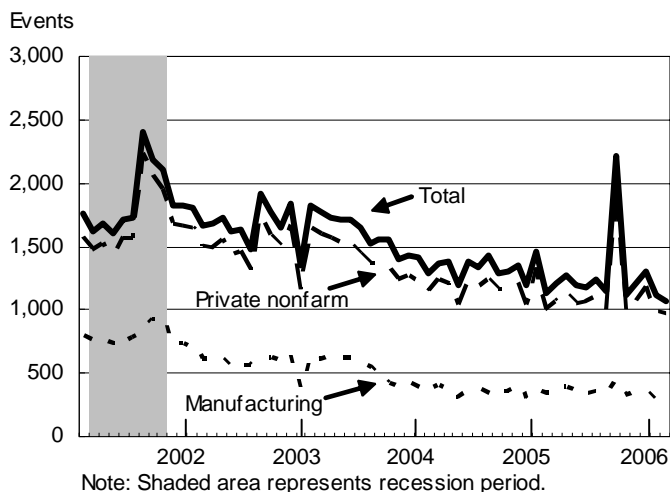
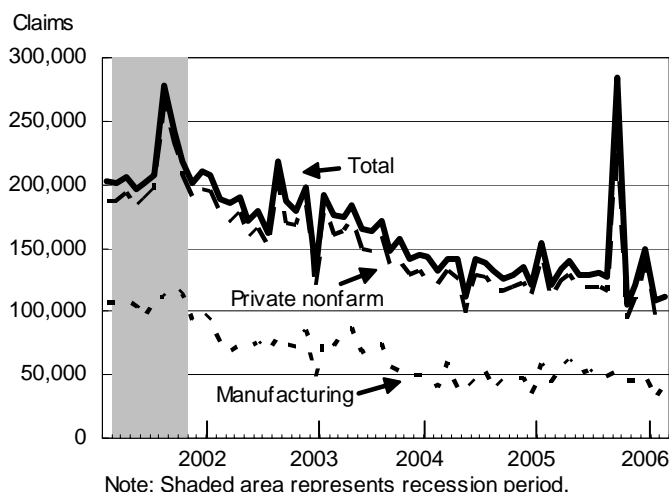


Chart 2. Mass-layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, March 2001-February 2006



and the number of workers involved totaled 111,468, on a seasonally adjusted basis. (See table 1.) The number of layoff events fell by 40 from January 2006, and was the lowest for any month since October 2000. The number of initial claims due to mass layoff actions increased by 3,090 over the month. In the manufacturing sector, 321 mass layoff events were reported during February 2006, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 45,073 initial claims. Both figures were higher than a month earlier. (See table 1.)

In February 2006, the national unemployment rate was 4.8 percent, seasonally adjusted, compared with 4.7 percent in January 2006 and 5.4 percent in February 2005. Total nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, increased by 243,000 in February and by 2 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 21,904 initial claims in February, 33 percent of the total. (See table A.) Temporary help

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

Industry	Initial claims	February peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services	5,339	2001	18,893
Light truck and utility vehicle mfg.	3,994	2006	3,994
Motion picture and video production	2,622	2002	5,844
Discount department stores	2,078	2004	2,669
School and employee bus transportation	1,806	2004	2,997
Food service contractors	1,314	2003	1,700
Aircraft manufacturing	1,227	2000	4,514
Highway, street, and bridge construction	1,188	2003	3,316
Professional employer organizations.....	1,187	2001	3,241
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders	1,149	2000	12,516

p = preliminary.

services, with 5,339 initial claims, and light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing, with 3,994, together accounted for 14 percent of all initial claims in February.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 29 percent of all mass layoff events and 37 percent of all initial claims filed in February; a year earlier, manufacturing comprised 28 percent of events and 33 percent of initial claims. In February 2006, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (9,113, mostly automotive-related), followed by food processing (4,255). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 15 percent of events and 13 percent of initial claims filed in February 2006, with layoffs mainly in temporary help services. Eleven percent of all layoff events and 10 percent of initial claims filed during the month were from retail trade, primarily in general merchandise stores. Construction accounted for 11 percent of events and 9 percent of initial claims in February, mostly in specialty trade contractors.

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

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of layoff events in February 2006, at 719, was down by 91 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 8,089 to 66,555. These were the lowest event and initial claim totals for any February since 1997. The largest over-the-year decreases in initial claims were reported in administrative and support services (-3,793), motion picture and sound recording industries (-1,764), agriculture and forestry support activities (-1,689), and food and beverage stores (-1,151). The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (+2,198) and professional and technical services (+1,326).

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, 22,740. (See table 5.) Administrative and support services, motion picture and sound recording industries, and food manufacturing accounted for 36 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The Midwest had the second largest number of initial claims, 16,622, followed by the South with 14,941, and the Northeast, with 12,252.

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs declined over the year in two of the four regions. The largest decrease was in the West (-8,761), followed by the Midwest (-507). The Northeast (+1,026) reported the largest over-the-year increase in initial claims. Six 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 (-7,717). The New England division reported the largest over-the-year increase in initial claims (+1,858).

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in February (19,455), followed by Illinois (3,385), New York (3,144), Pennsylvania (3,009), and Ohio (2,772). These five states accounted for 52 percent of all mass layoff events and 48 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 (-8,112), largely due to fewer layoffs in administrative and support services and in motion picture and sound recording industries. Kentucky had the next largest decline in initial claims (-1,932), followed by New Jersey (-1,167). The largest over-the-year increase occurred in Virginia (+1,439).

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 2006 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, April 20, 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, March 2002 to February 2006, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
March	1,670	187,811	1,515	175,831	615	74,351
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 ^p	1,113	108,378	985	97,832	274	29,541
February ^p	1,073	111,468	973	103,268	321	45,073

^p = preliminary.

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
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	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 ^p	1,245	117,946	1,123	108,701	331	35,097
February ^p	719	66,555	658	62,208	210	24,892

^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 2005	December 2005	January 2006 ^P	February 2006 ^P	February 2005	December 2005	January 2006 ^P	February 2006 ^P
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,135	1,308	1,113	1,073	120,190	149,565	108,378	111,468
Total, private nonfarm	1,010	1,185	985	973	109,964	138,234	97,832	103,268
Manufacturing	350	365	274	321	43,966	49,641	29,541	45,073
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	810	2,323	1,245	719	74,644	254,258	117,946	66,555
Total, private	779	2,237	1,185	689	72,331	246,748	112,837	64,296
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	57	69	62	31	3,959	3,995	4,136	2,088
Total, private nonfarm	722	2,168	1,123	658	68,372	242,753	108,701	62,208
Mining	(²)	33	4	–	(²)	2,802	309	–
Utilities	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	118	478	125	82	7,245	40,395	7,942	5,997
Manufacturing	230	706	331	210	24,931	96,382	35,097	24,892
Food	60	88	46	42	5,237	10,681	3,589	4,255
Beverage and tobacco products	4	11	9	(²)	384	800	599	(²)
Textile mills	5	23	13	6	560	3,823	1,214	373
Textile product mills	10	7	7	4	874	743	655	301
Apparel	7	19	11	10	1,083	2,297	769	1,644
Leather and allied products	(²)	9	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,032	(²)	(²)
Wood products	16	54	27	12	1,606	5,319	2,995	1,230
Paper	6	8	6	4	493	943	405	397
Printing and related support activities	9	16	(²)	6	668	1,870	(²)	519
Petroleum and coal products	–	14	–	(²)	–	1,478	–	(²)
Chemicals	(²)	10	8	4	(²)	862	531	315
Plastics and rubber products	13	60	17	9	902	5,605	1,305	564
Nonmetallic mineral products	10	58	20	9	877	5,756	1,318	694
Primary metals	(²)	40	11	7	(²)	4,265	946	523
Fabricated metal products	11	38	32	12	833	3,815	2,305	972
Machinery	9	31	12	14	765	3,091	899	1,029
Computer and electronic products	15	16	22	6	897	1,290	1,678	623
Electrical equipment and appliances	6	18	10	9	1,352	3,716	1,965	773
Transportation equipment	29	144	52	39	6,915	34,508	11,421	9,113
Furniture and related products	8	27	13	7	644	2,769	1,253	681
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5	15	9	4	316	1,719	821	457
Wholesale trade	18	37	24	8	1,229	3,214	1,903	416
Retail trade	75	113	142	79	6,398	10,856	14,773	6,781
Transportation and warehousing	26	161	102	31	2,955	19,173	10,634	3,274
Information	26	36	33	28	5,059	6,572	8,998	3,611
Finance and insurance	24	20	24	26	1,561	1,284	1,592	1,752
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	9	(²)	3	(²)	1,203	(²)	194
Professional and technical services	14	64	22	24	798	6,663	3,258	2,124
Management of companies and enterprises	–	(²)	4	4	–	(²)	287	274
Administrative and waste services	119	259	155	106	12,354	27,527	12,157	8,492
Educational services	(²)	5	7	(²)	(²)	353	456	(²)
Health care and social assistance	12	35	21	15	662	2,731	1,385	938
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	8	26	28	7	430	1,869	1,888	457
Accommodation and food services	37	158	81	26	3,475	19,293	5,898	2,486
Other services, except public administration	5	19	13	3	300	1,527	1,704	197
Unclassified	1	4	3	3	56	295	179	162
Government	31	86	60	30	2,313	7,510	5,109	2,259
Federal	7	18	16	4	591	1,568	1,596	238
State	11	16	10	7	784	1,750	1,210	764
Local	13	52	34	19	938	4,192	2,303	1,257

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 February 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	^{2,p} 1,299	^{2,p} 178,896	^p 32.4	^p 42.0
2006								
January ^p	1,245	117,946	1,123	108,701				
February ^p	719	66,555	658	62,208				

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 2005	December 2005	January 2006 ^p	February 2006 ^p	February 2005	December 2005	January 2006 ^p	February 2006 ^p
United States ¹	810	2,323	1,245	719	74,644	254,258	117,946	66,555
Northeast	120	445	281	115	11,226	42,897	25,777	12,252
New England	17	83	25	23	2,126	9,110	1,765	3,984
Middle Atlantic	103	362	256	92	9,100	33,787	24,012	8,268
South	143	371	228	149	14,788	46,303	22,194	14,941
South Atlantic	75	180	128	66	5,987	23,506	12,893	7,193
East South Central	32	113	61	38	5,778	14,562	5,667	4,136
West South Central	36	78	39	45	3,023	8,235	3,634	3,612
Midwest	173	942	314	168	17,129	111,662	33,750	16,622
East North Central	144	708	264	136	13,041	85,681	28,642	12,702
West North Central	29	234	50	32	4,088	25,981	5,108	3,920
West	374	565	422	287	31,501	53,396	36,225	22,740
Mountain	31	88	31	16	2,315	7,995	2,337	1,271
Pacific	343	477	391	271	29,186	45,401	33,888	21,469

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 2005	December 2005	January 2006 ^p	February 2006 ^p	February 2005	December 2005	January 2006 ^p	February 2006 ^p
Total ¹	810	2,323	1,245	719	74,644	254,258	117,946	66,555
Alabama	8	24	9	7	620	2,119	821	621
Alaska	—	—	—	(²)	—	—	—	(²)
Arizona	(²)	4	4	—	(²)	387	362	—
Arkansas	(²)	6	3	(²)	(²)	989	346	(²)
California	321	415	346	246	27,567	38,926	30,388	19,455
Colorado	4	16	8	(²)	307	1,536	603	(²)
Connecticut	(²)	9	3	3	(²)	897	215	1,353
Delaware	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)	—
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	—	—	(²)	(²)	—	—
Florida	36	61	30	30	2,018	5,288	1,708	2,055
Georgia	14	42	54	10	1,415	8,974	5,159	1,081
Hawaii	3	6	5	3	210	510	282	199
Idaho	6	17	6	(²)	431	1,240	427	(²)
Illinois	42	144	37	36	4,138	16,869	3,499	3,385
Indiana	15	98	33	16	1,248	12,226	4,053	1,736
Iowa	4	61	12	8	367	7,058	1,255	620
Kansas	5	18	6	(²)	519	1,779	459	(²)
Kentucky	15	62	26	20	4,585	9,866	2,152	2,653
Louisiana	7	13	13	10	503	868	936	624
Maine	(²)	7	(²)	3	(²)	449	(²)	338
Maryland	(²)	—	11	3	(²)	—	859	233
Massachusetts	8	29	14	3	450	3,229	1,001	163
Michigan	26	222	89	29	2,270	30,456	8,786	2,288
Minnesota	6	64	17	11	1,907	6,016	1,834	2,300
Mississippi	5	(²)	7	5	308	(²)	469	364
Missouri	11	63	11	7	904	7,912	1,305	541
Montana	3	9	(²)	3	157	682	(²)	173
Nebraska	3	20	(²)	4	391	2,605	(²)	280
Nevada	10	24	10	6	730	2,315	724	487
New Hampshire	(²)	12	(²)	3	(²)	1,386	(²)	265
New Jersey	29	96	28	24	3,282	8,631	2,550	2,115
New Mexico	(²)	7	—	(²)	(²)	766	—	(²)
New York	41	91	129	30	3,384	8,907	13,290	3,144
North Carolina	7	19	10	10	777	1,999	1,113	786
North Dakota	—	4	(²)	—	—	320	(²)	—
Ohio	26	133	50	23	1,855	13,059	6,484	2,772
Oklahoma	4	9	5	4	246	780	400	437
Oregon	4	32	21	9	301	3,830	1,719	802
Pennsylvania	33	175	99	38	2,434	16,249	8,172	3,009
Rhode Island	3	17	4	9	1,135	2,441	311	1,746
South Carolina	4	20	9	6	525	3,376	822	514
South Dakota	—	4	(²)	(²)	—	291	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	4	25	19	6	265	2,408	2,225	498
Texas	24	50	18	29	2,198	5,598	1,952	2,375
Utah	3	11	(²)	(²)	252	1,069	(²)	(²)
Vermont	(²)	9	(²)	(²)	(²)	708	(²)	(²)
Virginia	11	35	12	7	1,085	3,638	3,084	2,524
Washington	15	24	19	12	1,108	2,135	1,499	951
West Virginia	—	(²)	(²)	—	—	(²)	(²)	—
Wisconsin	35	111	55	32	3,530	13,071	5,820	2,521
Wyoming	(²)	—	—	—	(²)	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	15	10	12	19	1,494	1,698	964	1,962

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

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

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.