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MASS LAYOFFS IN APRIL 2005

In April 2005, employers took 1,274 mass layoff actions, seasonally adjusted, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Each action involved at least 50 persons from a single establishment, and the num-

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, May 2000-April 2005

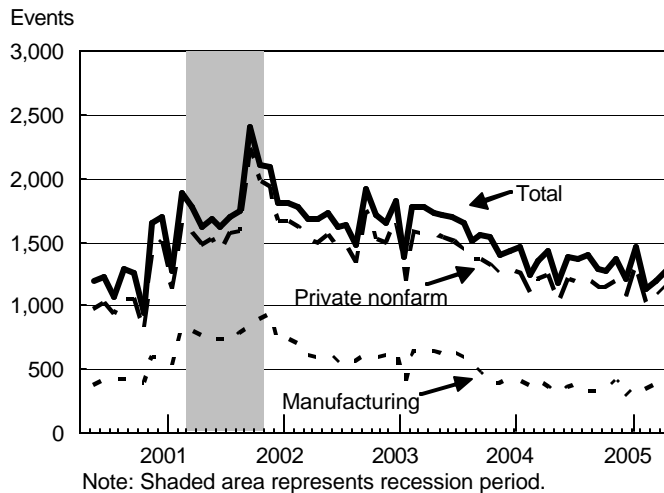
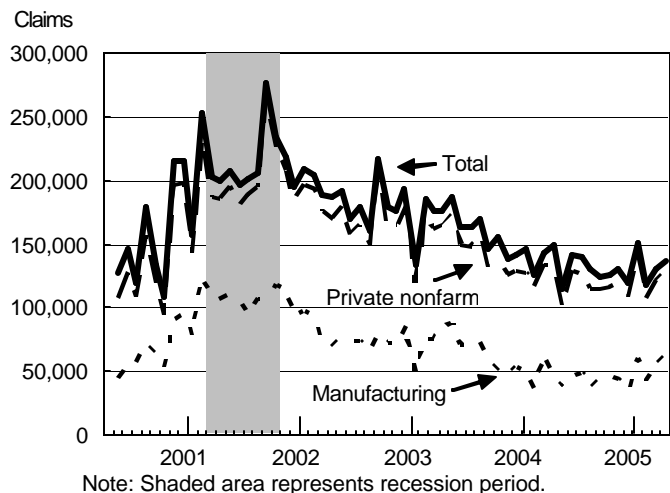


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, May 2000-April 2005



ber of workers involved totaled 136,837, on a seasonally adjusted basis. (See table 1.) The number of layoff events rose by 80, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 5,989 from March. In the manufacturing sector, 395 mass layoff events were reported during April 2005, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 63,121 initial claims; both figures were higher than a month earlier. (See table 1.)

From January through April 2005, the total number of events (seasonally adjusted), at 5,053, and initial claims (seasonally adjusted), at 536,359, were lower than in January-April 2004 (5,465 and 564,097, respectively).

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass-layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 55,332 initial claims in April, 35 percent of the total. (See table A.) Temporary help services,

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

Industry	Initial claims	April peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services	12,663	2001	17,507
School and employee bus transportation.....	9,046	2004	16,589
Automobile manufacturing	6,976	1996	14,744
Motion picture and video production	6,558	1997	15,908
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders	3,762	1998	4,054
Tax preparation services	3,743	2005	3,743
Food service contractors	3,414	2004	5,496
Discount department stores	3,294	2003	3,945
Professional employer organizations	2,991	2001	3,280
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	2,885	2005	2,885

p=preliminary.

with 12,663 initial claims, and school and employee bus transportation, with 9,046, together accounted for 14 percent of all initial claims in April.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 29 percent of all mass layoff events and 37 percent of all initial claims filed in April 2005. A year earlier, manufacturing comprised 24 percent of events and 23 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in April 2005 was highest in transportation equipment (20,879, mostly automotive-related), followed by food processing (9,653). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 15 percent of events and 13 percent of initial claims filed in April, with layoffs mainly from temporary help services. Eight percent of all layoff events and initial claims filed during the month were from the retail trade sector, primarily from general merchandise stores. Transportation and warehousing accounted for 7 percent of events and initial claims in April, mostly from school and employee bus transportation. Construction accounted for 9 percent of events and 6 percent of initial claims during the month, largely among specialty trade contractors. An additional 3 percent of events and 5 percent of initial claims were from the information sector, mainly from motion picture and video production.

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

Over the year, the number of layoff events declined by 85, while the number of associated initial claims rose by 1,268. The largest increases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (+16,123) and electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing (+2,636). The largest over-the-year decreases in initial claims were reported in transit and ground passenger transportation (-7,900) and food manufacturing (-3,929).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in April due to mass layoffs was in the West (52,751). (See table 5.) Administrative and support services, motion picture and sound recording industries, and agriculture and forestry support activities accounted for 43 percent of all mass-layoff initial

claims in that region during the month. The Midwest had the second largest number of initial claims (42,151), followed by the South (35,412) and the Northeast (28,268).

The number of initial claimants from mass layoffs increased over the year in two of the four regions. The increases occurred in the Midwest (+10,532) and in the South (+7,859). The Northeast (-12,460) and the West (-4,663) reported the over-the-year declines in initial claims. Seven 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 (+8,430). Over-the-year decreases occurred in the Middle Atlantic (-12,661) and Pacific (-6,215) divisions.

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in April (39,775), mostly in administrative and support services. Ohio had the next highest, with 15,288 initial claims reported, followed by Pennsylvania (9,850), New York (8,072), and Texas (7,416). These five states accounted for 51 percent of all mass layoff events and initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

Ohio had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+9,477), followed by Kentucky (+4,137). The largest over-the-year decreases occurred in New York (-10,984) and California (-4,536).

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 May 2005 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, June 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, May 2001 to April 2005, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
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	1,457	150,990	1,321	140,826	379	58,908
February	1,128	117,684	1,001	107,415	345	43,186
March ^P	1,194	130,848	1,060	121,408	371	55,377
April ^P	1,274	136,837	1,142	126,807	395	63,121

^P = preliminary.

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
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	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409	823	108,985
February	810	74,644	722	68,372	230	24,931
March ^P	806	88,937	733	83,793	246	33,030
April ^P	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133	395	59,129

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	April 2004	February 2005	March 2005 ^p	April 2005 ^p	April 2004	February 2005	March 2005 ^p	April 2005 ^p
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,422	1,128	1,194	1,274	149,049	117,684	130,848	136,837
Total, private nonfarm	1,239	1,001	1,060	1,142	132,180	107,415	121,408	126,807
Manufacturing	360	345	371	395	43,158	43,186	55,377	63,121
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,458	810	806	1,373	157,314	74,644	88,937	158,582
Total, private	1,396	779	777	1,324	149,806	72,331	86,306	154,339
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	80	57	44	61	7,149	3,959	2,513	6,206
Total, private nonfarm.....	1,316	722	733	1,263	142,657	68,372	83,793	148,133
Mining	(²)	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	187
Utilities	(²)	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	277
Construction	149	118	91	126	11,904	7,245	6,648	9,652
Manufacturing.....	343	230	246	395	36,172	24,931	33,030	59,129
Food	112	60	50	84	13,582	5,237	5,049	9,653
Beverage and tobacco products	5	4	5	9	319	384	308	660
Textile mills	8	5	8	15	1,091	560	1,162	2,912
Textile product mills	5	10	4	6	420	874	337	626
Apparel	12	7	9	14	922	1,083	1,351	1,346
Leather and allied products	5	(²)	4	(²)	399	(²)	634	(²)
Wood products	16	16	17	17	1,684	1,606	1,361	3,252
Paper	7	6	(²)	9	499	493	(²)	769
Printing and related support activities	15	9	8	10	1,618	668	493	789
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-
Chemicals	11	(²)	(²)	(²)	677	(²)	(²)	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	12	13	9	18	936	902	851	1,931
Nonmetallic mineral products	7	10	8	13	452	877	372	1,252
Primary metals	9	(²)	10	16	920	(²)	1,655	2,644
Fabricated metal products	22	11	15	28	2,030	833	1,245	2,220
Machinery	19	9	9	16	1,658	765	1,101	2,028
Computer and electronic products	17	15	11	21	1,375	897	1,266	1,959
Electrical equipment and appliances	7	6	10	16	1,252	1,352	785	3,888
Transportation equipment	32	29	48	77	4,625	6,915	13,543	20,879
Furniture and related products	11	8	9	14	835	644	576	1,270
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11	5	5	6	878	316	363	503
Wholesale trade	21	18	7	17	1,944	1,229	481	1,406
Retail trade	118	75	64	109	12,659	6,398	5,811	12,287
Transportation and warehousing	145	26	44	92	20,292	2,955	5,340	11,395
Information	42	26	30	38	7,851	5,059	8,303	8,630
Finance and insurance	31	24	22	32	2,594	1,561	1,506	2,107
Real estate and rental and leasing	11	(²)	6	9	1,214	(²)	277	793
Professional and technical services	54	14	22	65	6,939	798	3,709	7,778
Management of companies and enterprises	4	-	3	6	269	-	315	540
Administrative and waste services	194	119	89	206	20,812	12,354	6,572	19,862
Educational services.....	4	(²)	(²)	4	374	(²)	(²)	260
Health care and social assistance	31	12	16	27	2,118	662	1,097	1,921
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	40	8	7	32	3,368	430	516	2,689
Accommodation and food services	93	37	78	75	10,067	3,475	9,666	7,253
Other services, except public administration.....	26	5	(²)	21	3,240	300	(²)	1,838
Unclassified	6	1	2	2	563	56	100	129
Government	62	31	29	49	7,508	2,313	2,631	4,243
Federal	14	7	7	9	1,173	591	704	696
State	11	11	8	12	884	784	802	1,054
Local	37	13	14	28	5,451	938	1,125	2,493

¹ Data were reported by all states and the District of Columbia.

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, April 2003 to April 2005, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total mass layoffs		Private nonfarm					
			Mass layoffs		Extended mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days		Realization rates ¹	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003								
April	1,581	161,412	1,470	152,937				
May	1,703	174,204	1,538	160,729				
June	1,691	157,552	1,336	127,743				
Second Quarter	4,975	493,168	4,344	441,409	1,799	348,966	41.4	79.1
July	2,087	226,435	1,815	206,901				
August	1,258	133,839	1,163	124,131				
September	868	82,647	756	73,914				
Third Quarter	4,213	442,921	3,734	404,946	1,190	227,909	31.9	56.3
October	1,523	158,240	1,265	137,706				
November	1,438	138,543	1,234	123,524				
December	1,929	192,633	1,793	182,750				
Fourth Quarter	4,890	489,416	4,292	443,980	1,690	326,328	39.4	73.5
2004								
January	2,428	239,454	2,226	220,687				
February	941	84,201	832	76,577				
March	920	92,554	847	87,782				
First Quarter	4,289	416,209	3,905	385,046	1,339	^r 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 253,787	41.5	^r 76.4
July	2,094	253,929	1,860	234,877				
August	809	69,033	745	63,876				
September	708	68,972	637	63,102				
Third Quarter	3,611	391,934	3,242	361,855	^r 886	^r 148,180	^r 27.3	^r 41.0
October	1,242	127,918	1,101	117,375				
November	1,399	130,423	1,201	115,549				
December	1,614	161,271	1,487	152,092				
Fourth Quarter	4,255	419,612	3,789	385,016	^r 1,427	^r 262,006	^r 37.7	^r 68.1
2005								
January	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409				
February	810	74,644	722	68,372				
March ^p	806	88,937	733	83,793				
First Quarter ^p	4,180	427,533	3,876	405,574	² 989	² 127,950	25.5	31.5
April ^p	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133				

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			
	April 2004	February 2005	March 2005 ^p	April 2005 ^p	April 2004	February 2005	March 2005 ^p	April 2005 ^p
United States ¹	1,458	810	806	1,373	157,314	74,644	88,937	158,582
Northeast	332	120	105	255	40,728	11,226	10,919	28,268
New England	49	17	14	54	5,913	2,126	1,147	6,114
Middle Atlantic	283	103	91	201	34,815	9,100	9,772	22,154
South	292	143	154	268	27,553	14,788	17,171	35,412
South Atlantic	139	75	78	142	12,141	5,987	6,642	14,586
East South Central	52	32	30	55	5,936	5,778	4,926	9,490
West South Central	101	36	46	71	9,476	3,023	5,603	11,336
Midwest	275	173	214	314	31,619	17,129	28,413	42,151
East North Central	235	144	166	269	27,755	13,041	22,547	36,185
West North Central	40	29	48	45	3,864	4,088	5,866	5,966
West	559	374	333	536	57,414	31,501	32,434	52,751
Mountain	52	31	37	64	5,962	2,315	3,386	7,514
Pacific	507	343	296	472	51,452	29,186	29,048	45,237

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			
	April 2004	February 2005	March 2005 ^P	April 2005 ^P	April 2004	February 2005	March 2005 ^P	April 2005 ^P
Total ¹	1,458	810	806	1,373	157,314	74,644	88,937	158,582
Alabama	15	8	7	10	2,051	620	725	1,314
Alaska	5	—	—	5	633	—	—	719
Arizona	20	(²)	10	32	3,177	(²)	929	4,574
Arkansas	6	(²)	4	5	513	(²)	269	309
California	440	321	274	421	44,311	27,567	26,727	39,775
Colorado	9	4	3	8	973	307	643	753
Connecticut	6	(²)	(²)	3	513	(²)	(²)	234
Delaware	3	(²)	—	—	165	(²)	—	—
District of Columbia	—	(²)	—	—	—	(²)	—	—
Florida	69	36	36	62	5,447	2,018	2,669	5,192
Georgia	21	14	15	27	2,111	1,415	1,324	3,444
Hawaii	7	3	(²)	(²)	570	210	(²)	(²)
Idaho	6	6	5	5	559	431	460	503
Illinois	54	42	21	55	7,471	4,138	2,035	6,502
Indiana	25	15	20	33	2,227	1,248	2,177	4,251
Iowa	8	4	10	11	846	367	804	1,466
Kansas	9	5	3	4	1,222	519	202	315
Kentucky	20	15	13	28	2,559	4,585	1,912	6,696
Louisiana	28	7	4	16	2,554	503	267	1,437
Maine	7	(²)	(²)	7	662	(²)	(²)	665
Maryland	9	(²)	—	8	906	(²)	—	748
Massachusetts	16	8	8	16	1,759	450	684	1,339
Michigan	38	26	46	49	3,556	2,270	5,002	5,355
Minnesota	5	6	12	14	327	1,907	1,110	2,273
Mississippi	6	5	—	3	419	308	—	201
Missouri	15	11	19	10	1,242	904	3,469	1,349
Montana	(²)	3	(²)	3	(²)	157	(²)	299
Nebraska	3	3	4	3	227	391	281	272
Nevada	6	10	9	6	420	730	590	567
New Hampshire	(²)	(²)	—	4	(²)	(²)	—	379
New Jersey	47	29	14	44	4,862	3,282	1,326	4,232
New Mexico	4	(²)	5	4	346	(²)	413	319
New York	120	41	35	65	19,056	3,384	3,150	8,072
North Carolina	20	7	11	25	1,768	777	879	2,588
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	51	26	31	80	5,811	1,855	8,919	15,288
Oklahoma	5	4	3	5	425	246	939	2,174
Oregon	33	4	10	22	3,899	301	1,337	2,349
Pennsylvania	116	33	42	92	10,897	2,434	5,296	9,850
Rhode Island	8	3	(²)	12	1,624	1,135	(²)	2,191
South Carolina	6	4	5	11	796	525	498	1,659
South Dakota	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	291
Tennessee	11	4	10	14	907	265	2,289	1,279
Texas	62	24	35	45	5,984	2,198	4,128	7,416
Utah	4	3	3	5	248	252	235	428
Vermont	10	(²)	(²)	12	1,177	(²)	(²)	1,306
Virginia	10	11	11	7	849	1,085	1,272	716
Washington	22	15	11	22	2,039	1,108	910	2,221
West Virginia	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	—	(²)
Wisconsin	67	35	48	52	8,690	3,530	4,414	4,789
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Puerto Rico	11	15	10	19	1,147	1,494	1,303	2,342

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

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

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.