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(Footnote 2 in table 7 was revised on Friday, September 15, 2006.)

WORKER DISPLACEMENT, 2003–2005

During the January 2003 through December 2005 period, 3.8 million workers were displaced from jobs they had held for at least 3 years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The number of displaced workers decreased from 5.3 million in the previous survey that covered the period from January 2001 through December 2003.

Since 1984, the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor has sponsored surveys that collect information on workers who were displaced from their jobs. These surveys have been conducted biennially as supplements to the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of households that is the primary source of information on the nation's labor force.

Displaced workers are defined as persons 20 years of age and older who lost or left jobs because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their position or shift was abolished. The period covered in this study was 2003–05, the 3 calendar years prior to the January 2006 survey date. The following analysis focuses primarily on the 3.8 million persons who had worked for their employer for 3 or more years at the time of displacement (referred to as long-tenured). An additional 4.3 million persons were displaced from jobs they had held for less than 3 years (referred to as short-tenured). Combining the short- and long-tenured groups, the number of displaced workers totaled 8.1 million from 2003–05, down from 11.4 million during the period covered by the prior survey (2001–03).

Results from the January 2006 survey included the following highlights:

- About 70 percent of the long-tenured displaced were reemployed at the time of the survey.
- Just under half of long-tenured displaced workers cited plant or company closings or moves as the reason for their displacement.
- Forty-five percent of displaced workers who had worked for their employer for 3 or more years had received written advance notification that their jobs would be terminated. Those who had received advance notice, however, were no more likely to be reemployed in January 2006 than were those who had not been notified.
- About 28 percent of long-tenured displaced workers lost jobs in manufacturing.

- About half of the long-tenured workers who were displaced from full-time wage and salary jobs and who were reemployed in such jobs had earnings that were as much or more than those on the lost job. Twenty-nine percent experienced earnings losses of 20 percent or more.

Characteristics of the Reemployed

About 70 percent of the 3.8 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed when surveyed in January 2006. The proportion unemployed at the time of the survey was 13 percent. The remaining 17 percent of long-tenured displaced workers were not in the labor force. (See table 1.)

In January 2006, reemployment rates for workers ages 20 to 24 and those in the central-age group (ages 25 to 54) were 66 and 75 percent, respectively. Reemployment rates were slightly lower for older workers ages 55 to 64 (61 percent). Among those age 65 years and older, by contrast, only 25 percent were reemployed; 64 percent of that group were no longer in the labor force when surveyed.

In January 2006, 74 percent of men who were displaced from their jobs were reemployed, compared with 66 percent of women. Displaced men and women had about an equal likelihood of being unemployed, but the share of displaced women who had left the labor force, at about 21 percent, was higher than that for men—13 percent.

In January 2006, reemployment rates for whites (70 percent), blacks (71 percent), and Asians (72 percent) were similar, while the rate for Hispanics was lower (60 percent).

Reason for Job Loss and Receipt of Advance Notice

Of those long-tenured workers displaced during the January 2003 through December 2005 period, 49 percent lost or left their jobs due to plant or company closings or moves, 29 percent reported that their position or shift was abolished, and 22 percent cited insufficient work as the reason for being displaced. (See table 2.) The proportion of displaced workers reporting plant closings or moves was up slightly from the prior survey, and the share citing insufficient work was down.

More than 4 in 10 long-tenured displaced workers received written advance notice that their jobs would be terminated, similar to the proportion in prior surveys. In January 2006, those workers who lost jobs due to plant or company closings or moves and shift abolishment were most likely to have received written advance notice of their impending job loss, at 53 and 48 percent, respectively. In comparison, only 25 percent of those who lost jobs due to insufficient work were notified in advance. Regardless of the reason for displacement, receipt of written advance notice appears to have had little impact on the likelihood of being reemployed in January 2006. Reemployment rates were little different for those who did and those who did not receive advance notice—69 and 71 percent, respectively. (See table 3.)

Industry and Occupation

As in prior surveys, manufacturing accounted for a disproportionately large share of displaced workers. During the 2003–05 period, 1.1 million factory workers were displaced from their jobs—28 percent of all long-tenured displaced workers. Manufacturing displacements were again concentrated within the durable goods component (688,000), particularly in computers and electronic products, primary metals and fabricated metal products, and transportation equipment. (See table 4.)

Displacements in wholesale and retail trade (508,000) accounted for 13 percent of all long-tenured workers displaced during the 2003–05 period. Long-tenured displaced workers in professional and business services (406,000) made up 11 percent of the total.

The reemployment rate for displaced manufacturing workers was 65 percent, lower than the overall reemployment rate for displaced workers (70 percent). (Workers were not necessarily reemployed in the same industries from which they were displaced.) Reemployment rates for workers displaced from jobs in the transportation and utilities industry and in the financial activities industry (77 percent each) were above average.

In the January 2006 survey, persons displaced from managerial, professional, and related occupations accounted for 34 percent of all long-tenured displaced workers. Sales and office occupations accounted for about one-quarter of the long-tenured worker displacements. Workers in production, transportation, and material moving jobs made up about one-fifth of the long-tenured displaced; workers in these occupations tend to be employed in the manufacturing industry. (See table 5.)

Among the major occupational groups, the reemployment rate was highest for workers displaced from management, professional, and related occupations (74 percent) and lowest for those displaced from production, transportation, and material moving occupations (63 percent).

Geographic Divisions

The number of long-tenured workers displaced in each geographic division in the United States was lower during the 2003–05 period than compared to the prior survey. The distribution of displacement among the divisions, however, was about the same as in the prior survey. In January 2006, those residing in the South Atlantic and Pacific divisions had the highest reemployment rates; about three-quarters of the displaced in each of these divisions were reemployed at the time of the survey. (See table 6.)

Earnings

Of the 2.4 million reemployed displaced workers who lost full-time wage and salary jobs during the 2003–05 period, 2.0 million were working in such jobs in January 2006. Of these reemployed full-time workers who reported earnings on their lost job, 51 percent were earning as much or more in their new jobs as they had earned on the job they lost. This was higher than the proportion recorded in the January 2004 survey (43 percent). In January 2006, 29 percent reported earnings losses of 20 percent or more. (See table 7.)

Total Displaced Workers (With No Tenure Restriction)

The total number of workers displaced during the 2003–05 period (regardless of how long they had held their jobs) was about 8.1 million; the number of such workers during the 2001–2003 period was 11.4 million. About two-thirds of the total displaced during the most recent period had found new jobs when surveyed in January 2006, while 16 percent were unemployed, and 16 percent were not in the labor force. (See table 8.)

Compared with long-tenured displaced workers, the short-tenured were more likely to be young and to have lost jobs in construction, in leisure and hospitality, and in professional and business services.

Technical Note

The data presented in this release were collected through a supplement to the January 2006 Current Population Survey (CPS), the monthly survey of about 60,000 households that provides the basic data on employment and unemployment for the nation. The CPS is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The purpose of this supplement was to obtain information on the number and characteristics of persons who had been displaced (as defined below) from their jobs over the prior 3 calendar years.

Data presented in this release are based on Census 2000 population controls. This was the same basis as the January 2004 survey. Previously published estimates of displaced workers from the February 2000 and January 2002 surveys were based on population controls from the 1990 census. The estimates from these earlier surveys have been recalculated using the new Census 2000-based population controls. The revised population controls raised the overall number of displaced workers in each survey, but had little or no impact on rates.

Revised versions of the news release tables for the February 2000 and January 2002 displaced worker surveys were made available on the BLS Web site.

For a discussion of the revised population controls and the impact that their introduction had on the basic CPS data, see “Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003” in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* and available at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/rvcps03.pdf> on the BLS Web site. Also see Adjustments to Household Survey Population Estimates articles in the February 2004 and 2005 issues of *Employment and Earnings*. Both articles are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps04adj.pdf> and <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps05adj.pdf>.

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.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the CPS are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the “true” population values they represent. The exact difference, or *sampling error*, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the “true” population value because of

sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

The CPS data also are affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

For a full discussion of the reliability of data from the CPS and information on estimating standard errors, see the “Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error” section of *Employment and Earnings*.

Concepts

The first question asked of survey respondents to the CPS Supplement was, “During the last 3 calendar years, that is, January 2003 through December 2005, did (you/name) lose a job or leave one because: (your/his/her) plant or company closed or moved, (your/his/her) position or shift was abolished, there was insufficient work, or another similar reason?” If the answer to that question was “yes,” then the respondent was asked to identify which reason, among the following, best described the reason for the job loss:

- Plant or company closed down or moved
- Plant or company operating but lost or left job because of:
 - Insufficient work
 - Position or shift abolished
 - Seasonal job completed
- Self-operated business failed
- Some other reason

Respondents who provided one of the first three reasons—plant or company closed or moved, insufficient work, or position or shift abolished—were then asked questions about the lost job, including how many years it had been held; the year the job was lost; its earnings, industry, and occupation; and whether health insurance had been provided. Other questions were asked to determine what transpired before and after the job loss, such as: Was the respondent notified of the upcoming dismissal? How long did he/she go without work? Did he/she receive unemployment benefits? And, if so, were the benefits used up? Did the person move to another location after the job loss to take or look for another job? Information also was collected about current health insurance coverage (other than Medicare and Medicaid) and current earnings for those employed in January 2006.

Table 1. Displaced workers ¹ by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and employment status in January 2006

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
TOTAL					
Total, 20 years and over	3,815	100.0	69.9	13.4	16.7
20 to 24 years	111	100.0	66.4	21.4	12.2
25 to 54 years	2,841	100.0	74.5	13.4	12.0
55 to 64 years	728	100.0	60.6	12.3	27.0
65 years and over	135	100.0	25.4	10.8	63.8
Men					
Total, 20 years and over	2,076	100.0	73.5	13.6	12.9
20 to 24 years	67	100.0	77.4	21.4	1.2
25 to 54 years	1,552	100.0	78.6	12.8	8.5
55 to 64 years	378	100.0	61.5	14.5	24.0
65 years and over	80	100.0	27.5	18.3	54.2
Women					
Total, 20 years and over	1,739	100.0	65.6	13.1	21.3
20 to 24 years	44	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
25 to 54 years	1,289	100.0	69.6	14.2	16.2
55 to 64 years	350	100.0	59.7	10.0	30.3
65 years and over	55	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
White					
Total, 20 years and over	3,169	100.0	70.0	13.2	16.8
Men	1,784	100.0	74.1	13.1	12.8
Women	1,386	100.0	64.8	13.3	22.0
Black or African American					
Total, 20 years and over	452	100.0	71.2	13.4	15.4
Men	181	100.0	72.1	16.3	11.6
Women	271	100.0	70.7	11.5	17.9
Asian					
Total, 20 years and over	113	100.0	72.0	12.3	15.7
Men	65	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
Women	48	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					
Total, 20 years and over	416	100.0	60.2	22.9	16.9
Men	230	100.0	63.5	25.0	11.5
Women	187	100.0	56.2	20.3	23.5

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2003 and December 2005 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

² Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

Table 2. Displaced workers ¹ by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and reason for job loss, January 2006

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by reason for job loss			
		Total	Plant or company closed down or moved	Insufficient work	Position or shift abolished
TOTAL					
Total, 20 years and over	3,815	100.0	49.0	22.2	28.8
20 to 24 years	111	100.0	39.1	42.8	18.1
25 to 54 years	2,841	100.0	48.5	22.6	28.9
55 to 64 years	728	100.0	53.2	16.5	30.2
65 years and over	135	100.0	44.1	28.8	27.1
Men					
Total, 20 years and over	2,076	100.0	48.8	24.8	26.5
20 to 24 years	67	100.0	29.7	61.6	8.7
25 to 54 years	1,552	100.0	48.2	24.5	27.3
55 to 64 years	378	100.0	53.9	17.5	28.6
65 years and over	80	100.0	51.9	32.9	15.2
Women					
Total, 20 years and over	1,739	100.0	49.2	19.2	31.6
20 to 24 years	44	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
25 to 54 years	1,289	100.0	48.9	20.3	30.8
55 to 64 years	350	100.0	52.5	15.5	32.0
65 years and over	55	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
White					
Total, 20 years and over	3,169	100.0	49.5	22.1	28.4
Men	1,784	100.0	49.6	23.9	26.6
Women	1,386	100.0	49.5	19.8	30.7
Black or African American					
Total, 20 years and over	452	100.0	42.5	19.7	37.8
Men	181	100.0	37.3	29.2	33.5
Women	271	100.0	45.9	13.4	40.7
Asian					
Total, 20 years and over	113	100.0	52.3	25.9	21.8
Men	65	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
Women	48	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					
Total, 20 years and over	416	100.0	59.6	26.1	14.3
Men	230	100.0	63.0	29.9	7.2
Women	187	100.0	55.5	21.4	23.1

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2003 and December 2005 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

² Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

Table 3. Displaced workers ¹ by whether they received written advance notice, reason for job loss, and employment status in January 2006

Characteristic	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
TOTAL					
Total, 20 years and over ²	3,815	100.0	69.9	13.4	16.7
Received written advance notice	1,733	100.0	69.1	13.5	17.5
Did not receive written advance notice	2,019	100.0	70.6	12.9	16.5
Plant or company closed down or moved					
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,869	100.0	70.9	11.7	17.4
Received written advance notice	984	100.0	70.1	12.2	17.8
Did not receive written advance notice	852	100.0	71.6	10.8	17.5
Insufficient work					
Total, 20 years and over ²	849	100.0	64.7	19.2	16.2
Received written advance notice	216	100.0	53.4	28.8	17.8
Did not receive written advance notice	617	100.0	68.8	15.3	16.0
Position or shift abolished					
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,098	100.0	72.2	11.8	16.0
Received written advance notice	532	100.0	73.6	9.6	16.7
Did not receive written advance notice	550	100.0	70.9	13.6	15.5

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2003 and December 2005 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their

positions or shifts.

² Includes a small number who did not report information on advance notice.

Table 4. Displaced workers ¹ by industry and class of worker of lost job and employment status in January 2006

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Total, 20 years and over ²	3,815	100.0	69.9	13.4	16.7
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers	14	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers	3,753	100.0	70.2	13.0	16.8
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	3,551	100.0	70.4	13.2	16.4
Mining	17	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Construction	270	100.0	78.7	7.4	13.9
Manufacturing	1,085	100.0	64.5	15.3	20.2
Durable goods manufacturing	688	100.0	62.1	15.2	22.7
Primary metals and fabricated metal products	137	100.0	61.3	22.5	16.2
Machinery manufacturing	96	100.0	68.5	10.5	21.0
Computers and electronic products	145	100.0	77.2	4.4	18.4
Electrical equipment and appliances	47	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Transportation equipment	130	100.0	51.9	18.7	29.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	69	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Other durable goods industries	65	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Nondurable goods manufacturing	397	100.0	68.6	15.5	16.0
Food manufacturing	69	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Textiles, apparel, and leather	135	100.0	62.7	18.8	18.5
Paper and printing	70	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Other nondurable goods industries	123	100.0	68.0	15.8	16.2
Wholesale and retail trade	508	100.0	68.8	14.1	17.1
Wholesale trade	146	100.0	75.8	11.5	12.7
Retail trade	362	100.0	66.0	15.1	18.9
Transportation and utilities ⁴	189	100.0	77.1	18.7	4.2
Transportation and warehousing	157	100.0	77.8	17.2	5.0
Information ⁴	164	100.0	75.9	8.2	15.9
Telecommunications	92	100.0	77.7	7.7	14.6
Financial activities	368	100.0	77.0	12.9	10.1
Finance and insurance	293	100.0	75.7	11.8	12.5
Finance	188	100.0	80.4	13.6	6.0
Insurance	105	100.0	67.3	8.6	24.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	75	100.0	82.1	17.1	0.9
Professional and business services	406	100.0	71.5	14.8	13.7
Professional and technical services	251	100.0	80.7	11.8	7.5
Management, administrative, and waste services	155	100.0	56.6	19.5	23.9
Education and health services	264	100.0	72.3	8.2	19.5
Educational services	39	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Health care and social assistance ⁴	224	100.0	72.0	9.6	18.4
Hospitals	60	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Health services, except hospitals	129	100.0	74.9	4.1	21.1
Leisure and hospitality ⁴	174	100.0	71.6	11.3	17.0
Accommodation and food services ⁴	130	100.0	66.3	12.8	21.0
Food services and drinking places	104	100.0	64.7	14.7	20.6
Other services	107	100.0	65.5	12.8	21.8
Government workers	202	100.0	66.5	9.4	24.1

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2003 and December 2005 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

² Total includes a small number of unpaid family workers and persons who did not report industry or class of worker.

³ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

⁴ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

Table 5. Displaced workers ¹ by occupation of lost job and employment status in January 2006

Occupation of lost job	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Total, 20 years and over ²	3,815	100.0	69.9	13.4	16.7
Management, professional, and related occupations	1,307	100.0	74.1	11.9	14.0
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	709	100.0	71.8	13.6	14.6
Professional and related occupations	598	100.0	76.8	9.9	13.2
Service occupations	339	100.0	66.5	14.0	19.6
Sales and office occupations	949	100.0	70.2	11.3	18.6
Sales and related occupations	360	100.0	73.9	13.6	12.6
Office and administrative support occupations	589	100.0	67.9	9.9	22.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	421	100.0	72.2	13.0	14.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Construction and extraction occupations	240	100.0	70.2	13.7	16.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	176	100.0	76.9	11.2	11.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	765	100.0	63.3	17.6	19.2
Production occupations	524	100.0	59.4	18.8	21.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	241	100.0	71.7	14.8	13.4

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2003 and December 2005 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their

positions or shifts.

² Total includes a small number who did not report occupation.

³ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 6. Displaced workers ¹ by selected characteristics and area of residence in January 2006

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Total	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Workers who lost jobs										
Total, 20 years and over	3,815	237	431	736	263	658	263	352	248	627
Men	2,076	123	240	411	148	350	120	196	142	346
Women	1,739	114	191	325	115	308	143	156	106	281
Reason for job loss										
Plant or company closed down or moved	1,869	117	197	318	145	341	156	180	105	310
Insufficient work	849	71	122	180	35	112	55	66	57	151
Position or shift abolished	1,098	49	112	239	83	204	52	106	86	166
Industry and class of worker of lost job ²										
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers	14	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	8
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers	3,753	234	417	734	263	652	258	348	245	602
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	3,551	228	408	681	253	614	245	329	226	568
Mining	17	—	—	7	—	2	2	—	2	3
Construction	270	6	17	46	23	60	17	33	26	41
Manufacturing	1,085	67	131	245	70	145	111	111	44	161
Durable goods	688	37	74	186	50	73	63	62	30	114
Nondurable goods	397	31	57	58	20	72	48	49	14	48
Wholesale and retail trade	508	35	78	95	39	72	25	43	37	84
Transportation and utilities	189	2	23	35	12	50	17	12	9	29
Information	164	7	13	35	15	26	12	2	22	32
Financial activities	368	30	53	68	31	55	8	39	23	61
Professional and business services	406	45	36	70	23	85	18	40	28	60
Education and health services	264	23	33	44	13	51	10	33	7	51
Leisure and hospitality	174	9	16	37	15	43	17	8	11	18
Other services	107	3	7	—	13	26	8	7	16	27
Government workers	202	6	10	53	10	38	14	20	19	34
Employment status in January 2006										
Employed	2,667	159	258	498	188	512	163	250	175	464
Unemployed	510	41	80	124	30	64	49	26	25	71
Not in the labor force	638	36	94	114	46	82	51	76	48	92

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2003 and December 2005 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

² Total includes a small number of unpaid family workers and persons who did not report industry or class of worker.

NOTE: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont compose the New England Division; New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania compose the Middle Atlantic Division; Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin compose the East North Central Division; Iowa, Kansas,

Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota compose the West North Central Division; Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia compose the South Atlantic Division; Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee compose the East South Central Division; Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas compose the West South Central Division; Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming compose the Mountain Division; Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington compose the Pacific Division. Dash represents or rounds to zero.

Table 7. Displaced workers ¹ who lost full-time wage and salary jobs and were reemployed in January 2006 by industry of lost job and characteristics of new job

(In thousands)

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Reemployed in January 2006							
	Total	Wage and salary workers						Self-employed and unpaid family workers
		Part time	Full time					
			Total ²	Earnings relative to those of lost job				
			20 percent or more below	Below, but within 20 percent	Equal or above, but within 20 percent	20 percent or more above		
Total who lost full-time wage and salary jobs ³	2,430	241	1,990	488	345	557	307	199
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers	6	2	4	—	—	—	3	—
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers	2,412	231	1,984	488	344	557	304	196
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	2,296	212	1,901	470	321	536	290	183
Mining	9	—	9	3	—	—	1	—
Construction	200	14	173	54	20	52	30	13
Manufacturing	678	61	575	166	96	149	72	43
Durable goods	422	43	350	119	57	70	47	29
Nondurable goods	256	18	224	47	40	80	25	14
Wholesale and retail trade	319	27	264	53	44	72	50	28
Transportation and utilities	128	8	106	25	27	30	21	15
Information	122	11	98	35	13	37	6	14
Financial activities	275	16	233	46	50	63	41	25
Professional and business services	262	20	218	41	46	65	30	24
Education and health services	150	24	116	29	15	36	21	10
Leisure and hospitality	89	24	58	6	3	12	13	7
Other services	64	7	50	13	6	18	5	6
Government workers	115	19	83	18	23	21	14	13

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2003 and December 2005 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

² Includes about 293,000 persons who did not report earnings on lost job.

³ Includes a small number who did not report industry.

NOTE: Dash represents or rounds to zero.

Table 8. Total displaced workers ¹ by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2006

Characteristic	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Workers who lost jobs					
Total, 20 years and over	8,149	100.0	68.4	15.8	15.8
20 to 24 years	865	100.0	63.8	19.7	16.5
25 to 54 years	5,953	100.0	72.3	15.5	12.2
55 to 64 years	1,091	100.0	58.8	15.1	26.1
65 years and over	241	100.0	31.1	13.1	55.8
Men	4,540	100.0	72.3	15.6	12.1
20 to 24 years	510	100.0	67.6	21.5	10.8
25 to 54 years	3,319	100.0	76.8	14.3	8.9
55 to 64 years	568	100.0	59.9	17.7	22.4
65 years and over	143	100.0	34.6	16.0	49.4
Women	3,608	100.0	63.4	16.1	20.5
20 to 24 years	354	100.0	58.3	17.0	24.7
25 to 54 years	2,633	100.0	66.7	17.0	16.3
55 to 64 years	523	100.0	57.7	12.2	30.2
65 years and over	98	100.0	26.0	8.8	65.2
White	6,557	100.0	69.7	14.8	15.5
Black or African American	1,108	100.0	61.0	21.7	17.4
Asian	258	100.0	69.0	16.2	14.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	1,121	100.0	65.6	20.7	13.6
Reason for job loss					
Plant or company closed down or moved	3,543	100.0	69.8	14.5	15.7
Insufficient work	2,607	100.0	64.4	19.8	15.8
Position or shift abolished	1,999	100.0	71.1	12.8	16.0
Occupation of lost job ²					
Management, professional, and related occupations	2,237	100.0	75.3	11.7	13.0
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	1,085	100.0	74.0	14.0	12.0
Professional and related occupations	1,152	100.0	76.5	9.6	13.9
Service occupations	1,024	100.0	64.8	15.0	20.2
Sales and office occupations	2,042	100.0	66.3	15.8	17.9
Sales and related occupations	819	100.0	70.6	15.7	13.7
Office and administrative support occupations	1,223	100.0	63.4	15.8	20.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1,029	100.0	69.5	19.0	11.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	31	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Construction and extraction occupations	674	100.0	66.7	20.8	12.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	325	100.0	76.9	14.5	8.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,597	100.0	64.1	18.7	17.2
Production occupations	1,028	100.0	65.1	18.2	16.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	569	100.0	62.3	19.7	18.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Total displaced workers ¹ by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2006 — Continued

Characteristic	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Industry and class of worker of lost job ²					
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers	39	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers	7,835	100.0	68.6	15.4	16.0
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	7,466	100.0	68.5	15.7	15.8
Mining	34	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Construction	804	100.0	69.9	17.6	12.6
Manufacturing	1,822	100.0	66.3	16.2	17.5
Durable goods	1,144	100.0	67.0	14.0	18.9
Nondurable goods	678	100.0	65.1	19.7	15.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,172	100.0	64.3	17.7	18.0
Transportation and utilities	333	100.0	77.2	15.8	7.0
Information	304	100.0	74.9	9.1	16.1
Financial activities	595	100.0	76.3	11.8	11.9
Professional and business services	938	100.0	68.8	16.5	14.7
Education and health services	607	100.0	69.8	11.6	18.6
Leisure and hospitality	597	100.0	67.4	16.8	15.8
Other services	258	100.0	60.3	19.4	20.3
Government workers	370	100.0	71.0	9.0	20.0

¹ Data refer to all persons (regardless of years of tenure on lost job) who had lost or left a job between January 2003 and December 2005 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

² Total includes a small number of unpaid family workers and persons who did not report occupation, industry, or class of worker.

³ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.