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WORKER DISPLACEMENT: 2013-15

From January 2013 through December 2015, there were 3.2 million workers displaced from jobs they had held for at least 3 years, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was down from 4.3 million workers for the prior survey period covering January 2011 to December 2013. In January 2016, 66 percent of workers displaced from 2013 to 2015 were reemployed, up from 61 percent for the prior survey in January 2014.

Since 1984, 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 every other January 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 2013-15, the 3 calendar years prior to the January 2016 survey date. This period was characterized by employment growth and declining unemployment. The following analysis focuses primarily on the 3.2 million persons who had worked for their employer for 3 or more years at the time of displacement (referred to as long-tenured workers). An additional 4.2 million persons were displaced from jobs they had held for less than 3 years (referred to as short-tenured workers). Combining the short- and long-tenured groups, the number of displaced workers totaled 7.4 million from 2013 to 2015. In the 2011-13 survey period, this group numbered 9.5 million.

Highlights from the January 2016 survey include:

- In January 2016, 66 percent of the 3.2 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed, up from 61 percent in January 2014 and 56 percent in January 2012. (See table 1.)
- Thirty-seven percent of long-tenured displaced workers from the 2013-15 period cited that they lost their job because their plant or company closed down or moved; an additional 37 percent said that their position or shift was abolished and 26 percent cited insufficient work. (See table 2.)
- Seventeen percent of long-tenured displaced workers lost a job in manufacturing. (See table 4.)

- Among long-tenured workers who were displaced from full-time wage and salary jobs and were reemployed in such jobs in January 2016, 53 percent had earnings that were as much or greater than those of their lost job, similar to the prior survey. (See table 7.)

Characteristics of the Displaced

Sixty-six percent of the 3.2 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed at the time of the survey in January 2016, up from 61 percent for the January 2014 survey, and 56 percent for the January 2012 survey. The proportion unemployed at the time of the most recent survey was 16 percent, down from 21 percent in the January 2014 survey and from 27 percent in the January 2012 survey. Nineteen percent of long-tenured displaced workers were not in the labor force in January 2016, about unchanged from the previous survey. (See table 1.)

In January 2016, the reemployment rate was 73 percent for workers ages 25 to 54, up from 68 percent for the prior survey. Reemployment rates were lower for older workers. In January 2016, the rates for those ages 55 to 64 and 65 years and over were 60 percent and 27 percent, respectively. Among those age 65 and over, 63 percent were no longer in the labor force when surveyed, little different from the prior survey.

Among long-tenured displaced workers, men and women had similar reemployment rates in January 2016 (67 percent and 64 percent, respectively). The reemployment rate for women increased by 6 percentage points from the prior survey, while the rate for men changed little. Long-tenured displaced men and women were equally likely to be unemployed at the time of the survey at 16 percent. The share of male displaced workers who had left the labor force increased by 4 percentage points to 18 percent, while the share of women was little changed at 20 percent.

In January 2016, the reemployment rate for long-tenured displaced White workers rose by 4 percentage points to 67 percent. The rates for Hispanics (69 percent), Blacks (62 percent), and Asians (55 percent), changed little from the prior survey.

Reason for Job Loss and Receipt of Advance Notice

Of the 3.2 million long-tenured workers displaced during the January 2013 through December 2015 period, 37 percent lost or left their jobs due to plant or company closings or moves. The proportion of displaced workers citing that their position or shift was abolished was 37 percent and the proportion citing insufficient work was 26 percent. (See table 2.)

Forty-five percent of long-tenured displaced workers in the January 2016 survey received written advance notice that their jobs would be terminated, up from 40 percent for the January 2014 survey. Workers who lost jobs during the 2013-15 period due to plant or company closings or moves continued to be most likely to receive written advance notice. Of this group, 60 percent received such notice. In contrast, 41 percent of workers who were displaced because their position or shift was abolished and 28 percent of those who lost jobs due to insufficient work were notified in advance. For each of these groups, reemployment rates were not statistically different for those who received written advanced notice and those who did not. (See table 3.)

Industry and Occupation

During the 2013-15 period, 553,000 long-tenured manufacturing workers were displaced from their jobs—17 percent of all long-tenured displaced workers. Manufacturing displacements occurred mostly in the durable goods component (332,000). Workers in wholesale and retail trade accounted for 15 percent of all long-tenured displacements, professional and business services accounted for 12 percent, and education and health services also accounted for 12 percent of displacements. (See table 4.)

Among the major industry groups in January 2016, reemployment rates were not statistically different for most industries. Workers displaced from mining, however, were the least likely to be reemployed (41 percent). The rate for workers displaced from education and health services increased to 70 percent and the reemployment rate for those displaced from professional and business services rose to 69 percent. The reemployment rates for workers displaced from other major industry groups changed little from the prior survey. (Workers were not necessarily reemployed in the same industries from which they were displaced.)

Reemployment rates were not statistically different by major occupation group in January 2016. The rate for those displaced from production, transportation, and material moving occupations increased to 65 percent and the reemployment rate for those displaced from sales and office occupations rose to 63 percent. The rates for those displaced from management, professional, and related occupations (69 percent); service occupations (63 percent); and natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations (62 percent) changed little from the prior survey. (See table 5.)

Geographic Divisions

The number of long-tenured workers displaced during the 2013-15 period declined from the 2011-13 period in most of the geographic divisions of the United States. In January 2016, reemployment rates ranged from 75 percent for the Mountain division to 53 percent for the East South Central division. (See table 6.)

Earnings

Of the 1.8 million long-tenured displaced workers who lost full-time wage and salary jobs during the 2013-15 period and were reemployed, 1.5 million had full-time wage and salary jobs in January 2016. Of these reemployed full-time workers who reported earnings on their lost job, the proportion that were earning as much or more than they did at their lost job was 53 percent in January 2016, little different from the January 2014 survey. (See table 7.)

Total Displaced Workers (With No Tenure Restriction)

The total number of workers displaced between January 2013 and December 2015 (regardless of how long they had held their jobs) was 7.4 million, down by 2.1 million from the 2011-13 survey period. Of the total number of workers who lost jobs over the 2013-15 period, 67 percent were reemployed, up from 61 percent in the prior survey. The proportion unemployed fell by 7 percentage points to 17 percent in January 2016. (See table 8.)

Technical Note

The data presented in this release were collected through a supplement to the January 2016 Current Population Survey (CPS), the monthly survey of about 60,000 eligible households that provides 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. The collection of these data is sponsored by the Department of Labor. Additional information, reports, and archived news releases are available to the public on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm#displaced.

Data presented in this release are based on Census 2010 population controls that are updated annually in January. For additional information, see "Population control adjustments to the CPS", which is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#pop.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (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 component of this difference that occurs because samples differ by chance is known as **sampling error**, and its 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.

Information about the reliability of data from the CPS and guidance on estimating standard errors is available at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#reliability.

Concepts and questions

Displaced workers are wage and salary workers 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. Data are often presented for long-tenured displaced workers—those who had worked for their employer for 3 or more years at the time of displacement.

Wage and salary workers receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates. The group includes employees in both the private and public sectors but excludes all self-employed persons, both those with incorporated businesses as well as those with unincorporated businesses.

Data discussed in this release on displaced workers were obtained from the following questions:

(This question was asked of all persons 20 years and over.) During the last 3 calendar years, that is, January 2013 through December 2015, 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, insufficient work, or another similar reason?

(If the respondent answered "yes" to the above question on job loss, the following question was then asked.) Which of these specific reasons describes why (name/you) (is/are) no longer working at that job?

- 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 classified as displaced and asked additional questions about the lost job, including how many years they had worked for their employer; the year the job was lost; the earnings, industry, and occupation of the lost job; and whether health insurance had been provided. Other questions were asked to determine what occurred 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 at the time of the survey.

Table 1. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and employment status in January 2016

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
TOTAL					
Total, 20 years and over	3,191	100.0	65.5	15.9	18.6
20 to 24 years	71	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
25 to 54 years	2,023	100.0	72.5	17.1	10.4
55 to 64 years	853	100.0	60.0	15.0	24.9
65 years and over	245	100.0	26.5	10.7	62.8
Men					
Total, 20 years and over	1,773	100.0	66.5	15.7	17.8
20 to 24 years	33	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
25 to 54 years	1,151	100.0	72.7	17.2	10.1
55 to 64 years	469	100.0	62.6	15.1	22.3
65 years and over	119	100.0	24.0	7.9	68.1
Women					
Total, 20 years and over	1,419	100.0	64.1	16.3	19.6
20 to 24 years	38	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
25 to 54 years	872	100.0	72.3	17.0	10.7
55 to 64 years	383	100.0	56.8	15.0	28.2
65 years and over	125	100.0	28.9	13.3	57.8
White					
Total, 20 years and over	2,573	100.0	66.5	14.8	18.6
Men	1,450	100.0	67.7	14.8	17.5
Women	1,123	100.0	65.0	14.9	20.1
Black or African American					
Total, 20 years and over	394	100.0	61.5	20.3	18.2
Men	170	100.0	60.1	19.6	20.3
Women	224	100.0	62.5	20.9	16.6
Asian					
Total, 20 years and over	145	100.0	54.9	24.7	20.3
Men	96	100.0	59.4	20.3	20.3
Women	49	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					
Total, 20 years and over	423	100.0	69.4	14.3	16.3
Men	236	100.0	75.4	11.0	13.7
Women	187	100.0	61.9	18.4	19.6

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2013 and December 2015 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. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

Table 2. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and reason for job loss, January 2016

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	Total	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	3,191	100.0	37.4	25.6	37.1
20 to 24 years	71	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
25 to 54 years	2,023	100.0	37.4	27.4	35.2
55 to 64 years	853	100.0	36.4	22.8	40.8
65 years and over	245	100.0	33.9	23.7	42.4
Men					
Total, 20 years and over	1,773	100.0	37.2	29.0	33.8
20 to 24 years	33	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
25 to 54 years	1,151	100.0	36.9	31.3	31.8
55 to 64 years	469	100.0	38.4	24.3	37.3
65 years and over	119	100.0	25.9	31.7	42.4
Women					
Total, 20 years and over	1,419	100.0	37.5	21.3	41.1
20 to 24 years	38	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
25 to 54 years	872	100.0	38.1	22.2	39.7
55 to 64 years	383	100.0	33.9	20.9	45.2
65 years and over	125	100.0	41.6	16.0	42.4
White					
Total, 20 years and over	2,573	100.0	37.2	25.9	36.9
Men	1,450	100.0	37.1	30.6	32.3
Women	1,123	100.0	37.4	19.7	42.9
Black or African American					
Total, 20 years and over	394	100.0	35.4	27.7	36.9
Men	170	100.0	33.4	23.7	42.9
Women	224	100.0	36.9	30.7	32.4
Asian					
Total, 20 years and over	145	100.0	45.9	21.3	32.8
Men	96	100.0	46.7	19.8	33.5
Women	49	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					
Total, 20 years and over	423	100.0	45.3	24.4	30.3
Men	236	100.0	43.5	27.2	29.3
Women	187	100.0	47.4	20.9	31.7

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2013 and December 2015 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. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

Table 3. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by whether they received written advance notice, reason for job loss, and employment status in January 2016

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
TOTAL					
Total, 20 years and over ²	3,191	100.0	65.5	15.9	18.6
Received written advance notice	1,424	100.0	63.3	16.9	19.8
Did not receive written advance notice	1,716	100.0	67.5	14.7	17.8
Plant or company closed down or moved					
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,192	100.0	64.0	14.7	21.3
Received written advance notice	712	100.0	63.7	15.9	20.4
Did not receive written advance notice	468	100.0	65.2	11.5	23.3
Insufficient work					
Total, 20 years and over ²	816	100.0	64.7	19.3	16.0
Received written advance notice	231	100.0	56.8	24.2	19.0
Did not receive written advance notice	568	100.0	67.5	17.2	15.3
Position or shift abolished					
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,183	100.0	67.5	14.9	17.6
Received written advance notice	481	100.0	66.0	14.7	19.3
Did not receive written advance notice	681	100.0	69.1	14.9	16.0

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2013 and December 2015 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. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by industry and class of worker of lost job and employment status in January 2016

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Total, 20 years and over ²	3,191	100.0	65.5	15.9	18.6
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers	11	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers	3,125	100.0	65.4	16.0	18.6
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	2,960	100.0	65.9	15.9	18.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	76	100.0	41.2	33.4	25.4
Construction	217	100.0	71.9	15.7	12.4
Manufacturing	553	100.0	63.2	15.0	21.7
Durable goods manufacturing	332	100.0	66.0	13.6	20.4
Primary metals and fabricated metal products	40	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Machinery manufacturing	46	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Computers and electronic products	59	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Electrical equipment and appliances	28	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Transportation equipment	75	100.0	52.0	10.3	37.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	52	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Other durable goods industries	32	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Nondurable goods manufacturing	221	100.0	59.1	17.1	23.8
Food manufacturing	44	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Textiles, apparel, and leather	35	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Paper and printing	57	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Other nondurable goods industries	85	100.0	50.8	21.0	28.1
Wholesale and retail trade	480	100.0	63.9	14.4	21.7
Wholesale trade	118	100.0	69.7	13.3	17.0
Retail trade	362	100.0	62.0	14.7	23.2
Transportation and utilities ⁴	112	100.0	62.5	8.6	28.8
Transportation and warehousing	96	100.0	59.5	10.0	30.4
Information ⁴	159	100.0	74.7	11.7	13.6
Telecommunications	63	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Financial activities	279	100.0	64.8	20.7	14.5
Finance and insurance	197	100.0	66.7	20.4	12.8
Finance	151	100.0	66.5	21.5	12.0
Insurance	46	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Real estate and rental and leasing	82	100.0	60.1	21.3	18.6
Professional and business services	383	100.0	68.9	11.0	20.2
Professional and technical services	265	100.0	67.8	8.4	23.9
Management, administrative, and waste services	118	100.0	71.4	16.8	11.8
Education and health services	384	100.0	69.9	16.9	13.2
Educational services	85	100.0	64.7	8.8	26.5
Health care and social assistance ⁴	298	100.0	71.4	19.2	9.4
Hospitals	81	100.0	76.6	9.5	14.0
Health services, except hospitals	160	100.0	71.1	23.5	5.4
Leisure and hospitality ⁴	207	100.0	66.2	21.1	12.7
Accommodation and food services ⁴	152	100.0	69.0	20.2	10.8
Food services and drinking places	143	100.0	70.0	21.4	8.5
Other services	109	100.0	59.5	20.3	20.2
Government wage and salary workers	165	100.0	56.5	18.9	24.6

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2013 and December 2015 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, not shown separately.

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

⁴ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

Table 5. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by occupation of lost job and employment status in January 2016
(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation of lost job	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Total, 20 years and over ²	3,191	100.0	65.5	15.9	18.6
Management, professional, and related occupations	1,301	100.0	69.0	13.5	17.4
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	702	100.0	72.1	14.6	13.3
Professional and related occupations	598	100.0	65.5	12.3	22.3
Service occupations	313	100.0	63.4	19.0	17.6
Sales and office occupations	820	100.0	63.2	15.2	21.6
Sales and related occupations	340	100.0	66.1	18.3	15.6
Office and administrative support occupations	479	100.0	61.1	13.0	25.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	302	100.0	62.0	23.7	14.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	8	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Construction and extraction occupations	193	100.0	61.1	28.5	10.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	102	100.0	62.3	16.4	21.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	418	100.0	65.0	16.2	18.8
Production occupations	246	100.0	55.3	21.1	23.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	171	100.0	78.9	9.1	12.0

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2013 and December 2015 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. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and area of residence in January 2016

(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	3,191	154	392	519	267	640	145	299	275	501
Men	1,773	94	202	284	139	327	62	164	186	313
Women	1,419	59	190	235	128	313	83	135	88	188
Reason for job loss										
Plant or company closed down or moved	1,192	49	168	194	98	248	53	111	88	182
Insufficient work	816	43	110	144	47	154	36	99	62	121
Position or shift abolished	1,183	63	114	181	121	238	56	88	125	197
Industry and class of worker of lost job²										
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers	11	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	1	4
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers	3,125	149	385	512	262	617	144	297	266	492
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	2,960	140	368	491	244	588	130	278	257	463
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	76	—	3	—	3	8	7	26	21	7
Construction	217	11	32	50	17	35	7	5	16	43
Manufacturing	553	36	72	115	64	75	23	69	44	56
Durable goods	332	25	40	81	34	31	7	41	34	38
Nondurable goods	221	12	31	33	30	44	16	28	10	18
Wholesale and retail trade	480	18	60	70	48	103	33	50	33	65
Transportation and utilities	112	10	14	10	2	22	6	15	1	32
Information	159	3	18	18	19	47	7	4	15	27
Financial activities	279	22	38	42	28	52	11	33	24	29
Professional and business services	383	19	38	78	20	97	10	22	40	59
Education and health services	384	14	62	60	19	75	25	38	36	54
Leisure and hospitality	207	2	13	33	14	43	2	16	17	69
Other services	109	4	17	16	9	31	—	—	8	22
Government wage and salary workers	165	9	17	22	18	29	13	20	9	29
Employment status in January 2016										
Employed	2,089	84	221	319	191	432	77	203	206	356
Unemployed	509	26	81	92	29	106	27	35	31	82
Not in the labor force	593	44	90	108	47	102	41	61	38	62

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2013 and December 2015 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, not shown separately.

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. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ who lost full-time wage and salary jobs and were reemployed in January 2016 by industry of lost job and characteristics of new job

(In thousands)

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Reemployed in January 2016							
	Total	Part time	Wage and salary workers					Self-employed and unpaid family workers
			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	1,838	231	1,470	340	239	391	258	137
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers	10	3	1	1	—	—	—	5
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers	1,799	221	1,447	339	239	387	252	131
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	1,734	206	1,396	334	239	366	232	131
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	26	—	26	14	1	—	2	—
Construction	143	19	101	20	18	36	10	24
Manufacturing	332	35	273	59	57	86	35	25
Durable goods	207	21	178	28	38	65	25	8
Nondurable goods	125	14	95	31	19	21	10	16
Wholesale and retail trade	257	23	217	75	32	26	50	16
Transportation and utilities	64	—	59	11	11	23	8	5
Information	119	6	100	34	23	13	14	13
Financial activities	170	14	145	26	38	20	28	12
Professional and business services	233	30	184	36	20	76	14	19
Education and health services	231	65	165	24	20	54	54	2
Leisure and hospitality	104	10	83	23	11	20	15	11
Other services	52	4	43	12	8	12	1	5
Government wage and salary workers	66	15	50	5	—	21	20	—

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2013 and December 2015 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

² Includes about 242,000 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 workers¹ by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2016
(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Workers who lost jobs					
Total, 20 years and over	7,440	100.0	66.5	16.9	16.5
20 to 24 years	708	100.0	62.5	20.2	17.3
25 to 54 years	4,972	100.0	71.3	17.1	11.5
55 to 64 years	1,386	100.0	61.0	16.6	22.5
65 years and over	374	100.0	30.8	9.7	59.4
Men, 20 years and over					
20 to 24 years	4,242	100.0	68.4	16.7	14.8
25 to 54 years	441	100.0	62.4	20.5	17.1
55 to 64 years	2,833	100.0	73.2	17.2	9.6
65 years and over	761	100.0	64.6	14.7	20.6
Women, 20 years and over					
20 to 24 years	3,199	100.0	64.0	17.2	18.7
25 to 54 years	267	100.0	62.7	19.6	17.6
55 to 64 years	2,139	100.0	68.9	17.0	14.1
65 years and over	625	100.0	56.5	18.8	24.7
White					
Black or African American	5,673	100.0	68.1	15.3	16.6
Asian	1,155	100.0	59.9	25.3	14.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	309	100.0	63.4	19.6	17.0
1,219	100.0	68.0	15.9	16.1	
Reason for job loss					
Plant or company closed down or moved	2,350	100.0	67.0	15.5	17.5
Insufficient work	2,839	100.0	66.1	18.4	15.6
Position or shift abolished	2,252	100.0	66.7	16.7	16.6
Occupation of lost job²					
Management, professional, and related occupations	2,470	100.0	71.5	13.6	14.9
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	1,149	100.0	71.0	16.0	13.0
Professional and related occupations	1,320	100.0	71.9	11.6	16.6
Service occupations	949	100.0	65.8	15.7	18.5
Sales and office occupations	1,794	100.0	64.7	16.2	19.1
Sales and related occupations	759	100.0	66.2	15.9	17.9
Office and administrative support occupations	1,035	100.0	63.6	16.4	19.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	878	100.0	67.3	21.3	11.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	22	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Construction and extraction occupations	567	100.0	68.8	20.5	10.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	289	100.0	66.3	22.7	11.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,082	100.0	63.1	20.0	16.9
Production occupations	567	100.0	63.6	20.4	16.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	515	100.0	62.5	19.7	17.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Total displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2016
(Numbers in thousands) — Continued

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Industry and class of worker of lost job²					
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers	26	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers	7,107	100.0	67.2	16.5	16.4
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	6,771	100.0	67.1	16.5	16.4
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	190	100.0	62.5	24.4	13.0
Construction	605	100.0	72.7	16.4	10.9
Manufacturing	1,055	100.0	65.6	16.4	18.0
Durable goods	665	100.0	65.6	15.7	18.7
Nondurable goods	390	100.0	65.6	17.6	16.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,081	100.0	62.7	17.1	20.2
Transportation and utilities	292	100.0	62.7	14.7	22.6
Information	260	100.0	68.4	20.4	11.2
Financial activities	555	100.0	67.6	18.6	13.8
Professional and business services	1,005	100.0	73.0	12.2	14.9
Education and health services	800	100.0	68.6	17.2	14.2
Leisure and hospitality	614	100.0	62.5	17.9	19.6
Other services	308	100.0	66.9	15.4	17.7
Government wage and salary workers	337	100.0	68.5	14.8	16.6

¹ Data refer to all persons (regardless of years of tenure on lost job) who had lost or left a job between January 2013 and December 2015 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, not

shown separately.

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. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.