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WORKER DISPLACEMENT: 2021-2023

From January 2021 through December 2023, there were 2.6 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 by 1.0 million workers from the prior survey period covering January 2019 to December 2021. In January 2024, 65.7 percent of long-tenured workers displaced from 2021 to 2023 were reemployed, little different from the percentage in January 2022.

The U.S. Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office sponsored the January 2024 survey to collect information on workers who were displaced from their jobs. Since 1984, these surveys have been conducted biennially in 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. For further information, see the Technical Note in this news release.

Displaced workers are defined as people 20 years of age and over who report that they 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 January 2021 to December 2023, the 3 calendar years prior to the January 2024 survey date. This period included some ongoing effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic (which began in early 2020) and a time of economic recovery. Those who were temporarily absent from a job due to a pandemic-related business closure or reduced business hours are not considered displaced workers.

The following analysis focuses primarily on the 2.6 million people who had worked for their employer for 3 or more years at the time of displacement (referred to as long-tenured workers). An additional 3.7 million people 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 6.3 million from 2021 to 2023. This is down from 8.6 million for the 2019-21 survey period.

Highlights from the January 2024 survey:

- In January 2024, 65.7 percent of the 2.6 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed, similar to 65.2 percent in January 2022. (See table 1.)
- In the 2021-23 period, 37.5 percent of long-tenured displaced workers lost their job because their position or shift was abolished. An additional 36.5 percent lost their job because their

plant or company closed down or moved, and 26.0 percent were displaced due to insufficient work. (See table 2.)

- Seventeen percent of long-tenured displaced workers lost a job in manufacturing, 15 percent lost a job in professional and business services, 10 percent lost a job in retail trade, and another 10 percent lost a job in health care and social assistance. (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 2024, 62 percent had earnings that were as much or greater than those of their lost job, little different from the prior survey. (See table 7.)

Characteristics of the Displaced

At the time of the survey in January 2024, 65.7 percent of the 2.6 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed, little different from 65.2 percent for the January 2022 survey. The proportion unemployed at the time of the most recent survey was 16.1 percent, up from 12.4 percent in January 2022. The remaining 18.2 percent of long-tenured displaced workers were not in the labor force in January 2024, down from 22.3 percent in the previous survey. (See table 1.)

The reemployment rate was 74.5 percent in January 2024 for people of prime working age (those ages 25 to 54), little changed from the prior survey. Reemployment rates continued to be lower for older workers; the rate for those ages 55 to 64, at 55.3 percent, fell by about 9 percentage points since data were last collected. The rate for those age 65 and older changed little at 34.4 percent.

Among long-tenured displaced workers, men and women had similar reemployment rates in January 2024 (65.2 percent and 66.2 percent, respectively), both little different from the prior survey. The proportion of long-tenured displaced men who were unemployed in January 2024 was 14.9 percent, little changed from the share in January 2022. The share of displaced women who were unemployed was 17.6 percent in January 2024, about 6 percentage points higher than the prior survey. The share of male displaced workers who had left the labor force was little changed at 19.9 percent, while the share of women at 16.2 percent decreased by about 11 percentage points from the prior survey. The proportion of displaced women ages 25 to 54 leaving the labor force fell by about 13 percentage points to 8.8 percent in January 2024.

In January 2024, the reemployment rates for long-tenured displaced White workers (64.1 percent), Black workers (72.7 percent), Asians (63.5 percent), and Hispanics (67.0 percent) changed little from the prior survey. In January 2024, the proportion of unemployed long-tenured displaced White workers increased to 16.2 percent from the prior survey, while the rates for the other major race and ethnicity groups were little changed.

Reason for Job Loss and Receipt of Advance Notice

Of the 2.6 million long-tenured workers displaced during January 2021 through December 2023, 37.5 percent lost their job because their position or shift was abolished, an additional 36.5

percent lost or left their jobs due to plant or company closings or moves, and 26.0 percent were displaced due to insufficient work. (See table 2.)

From 2021 to 2023, about 46 percent of long-tenured displaced workers received written advance notice that their jobs would be terminated, up from 39 percent in the previous survey. Among workers who lost jobs during the 2021-23 period due to plant or company closings or moves, 61 percent received written advance notice, up from 49 percent for the prior survey period. By comparison, 42 percent of workers who were displaced because their position or shift was abolished and 29 percent of those who lost jobs due to insufficient work were notified in advance, both little changed from the 2019 to 2021 period. For each of these displacement groups, reemployment rates were not statistically different for those who received written advance notice and those who did not. (See table 3.)

Industry and Occupation

During the 2021 to 2023 period, 427,000 long-tenured manufacturing workers were displaced from their jobs—17 percent of all long-tenured displaced workers. These displacements occurred mostly in durable goods manufacturing (265,000). For the 2021 to 2023 period, workers in professional and business services accounted for 15 percent of all long-tenured displacements, retail trade accounted for 10 percent, and health care and social assistance accounted for another 10 percent of all displacements. Leisure and hospitality accounted for 7 percent of displacements, down from 16 percent in the 2019 to 2021 period. (See table 4.)

In January 2024, the reemployment rates for workers displaced from each of the major industry groups were not statistically different from the rates in 2022. (Workers were not necessarily reemployed in the same industries from which they were displaced.)

By major occupational group, the reemployment rates for workers displaced from each group changed little from the prior survey. The January 2024 rates were 73.7 percent for those displaced from production, transportation, and material moving occupations; 73.5 percent for service occupations; 67.0 percent for sales and office occupations; 63.1 percent for management, professional, and related occupations; and 54.8 percent for natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations. Among displaced workers from sales and office occupations, the proportion unemployed rose to 18.6 percent from the prior survey period while the proportion not in the labor force declined to 14.4 percent. The proportions of displaced workers who were either unemployed or not in the labor force were not statistically different from the prior survey for the other major occupational groups. (See table 5.)

Geographic Divisions

Compared with the 2019-21 period, the number of long-tenured workers displaced during the 2021-23 period decreased for the East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, and Pacific divisions, and changed little for the other geographic divisions of the United States. In January 2024, the reemployment rate for each U.S. geographic division changed little. The share of long-tenured displaced workers who were unemployed in January 2024 increased in the South Atlantic and East North Central divisions.

The proportion unemployed was little changed since the prior survey for the other geographic divisions. (See table 6.)

Earnings

Of the 1.4 million long-tenured displaced workers who lost full-time wage and salary jobs during the 2021-23 period and were reemployed in January 2024, 1.1 million had full-time wage and salary jobs. Of the reemployed full-time wage and salary workers who reported earnings on their lost job, 62 percent were earning as much or more in January 2024 as they did at their lost job, little different from the prior survey. (See table 7.)

Total Displaced Workers (With No Tenure Restriction)

The total number of workers displaced between January 2021 and December 2023 (regardless of how long they had held their jobs) was 6.3 million, down by 2.3 million from the prior survey. Of the total number of displaced workers over the 2021-23 period, 68.7 percent were reemployed in January 2024, little different from the January 2022 survey. The share of displaced workers who were unemployed in January 2024 was 16.4 percent, up from 13.8 percent in the prior survey. The proportion not in the labor force declined by 4.3 percentage points to 14.9 percent. (See table 8.)

Technical Note

The data presented in this release were collected through a supplement to the January 2024 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 people 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's Chief Evaluation Office.

Additional information, reports, and archived news releases are available at www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm#displaced.

Data presented in this release are based on Census 2020 population controls that are updated annually in January. Additional information, reports, and archived news release are available at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#pop.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

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 over 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 people, 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 people 20 years and over.) During the last 3 calendar years, that is, January 2021 through December 2023, 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 2024

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Total					
Total, 20 years and over.....	2,578	100.0	65.7	16.1	18.2
20 to 24 years.....	92	100.0	85.1	14.9	-
25 to 54 years.....	1,524	100.0	74.5	16.7	8.8
55 to 64 years.....	710	100.0	55.3	16.1	28.6
65 years and over.....	253	100.0	34.4	13.1	52.5
Men					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,428	100.0	65.2	14.9	19.9
20 to 24 years.....	60	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	860	100.0	75.8	15.4	8.8
55 to 64 years.....	390	100.0	46.0	17.3	36.6
65 years and over.....	118	100.0	40.7	3.9	55.4
Women					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,151	100.0	66.2	17.6	16.2
20 to 24 years.....	32	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	664	100.0	72.9	18.3	8.8
55 to 64 years.....	319	100.0	66.5	14.6	18.8
65 years and over.....	135	100.0	29.0	21.1	50.0
White					
Total, 20 years and over.....	2,052	100.0	64.1	16.2	19.7
Men.....	1,131	100.0	59.9	17.2	22.9
Women.....	921	100.0	69.3	14.9	15.8
Black or African American					
Total, 20 years and over.....	298	100.0	72.7	15.6	11.7
Men.....	175	100.0	92.5	0.7	6.8
Women.....	123	100.0	44.6	36.7	18.7
Asian					
Total, 20 years and over.....	155	100.0	63.5	17.9	18.6
Men.....	83	100.0	76.7	10.1	13.3
Women.....	72	100.0	-	-	-
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					
Total, 20 years and over.....	454	100.0	67.0	21.6	11.5
Men.....	239	100.0	73.6	21.2	5.2
Women.....	216	100.0	59.7	21.9	18.4

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2021 and December 2023 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

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. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 2. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and reason for job loss, January 2024

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	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.....	2,578	100.0	36.5	26.0	37.5
20 to 24 years.....	92	100.0	35.9	31.1	32.9
25 to 54 years.....	1,524	100.0	38.4	25.8	35.9
55 to 64 years.....	710	100.0	30.6	27.6	41.8
65 years and over.....	253	100.0	41.6	21.0	37.3
Men					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,428	100.0	35.8	29.0	35.1
20 to 24 years.....	60	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	860	100.0	36.6	30.4	33.0
55 to 64 years.....	390	100.0	33.3	27.0	39.8
65 years and over.....	118	100.0	32.9	28.5	38.6
Women					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,151	100.0	37.3	22.2	40.5
20 to 24 years.....	32	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	664	100.0	40.7	19.7	39.6
55 to 64 years.....	319	100.0	27.4	28.4	44.2
65 years and over.....	135	100.0	49.3	14.5	36.2
White					
Total, 20 years and over.....	2,052	100.0	36.5	25.1	38.4
Men.....	1,131	100.0	35.6	27.8	36.6
Women.....	921	100.0	37.6	21.7	40.6
Black or African American					
Total, 20 years and over.....	298	100.0	29.6	33.4	37.0
Men.....	175	100.0	30.5	31.0	38.5
Women.....	123	100.0	28.3	36.7	35.0
Asian					
Total, 20 years and over.....	155	100.0	43.9	25.5	30.6
Men.....	83	100.0	42.2	42.1	15.7
Women.....	72	100.0	-	-	-
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					
Total, 20 years and over.....	454	100.0	42.0	25.3	32.7
Men.....	239	100.0	45.4	27.6	27.0
Women.....	216	100.0	38.3	22.8	38.9

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2021 and December 2023 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

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. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 3. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by whether they received written advance notice, reason for job loss, and employment status in January 2024

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Total					
Total, 20 years and over ²	2,578	100.0	65.7	16.1	18.2
Received written advance notice.....	1,177	100.0	67.2	16.4	16.4
Did not receive written advance notice.....	1,367	100.0	64.9	15.2	19.9
Plant or company closed down or moved					
Total, 20 years and over ²	941	100.0	70.3	14.7	15.0
Received written advance notice.....	575	100.0	70.9	15.6	13.4
Did not receive written advance notice.....	357	100.0	69.6	12.4	18.0
Insufficient work					
Total, 20 years and over ²	670	100.0	70.4	13.1	16.5
Received written advance notice.....	194	100.0	65.0	20.4	14.7
Did not receive written advance notice.....	463	100.0	72.9	9.3	17.7
Position or shift abolished					
Total, 20 years and over ²	967	100.0	57.9	19.5	22.6
Received written advance notice.....	408	100.0	63.0	15.6	21.4
Did not receive written advance notice.....	548	100.0	55.1	22.0	22.9

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2021 and December 2023 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

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

NOTE: Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 4. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by industry and class of worker of lost job and employment status in January 2024

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Total, 20 years and over ²	2,578	100.0	65.7	16.1	18.2
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers....	26	100.0	-	-	-
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	2,482	100.0	65.8	16.3	18.0
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	2,358	100.0	64.5	17.0	18.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	6	100.0	-	-	-
Construction.....	157	100.0	58.2	14.3	27.5
Manufacturing.....	427	100.0	57.4	20.4	22.2
Durable goods manufacturing.....	265	100.0	61.4	20.6	18.0
Primary metals and fabricated metal products.....	54	100.0	-	-	-
Machinery manufacturing.....	26	100.0	-	-	-
Computers and electronic products.....	52	100.0	-	-	-
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	10	100.0	-	-	-
Transportation equipment.....	42	100.0	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	50	100.0	-	-	-
Other durable goods industries.....	31	100.0	-	-	-
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	163	100.0	51.0	20.1	28.9
Food manufacturing.....	26	100.0	-	-	-
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	17	100.0	-	-	-
Paper and printing.....	31	100.0	-	-	-
Other nondurable goods industries.....	89	100.0	46.9	29.7	23.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	348	100.0	68.8	17.2	14.0
Wholesale trade.....	82	100.0	69.0	14.0	17.0
Retail trade.....	267	100.0	68.7	18.2	13.1
Transportation and utilities ³	124	100.0	74.3	16.5	9.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	98	100.0	74.9	17.2	7.9
Information ³	111	100.0	47.1	16.3	36.6
Telecommunications.....	41	100.0	-	-	-
Financial activities.....	175	100.0	63.8	24.5	11.7
Finance and insurance.....	138	100.0	62.6	26.1	11.3
Finance.....	107	100.0	66.9	18.7	14.4
Insurance.....	30	100.0	-	-	-
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	37	100.0	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	390	100.0	59.2	20.1	20.7
Professional and technical services.....	268	100.0	59.7	20.3	20.1
Management, administrative, and waste services.....	122	100.0	58.3	19.7	21.9
Education and health services.....	308	100.0	71.4	11.2	17.4
Educational services.....	60	100.0	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance ³	248	100.0	69.2	13.9	16.9
Hospitals.....	71	100.0	-	-	-
Health services, except hospitals.....	141	100.0	79.3	5.2	15.6
Leisure and hospitality ³	186	100.0	76.6	12.5	10.9
Accommodation and food services ³	133	100.0	74.9	14.8	10.3
Food services and drinking places.....	94	100.0	78.0	12.1	9.9
Other services.....	126	100.0	70.7	10.7	18.6
Government wage and salary workers.....	124	100.0	89.8	2.8	7.4

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2021 and December 2023 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

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

³Includes other industries, not shown separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 5. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by occupation of lost job and employment status in January 2024

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation of lost job	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Total, 20 years and over ²	2,578	100.0	65.7	16.1	18.2
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	1,098	100.0	63.1	18.1	18.8
Management, business, and financial operations occupations....	604	100.0	55.9	25.1	19.0
Professional and related occupations.....	494	100.0	71.9	9.4	18.6
Service occupations.....	323	100.0	73.5	11.4	15.1
Sales and office occupations.....	608	100.0	67.0	18.6	14.4
Sales and related occupations.....	278	100.0	65.4	20.5	14.1
Office and administrative support occupations.....	330	100.0	68.4	17.0	14.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations....	227	100.0	54.8	9.3	36.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	17	100.0	-	-	-
Construction and extraction occupations.....	115	100.0	54.2	10.3	35.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	95	100.0	55.1	9.7	35.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	293	100.0	73.7	14.0	12.4
Production occupations.....	149	100.0	68.8	13.1	18.1
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	144	100.0	78.7	14.9	6.4

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2021 and December 2023 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

²Total includes a small number who did not report occupation or class of worker of lost job.

NOTE: Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 6. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and area of residence in January 2024

(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.....	2,578	159	424	393	156	364	97	238	230	517
Men.....	1,428	101	220	194	81	218	61	123	127	303
Women.....	1,151	58	204	200	74	146	36	116	103	214
Reason for job loss										
Plant or company closed down or moved.....	941	55	151	179	49	91	36	97	94	189
Insufficient work.....	670	42	128	88	27	151	14	57	64	99
Position or shift abolished.....	967	62	145	127	80	122	46	85	72	228
Industry and class of worker of lost job										
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers.....	26	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	18
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	2,482	154	413	390	156	352	97	213	220	488
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	2,358	146	398	373	149	342	93	206	201	450
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	-
Construction.....	157	13	11	4	15	19	3	16	32	45
Manufacturing.....	427	22	100	127	16	51	10	43	21	37
Durable goods manufacturing.....	265	21	62	83	11	29	3	23	10	23
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	163	1	38	44	5	21	7	21	11	14
Wholesale and retail trade.....	348	20	58	54	29	47	20	28	33	59
Transportation and utilities.....	124	13	13	10	5	38	5	16	6	19
Information.....	111	6	24	11	3	21	-	2	9	34
Financial activities.....	175	12	18	32	32	12	4	24	14	27
Professional and business services.....	390	22	32	34	16	78	27	37	36	107
Education and health services.....	308	29	61	56	18	35	13	21	20	54
Leisure and hospitality.....	186	5	55	20	5	12	4	9	13	63
Other services.....	126	3	26	25	10	29	7	9	13	5
Government wage and salary workers.....	124	8	15	16	6	10	3	7	20	38
Employment status in January 2024										
Employed.....	1,693	107	276	265	106	225	74	147	158	335
Unemployed.....	415	14	60	60	20	83	16	49	38	75
Not in labor force.....	470	38	88	68	30	57	7	42	34	107

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2021 and December 2023 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

²Total includes a small number of unpaid family workers and persons who did not report industry or class of worker of lost job, 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 indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 7. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ who lost full-time wage and salary jobs and were reemployed in January 2024 by industry of lost job and characteristics of new job

(In thousands)

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Reemployed in January 2024							
	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	1,410	158	1,133	221	116	298	253	119
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers.....	14	-	14	2	-	1	11	-
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	1,365	153	1,094	219	116	280	242	118
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	1,272	145	1,013	202	111	253	234	115
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	6	-	6	4	1	2	-	-
Construction.....	79	12	57	9	22	12	2	10
Manufacturing.....	215	22	193	29	18	57	64	1
Durable goods manufacturing.....	144	11	134	20	12	46	41	-
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	70	11	59	9	6	11	23	1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	203	22	171	41	26	23	24	9
Transportation and utilities.....	85	-	85	27	2	22	6	-
Information.....	47	11	34	12	5	13	5	2
Financial activities.....	101	9	78	11	5	22	21	14
Professional and business services.....	219	17	177	30	23	44	40	25
Education and health services.....	152	23	111	17	5	31	43	19
Leisure and hospitality.....	105	23	60	8	4	22	26	22
Other services.....	61	6	42	14	-	6	3	13
Government wage and salary workers.....	93	8	81	16	5	27	8	3

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2021 and December 2023 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

²Includes persons who did not report earnings on lost job.

³Includes other industries, not shown separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 8. Total displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2024

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Workers who lost jobs					
Total, 20 years and over.....	6,272	100.0	68.7	16.4	14.9
20 to 24 years.....	567	100.0	69.9	15.3	14.9
25 to 54 years.....	4,212	100.0	73.6	16.5	9.9
55 to 64 years.....	1,081	100.0	59.6	16.3	24.1
65 years and over.....	412	100.0	40.5	17.0	42.5
Men, 20 years and over.....	3,537	100.0	69.6	15.0	15.4
20 to 24 years.....	308	100.0	64.5	19.8	15.7
25 to 54 years.....	2,451	100.0	76.6	14.0	9.4
55 to 64 years.....	575	100.0	53.4	16.5	30.1
65 years and over.....	203	100.0	39.5	16.1	44.4
Women, 20 years and over.....	2,736	100.0	67.5	18.2	14.4
20 to 24 years.....	258	100.0	76.4	9.8	13.8
25 to 54 years.....	1,762	100.0	69.5	20.1	10.5
55 to 64 years.....	507	100.0	66.7	16.0	17.3
65 years and over.....	209	100.0	41.4	17.9	40.8
White.....	4,808	100.0	68.7	16.7	14.6
Black or African American.....	866	100.0	67.5	16.3	16.2
Asian.....	322	100.0	66.4	20.7	12.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	1,182	100.0	68.3	19.2	12.4
Reason for job loss					
Plant or company closed down or moved.....	1,939	100.0	73.0	12.8	14.2
Insufficient work.....	2,236	100.0	69.7	16.7	13.6
Position or shift abolished.....	2,098	100.0	63.5	19.4	17.1
Occupation of lost job					
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	2,281	100.0	68.9	17.7	13.4
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	1,115	100.0	63.4	24.0	12.6
Professional and related occupations.....	1,166	100.0	74.2	11.6	14.2
Service occupations.....	896	100.0	70.3	14.6	15.1
Sales and office occupations.....	1,420	100.0	66.6	17.8	15.6
Sales and related occupations.....	621	100.0	61.3	21.2	17.5
Office and administrative support occupations.....	798	100.0	70.8	15.1	14.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations..	624	100.0	70.6	10.8	18.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	43	100.0	-	-	-
Construction and extraction occupations.....	392	100.0	73.2	11.9	14.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	189	100.0	67.8	7.7	24.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	870	100.0	70.4	16.2	13.4
Production occupations.....	426	100.0	71.3	12.9	15.8
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	444	100.0	69.5	19.4	11.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Total displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2024 -- Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Industry and class of worker of lost job					
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers.....	39	100.0	-	-	-
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	6,004	100.0	69.0	16.3	14.7
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	5,752	100.0	68.5	16.8	14.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	17	100.0	-	-	-
Construction.....	514	100.0	74.4	11.9	13.7
Manufacturing.....	938	100.0	68.2	16.4	15.4
Durable goods manufacturing.....	593	100.0	69.3	16.5	14.2
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	345	100.0	66.3	16.2	17.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	778	100.0	69.7	17.4	13.0
Transportation and utilities.....	302	100.0	74.3	20.3	5.4
Information.....	220	100.0	60.4	12.0	27.6
Financial activities.....	380	100.0	72.3	16.6	11.1
Professional and business services.....	1,181	100.0	62.3	19.5	18.2
Education and health services.....	652	100.0	69.9	18.1	12.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	548	100.0	69.1	16.3	14.7
Other services.....	221	100.0	74.6	10.4	15.0
Government wage and salary workers.....	252	100.0	79.0	4.7	16.3

¹Data refer to all persons (regardless of years of tenure on lost job) who had lost or left a job between January 2021 and December 2023 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

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

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. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).