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### **WORKER DISPLACEMENT: 2007-2009**

From January 2007 through December 2009, 6.9 million workers were displaced from jobs they had held for at least 3 years, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was nearly twice as many as were displaced for the survey period covering January 2005 to December 2007. In January 2010, about half of displaced workers were reemployed, down from about two-thirds for the prior survey in January 2008. The more recent period includes the recession that began in December 2007. In contrast, the prior survey covered a period of employment growth and declining unemployment.

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 2007-09, the 3 calendar years prior to the January 2010 survey date. The following analysis focuses primarily on the 6.9 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 8.5 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 15.4 million from 2007-09, up from 8.3 million for the period covered by the prior survey (2005-07).

#### **Highlights from the January 2010 survey include:**

- In January 2010, 49 percent of the 6.9 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed, down from 67 percent for the prior survey in January 2008. This is lowest reemployment rate on record for the series, which began in 1984. (See table 1.)
- Forty-three percent of long-tenured displaced workers cited insufficient work as the reason for their displacement, up from 24 percent for the previous survey. (See table 2.)
- Nearly 1 in 4 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 who were reemployed in such jobs, 45 percent had earnings that were as much or more than those on

the lost job. This was lower than the proportion in January 2008, when 55 percent of those workers had earnings equal to or greater than those on the lost job. (See table 7.)

### **Characteristics of the Reemployed**

Forty-nine percent of the 6.9 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed at the time of the survey in January 2010, down from 67 percent for the January 2008 survey. The proportion unemployed at the time of the most recent survey, 36 percent, was double the proportion in January 2008 (18 percents). Fifteen percent of long-tenured displaced workers were not in the labor force in January 2010, the same as in the previous survey. (See table 1.)

In January 2010, reemployment rates for workers ages 20 to 24 and 25 to 54 were 55 and 53 percent, respectively. Reemployment rates for older workers—ages 55 to 64 and 65 years and over—were 39 and 23 percent, respectively. Among most age groups, displaced workers were less likely to be employed and more likely to be unemployed than they were in the prior survey. Among those age 65 and over, 45 percent were no longer in the labor force when surveyed in January 2010, down from 69 percent in January 2008.

Among the displaced, men and women (49 percent) were equally likely to have found a new job at the time of the survey in January 2010. The reemployment rates for both men and women declined from the prior survey. Displaced men were somewhat more likely than displaced women to be unemployed at the time of the survey—39 versus 31 percent. The share of displaced women who had left the labor force, at 20 percent, was greater than that for men—12 percent.

In January 2010, the reemployment rates for long-tenured displaced whites (50 percent), Hispanics (49 percent), blacks (43 percent), and Asians (38 percent) declined from the rates recorded in the January 2008 survey.

### **Reason for Job Loss and Receipt of Advance Notice**

Of the 6.9 million long-tenured workers displaced during the January 2007 through December 2009 period, 43 percent cited insufficient work, 31 percent lost or left their jobs due to plant or company closings or moves, and 27 percent reported that their position or shift was abolished as the reason for being displaced. The proportion of displaced workers citing plant closings or moves or an abolished shift or position decreased from the prior survey, while the share reporting insufficient work increased. In prior displaced worker survey periods, plant or company closings or moves had been the most frequently stated reason for displacement. (See table 2.)

Thirty-seven percent of long-tenured displaced workers in the January 2010 survey received written advance notice that their jobs would be terminated, down from 43 percent in the prior survey. Workers who lost jobs due to plant or company closings or moves were most likely to receive written advance notice. Of this group, 55 percent received such notice. In contrast, 37 percent of workers who were displaced because their position or shift was abolished and 24 percent of those who lost jobs due to insufficient work were notified in advance. For each of these groups, however, receipt of written advance notice had little impact on the likelihood of being reemployed at the time of the survey in January 2010. (See table 3.)

## **Industry and Occupation**

As was the case in prior surveys, manufacturing accounted for the largest number of displaced workers. During the 2007-09 period, 1.6 million factory workers were displaced from their jobs—23 percent of all long-tenured displaced workers. Manufacturing displacements were again concentrated within the durable goods component (1.1 million), particularly in transportation equipment and in computers and electronic products. Workers in wholesale and retail trade accounted for 14 percent, and construction made up 13 percent of all long-tenured displaced. (See table 4.)

The reemployment rates for workers displaced from construction (49 percent) and wholesale and retail trade (49 percent) were the same as the overall reemployment rate for displaced workers. (Workers were not necessarily reemployed in the same industries from which they were displaced.) By comparison, reemployment rates for workers displaced from jobs in financial activities (58 percent), education and health services (57 percent), and government (55 percent) were above the overall reemployment rate. Displaced manufacturing workers (39 percent) were the least likely to be reemployed at the time of the survey.

Compared with the prior survey, the number of displaced workers was higher for all occupation groups in January 2010. Reemployment rates differed by occupation, but were highest for those employed in professional and related occupations (60 percent) and lowest for those in production occupations (37 percent). (See table 5.)

## **Geographic Divisions**

Compared to the prior survey period, the number of long-tenured workers displaced during 2007-09 was higher in every geographic division of the United States. In January 2010, those residing in the West North Central division had the highest reemployment rates; about 60 percent of the displaced in this region were reemployed at the time of the survey. About one-quarter of displaced manufacturing workers lived in the East North Central division. (See table 6.)

## **Earnings**

Of the 2.9 million displaced workers who lost full-time wage and salary jobs during the 2007-09 period and were reemployed in January 2010, 2.2 million had found full-time wage and salary jobs. Of these reemployed full-time workers who reported earnings on their lost job, 45 percent were earning as much or more than they did prior to displacement; the proportion was 55 percent in the January 2008 survey. In the most recent survey, 36 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 between January 2007 and December 2009 (regardless of how long they had held their jobs) was 15.4 million, up by 7.2 million from the previous survey period. Of the total number of workers who lost jobs over the 2007-09 period, 49 percent were reemployed and 36 percent were unemployed in January 2010. In the January 2008 survey, 67 percent of the total displaced were reemployed and 19 percent were unemployed. (See table 8.)

## Technical Note

The data presented in this release were collected through a supplement to the January 2010 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. Additional information, reports, and archived news releases, including the Worker Displacement 2005-2007 news release, are available online at [www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm#displaced](http://www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm#displaced).

Data presented in this release are based on Census 2000 population controls that are updated annually in January. For additional information, see "Population control adjustments to the CPS" available on the Internet at [www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#pop](http://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 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.

A full discussion of the reliability of data from the CPS and information on estimating standard errors is documented and can be found on the BLS web site at [www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#reliability](http://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 2007 through December 2009, 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 in January 2010.

**Table 1. Long-tenured displaced workers<sup>1</sup> by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and employment status in January 2010**

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
<b>TOTAL</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	6,938	100.0	48.8	36.1	15.2
20 to 24 years .....	227	100.0	54.8	29.8	15.4
25 to 54 years .....	4,923	100.0	53.4	35.6	11.0
55 to 64 years .....	1,395	100.0	38.7	39.9	21.4
65 years and over .....	392	100.0	22.5	32.4	45.1
<b>Men</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	4,183	100.0	49.0	39.1	11.9
20 to 24 years .....	144	100.0	54.2	38.7	7.1
25 to 54 years .....	3,031	100.0	53.1	38.4	8.4
55 to 64 years .....	810	100.0	38.4	41.4	20.2
65 years and over .....	198	100.0	24.3	41.2	34.5
<b>Women</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	2,754	100.0	48.5	31.4	20.1
20 to 24 years .....	84	100.0	55.8	14.6	29.7
25 to 54 years .....	1,892	100.0	53.9	31.0	15.1
55 to 64 years .....	585	100.0	39.2	37.8	23.0
65 years and over .....	194	100.0	20.7	23.3	56.0
<b>White</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	5,716	100.0	50.3	35.0	14.8
Men .....	3,518	100.0	50.8	37.8	11.4
Women .....	2,198	100.0	49.5	30.4	20.2
<b>Black or African American</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	761	100.0	42.9	41.2	15.9
Men .....	410	100.0	39.7	48.4	12.0
Women .....	351	100.0	46.7	32.8	20.4
<b>Asian</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	294	100.0	37.8	47.8	14.3
Men .....	160	100.0	34.8	51.5	13.7
Women .....	135	100.0	41.5	43.4	15.1
<b>Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	993	100.0	48.7	38.0	13.4
Men .....	696	100.0	52.3	38.9	8.8
Women .....	297	100.0	40.1	35.8	24.1

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2007 and December 2009 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.

**Table 2. Long-tenured displaced workers<sup>1</sup> by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and reason for job loss, January 2010**

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
<b>TOTAL</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	6,938	100.0	30.6	42.8	26.6
20 to 24 years .....	227	100.0	35.9	52.6	11.5
25 to 54 years .....	4,923	100.0	30.4	43.8	25.8
55 to 64 years .....	1,395	100.0	32.5	38.6	28.9
65 years and over .....	392	100.0	23.7	39.9	36.4
<b>Men</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	4,183	100.0	29.8	47.9	22.3
20 to 24 years .....	144	100.0	25.4	66.6	8.0
25 to 54 years .....	3,031	100.0	29.5	49.2	21.3
55 to 64 years .....	810	100.0	33.2	40.7	26.1
65 years and over .....	198	100.0	25.2	43.4	31.3
<b>Women</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	2,754	100.0	31.8	35.1	33.1
20 to 24 years .....	84	100.0	54.1	28.6	17.3
25 to 54 years .....	1,892	100.0	31.8	35.1	33.1
55 to 64 years .....	585	100.0	31.6	35.6	32.8
65 years and over .....	194	100.0	22.1	36.3	41.5
<b>White</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	5,716	100.0	29.7	42.9	27.3
Men .....	3,518	100.0	28.4	48.2	23.4
Women .....	2,198	100.0	31.9	34.5	33.7
<b>Black or African American</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	761	100.0	33.9	41.7	24.4
Men .....	410	100.0	35.9	47.9	16.2
Women .....	351	100.0	31.5	34.6	34.0
<b>Asian</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	294	100.0	34.0	44.4	21.6
Men .....	160	100.0	36.4	42.2	21.4
Women .....	135	100.0	31.2	47.0	21.8
<b>Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	993	100.0	32.4	57.0	10.6
Men .....	696	100.0	31.8	59.8	8.4
Women .....	297	100.0	33.8	50.4	15.8

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2007 and December 2009 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.

**Table 3. Long-tenured displaced workers<sup>1</sup> by whether they received written advance notice, reason for job loss, and employment status in January 2010**

Characteristic	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
<b>TOTAL</b>					
Total, 20 years and over <sup>2</sup> .....	6,938	100.0	48.8	36.1	15.2
Received written advance notice .....	2,554	100.0	51.6	33.5	15.0
Did not receive written advance notice .....	4,296	100.0	47.2	37.7	15.1
<b>Plant or company closed down or moved</b>					
Total, 20 years and over <sup>2</sup> .....	2,123	100.0	53.2	30.5	16.3
Received written advance notice .....	1,175	100.0	54.1	30.0	15.9
Did not receive written advance notice .....	933	100.0	52.0	31.3	16.6
<b>Insufficient work</b>					
Total, 20 years and over <sup>2</sup> .....	2,971	100.0	44.5	41.7	13.8
Received written advance notice .....	703	100.0	44.9	40.5	14.6
Did not receive written advance notice .....	2,210	100.0	44.4	42.2	13.4
<b>Position or shift abolished</b>					
Total, 20 years and over <sup>2</sup> .....	1,844	100.0	50.6	33.3	16.0
Received written advance notice .....	676	100.0	54.1	32.3	13.6
Did not receive written advance notice .....	1,154	100.0	48.5	34.3	17.1

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2007 and December 2009 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

<sup>2</sup> Includes a small number who did not report information on advance notice.

**Table 4. Long-tenured displaced workers<sup>1</sup> by industry and class of worker of lost job and employment status in January 2010**

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 <sup>2</sup> .....	6,938	100.0	48.8	36.1	15.2
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers .....	36	100.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers .....	6,811	100.0	49.1	36.0	15.0
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers .....	6,546	100.0	48.8	36.2	15.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction .....	73	100.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Construction .....	919	100.0	49.1	39.2	11.6
Manufacturing .....	1,568	100.0	38.7	44.6	16.7
Durable goods manufacturing .....	1,134	100.0	33.4	49.1	17.5
Primary metals and fabricated metal products .....	149	100.0	36.5	53.5	10.0
Machinery manufacturing .....	154	100.0	30.7	52.4	16.9
Computers and electronic products .....	184	100.0	38.0	47.4	14.6
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	50	100.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Transportation equipment .....	276	100.0	35.9	42.4	21.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	130	100.0	30.7	47.3	22.0
Other durable goods industries .....	191	100.0	27.4	53.7	18.8
Nondurable goods manufacturing .....	435	100.0	52.6	32.7	14.7
Food manufacturing .....	39	100.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Textiles, apparel, and leather .....	81	100.0	48.1	32.4	19.5
Paper and printing .....	105	100.0	29.8	47.2	23.0
Other nondurable goods industries .....	209	100.0	60.1	29.4	10.4
Wholesale and retail trade .....	995	100.0	48.8	32.6	18.6
Wholesale trade .....	294	100.0	50.4	36.7	12.9
Retail trade .....	701	100.0	48.1	30.9	21.0
Transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup> .....	312	100.0	44.5	38.8	16.7
Transportation and warehousing .....	297	100.0	44.6	39.2	16.2
Information <sup>4</sup> .....	195	100.0	41.3	43.5	15.2
Telecommunications .....	68	100.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Financial activities .....	607	100.0	58.4	28.7	12.8
Finance and insurance .....	463	100.0	57.6	29.1	13.3
Finance .....	331	100.0	58.0	28.7	13.3
Insurance .....	132	100.0	56.7	30.1	13.2
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	144	100.0	61.1	27.4	11.5
Professional and business services .....	778	100.0	52.0	35.2	12.8
Professional and technical services .....	507	100.0	56.5	33.7	9.8
Management, administrative, and waste services .....	271	100.0	43.5	38.1	18.3
Education and health services .....	543	100.0	56.9	28.5	14.6
Educational services .....	105	100.0	49.3	28.6	22.1
Health care and social assistance <sup>4</sup> .....	438	100.0	58.7	28.4	12.8
Hospitals .....	121	100.0	64.0	27.6	8.4
Health services, except hospitals .....	233	100.0	55.6	31.6	12.8
Leisure and hospitality <sup>4</sup> .....	326	100.0	52.2	32.5	15.3
Accommodation and food services <sup>4</sup> .....	223	100.0	62.5	26.0	11.4
Food services and drinking places .....	181	100.0	67.2	20.5	12.2
Other services .....	231	100.0	64.0	20.4	15.6
Government wage and salary workers .....	265	100.0	55.3	30.2	14.5

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2007 and December 2009 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

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

<sup>3</sup> Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

<sup>4</sup> Includes other industries, not shown separately.

NOTE: Beginning with data for January 2010, industries reflect the introduction of the 2007 census industry classification system into the Current Population Survey. This industry classification system is derived from the 2007 North American Industry Classification System. No historical data have been revised.

**Table 5. Long-tenured displaced workers<sup>1</sup> by occupation of lost job and employment status in January 2010**

Occupation of lost job	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Total, 20 years and over <sup>2</sup> .....	6,938	100.0	48.8	36.1	15.2
Management, professional, and related occupations .....	2,113	100.0	58.0	30.4	11.5
Management, business, and financial operations occupations .....	1,149	100.0	56.7	31.1	12.2
Professional and related occupations .....	964	100.0	59.6	29.7	10.8
Service occupations .....	565	100.0	51.8	31.7	16.5
Sales and office occupations .....	1,718	100.0	46.4	36.4	17.2
Sales and related occupations .....	675	100.0	53.3	30.1	16.6
Office and administrative support occupations .....	1,043	100.0	41.9	40.5	17.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations .....	1,089	100.0	47.5	40.4	12.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations .....	26	100.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Construction and extraction occupations .....	745	100.0	46.9	40.8	12.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations .....	317	100.0	50.2	39.3	10.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations .....	1,382	100.0	38.2	42.0	19.8
Production occupations .....	873	100.0	37.3	43.3	19.4
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	508	100.0	39.7	39.7	20.5

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2007 and December 2009 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their

positions or shifts.

<sup>2</sup> Total includes a small number who did not report occupation.

<sup>3</sup> Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

**Table 6. Long-tenured displaced workers<sup>1</sup> by selected characteristics and area of residence in January 2010**

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Total	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
<b>Workers who lost jobs</b>										
Total, 20 years and over .....	6,938	395	829	1,268	444	1,376	343	521	521	1,241
Men .....	4,183	219	488	755	247	836	208	334	326	771
Women .....	2,754	177	340	513	197	540	135	187	196	470
<b>Reason for job loss</b>										
Plant or company closed down or moved .....	2,123	106	326	395	135	362	121	169	145	365
Insufficient work .....	2,971	166	287	489	151	642	155	265	243	573
Position or shift abolished .....	1,844	124	215	384	158	372	67	87	134	303
<b>Industry and class of worker of lost job<sup>2</sup></b>										
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers .....	36	1	3	7	2	5	–	–	1	17
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers .....	6,811	392	817	1,240	436	1,352	343	496	514	1,222
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers .....	6,546	375	789	1,190	425	1,286	328	493	501	1,157
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction .....	73	–	10	2	–	4	4	41	12	–
Construction .....	919	24	64	148	40	269	33	68	88	185
Manufacturing .....	1,568	73	182	407	110	232	133	86	89	256
Durable goods .....	1,134	49	99	328	90	167	91	58	68	184
Nondurable goods .....	435	23	83	79	21	65	42	28	21	72
Wholesale and retail trade .....	995	61	139	158	66	198	51	76	58	187
Transportation and utilities .....	312	20	27	78	12	54	22	29	23	47
Information .....	195	30	13	28	23	21	8	22	18	31
Financial activities .....	607	43	66	106	51	137	14	44	37	108
Professional and business services .....	778	41	90	125	53	152	24	44	89	161
Education and health services .....	543	33	128	67	33	100	20	56	25	81
Leisure and hospitality .....	326	25	41	44	18	67	13	17	48	52
Other services .....	231	24	29	26	18	53	7	10	15	48
Government wage and salary workers .....	265	17	28	49	11	66	14	3	12	65
<b>Employment status in January 2010</b>										
Employed .....	3,385	197	372	616	264	657	157	275	280	566
Unemployed .....	2,502	154	323	457	121	511	138	158	146	493
Not in the labor force .....	1,051	44	134	195	59	208	48	87	95	182

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2007 and December 2009 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

<sup>2</sup> 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. Long-tenured displaced workers<sup>1</sup> who lost full-time wage and salary jobs and were reemployed in January 2010 by industry of lost job and characteristics of new job**

(In thousands)

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Reemployed in January 2010							
	Total	Part time	Wage and salary workers					Self-employed and unpaid family workers
			Full time					
			Total <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup> .....	2,933	424	2,161	649	345	522	295	348
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers .....	10	1	9	3	1	—	4	—
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers .....	2,903	423	2,132	645	341	519	287	348
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers .....	2,794	406	2,040	624	331	487	263	348
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction .....	46	—	39	20	4	—	10	7
Construction .....	380	51	283	80	45	61	42	46
Manufacturing .....	575	64	467	162	78	107	39	44
Durable goods .....	361	38	289	102	46	68	24	34
Nondurable goods .....	214	26	178	60	32	39	14	10
Wholesale and retail trade .....	407	90	269	94	40	69	39	48
Transportation and utilities .....	133	19	104	32	9	27	15	10
Information .....	73	6	47	15	9	15	3	20
Financial activities .....	322	38	235	69	43	67	24	49
Professional and business services .....	367	45	253	66	38	63	39	69
Education and health services .....	249	61	169	38	41	42	29	20
Leisure and hospitality .....	123	18	95	30	11	11	20	10
Other services .....	119	15	79	19	12	24	5	25
Government wage and salary workers .....	109	17	92	21	10	33	25	—

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2007 and December 2009 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

<sup>2</sup> Includes about 350,000 persons who did not report earnings on lost job.

<sup>3</sup> Includes a small number who did not report industry.

NOTE: Dash represents or rounds to zero.

**Table 8. Total displaced workers<sup>1</sup> by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2010**

Characteristic	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
<b>Workers who lost jobs</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	15,429	100.0	48.8	36.4	14.8
20 to 24 years .....	1,528	100.0	48.6	33.8	17.6
25 to 54 years .....	11,178	100.0	51.7	36.6	11.7
55 to 64 years .....	2,148	100.0	41.4	38.1	20.5
65 years and over .....	575	100.0	20.8	32.6	46.7
Men, 20 years and over .....	9,380	100.0	49.1	39.3	11.6
20 to 24 years .....	960	100.0	47.0	39.3	13.7
25 to 54 years .....	6,892	100.0	52.3	39.0	8.8
55 to 64 years .....	1,240	100.0	39.5	40.9	19.6
65 years and over .....	287	100.0	21.3	40.6	38.1
Women, 20 years and over .....	6,050	100.0	48.3	32.0	19.7
20 to 24 years .....	567	100.0	51.3	24.5	24.2
25 to 54 years .....	4,287	100.0	50.7	32.9	16.3
55 to 64 years .....	908	100.0	43.9	34.3	21.8
65 years and over .....	288	100.0	20.3	24.5	55.2
White .....	12,227	100.0	51.0	34.7	14.3
Black or African American .....	2,112	100.0	38.6	46.6	14.8
Asian .....	652	100.0	43.6	39.2	17.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity .....	2,546	100.0	49.7	36.6	13.7
<b>Reason for job loss</b>					
Plant or company closed down or moved .....	4,178	100.0	53.8	30.7	15.5
Insufficient work .....	7,765	100.0	44.3	41.2	14.5
Position or shift abolished .....	3,487	100.0	52.9	32.6	14.5
<b>Occupation of lost job<sup>2</sup></b>					
Management, professional, and related occupations .....	3,962	100.0	59.6	29.9	10.5
Management, business, and financial operations occupations .....	1,997	100.0	58.6	30.8	10.6
Professional and related occupations .....	1,964	100.0	60.7	28.9	10.4
Service occupations .....	1,747	100.0	49.0	35.1	16.0
Sales and office occupations .....	3,818	100.0	46.2	35.9	17.9
Sales and related occupations .....	1,688	100.0	50.4	30.9	18.8
Office and administrative support occupations .....	2,130	100.0	42.9	39.8	17.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations .....	2,498	100.0	47.5	39.7	12.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations .....	86	100.0	45.0	38.1	16.8
Construction and extraction occupations .....	1,766	100.0	47.5	40.6	12.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations .....	646	100.0	48.0	37.7	14.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations .....	2,908	100.0	40.3	42.7	17.0
Production occupations .....	1,668	100.0	40.1	43.2	16.8
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	1,240	100.0	40.7	42.0	17.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 8. Total displaced workers<sup>1</sup> by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2010 — Continued**

Characteristic	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
<b>Industry and class of worker of lost job<sup>2</sup></b>					
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers ....	99	100.0	44.4	41.9	13.7
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers .....	14,806	100.0	49.2	36.2	14.5
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers .....	14,256	100.0	49.2	36.3	14.4
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction .....	140	100.0	60.5	32.0	7.5
Construction .....	2,066	100.0	48.4	39.5	12.1
Manufacturing .....	2,829	100.0	42.2	43.3	14.5
Durable goods .....	2,016	100.0	38.9	47.2	13.9
Nondurable goods .....	814	100.0	50.4	33.5	16.1
Wholesale and retail trade .....	2,263	100.0	46.9	34.8	18.3
Transportation and utilities .....	691	100.0	46.2	39.2	14.6
Information .....	379	100.0	43.4	39.8	16.8
Financial activities .....	1,112	100.0	55.1	30.5	14.4
Professional and business services .....	2,034	100.0	53.6	33.7	12.6
Education and health services .....	1,156	100.0	58.2	27.7	14.1
Leisure and hospitality .....	1,098	100.0	51.0	35.3	13.7
Other services .....	480	100.0	53.8	30.3	15.9
Government wage and salary workers .....	550	100.0	49.5	33.4	17.1

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to all persons (regardless of years of tenure on lost job) who had lost or left a job between January 2007 and December 2009 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

<sup>2</sup> Total includes a small number of unpaid family workers and

persons who did not report occupation, industry, or class of worker.

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.