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WORKER DISPLACEMENT: 2011-2013

From January 2011 through December 2013, 4.3 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 down from 6.1 million workers for the prior survey period covering January 2009 to December 2011. In January 2014, 61 percent of workers displaced from 2011 to 2013 were reemployed, up by 5 percentage points from the prior survey in January 2012.

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 2011-13, the 3 calendar years prior to the January 2014 survey date. Most of this period was characterized by employment growth. The following analysis focuses primarily on the 4.3 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 5.2 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 9.5 million from 2011 to 2013. In the prior survey, which was conducted in January 2012 and covered 2009-11, this group numbered 12.9 million.

Highlights from the January 2014 survey include:

- In January 2014, 61 percent of the 4.3 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed, up from 56 percent in January 2012 and 49 percent in January 2010. (See table 1.)
- Thirty-five percent of long-tenured displaced workers from the 2011-13 period cited that they lost their job because their plant or company closed down or moved; an additional 33 percent cited insufficient work, and 32 percent said their position or shift was abolished. (See table 2.)
- Eighteen 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 2014, 52 percent had earnings that were as much or greater than those of their lost job, up from 46 percent in the prior survey. (See table 7.)

Characteristics of the Displaced

Sixty-one percent of the 4.3 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed at the time of the survey in January 2014, up from 56 percent for the January 2012 survey. The proportion unemployed at the time of the most recent survey was 21 percent, down from 27 percent in the January 2012 survey and from 36 percent in the January 2010 survey. Eighteen percent of long-tenured displaced workers were not in the labor force in January 2014, about unchanged from the previous survey. (See table 1.)

In January 2014, the reemployment rate was 68 percent for workers ages 25 to 54. Reemployment rates were lower for older workers. The rates for those ages 55 to 64 and 65 years and over were 53 percent and 23 percent, respectively. Among those age 65 and over, 64 percent were no longer in the labor force when surveyed, up from 49 percent in the prior survey.

Among long-tenured displaced workers, men had a higher reemployment rate (64 percent) in January 2014 than women (58 percent). The reemployment rate for men increased by 3 percentage points from the prior survey, and the rate for women rose by 8 percentage points. Displaced men and women were about equally likely to be unemployed at the time of the survey in January 2014—22 percent and 20 percent, respectively. The share of displaced men who had left the labor force, at 14 percent, continued to be lower than that for women—22 percent.

In January 2014, the reemployment rates for long-tenured displaced Hispanics (65 percent), whites (62 percent), and blacks (55 percent) were higher than in January 2012. The reemployment rate for Asians, at 59 percent, changed little from the prior survey.

Reason for Job Loss and Receipt of Advance Notice

Of the 4.3 million long-tenured workers displaced during the January 2011 through December 2013 period, 35 percent lost or left their jobs due to plant or company closings or moves, 33 percent were displaced due to insufficient work, and 32 percent were displaced because their position or shift was abolished. (See table 2.)

Forty percent of long-tenured displaced workers in the January 2014 survey received written advance notice that their jobs would be terminated, about the same proportion as in the January 2012 survey. Workers who lost jobs during the 2011-13 period due to plant or company closings or moves continued to be most likely to receive written advance notice. Of this group, 57 percent received such notice. In contrast, 35 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 2011-13 period, 765,000 long-tenured manufacturing workers were displaced from their jobs—18 percent of all long-tenured displaced workers. Manufacturing displacements occurred mostly

in the durable goods component (462,000). Workers in wholesale and retail trade and in professional and business services each accounted for 14 percent of all long-tenured displaced. (See table 4.)

Among the major industry groups, reemployment rates were higher than the overall reemployment rate for displaced workers (61 percent) for the following: transportation and utilities (69 percent), leisure and hospitality (69 percent), construction (68 percent), and information (67 percent). Workers displaced from wholesale and retail trade and from other services were the least likely to be reemployed (58 percent each). (Workers were not necessarily reemployed in the same industries from which they were displaced.)

Reemployment rates differed by major occupation, but were highest for those displaced from management, professional, and related occupations (67 percent) and from natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations (66 percent). The rates were lower for those displaced from sales and office occupations (56 percent) and production, transportation, and material moving occupations (54 percent). Compared with the January 2012 survey, reemployment rates were higher in January 2014 for displaced workers from management, professional, and related occupations; service occupations; and sales and office occupations. Reemployment rates for workers displaced from the two other major occupational groups were similar across the 2014 and 2012 surveys. (See table 5.)

Geographic Divisions

The number of long-tenured workers displaced during the 2011-13 period declined from the 2009-11 period in all geographic divisions of the United States. In January 2014, reemployment rates ranged from 74 percent for the New England division to 53 percent for the Middle Atlantic division. (See table 6.)

Earnings

Of the 2.2 million displaced workers who lost full-time wage and salary jobs during the 2011-13 period and were reemployed, 1.8 million had full-time wage and salary jobs in January 2014. 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 52 percent in January 2014, up from 46 percent in January 2012. The proportion who reported earnings losses of 20 percent or more fell to 27 percent in January 2014. (See table 7.)

Total Displaced Workers (With No Tenure Restriction)

The total number of workers displaced between January 2011 and December 2013 (regardless of how long they had held their jobs) was 9.5 million, down by 3.3 million from the 2009-11 survey period. Of the total number of workers who lost jobs over the 2011-13 period, 61 percent were reemployed, up from 57 percent in the prior survey. The proportion unemployed fell by 4 percentage points to 24 percent in January 2014. (See table 8.)

Technical Note

The data presented in this release were collected through a supplement to the January 2014 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's Employment and Training Administration. Additional information, reports, and archived news releases, including the Worker Displacement 2009-2011 news release, are available online 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" available on the Internet 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 2011 through December 2013, 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 2014

(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	4,292	100.0	61.3	20.8	17.9
20 to 24 years	91	100.0	58.7	24.6	16.7
25 to 54 years	2,897	100.0	68.2	20.2	11.6
55 to 64 years	1,004	100.0	53.2	24.3	22.5
65 years and over	301	100.0	22.5	13.7	63.7
Men					
Total, 20 years and over	2,390	100.0	64.1	21.6	14.3
20 to 24 years	42	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
25 to 54 years	1,659	100.0	69.8	21.5	8.7
55 to 64 years	525	100.0	57.6	26.2	16.3
65 years and over	164	100.0	23.9	8.5	67.6
Women					
Total, 20 years and over	1,902	100.0	57.7	19.9	22.4
20 to 24 years	49	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
25 to 54 years	1,237	100.0	66.0	18.6	15.4
55 to 64 years	479	100.0	48.4	22.3	29.3
65 years and over	137	100.0	20.9	20.0	59.1
White					
Total, 20 years and over	3,499	100.0	62.2	20.1	17.6
Men	1,966	100.0	64.4	21.5	14.1
Women	1,533	100.0	59.4	18.5	22.1
Black or African American					
Total, 20 years and over	465	100.0	54.6	30.6	14.8
Men	209	100.0	63.0	26.7	10.3
Women	256	100.0	47.7	33.7	18.5
Asian					
Total, 20 years and over	192	100.0	58.7	15.1	26.2
Men	120	100.0	61.9	18.7	19.5
Women	71	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					
Total, 20 years and over	685	100.0	64.5	20.7	14.8
Men	413	100.0	70.8	20.6	8.6
Women	273	100.0	54.9	20.9	24.2

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2011 and December 2013 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 2014

(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	4,292	100.0	35.3	32.6	32.1
20 to 24 years	91	100.0	45.6	33.1	21.3
25 to 54 years	2,897	100.0	35.1	34.6	30.3
55 to 64 years	1,004	100.0	34.2	28.8	37.0
65 years and over	301	100.0	37.1	25.8	37.1
Men					
Total, 20 years and over	2,390	100.0	35.0	37.8	27.2
20 to 24 years	42	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
25 to 54 years	1,659	100.0	35.4	39.7	24.9
55 to 64 years	525	100.0	34.5	31.0	34.5
65 years and over	164	100.0	32.8	39.0	28.3
Women					
Total, 20 years and over	1,902	100.0	35.5	26.1	38.4
20 to 24 years	49	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
25 to 54 years	1,237	100.0	34.7	27.8	37.5
55 to 64 years	479	100.0	33.8	26.4	39.8
65 years and over	137	100.0	42.2	10.1	47.7
White					
Total, 20 years and over	3,499	100.0	35.4	31.1	33.6
Men	1,966	100.0	36.0	36.3	27.8
Women	1,533	100.0	34.6	24.4	41.0
Black or African American					
Total, 20 years and over	465	100.0	40.1	38.0	21.8
Men	209	100.0	41.9	41.7	16.4
Women	256	100.0	38.7	35.0	26.3
Asian					
Total, 20 years and over	192	100.0	36.2	28.4	35.4
Men	120	100.0	28.0	39.5	32.5
Women	71	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					
Total, 20 years and over	685	100.0	41.5	40.0	18.4
Men	413	100.0	46.8	39.6	13.6
Women	273	100.0	33.7	40.6	25.7

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2011 and December 2013 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 2014

(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	4,292	100.0	61.3	20.8	17.9
Received written advance notice	1,725	100.0	64.1	18.9	17.0
Did not receive written advance notice	2,492	100.0	59.3	22.0	18.7
Plant or company closed down or moved					
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,513	100.0	62.3	19.3	18.4
Received written advance notice	857	100.0	63.5	19.3	17.2
Did not receive written advance notice	625	100.0	61.1	18.9	20.0
Insufficient work					
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,399	100.0	60.0	23.2	16.8
Received written advance notice	387	100.0	64.3	19.4	16.3
Did not receive written advance notice	983	100.0	58.0	24.9	17.1
Position or shift abolished					
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,380	100.0	61.5	20.1	18.5
Received written advance notice	482	100.0	65.0	17.8	17.2
Did not receive written advance notice	883	100.0	59.6	21.0	19.5

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2011 and December 2013 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 2014

(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	4,292	100.0	61.3	20.8	17.9
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers	38	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers	4,162	100.0	61.9	20.6	17.5
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	3,906	100.0	61.8	20.7	17.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	62	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Construction	393	100.0	68.4	16.3	15.3
Manufacturing	765	100.0	59.3	22.5	18.2
Durable goods manufacturing	462	100.0	63.5	22.1	14.3
Primary metals and fabricated metal products	59	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Machinery manufacturing	67	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Computers and electronic products	91	100.0	66.6	20.1	13.2
Electrical equipment and appliances	27	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Transportation equipment	99	100.0	63.6	9.5	26.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	47	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Other durable goods industries	72	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Nondurable goods manufacturing	304	100.0	52.7	23.1	24.2
Food manufacturing	82	100.0	39.4	39.0	21.6
Textiles, apparel, and leather	44	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Paper and printing	53	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Other nondurable goods industries	124	100.0	61.4	14.2	24.5
Wholesale and retail trade	593	100.0	57.6	22.8	19.7
Wholesale trade	146	100.0	55.3	34.8	9.9
Retail trade	446	100.0	58.3	18.8	22.9
Transportation and utilities ⁴	147	100.0	69.4	19.9	10.7
Transportation and warehousing	119	100.0	66.5	23.4	10.1
Information ⁴	137	100.0	66.6	19.7	13.7
Telecommunications	39	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Financial activities	289	100.0	61.0	18.7	20.2
Finance and insurance	234	100.0	64.1	19.6	16.3
Finance	148	100.0	60.1	22.2	17.7
Insurance	87	100.0	70.9	15.1	14.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	55	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Professional and business services	580	100.0	60.0	19.9	20.1
Professional and technical services	389	100.0	60.8	21.3	17.9
Management, administrative, and waste services	190	100.0	58.3	17.0	24.8
Education and health services	482	100.0	59.9	24.7	15.4
Educational services	95	100.0	72.5	9.1	18.4
Health care and social assistance ⁴	387	100.0	56.8	28.5	14.7
Hospitals	106	100.0	52.8	32.0	15.2
Health services, except hospitals	225	100.0	57.3	26.0	16.7
Leisure and hospitality ⁴	304	100.0	69.4	17.5	13.2
Accommodation and food services ⁴	237	100.0	71.2	16.0	12.8
Food services and drinking places	219	100.0	72.1	15.9	12.0
Other services	146	100.0	57.7	19.6	22.7
Government wage and salary workers	257	100.0	63.5	19.2	17.3

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2011 and December 2013 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 2014
(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	4,292	100.0	61.3	20.8	17.9
Management, professional, and related occupations	1,449	100.0	66.6	16.9	16.5
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	669	100.0	66.2	17.9	15.9
Professional and related occupations	781	100.0	66.9	16.0	17.0
Service occupations	521	100.0	63.8	21.4	14.8
Sales and office occupations	1,055	100.0	56.1	24.7	19.1
Sales and related occupations	408	100.0	60.4	19.7	19.9
Office and administrative support occupations	647	100.0	53.4	27.9	18.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	499	100.0	65.6	19.1	15.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	27	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Construction and extraction occupations	321	100.0	66.1	17.4	16.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	151	100.0	68.2	23.6	8.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	685	100.0	53.9	22.5	23.6
Production occupations	440	100.0	54.0	24.9	21.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	245	100.0	53.8	18.1	28.1

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2011 and December 2013 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.

NOTE: Beginning with displacement data for January 2012, occupations reflect the introduction of the 2010 Census occupational classification system into the Current Population Survey. This classification system is derived from the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). No historical data have been revised. Data for 2012 are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

Table 6. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and area of residence in January 2014

(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	4,292	221	681	668	296	737	206	418	258	807
Men	2,390	122	349	368	130	444	122	236	158	462
Women	1,902	99	332	300	165	294	85	182	100	345
Reason for job loss										
Plant or company closed down or moved	1,513	68	212	234	114	270	85	147	106	277
Insufficient work	1,399	83	218	208	46	256	83	146	72	289
Position or shift abolished	1,380	70	251	226	136	212	39	125	80	241
Industry and class of worker of lost job²										
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers	38	2	—	9	2	2	10	—	3	10
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers	4,162	216	661	653	293	719	197	410	250	764
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	3,906	206	615	617	272	672	193	389	237	705
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	62	—	—	3	—	9	13	31	4	2
Construction	393	24	32	54	27	79	26	37	27	88
Manufacturing	765	42	91	142	49	134	28	98	26	155
Durable goods	462	25	23	99	25	84	19	65	15	105
Nondurable goods	304	17	68	42	24	50	9	33	11	50
Wholesale and retail trade	593	26	93	95	44	102	38	44	43	107
Transportation and utilities	147	9	15	19	6	49	11	24	3	14
Information	137	5	28	28	9	26	4	4	11	21
Financial activities	289	16	41	51	35	45	11	11	19	60
Professional and business services	580	27	122	73	30	96	22	48	51	111
Education and health services	482	23	104	93	40	76	18	44	18	67
Leisure and hospitality	304	31	73	38	19	32	11	30	22	49
Other services	146	4	17	21	12	21	10	20	12	31
Government wage and salary workers	257	10	47	36	21	46	4	21	13	59
Employment status in January 2014										
Employed	2,630	163	358	416	205	489	122	249	167	460
Unemployed	894	32	178	152	57	113	59	99	49	155
Not in the labor force	768	26	145	99	34	135	25	70	42	191

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2011 and December 2013 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 2014 by industry of lost job and characteristics of new job

(In thousands)

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Reemployed in January 2014							
	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	2,220	259	1,783	392	299	468	294	178
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers	8	2	6	—	2	1	—	—
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers	2,185	254	1,753	392	292	464	288	178
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	2,077	236	1,673	367	278	453	268	167
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	43	—	36	10	2	11	9	6
Construction	244	14	205	56	19	55	44	24
Manufacturing	418	36	356	82	78	70	49	26
Durable goods	279	25	240	44	62	51	35	13
Nondurable goods	139	10	116	37	16	19	13	13
Wholesale and retail trade	258	28	200	52	35	49	28	30
Transportation and utilities	99	5	86	32	12	12	11	8
Information	87	17	65	8	5	27	9	4
Financial activities	164	5	141	32	40	35	18	18
Professional and business services	324	44	263	45	32	91	44	17
Education and health services	236	44	173	23	32	59	38	19
Leisure and hospitality	139	34	98	26	8	26	17	8
Other services	65	7	51	2	15	18	2	6
Government wage and salary workers	108	18	79	25	15	11	20	10

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2011 and December 2013 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

² Includes about 330,000 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 2014
(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	9,529	100.0	60.8	23.5	15.7
20 to 24 years	912	100.0	58.5	30.3	11.1
25 to 54 years	6,661	100.0	65.7	22.1	12.2
55 to 64 years	1,530	100.0	50.1	27.2	22.7
65 years and over	426	100.0	27.1	18.2	54.7
Men, 20 years and over	5,496	100.0	62.8	25.0	12.2
20 to 24 years	548	100.0	59.3	33.1	7.6
25 to 54 years	3,862	100.0	67.4	23.6	9.0
55 to 64 years	831	100.0	53.1	29.5	17.4
65 years and over	255	100.0	32.9	13.4	53.7
Women, 20 years and over	4,033	100.0	58.1	21.6	20.3
20 to 24 years	364	100.0	57.3	26.2	16.5
25 to 54 years	2,798	100.0	63.5	20.1	16.5
55 to 64 years	699	100.0	46.6	24.5	29.0
65 years and over	171	100.0	18.6	25.2	56.2
White	7,483	100.0	62.2	21.9	15.9
Black or African American	1,260	100.0	53.9	34.2	12.0
Asian	425	100.0	56.6	22.4	21.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	1,768	100.0	62.0	24.2	13.8
Reason for job loss					
Plant or company closed down or moved	2,845	100.0	63.4	20.6	16.0
Insufficient work	4,169	100.0	58.0	26.5	15.5
Position or shift abolished	2,515	100.0	62.4	22.0	15.6
Occupation of lost job²					
Management, professional, and related occupations	2,706	100.0	69.6	17.2	13.2
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	1,265	100.0	67.6	19.2	13.3
Professional and related occupations	1,441	100.0	71.4	15.5	13.1
Service occupations	1,339	100.0	60.4	22.4	17.2
Sales and office occupations	2,366	100.0	56.0	27.7	16.3
Sales and related occupations	1,047	100.0	58.4	25.7	15.9
Office and administrative support occupations	1,319	100.0	54.1	29.4	16.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1,250	100.0	62.6	23.8	13.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	74	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Construction and extraction occupations	872	100.0	63.1	23.0	13.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	304	100.0	62.5	28.2	9.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,487	100.0	55.2	27.3	17.5
Production occupations	830	100.0	55.0	27.2	17.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	656	100.0	55.4	27.4	17.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Total displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2014
(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	87	100.0	51.8	23.4	24.8
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers	9,043	100.0	61.7	23.1	15.2
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	8,540	100.0	61.5	23.3	15.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	127	100.0	59.5	25.4	15.1
Construction	1,034	100.0	63.3	22.1	14.7
Manufacturing	1,364	100.0	61.9	23.3	14.7
Durable goods	872	100.0	64.2	22.3	13.5
Nondurable goods	492	100.0	57.8	25.2	17.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,309	100.0	57.6	27.5	14.8
Transportation and utilities	377	100.0	66.9	19.0	14.1
Information	249	100.0	66.8	23.2	9.9
Financial activities	617	100.0	62.1	21.2	16.6
Professional and business services	1,249	100.0	59.4	24.4	16.2
Education and health services	1,017	100.0	63.0	22.2	14.7
Leisure and hospitality	858	100.0	64.5	20.0	15.5
Other services	332	100.0	52.9	27.1	20.0
Government wage and salary workers	503	100.0	65.1	20.1	14.8

¹ Data refer to all persons (regardless of years of tenure on lost job) who had lost or left a job between January 2011 and December 2013 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.

Beginning with displacement data for January 2012, occupations reflect the introduction of the 2010 Census occupational classification system into the Current Population Survey. This classification system is derived from the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). No historical data have been revised. Data for 2012 are not strictly comparable with earlier years.