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WORKER DISPLACEMENT: 2017-19

From January 2017 through December 2019, there were 2.7 million workers displaced from jobs they had held for at least 3 years, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was down from 3.0 million workers for the prior survey period covering January 2015 to December 2017. In January 2020, 70 percent of workers displaced from 2017 to 2019 were reemployed, up from 66 percent in January 2018.

The U.S. Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office sponsored the January 2020 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.

Displaced workers are defined as persons 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. The period covered in this study was January 2017 to December 2019, the 3 calendar years prior to the January 2020 survey date. This period was characterized by employment growth and declining unemployment. The following analysis focuses primarily on the 2.7 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 persons were displaced from jobs they had held for less than 3 years (referred to as short-tenured workers). Combining the short- and long-tenured groups, the number of displaced workers totaled 6.3 million from 2017 to 2019. This is down from 6.8 million for the 2015-17 survey period.

Highlights from the January 2020 survey:

- In January 2020, 70 percent of the 2.7 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed, up from 66 percent in January 2018. (See table 1.)
- Forty-one percent of long-tenured displaced workers from the 2017-19 period cited that they lost their job because their plant or company closed down or moved; an additional 36 percent said that their position or shift was abolished, and 23 percent cited insufficient work. (See table 2.)

- Seventeen percent of long-tenured displaced workers lost a job in manufacturing, and another 15 percent lost a job in professional and business services. (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 2020, 65 percent had earnings that were as much or greater than those of their lost job, up from 51 percent for the prior survey. (See table 7.)

Characteristics of the Displaced

Seventy percent of the 2.7 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed at the time of the survey in January 2020, up from 66 percent for the January 2018 survey. The proportion unemployed at the time of the most recent survey was 12 percent, little different from January 2018. Eighteen percent of long-tenured displaced workers were not in the labor force in January 2020, also little changed from the previous survey. (See table 1.)

In January 2020, the reemployment rate was 75 percent for workers ages 25 to 54, little changed from the prior survey. Reemployment rates continued to be lower for older workers; the rates for those ages 55 to 64 and 65 years and over were 67 percent and 44 percent, respectively. Among those age 65 and over, 49 percent were no longer in the labor force when surveyed.

Among long-tenured displaced workers, men and women had similar reemployment rates in January 2020 (72 percent and 68 percent, respectively). The reemployment rate for men increased from the prior survey, while the rate for women changed little. Long-tenured displaced men and women were about equally likely to be unemployed at the time of the survey (12 percent and 13 percent, respectively). The share of both male and female displaced workers who had left the labor force (16 percent and 20 percent, respectively) changed little from the prior survey.

In January 2020, the reemployment rate for long-tenured displaced White workers rose to 71 percent. The rates for Asians (74 percent), Hispanics (68 percent), and Blacks (62 percent) changed little from the prior survey. Long-tenured displaced Blacks were more likely than Whites and Hispanics to be unemployed in January 2020.

Reason for Job Loss and Receipt of Advance Notice

Of the 2.7 million long-tenured workers displaced during January 2017 through December 2019, 41 percent lost or left their jobs due to plant or company closings or moves. The proportion of displaced workers citing that their position or shift was abolished was 36 percent, and the proportion citing insufficient work was 23 percent. (See table 2.)

Forty-seven percent of long-tenured displaced workers in the January 2020 survey received written advance notice that their jobs would be terminated, up from 43 percent for the January 2018 survey. Workers who lost jobs during the 2017-19 period due to plant or company closings or moves continued to be the most likely to receive written advance notice. Of this group, 60 percent received such notice. In contrast, 44 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. 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 2017-19 survey reference period, 461,000 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 (279,000). Workers in professional and business services accounted for 15 percent of all long-tenured displacements, and retail trade accounted for another 13 percent of all displacements. (See table 4.)

In January 2020, the reemployment rates were not statistically different from January 2018 for most major industry groups. However, the reemployment rates for workers displaced from retail trade (78 percent) and the information industry (80 percent) increased from the prior survey. The rate declined for workers displaced from the health care and social assistance industry (67 percent). (Workers were not necessarily reemployed in the same industries from which they were displaced.)

By major occupational group, the reemployment rate increased to 71 percent for sales and office occupations in January 2020. Reemployment rates for other major occupational groups changed little from the prior survey. The January 2020 rates were 74 percent for those displaced from management, professional, and related occupations; 70 percent for service occupations; 66 percent for production, transportation, and material moving occupations; and 59 percent for natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations. (See table 5.)

Geographic Divisions

Compared with the 2015-17 period, the number of long-tenured workers displaced during the 2017-19 period declined for the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions, but changed little for the other geographic divisions of the United States. In January 2020, the reemployment rates increased to 82 percent for the Mountain division and 74 percent for East North Central division. The rate fell to 52 percent for the East South Central division. (See table 6.)

Earnings

Of the 1.7 million long-tenured displaced workers who lost full-time wage and salary jobs during the 2017-19 period and were reemployed in January 2020, 1.3 million had full-time wage and salary jobs in January 2020. Of the 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 65 percent in January 2020, up from 51 percent for the January 2018 survey. (See table 7.)

Total Displaced Workers (With No Tenure Restriction)

The total number of workers displaced between January 2017 and December 2019 (regardless of how long they had held their jobs) was 6.3 million, down by 491,000 from the 2015-17 survey

period. Of the total number of workers who lost jobs over the 2017-19 period, 71 percent were reemployed in January 2020, up from the January 2018 survey, and 15 percent were unemployed, little different from the prior survey. (See table 8.)

Technical Note

The data presented in this release were collected through a supplement to the January 2020 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 Chief Evaluation Office. Additional information, reports, and archived news releases are available at <https://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. Additional information, reports, and archived news release are available at <https://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 <https://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 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 2017 through December 2019, 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 2020

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Total					
Total, 20 years and over.....	2,672	100.0	70.1	12.4	17.5
20 to 24 years.....	63	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	1,676	100.0	75.1	13.9	11.0
55 to 64 years.....	702	100.0	66.5	10.7	22.8
65 years and over.....	232	100.0	44.1	7.4	48.5
Men					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,466	100.0	71.9	12.3	15.7
20 to 24 years.....	20	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	947	100.0	74.5	14.6	10.9
55 to 64 years.....	382	100.0	71.7	8.3	20.0
65 years and over.....	117	100.0	52.6	9.3	38.2
Women					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,206	100.0	67.8	12.5	19.7
20 to 24 years.....	42	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	729	100.0	75.9	12.9	11.2
55 to 64 years.....	321	100.0	60.3	13.4	26.3
65 years and over.....	115	100.0	35.4	5.6	59.1
White					
Total, 20 years and over.....	2,162	100.0	70.9	10.5	18.6
Men.....	1,211	100.0	73.5	11.0	15.5
Women.....	951	100.0	67.7	9.7	22.6
Black or African American					
Total, 20 years and over.....	335	100.0	61.8	22.2	16.0
Men.....	152	100.0	58.5	21.8	19.7
Women.....	183	100.0	64.6	22.6	12.9
Asian					
Total, 20 years and over.....	110	100.0	73.5	25.6	0.9
Men.....	62	100.0	-	-	-
Women.....	48	100.0	-	-	-
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					
Total, 20 years and over.....	461	100.0	67.6	8.5	23.9
Men.....	262	100.0	72.6	7.0	20.5
Women.....	199	100.0	61.2	10.5	28.3

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2017 and December 2019 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 2020

(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.....	2,672	100.0	40.6	23.2	36.2
20 to 24 years.....	63	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	1,676	100.0	42.6	23.2	34.2
55 to 64 years.....	702	100.0	33.2	24.7	42.1
65 years and over.....	232	100.0	43.8	19.5	36.7
Men					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,466	100.0	40.2	25.7	34.2
20 to 24 years.....	20	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	947	100.0	40.0	27.5	32.5
55 to 64 years.....	382	100.0	36.6	22.1	41.3
65 years and over.....	117	100.0	48.8	21.2	30.0
Women					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,206	100.0	41.0	20.3	38.7
20 to 24 years.....	42	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	729	100.0	46.0	17.7	36.3
55 to 64 years.....	321	100.0	29.1	27.7	43.1
65 years and over.....	115	100.0	38.7	17.7	43.6
White					
Total, 20 years and over.....	2,162	100.0	40.7	23.0	36.3
Men.....	1,211	100.0	40.8	25.1	34.1
Women.....	951	100.0	40.6	20.3	39.1
Black or African American					
Total, 20 years and over.....	335	100.0	47.3	21.4	31.3
Men.....	152	100.0	46.1	26.0	27.9
Women.....	183	100.0	48.3	17.6	34.1
Asian					
Total, 20 years and over.....	110	100.0	13.8	24.4	61.8
Men.....	62	100.0	-	-	-
Women.....	48	100.0	-	-	-
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					
Total, 20 years and over.....	461	100.0	50.6	27.5	22.0
Men.....	262	100.0	50.2	29.6	20.2
Women.....	199	100.0	51.0	24.7	24.3

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2017 and December 2019 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 2020

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Total					
Total, 20 years and over ²	2,672	100.0	70.1	12.4	17.5
Received written advance notice.....	1,254	100.0	67.8	13.1	19.1
Did not receive written advance notice.....	1,377	100.0	72.9	11.8	15.3
Plant or company closed down or moved					
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,084	100.0	69.9	11.7	18.4
Received written advance notice.....	646	100.0	69.4	13.5	17.1
Did not receive written advance notice.....	415	100.0	73.1	8.3	18.5
Insufficient work					
Total, 20 years and over ²	621	100.0	73.7	8.4	17.9
Received written advance notice.....	183	100.0	68.1	5.0	26.9
Did not receive written advance notice.....	431	100.0	76.4	10.0	13.7
Position or shift abolished					
Total, 20 years and over ²	967	100.0	67.9	15.7	16.4
Received written advance notice.....	425	100.0	65.4	15.9	18.7
Did not receive written advance notice.....	532	100.0	69.9	16.0	14.2

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2017 and December 2019 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 2020

(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	2,672	100.0	70.1	12.4	17.5
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers....	26	100.0	-	-	-
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	2,621	100.0	70.4	12.2	17.4
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	2,481	100.0	70.3	12.4	17.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	31	100.0	-	-	-
Construction.....	189	100.0	63.6	20.0	16.5
Manufacturing.....	461	100.0	64.4	13.1	22.4
Durable goods manufacturing.....	279	100.0	62.1	15.3	22.6
Primary metals and fabricated metal products.....	57	100.0	-	-	-
Machinery manufacturing.....	49	100.0	-	-	-
Computers and electronic products.....	55	100.0	-	-	-
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	19	100.0	-	-	-
Transportation equipment.....	25	100.0	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	27	100.0	-	-	-
Other durable goods industries.....	47	100.0	-	-	-
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	182	100.0	68.0	9.7	22.3
Food manufacturing.....	48	100.0	-	-	-
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	30	100.0	-	-	-
Paper and printing.....	41	100.0	-	-	-
Other nondurable goods industries.....	64	100.0	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade.....	435	100.0	76.5	7.0	16.5
Wholesale trade.....	96	100.0	70.1	4.5	25.4
Retail trade.....	340	100.0	78.3	7.7	14.0
Transportation and utilities ³	85	100.0	72.5	14.1	13.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	78	100.0	74.5	10.8	14.7
Information ³	126	100.0	80.2	2.9	16.9
Telecommunications.....	48	100.0	-	-	-
Financial activities.....	256	100.0	67.0	18.2	14.8
Finance and insurance.....	221	100.0	70.3	14.2	15.5
Finance.....	116	100.0	75.3	15.4	9.3
Insurance.....	105	100.0	64.8	12.8	22.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	35	100.0	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	393	100.0	71.4	13.2	15.5
Professional and technical services.....	232	100.0	72.9	16.5	10.6
Management, administrative, and waste services.....	161	100.0	69.1	8.4	22.4
Education and health services.....	278	100.0	68.2	13.9	17.8
Educational services.....	60	100.0	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance ³	218	100.0	67.0	12.1	20.9
Hospitals.....	53	100.0	-	-	-
Health services, except hospitals.....	118	100.0	75.0	6.3	18.7
Leisure and hospitality ³	140	100.0	78.3	5.2	16.5
Accommodation and food services ³	117	100.0	74.2	6.2	19.6
Food services and drinking places.....	94	100.0	71.8	7.7	20.5
Other services.....	86	100.0	72.6	21.9	5.5
Government wage and salary workers.....	140	100.0	71.9	8.1	20.0

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2017 and December 2019 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 2020

(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	2,672	100.0	70.1	12.4	17.5
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	1,195	100.0	73.5	13.7	12.8
Management, business, and financial operations occupations....	715	100.0	71.7	16.2	12.1
Professional and related occupations.....	481	100.0	76.1	10.0	14.0
Service occupations.....	252	100.0	69.6	8.9	21.5
Sales and office occupations.....	603	100.0	71.1	9.8	19.0
Sales and related occupations.....	283	100.0	76.9	10.3	12.8
Office and administrative support occupations.....	321	100.0	66.1	9.4	24.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations....	237	100.0	59.1	14.9	26.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	8	100.0	-	-	-
Construction and extraction occupations.....	124	100.0	57.2	14.1	28.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	106	100.0	65.7	10.1	24.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	364	100.0	66.3	10.6	23.2
Production occupations.....	201	100.0	64.5	13.8	21.7
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	163	100.0	68.4	6.6	25.0

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2017 and December 2019 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: Effective with January 2020 data, occupations reflect the introduction of the 2018 Census occupational classification system into the Current Population Survey. This classification system is derived from the 2018 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). No historical data have been revised. Data for 2020 are not strictly comparable with earlier years. 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 2020

(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.....	2,672	147	326	408	177	445	108	404	215	442
Men.....	1,466	78	189	215	109	236	59	199	127	255
Women.....	1,206	69	137	193	68	210	49	206	88	187
Reason for job loss										
Plant or company closed down or moved.....	1,084	48	114	184	66	185	52	152	85	198
Insufficient work.....	621	45	82	84	41	112	28	91	45	93
Position or shift abolished.....	967	54	130	140	70	148	27	162	84	151
Industry and class of worker of lost job										
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers.....	26	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	3	13
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	2,621	143	326	398	172	440	108	395	211	429
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	2,481	134	316	376	161	409	103	379	201	401
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	31	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	1	4
Construction.....	189	12	25	13	4	53	15	15	27	27
Manufacturing.....	461	24	54	92	44	70	18	41	25	94
Durable goods manufacturing.....	279	21	29	59	20	45	12	21	21	51
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	182	3	25	32	23	25	6	19	4	43
Wholesale and retail trade.....	435	18	51	65	24	79	17	87	34	60
Transportation and utilities.....	85	4	11	23	5	4	2	19	6	12
Information.....	126	9	19	21	13	6	12	22	3	20
Financial activities.....	256	9	40	55	15	30	14	56	4	33
Professional and business services.....	393	25	52	34	29	74	16	58	38	67
Education and health services.....	278	22	36	46	14	51	4	30	38	36
Leisure and hospitality.....	140	6	19	9	9	34	5	15	17	27
Other services.....	86	5	10	18	3	9	-	12	7	21
Government wage and salary workers.....	140	8	10	21	11	31	4	16	10	28
Employment status in January 2020										
Employed.....	1,872	103	206	300	137	301	56	292	176	301
Unemployed.....	331	19	41	47	17	68	13	35	15	75
Not in labor force.....	469	25	79	61	23	77	38	77	24	65

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2017 and December 2019 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 2020 by industry of lost job and characteristics of new job

(In thousands)

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Reemployed in January 2020							
	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.....	1,672	186	1,335	172	181	383	269	151
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers.....	11	4	7	-	-	5	1	-
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	1,645	181	1,314	172	180	373	267	150
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	1,569	168	1,250	156	175	362	244	150
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	18	-	14	2	6	0	5	4
Construction.....	116	9	84	15	14	15	10	24
Manufacturing.....	285	18	244	28	26	86	47	23
Durable goods manufacturing.....	169	10	141	23	17	48	24	18
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	116	8	103	5	9	38	23	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	286	46	237	51	14	61	38	3
Transportation and utilities.....	62	-	53	9	13	19	7	9
Information.....	100	0	77	17	16	21	6	22
Financial activities.....	172	11	150	15	20	51	22	11
Professional and business services.....	260	12	214	2	38	63	68	34
Education and health services.....	144	30	109	16	16	32	17	6
Leisure and hospitality.....	67	15	43	1	12	4	12	9
Other services.....	59	27	27	1	1	10	12	5
Government wage and salary workers.....	77	13	64	16	5	11	23	-

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2017 and December 2019 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 2020

(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.....	6,334	100.0	70.9	15.0	14.1
20 to 24 years.....	670	100.0	75.1	11.8	13.1
25 to 54 years.....	4,177	100.0	74.4	16.2	9.4
55 to 64 years.....	1,142	100.0	64.8	13.3	21.9
65 years and over.....	344	100.0	40.1	13.0	47.0
Men, 20 years and over.....	3,412	100.0	71.4	15.8	12.8
20 to 24 years.....	328	100.0	69.6	15.6	14.8
25 to 54 years.....	2,276	100.0	75.0	16.3	8.7
55 to 64 years.....	622	100.0	67.6	13.5	18.9
65 years and over.....	186	100.0	43.0	17.7	39.3
Women, 20 years and over.....	2,922	100.0	70.3	14.1	15.6
20 to 24 years.....	341	100.0	80.3	8.2	11.5
25 to 54 years.....	1,902	100.0	73.8	16.0	10.2
55 to 64 years.....	520	100.0	61.4	13.0	25.5
65 years and over.....	158	100.0	36.6	7.4	55.9
White.....	4,813	100.0	72.0	12.6	15.3
Black or African American.....	954	100.0	62.7	25.9	11.4
Asian.....	304	100.0	71.6	22.4	6.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	1,235	100.0	70.7	14.3	15.0
Reason for job loss					
Plant or company closed down or moved.....	2,275	100.0	70.5	13.4	16.1
Insufficient work.....	2,260	100.0	71.3	16.1	12.5
Position or shift abolished.....	1,798	100.0	70.8	15.7	13.5
Occupation of lost job					
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	2,266	100.0	74.2	14.9	10.9
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	1,252	100.0	72.4	18.2	9.4
Professional and related occupations.....	1,014	100.0	76.4	10.8	12.8
Service occupations.....	890	100.0	73.9	14.5	11.7
Sales and office occupations.....	1,414	100.0	71.2	11.9	16.8
Sales and related occupations.....	698	100.0	69.7	15.1	15.2
Office and administrative support occupations.....	716	100.0	72.8	8.8	18.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	620	100.0	68.2	14.4	17.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	14	100.0	-	-	-
Construction and extraction occupations.....	420	100.0	72.6	13.3	14.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	186	100.0	63.2	14.3	22.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	948	100.0	63.5	18.9	17.6
Production occupations.....	508	100.0	59.8	19.1	21.1
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	441	100.0	67.8	18.7	13.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Total displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2020 -- 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.....	36	100.0	-	-	-
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	6,094	100.0	71.3	14.8	13.9
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	5,842	100.0	70.9	15.2	13.9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	54	100.0	-	-	-
Construction.....	544	100.0	68.3	19.2	12.5
Manufacturing.....	908	100.0	63.6	18.2	18.2
Durable goods manufacturing.....	576	100.0	62.0	21.0	17.0
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	332	100.0	66.3	13.3	20.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,045	100.0	70.5	12.5	17.0
Transportation and utilities.....	194	100.0	78.3	14.5	7.2
Information.....	202	100.0	80.1	7.9	12.0
Financial activities.....	402	100.0	65.6	19.1	15.3
Professional and business services.....	975	100.0	71.2	17.7	11.2
Education and health services.....	632	100.0	76.5	10.7	12.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	598	100.0	76.7	12.1	11.2
Other services.....	268	100.0	70.3	20.4	9.4
Government wage and salary workers.....	252	100.0	79.8	4.5	15.7

¹Data refer to all persons (regardless of years of tenure on lost job) who had lost or left a job between January 2017 and December 2019 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. Effective with January 2020 data, occupations reflect the introduction of the 2018 Census occupational classification system into the Current Population Survey. This classification system is derived from the 2018 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). No historical data have been revised. Data for 2020 are not strictly comparable with earlier years. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).