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Technical information: (202) 691-6378 • cpsinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/cps

Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

WORKER DISPLACEMENT: 2023-2025

From January 2023 through December 2025, there were 3.3 million workers displaced from jobs they had held for at least 3 years, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was up by 746,000 workers from the prior survey period covering January 2021 to December 2023. In January 2026, 66.1 percent of long-tenured workers displaced from 2023 to 2025 were reemployed, little different from the percentage in January 2024.

The U.S. Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office sponsored the January 2026 survey to collect information on workers who were displaced from their jobs. Since 1984, these surveys have been conducted biennially in January as supplements to the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of households that is the primary source of information on the nation's labor force. For further information, see the Technical Note in this news release.

Displaced workers are defined as people 20 years of age and over who report that they lost or left jobs because their plant or company closed down 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 2023 to December 2025, the 3 calendar years prior to the January 2026 survey date.

The following analysis focuses primarily on the 3.3 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 4.1 million people were displaced from jobs they had held for less than 3 years (referred to as short-tenured workers). Combining the short- and long-tenured groups, the number of displaced workers totaled 7.4 million from 2023 to 2025. This is up from 6.3 million for the 2021-23 survey period.

Highlights from the January 2026 survey:

- In January 2026, 66.1 percent of the 3.3 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed, similar to 65.7 percent in January 2024. (See table 1.)
- In the 2023-25 period, 44.4 percent of long-tenured displaced workers lost their job because their position or shift was abolished. An additional 32.6 percent lost their job because their plant or company closed down or moved, and 22.9 percent were displaced due to insufficient work. (See table 2.)

- Nineteen percent of long-tenured displaced workers lost a job in manufacturing, 16 percent lost a job in professional and business services, and 10 percent lost a job in retail trade. (See table 4.)

Characteristics of the Displaced

At the time of the survey in January 2026, 66.1 percent of the 3.3 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed, similar to 65.7 percent in the January 2024 survey. The proportion unemployed at the time of the most recent survey was 18.3 percent, little different from 16.1 percent in January 2024. The remaining 15.7 percent of long-tenured displaced workers were not in the labor force in January 2026, also little different from 18.2 percent from the previous survey. (See table 1.)

The reemployment rate was 72.9 percent in January 2026 for those 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 (57.3 percent) and for those age 65 and older (38.6 percent) also changed little.

Among long-tenured displaced workers, men and women had similar reemployment rates in January 2026 (68.0 percent and 64.0 percent, respectively), both little different from the prior survey. The proportion of long-tenured displaced men who were unemployed in January 2026 was 15.1 percent, little changed from the share in January 2024. The share of displaced women who were unemployed was 21.7 percent in January 2026, also little changed from the prior survey. The shares of male and female displaced workers who left the labor force were little changed from the prior survey, at 17.0 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively. The proportion of displaced men ages 55 to 64 leaving the labor force decreased by 17.0 percentage points to 19.6 percent in January 2026.

In January 2026, the reemployment rates for long-tenured displaced White workers (66.9 percent), Black workers (60.9 percent), and Hispanic workers (64.2 percent) changed little from the prior survey. The reemployment rate for Asian workers increased by 21.8 percentage points to 85.3 percent in January 2026. The proportions of long-tenured displaced workers who were unemployed for each of the major race and ethnicity groups were little changed from the prior survey.

Reason for Job Loss and Receipt of Advance Notice

Of the 3.3 million long-tenured workers displaced between January 2023 and December 2025, 44.4 percent lost their job because their position or shift was abolished, an additional 32.6 percent lost or left their jobs due to plant or company closings or moves, and 22.9 percent were displaced due to insufficient work. (See table 2.)

From 2023 to 2025, about 45 percent of long-tenured displaced workers received written advance notice that their jobs would be terminated. Among workers who lost jobs during the 2023-25 period due to plant or company closings or moves, about 58 percent received written advance notice. By comparison, about 42 percent of workers who were displaced because their

position or shift was abolished and about 32 percent of those who lost jobs due to insufficient work were notified in advance. For each of these displacement groups, reemployment rates were not statistically different for those who received written advance notice and those who did not. (See table 3.)

Industry and Occupation

During the 2023 to 2025 period, 642,000 long-tenured manufacturing workers were displaced from their jobs, an increase of 215,000 from the prior survey. These manufacturing workers made up 19 percent of all long-tenured displaced workers in January 2026. These displacements occurred mostly in durable goods manufacturing (447,000). For the 2023 to 2025 period, workers in professional and business services accounted for 16 percent of all long-tenured displacements, and those in retail trade accounted for 10 percent of all displacements. (See table 4.)

In January 2026, the reemployment rates for workers displaced from most of the major industry groups were not statistically different from the rates in January 2024. However, the reemployment rates for workers in leisure and hospitality (55.3 percent) and government (57.8 percent) declined from the prior survey, while the rate for information (76.8 percent) increased in January 2026. (Workers were not necessarily reemployed in the same industries from which they were displaced.)

By major occupational group, the reemployment rates for workers displaced from each group changed little from the prior survey and were little different from each other in January 2026. The January 2026 rates were 69.2 percent for sales and office occupations; 67.4 percent for natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations; 65.3 percent for management, professional, and related occupations; 65.3 percent for production, transportation, and material moving occupations; and 65.2 percent for service occupations. Among workers displaced from professional and related occupations, the proportion unemployed rose to 20.4 percent from the prior survey period. The proportion of displaced workers in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations who were not in the labor force declined to 17.4 percent from the prior survey, while the proportion for transportation and material moving occupations rose to 22.0 percent. (See table 5.)

Geographic Divisions

Comparing the 2023-25 period with the 2021-23 period, the number of long-tenured displaced workers increased for the South Atlantic and West South Central divisions but changed little for the other geographic divisions of the United States. Reemployment rates by geographic division ranged from about 73 percent in the West South Central division to about 60 percent in the West North Central division. The share of long-tenured displaced workers who were unemployed in January 2026 by geographic division ranged from about 27 percent in the Middle Atlantic division to about 10 percent in the Pacific division. The share of long-tenured displaced workers that left the labor force ranged from about 21 percent in the South Atlantic and the Pacific divisions to about 6 percent in the West South Central division in January 2026. (See table 6.)

Earnings

Of the 1.9 million long-tenured displaced workers who lost full-time wage and salary jobs during the 2023-25 period and were reemployed in January 2026, 1.6 million had full-time wage and salary jobs. In January 2026, of the reemployed full-time wage and salary workers who reported earnings on their lost job, about 49 percent were earning as much or more than they did at their lost job, compared with about 62 percent from the prior survey in January 2024. (See table 7.)

Total Displaced Workers (With No Tenure Restriction)

The total number of workers displaced between January 2023 and December 2025 (regardless of how long they had held their jobs) was 7.4 million, up by 1.2 million from the prior survey. Of the total number of displaced workers over the 2023-25 period, 67.6 percent were reemployed in January 2026, little different from the January 2024 survey. The share of displaced workers who were unemployed in January 2026 was 19.3 percent, up from 16.4 percent in the prior survey. The proportion not in the labor force was 13.1 percent in January 2026, little different from the 2024 survey. (See table 8.)

Technical Note

The data presented in this news release were collected through a supplement to the January 2026 Current Population Survey (CPS), the monthly survey of about 60,000 eligible households that provides basic data on employment and unemployment for the nation. The CPS is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The purpose of this supplement was to obtain information on the number and characteristics of people who had been displaced (as defined below) from their jobs over the prior 3 calendar years. The collection of these data is sponsored by the Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office.

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

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the CPS are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the true population values they represent. The component of this difference that occurs because samples differ by chance is known as **sampling error**, and its variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the true population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

The CPS data also are affected by **nonsampling error**. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and

errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

Information about the reliability of national data from the CPS and instructions on how to generate standard errors are available at www.bls.gov/cps/methods/reliability-of-CPS-estimates.htm.

Concepts and questions

Displaced workers are wage and salary workers 20 years of age and over who lost or left jobs because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their position or shift was abolished. Data are often presented for long-tenured displaced workers--those who had worked for their employer for 3 or more years at the time of displacement.

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

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

(This question was asked of all people 20 years and over.) During the last 3 calendar years, that is, January 2023 through December 2025, 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 2026

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Total					
Total, 20 years and over.....	3,324	100.0	66.1	18.3	15.7
20 to 24 years.....	54	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	2,193	100.0	72.9	18.1	9.0
55 to 64 years.....	750	100.0	57.3	21.8	20.8
65 years and over.....	327	100.0	38.6	12.4	48.9
Men					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,727	100.0	68.0	15.1	17.0
20 to 24 years.....	40	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	1,132	100.0	74.7	12.6	12.7
55 to 64 years.....	380	100.0	57.0	23.4	19.6
65 years and over.....	175	100.0	44.7	12.7	42.6
Women					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,597	100.0	64.0	21.7	14.3
20 to 24 years.....	14	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	1,061	100.0	70.9	23.9	5.1
55 to 64 years.....	370	100.0	57.7	20.2	22.1
65 years and over.....	152	100.0	31.7	12.1	56.2
White					
Total, 20 years and over.....	2,472	100.0	66.9	17.1	16.0
Men.....	1,269	100.0	68.8	15.8	15.5
Women.....	1,203	100.0	64.9	18.6	16.5
Black or African American					
Total, 20 years and over.....	461	100.0	60.9	23.8	15.3
Men.....	232	100.0	59.5	18.3	22.2
Women.....	229	100.0	62.3	29.4	8.3
Asian					
Total, 20 years and over.....	212	100.0	85.3	12.6	2.2
Men.....	119	100.0	90.1	6.1	3.9
Women.....	93	100.0	79.1	20.9	-
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					
Total, 20 years and over.....	603	100.0	64.2	20.0	15.8
Men.....	361	100.0	62.6	18.6	18.8
Women.....	242	100.0	66.5	22.2	11.3

¹Data refer to people who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2023 and December 2025 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. People 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 2026

(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.....	3,324	100.0	32.6	22.9	44.4
20 to 24 years.....	54	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	2,193	100.0	31.0	23.5	45.5
55 to 64 years.....	750	100.0	32.9	24.4	42.7
65 years and over.....	327	100.0	35.7	16.3	48.0
Men					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,727	100.0	34.4	25.8	39.8
20 to 24 years.....	40	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	1,132	100.0	34.3	24.4	41.3
55 to 64 years.....	380	100.0	31.1	31.4	37.5
65 years and over.....	175	100.0	34.3	22.1	43.5
Women					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,597	100.0	30.7	19.8	49.5
20 to 24 years.....	14	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	1,061	100.0	27.6	22.4	50.0
55 to 64 years.....	370	100.0	34.8	17.1	48.0
65 years and over.....	152	100.0	37.2	9.6	53.2
White					
Total, 20 years and over.....	2,472	100.0	33.3	20.8	45.9
Men.....	1,269	100.0	33.4	24.9	41.7
Women.....	1,203	100.0	33.2	16.5	50.3
Black or African American					
Total, 20 years and over.....	461	100.0	28.9	27.7	43.4
Men.....	232	100.0	31.8	26.2	42.0
Women.....	229	100.0	26.0	29.2	44.8
Asian					
Total, 20 years and over.....	212	100.0	40.4	22.2	37.4
Men.....	119	100.0	45.5	25.1	29.4
Women.....	93	100.0	34.0	18.3	47.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					
Total, 20 years and over.....	603	100.0	34.8	31.2	34.0
Men.....	361	100.0	41.5	34.1	24.4
Women.....	242	100.0	24.8	26.9	48.3

¹Data refer to people who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2023 and December 2025 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. People 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 2026

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Total					
Total, 20 years and over ²	3,324	100.0	66.1	18.3	15.7
Received written advance notice.....	1,488	100.0	67.2	17.3	15.6
Did not receive written advance notice.....	1,820	100.0	65.0	19.2	15.7
Plant or company closed down or moved					
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,084	100.0	70.1	12.7	17.2
Received written advance notice.....	626	100.0	74.2	11.0	14.8
Did not receive written advance notice.....	459	100.0	64.5	14.9	20.5
Insufficient work					
Total, 20 years and over ²	762	100.0	64.7	20.6	14.7
Received written advance notice.....	242	100.0	63.4	19.4	17.2
Did not receive written advance notice.....	512	100.0	64.8	21.5	13.7
Position or shift abolished					
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,477	100.0	63.8	21.1	15.1
Received written advance notice.....	620	100.0	61.6	22.7	15.7
Did not receive written advance notice.....	849	100.0	65.5	20.2	14.3

¹Data refer to people who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2023 and December 2025 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 2026

(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	3,324	100.0	66.1	18.3	15.7
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers....	32	100.0	-	-	-
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	3,210	100.0	66.1	18.3	15.6
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	3,031	100.0	66.6	18.5	15.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	14	100.0	-	-	-
Construction.....	229	100.0	71.3	21.3	7.4
Manufacturing.....	642	100.0	68.6	13.5	17.9
Durable goods manufacturing.....	447	100.0	69.7	13.0	17.3
Primary metals and fabricated metal products.....	82	100.0	77.1	-	22.9
Machinery manufacturing.....	39	100.0	-	-	-
Computers and electronic products.....	39	100.0	-	-	-
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	29	100.0	-	-	-
Transportation equipment.....	85	100.0	83.3	6.0	10.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	123	100.0	73.2	11.6	15.2
Other durable goods industries.....	49	100.0	-	-	-
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	196	100.0	66.1	14.6	19.3
Food manufacturing.....	50	100.0	-	-	-
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	40	100.0	-	-	-
Paper and printing.....	35	100.0	-	-	-
Other nondurable goods industries.....	70	100.0	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade.....	411	100.0	72.2	14.6	13.2
Wholesale trade.....	66	100.0	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	345	100.0	69.1	16.6	14.3
Transportation and utilities ³	136	100.0	57.6	24.3	18.0
Transportation and warehousing.....	116	100.0	60.6	21.8	17.7
Information ³	108	100.0	76.8	8.1	15.1
Telecommunications.....	25	100.0	-	-	-
Financial activities.....	286	100.0	62.4	23.1	14.5
Finance and insurance.....	229	100.0	57.9	27.1	15.0
Finance.....	152	100.0	59.2	30.9	9.9
Insurance.....	78	100.0	55.3	19.7	25.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	57	100.0	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	524	100.0	60.3	27.1	12.6
Professional and technical services.....	389	100.0	59.4	31.0	9.6
Management, administrative, and waste services.....	135	100.0	62.8	16.0	21.1
Education and health services.....	367	100.0	72.1	19.7	8.2
Educational services.....	87	100.0	55.9	36.5	7.7
Health care and social assistance ³	280	100.0	77.1	14.5	8.4
Hospitals.....	37	100.0	-	-	-
Health services, except hospitals.....	177	100.0	84.5	12.5	3.0
Leisure and hospitality ³	167	100.0	55.3	9.7	35.0
Accommodation and food services ³	135	100.0	54.6	8.3	37.1
Food services and drinking places.....	126	100.0	54.8	8.1	37.1
Other services.....	146	100.0	61.7	17.2	21.1
Government wage and salary workers.....	179	100.0	57.8	16.4	25.8

¹Data refer to people who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2023 and December 2025 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 people 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). The 2022 Census industry classification system, derived from the 2022 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), is reflected in industry data for displaced workers starting in January 2026. These data are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

Table 5. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by occupation of lost job and employment status in January 2026

(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	3,324	100.0	66.1	18.3	15.7
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	1,545	100.0	65.3	20.7	14.0
Management, business, and financial operations occupations....	916	100.0	65.4	20.9	13.7
Professional and related occupations.....	629	100.0	65.1	20.4	14.5
Service occupations.....	302	100.0	65.2	14.0	20.8
Sales and office occupations.....	528	100.0	69.2	21.3	9.5
Sales and related occupations.....	211	100.0	77.3	9.0	13.7
Office and administrative support occupations.....	316	100.0	63.9	29.5	6.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations....	341	100.0	67.4	15.2	17.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	19	100.0	-	-	-
Construction and extraction occupations.....	188	100.0	59.6	27.1	13.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	134	100.0	78.5	-	21.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	565	100.0	65.3	12.9	21.9
Production occupations.....	352	100.0	65.2	13.0	21.9
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	213	100.0	65.4	12.7	22.0

¹Data refer to people who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2023 and December 2025 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

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

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

Table 6. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and area of residence in January 2026

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Total	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Workers who lost jobs										
Total, 20 years and over.....	3,324	219	421	451	169	718	129	397	194	626
Men.....	1,727	93	218	237	61	373	60	188	104	394
Women.....	1,597	126	204	214	108	345	69	209	90	232
Reason for job loss										
Plant or company closed down or moved.....	1,084	58	217	167	45	206	34	103	58	197
Insufficient work.....	762	49	95	123	17	139	12	137	50	141
Position or shift abolished.....	1,477	112	110	161	107	374	83	157	86	289
Industry and class of worker of lost job²										
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers.....	32	2	10	6	1	-	-	5	-	7
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	3,210	212	394	439	168	712	124	371	192	599
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	3,031	206	388	425	154	658	112	350	188	551
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	14	-	6	-	-	-	-	7	1	-
Construction.....	229	5	39	22	1	56	10	33	24	39
Manufacturing.....	642	17	103	148	24	96	30	78	22	124
Durable goods manufacturing.....	447	7	65	108	18	81	25	52	21	69
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	196	9	38	39	7	14	5	27	1	55
Wholesale and retail trade.....	411	48	30	28	31	110	8	24	15	117
Transportation and utilities.....	136	12	24	30	9	11	6	10	14	20
Information.....	108	6	21	-	2	34	-	2	12	31
Financial activities.....	286	24	29	35	11	65	18	27	20	57
Professional and business services.....	524	37	68	64	29	121	15	86	45	60
Education and health services.....	367	42	35	60	38	86	20	31	17	41
Leisure and hospitality.....	167	7	18	33	1	26	-	26	18	37
Other services.....	146	9	16	5	8	54	5	26	1	24
Government wage and salary workers.....	179	6	6	14	14	55	12	21	3	49
Employment status in January 2026										
Employed.....	2,196	139	255	297	102	462	88	291	130	433
Unemployed.....	607	57	112	97	41	103	27	84	25	61
Not in labor force.....	521	23	54	57	25	154	14	22	39	132

¹Data refer to people who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2023 and December 2025 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 people 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). The 2022 Census industry classification system, derived from the 2022 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), is reflected in industry data for displaced workers starting in January 2026. These data are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

Table 7. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ who lost full-time wage and salary jobs and were reemployed in January 2026 by industry of lost job and characteristics of new job

(In thousands)

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Reemployed in January 2026							
	Total	Wage and salary workers						Self-employed and unpaid family workers
		Part time	Full time					
			Total ²	Earnings relative to those of lost job				
				20 percent or more below	Below, but within 20 percent	Equal or above, but within 20 percent	20 percent or more above	
Total who lost full-time wage and salary jobs ³	1,942	197	1,593	369	317	354	302	152
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers.....	6	-	6	-	-	-	4	-
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	1,898	197	1,554	360	300	354	298	147
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	1,817	182	1,495	357	286	339	287	139
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	14	-	14	6	-	7	1	-
Construction.....	138	6	124	41	24	18	26	9
Manufacturing.....	440	48	378	117	84	94	62	14
Durable goods manufacturing.....	311	25	281	96	49	80	40	5
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	129	23	97	21	36	14	21	9
Wholesale and retail trade.....	235	30	199	59	17	51	42	6
Transportation and utilities.....	78	8	61	12	5	21	16	9
Information.....	82	9	64	1	17	6	21	9
Financial activities.....	173	26	132	29	22	17	31	15
Professional and business services.....	281	17	227	53	23	58	44	38
Education and health services.....	232	22	174	20	63	33	23	36
Leisure and hospitality.....	74	12	61	7	12	23	12	2
Other services.....	69	5	63	10	20	11	10	1
Government wage and salary workers.....	82	15	58	3	14	15	11	8

¹Data refer to people who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2023 and December 2025 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

²Includes people 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). The 2022 Census industry classification system, derived from the 2022 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), is reflected in industry data for displaced workers starting in January 2026. These data are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

Table 8. Total displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2026

(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.....	7,445	100.0	67.6	19.3	13.1
20 to 24 years.....	593	100.0	73.2	15.6	11.3
25 to 54 years.....	5,135	100.0	71.1	19.5	9.4
55 to 64 years.....	1,250	100.0	61.0	22.4	16.6
65 years and over.....	467	100.0	39.8	13.6	46.6
Men, 20 years and over.....	4,122	100.0	68.2	18.6	13.1
20 to 24 years.....	392	100.0	74.4	17.5	8.0
25 to 54 years.....	2,762	100.0	71.1	18.1	10.8
55 to 64 years.....	695	100.0	63.3	23.0	13.6
65 years and over.....	273	100.0	42.8	14.0	43.2
Women, 20 years and over.....	3,323	100.0	66.8	20.1	13.1
20 to 24 years.....	202	100.0	70.7	11.8	17.5
25 to 54 years.....	2,373	100.0	71.1	21.0	7.9
55 to 64 years.....	555	100.0	58.0	21.6	20.4
65 years and over.....	194	100.0	35.5	12.9	51.5
White.....	5,135	100.0	69.5	16.9	13.6
Black or African American.....	1,264	100.0	59.7	28.2	12.1
Asian.....	488	100.0	71.5	22.5	6.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	1,544	100.0	66.0	18.3	15.7
Reason for job loss					
Plant or company closed down or moved.....	2,112	100.0	73.1	12.4	14.5
Insufficient work.....	2,447	100.0	62.7	23.8	13.5
Position or shift abolished.....	2,886	100.0	67.8	20.4	11.8
Occupation of lost job ²					
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	2,998	100.0	71.3	17.9	10.8
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	1,621	100.0	71.0	19.9	9.1
Professional and related occupations.....	1,377	100.0	71.6	15.5	12.9
Service occupations.....	896	100.0	66.7	19.4	13.9
Sales and office occupations.....	1,226	100.0	68.7	21.9	9.5
Sales and related occupations.....	553	100.0	72.1	14.6	13.2
Office and administrative support occupations.....	673	100.0	65.8	27.8	6.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations..	899	100.0	68.6	17.9	13.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	53	100.0	-	-	-
Construction and extraction occupations.....	519	100.0	70.1	19.3	10.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	326	100.0	69.2	15.3	15.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	1,152	100.0	60.0	21.2	18.8
Production occupations.....	551	100.0	61.8	18.6	19.6
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	601	100.0	58.3	23.6	18.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Total displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2026 -- 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 ²					
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers.....	103	100.0	66.5	15.5	18.0
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	6,947	100.0	68.6	18.9	12.5
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	6,609	100.0	68.9	19.1	12.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	31	100.0	-	-	-
Construction.....	640	100.0	75.1	14.6	10.3
Manufacturing.....	1,083	100.0	66.0	18.3	15.7
Durable goods manufacturing.....	707	100.0	67.1	16.2	16.7
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	376	100.0	64.0	22.4	13.7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	817	100.0	67.4	19.3	13.3
Transportation and utilities.....	372	100.0	63.7	16.4	19.9
Information.....	205	100.0	66.7	18.9	14.4
Financial activities.....	487	100.0	67.8	22.1	10.1
Professional and business services.....	1,274	100.0	66.9	25.8	7.3
Education and health services.....	816	100.0	74.6	16.0	9.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	556	100.0	67.6	18.2	14.2
Other services.....	328	100.0	76.1	12.8	11.1
Government wage and salary workers.....	337	100.0	62.8	16.3	20.9

¹Data refer to all people (regardless of years of tenure on lost job) who had lost or left a job between January 2023 and December 2025 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 people 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. People 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). The 2022 Census industry classification system, derived from the 2022 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), is reflected in industry data for displaced workers starting in January 2026. These data are not strictly comparable with earlier years.