

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information: (202) 691-6392
<http://www.bls.gov/cps/>

USDL 08-1183

Media contact: (202) 691-5902

For release: 10:00 A.M. (EDT)
Wednesday, August 20, 2008

WORKER DISPLACEMENT, 2005-2007

From January 2005 through December 2007, 3.6 million workers were displaced from jobs they had held for at least 3 years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The number of displaced workers was about the same as the level (3.8 million) recorded in the previous survey that covered the period from January 2003 to December 2005. (The Worker Displacement 2003-2005 news release is available online at http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/disp_08172006.pdf.)

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 2005-07, the 3 calendar years prior to the January 2008 survey date. The following analysis focuses primarily on the 3.6 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 4.6 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 8.3 million from 2005-07, about unchanged from the period covered by the prior survey (2003-05).

Results from the January 2008 survey included the following highlights:

- Two-thirds of long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed at the time of the survey, down from the prior survey.
- About 45 percent of long-tenured displaced workers cited plant or company closings or moves as the reason for their displacement.
- Forty-three percent of displaced workers who had worked for their employer for 3 or more years had received written advance notification that their jobs would be terminated.
- Nearly 1 in 4 long-tenured displaced workers lost a job in manufacturing.

- Fifty-five percent of long-tenured workers who were displaced from full-time wage and salary jobs and who were reemployed in such jobs had earnings that were as much or more than those on the lost job. One-quarter, however, experienced earnings losses of 20 percent or more.

Characteristics of the Reemployed

Sixty-seven percent of the 3.6 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed when surveyed in January 2008, down from the proportion in the January 2006 survey—70 percent. The proportion unemployed at the time of the most recent survey, 18 percent, was higher than the proportion found in January 2006 (13 percent). Fifteen percent of long-tenured displaced workers were not in the labor force in January 2008. (See table 1.)

Reemployment rates for workers ages 20 to 24 and 25 to 54 were 68 and 73 percent, respectively. Reemployment rates for older workers—ages 55 to 64 and 65 years and over—were 61 and 18 percent, respectively. Among those age 65 years and over, 69 percent were no longer in the labor force when surveyed.

Among the displaced, men were more likely than women to have found a new job at the time of the survey in January 2008. The reemployment rate for men (70 percent) declined from the prior survey and the rate for women (64 percent) was little changed. However, displaced men and women had a similar likelihood of being unemployed; 19 and 17 percent, respectively. The share of displaced women who had left the labor force, about 20 percent, was nearly twice that for men—11 percent.

In January 2008, the reemployment rates for long-tenured displaced whites (68 percent) and Asians (67 percent) were little changed from the rates recorded in the January 2006 survey, while the rate for blacks (59 percent) declined. The reemployment rate for Hispanics edged up to 68 percent in January 2008.

Reason for Job Loss and Receipt of Advance Notice

Of the 3.6 million long-tenured workers displaced during the January 2005 through December 2007 period, 45 percent lost or left their jobs due to plant or company closings or moves, 31 percent reported that their position or shift was abolished, and 24 percent cited insufficient work as the reason for being displaced. (See table 2.) The proportion of displaced workers citing plant closings or moves decreased from the prior survey and the share reporting insufficient work or an abolished shift or position was about unchanged.

More than 4 in 10 long-tenured displaced workers in the January 2008 survey had received written advance notice that their jobs would be terminated, similar to the proportion in the prior survey. Workers who lost jobs due to plant or company closings or moves were most likely to receive written advance notice. Of this group, 54 percent received such notice. In contrast, 39 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, however, receipt of written advance notice had little impact on the likelihood of being reemployed at the time of the survey in January 2008. (See table 3.)

Industry and Occupation

As was the case in prior surveys, manufacturing accounted for a disproportionately large share of displaced workers. During the 2005-07 period, 876,000 factory workers were displaced from their jobs—24 percent of all long-tenured displaced workers. Manufacturing displacements were again concentrated within the durable goods component (566,000), particularly in transportation equipment and in computers and electronic products. Workers in financial activities (387,000) made up about 11 percent of all long-tenured displaced. (See table 4.)

The reemployment rates for workers displaced from construction (65 percent), financial activities (65 percent), and manufacturing (64 percent) were about the same as the overall reemployment rate for displaced workers (67 percent). (Workers were not necessarily reemployed in the same industries from which they were displaced.) By comparison, reemployment rates for workers displaced from jobs in education and health services (75 percent), professional and business services (74 percent), and transportation and utilities (73 percent) were above the overall reemployment rate.

In the January 2008 survey, workers displaced from managerial, professional, and related occupations accounted for 32 percent of all long-tenured displaced workers. Sales and office occupations comprised about 27 percent of the long-tenured worker displacements. Workers in production, transportation, and material moving jobs made up about one-fifth of the long-tenured displaced. (See table 5.)

Geographic Divisions

Compared to the prior survey period, the number of long-tenured workers displaced during 2005-07 was lower in the East South Central and higher in the Middle Atlantic geographic divisions of the United States. In January 2008, those residing in the Mountain and New England divisions had the highest reemployment rates; about three-quarters of the displaced in each of these divisions were reemployed at the time of the survey. About one-quarter of displaced manufacturing workers lived in the East North Central division. (See table 6.)

Earnings

Of the 2.2 million reemployed displaced workers who lost full-time wage and salary jobs during the 2005-07 period, 1.7 million had found new full-time wage and salary jobs by January 2008. Of these reemployed full-time workers who reported earnings on their lost job, 55 percent were earning as much or more than they did prior to displacement; the proportion was 51 percent in the January 2006 survey. In the most recent survey, 25 percent reported earnings losses of 20 percent or more, down from 29 percent in the previous survey. (See table 7.)

Total Displaced Workers (With No Tenure Restriction)

The total number of workers displaced between January 2005 and December 2007 (regardless of how long they had held their jobs) was 8.3 million, little different from the total number in the previous survey period. Of the total number of workers who lost jobs over the 2005-07 period, 67 percent had found new jobs and 19 percent were unemployed in January 2008. In the January 2006 survey, 68 percent of the total displaced were reemployed and 16 percent were unemployed. (See table 8.)

In January 2008, short-tenured displaced workers were somewhat more likely than their long-tenured counterparts to be young and to have lost jobs in construction and in professional and business services.

Imputed Data for Older Veterans

Due to a programming error in the January 2008 survey instrument, displacement information was not obtained from respondents who were veterans age 65 and over. Missing data for these individuals were imputed using information collected from respondents who were veterans age 65 and over in the January 2006 Displaced Worker Supplement. This imputation had minimal effect on the overall estimates because older veterans make up a relatively small share of the displaced and because of the similar employment characteristics of veterans age 65 and over in January 2006 and January 2008.

Technical Note

The data presented in this release were collected through a supplement to the January 2008 Current Population Survey (CPS), the monthly survey of about 60,000 households that provides the basic data on employment and unemployment for the nation. The CPS is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The purpose of this supplement was to obtain information on the number and characteristics of persons who had been displaced (as defined below) from their jobs over the prior 3 calendar years.

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

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

For a full discussion of the reliability of data from the

CPS and information on estimating standard errors, see "Reliability of estimates from the CPS" available online at: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#reliability>.

Concepts

The first question asked of survey respondents to the CPS supplement was, "During the last 3 calendar years, that is, January 2005 through December 2007, 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, there was insufficient work, or another similar reason?" If the answer to that question was "yes," then the respondent was asked to identify which reason, among the following, best described the reason for the job loss:

- 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 then asked questions about the lost job, including how many years it had been held; the year the job was lost; its earnings, industry, and occupation; and whether health insurance had been provided. Other questions were asked to determine what transpired before and after the job loss, such as: Was the respondent notified of the upcoming dismissal? How long did he/she go without work? Did he/she receive unemployment benefits? And, if so, were the benefits used up? Did the person move to another location after the job loss to take or look for another job? Information also was collected about current health insurance coverage (other than Medicare and Medicaid) and current earnings for those employed in January 2008.

Table 1. Displaced workers ¹ by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and employment status in January 2008

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
TOTAL					
Total, 20 years and over	3,641	100.0	67.1	18.0	15.0
20 to 24 years	127	100.0	67.5	22.8	9.7
25 to 54 years	2,602	100.0	72.6	17.4	10.0
55 to 64 years	708	100.0	60.8	20.7	18.5
65 years and over	204	100.0	18.4	12.6	69.0
Men					
Total, 20 years and over	2,024	100.0	69.9	18.8	11.2
20 to 24 years	75	100.0	66.4	22.5	11.1
25 to 54 years	1,490	100.0	74.4	19.1	6.5
55 to 64 years	356	100.0	68.0	17.9	14.0
65 years and over	103	100.0	14.4	15.4	70.2
Women					
Total, 20 years and over	1,617	100.0	63.5	16.9	19.6
20 to 24 years	53	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
25 to 54 years	1,112	100.0	70.1	15.1	14.8
55 to 64 years	352	100.0	53.4	23.6	23.0
65 years and over	101	100.0	22.4	9.8	67.8
White					
Total, 20 years and over	3,032	100.0	67.9	16.8	15.3
Men	1,684	100.0	70.8	18.2	11.0
Women	1,348	100.0	64.4	14.9	20.7
Black or African American					
Total, 20 years and over	408	100.0	58.6	28.2	13.3
Men	221	100.0	60.5	25.7	13.8
Women	187	100.0	56.3	31.1	12.6
Asian					
Total, 20 years and over	122	100.0	67.3	11.7	21.0
Men	65	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
Women	57	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					
Total, 20 years and over	423	100.0	68.4	17.4	14.1
Men	270	100.0	70.1	23.4	6.6
Women	153	100.0	65.5	6.9	27.6

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2005 and December 2007 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. Displaced workers ¹ by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and reason for job loss, January 2008

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by reason for job loss			
		Total	Plant or company closed down or moved	Insufficient work	Position or shift abolished
TOTAL					
Total, 20 years and over	3,641	100.0	45.3	23.9	30.8
20 to 24 years	127	100.0	42.4	39.8	17.7
25 to 54 years	2,602	100.0	44.8	25.2	30.0
55 to 64 years	708	100.0	45.7	17.6	36.7
65 years and over	204	100.0	52.2	19.2	28.5
Men					
Total, 20 years and over	2,024	100.0	43.6	27.9	28.5
20 to 24 years	75	100.0	34.2	52.6	13.2
25 to 54 years	1,490	100.0	42.0	29.1	28.9
55 to 64 years	356	100.0	49.7	18.7	31.6
65 years and over	103	100.0	52.3	24.3	23.4
Women					
Total, 20 years and over	1,617	100.0	47.4	19.0	33.6
20 to 24 years	53	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
25 to 54 years	1,112	100.0	48.5	20.1	31.4
55 to 64 years	352	100.0	41.6	16.5	41.9
65 years and over	101	100.0	52.2	14.1	33.8
White					
Total, 20 years and over	3,032	100.0	45.4	23.5	31.1
Men	1,684	100.0	43.5	27.8	28.7
Women	1,348	100.0	47.9	18.1	34.1
Black or African American					
Total, 20 years and over	408	100.0	46.6	26.9	26.4
Men	221	100.0	41.8	31.0	27.2
Women	187	100.0	52.4	22.1	25.5
Asian					
Total, 20 years and over	122	100.0	44.7	15.7	39.5
Men	65	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
Women	57	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					
Total, 20 years and over	423	100.0	43.5	39.5	17.0
Men	270	100.0	41.0	47.5	11.5
Women	153	100.0	47.9	25.4	26.6

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2005 and December 2007 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. Displaced workers ¹ by whether they received written advance notice, reason for job loss, and employment status in January 2008

Characteristic	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
TOTAL					
Total, 20 years and over ²	3,641	100.0	67.1	18.0	15.0
Received written advance notice	1,581	100.0	68.8	17.2	14.0
Did not receive written advance notice	2,009	100.0	65.8	18.6	15.6
Plant or company closed down or moved					
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,648	100.0	70.0	13.5	16.5
Received written advance notice	892	100.0	71.2	13.1	15.6
Did not receive written advance notice	740	100.0	68.2	14.2	17.6
Insufficient work					
Total, 20 years and over ²	871	100.0	59.7	27.8	12.5
Received written advance notice	252	100.0	56.0	29.1	15.0
Did not receive written advance notice	610	100.0	61.4	26.9	11.7
Position or shift abolished					
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,121	100.0	68.6	16.9	14.5
Received written advance notice	437	100.0	71.2	18.6	10.2
Did not receive written advance notice	658	100.0	67.0	16.0	17.0

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2005 and December 2007 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. Displaced workers ¹ by industry and class of worker of lost job and employment status in January 2008

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Total, 20 years and over ²	3,641	100.0	67.1	18.0	15.0
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers	19	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers	3,595	100.0	67.2	18.0	14.9
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	3,484	100.0	66.9	18.1	15.0
Mining	9	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Construction	284	100.0	64.8	28.6	6.5
Manufacturing	876	100.0	64.3	18.2	17.4
Durable goods manufacturing	566	100.0	65.5	16.6	17.8
Primary metals and fabricated metal products	57	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Machinery manufacturing	61	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Computers and electronic products	107	100.0	66.7	12.6	20.7
Electrical equipment and appliances	25	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Transportation equipment	134	100.0	64.9	19.0	16.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	77	100.0	63.3	13.5	23.2
Other durable goods industries	104	100.0	69.9	9.9	20.2
Nondurable goods manufacturing	310	100.0	62.2	21.1	16.7
Food manufacturing	32	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Textiles, apparel, and leather	74	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Paper and printing	91	100.0	63.8	26.9	9.3
Other nondurable goods industries	113	100.0	68.3	14.9	16.8
Wholesale and retail trade	545	100.0	61.1	19.7	19.3
Wholesale trade	134	100.0	66.1	12.9	21.0
Retail trade	411	100.0	59.4	21.9	18.7
Transportation and utilities ⁴	157	100.0	72.9	11.6	15.5
Transportation and warehousing	131	100.0	70.9	12.9	16.2
Information ⁴	177	100.0	69.9	21.4	8.7
Telecommunications	72	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Financial activities	387	100.0	65.2	22.4	12.4
Finance and insurance	313	100.0	63.2	25.2	11.6
Finance	228	100.0	60.4	29.8	9.8
Insurance	86	100.0	70.6	13.0	16.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	73	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Professional and business services	309	100.0	73.7	14.4	11.9
Professional and technical services	198	100.0	69.3	15.9	14.7
Management, administrative, and waste services	112	100.0	81.5	11.6	6.9
Education and health services	306	100.0	74.5	8.1	17.4
Educational services	54	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Health care and social assistance ⁴	252	100.0	73.6	7.7	18.8
Hospitals	64	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Health services, except hospitals	157	100.0	77.3	10.1	12.6
Leisure and hospitality ⁴	251	100.0	68.4	18.0	13.6
Accommodation and food services ⁴	215	100.0	70.4	16.9	12.7
Food services and drinking places	169	100.0	74.3	13.6	12.1
Other services	180	100.0	72.6	11.0	16.3
Government workers	111	100.0	74.9	13.3	11.7

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2005 and December 2007 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.

³ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

⁴ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

Table 5. Displaced workers ¹ by occupation of lost job and employment status in January 2008

Occupation of lost job	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Total, 20 years and over ²	3,641	100.0	67.1	18.0	15.0
Management, professional, and related occupations	1,147	100.0	68.6	19.1	12.2
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	605	100.0	64.2	23.1	12.7
Professional and related occupations	542	100.0	73.5	14.7	11.7
Service occupations	319	100.0	70.1	12.6	17.3
Sales and office occupations	987	100.0	65.0	16.1	18.8
Sales and related occupations	413	100.0	68.6	13.8	17.6
Office and administrative support occupations	574	100.0	62.5	17.8	19.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	415	100.0	69.1	21.2	9.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	21	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Construction and extraction occupations	218	100.0	63.3	31.7	5.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	176	100.0	75.1	10.0	14.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	746	100.0	65.1	18.8	16.1
Production occupations	536	100.0	64.5	20.0	15.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	210	100.0	66.5	15.6	17.8

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2005 and December 2007 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.

Table 6. Displaced workers ¹ by selected characteristics and area of residence in January 2008

(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	3,641	184	519	775	301	613	168	304	213	564
Men	2,024	107	257	445	153	354	101	174	145	288
Women	1,617	76	262	330	148	259	68	130	68	276
Reason for job loss										
Plant or company closed down or moved	1,648	84	267	347	138	294	73	103	83	262
Insufficient work	871	46	114	157	55	130	49	75	78	167
Position or shift abolished	1,121	53	138	272	108	189	47	127	52	135
Industry and class of worker of lost job ²										
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers	19	2	—	4	3	2	—	6	1	3
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers	3,595	178	519	762	296	605	168	298	212	557
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	3,484	175	512	735	285	587	163	285	206	536
Mining	9	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	—
Construction	284	7	32	45	23	41	4	28	26	78
Manufacturing	876	48	96	232	88	132	58	60	50	111
Durable goods	566	23	54	158	60	76	41	42	38	73
Nondurable goods	310	25	41	73	28	56	18	18	12	38
Wholesale and retail trade	545	23	78	113	58	98	25	54	31	63
Transportation and utilities	157	6	22	49	5	28	11	7	4	26
Information	177	11	40	28	16	43	7	7	6	19
Financial activities	387	22	84	55	34	55	17	22	25	73
Professional and business services	309	13	55	57	19	56	2	24	33	49
Education and health services	306	14	44	59	26	58	13	36	5	52
Leisure and hospitality	251	23	37	50	7	49	15	20	15	34
Other services	180	7	24	41	10	28	10	18	11	31
Government workers	111	3	6	27	11	17	6	14	6	21
Employment status in January 2008										
Employed	2,442	135	300	512	214	436	120	211	163	351
Unemployed	654	30	117	165	51	102	17	41	32	99
Not in the labor force	545	19	101	99	36	75	31	52	18	114

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2005 and December 2007 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.

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. Displaced workers ¹ who lost full-time wage and salary jobs and were reemployed in January 2008 by industry of lost job and characteristics of new job

(In thousands)

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Reemployed in January 2008							
	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	2,183	235	1,725	362	283	488	306	224
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers	9	—	5	1	—	2	3	4
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers	2,170	235	1,716	361	279	486	303	220
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	2,106	220	1,670	351	277	474	296	216
Mining	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Construction	171	23	128	22	13	66	10	19
Manufacturing	548	48	443	110	71	122	68	57
Durable goods	364	29	286	71	50	76	43	48
Nondurable goods	184	19	157	40	21	46	25	8
Wholesale and retail trade	288	26	231	42	44	65	46	31
Transportation and utilities	103	3	89	33	13	22	13	12
Information	116	3	103	23	17	26	15	10
Financial activities	234	20	196	40	38	47	23	17
Professional and business services	208	35	143	13	40	36	26	30
Education and health services	192	35	143	30	24	53	21	13
Leisure and hospitality	130	20	95	15	5	18	35	15
Other services	113	6	96	23	11	18	35	11
Government workers	64	14	46	10	2	12	7	4

¹ Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2005 and December 2007 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

² Includes about 286,000 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 workers ¹ by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2008

Characteristic	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Workers who lost jobs					
Total, 20 years and over	8,250	100.0	66.6	19.2	14.2
20 to 24 years	956	100.0	69.9	16.8	13.3
25 to 54 years	5,893	100.0	69.7	19.3	11.0
55 to 64 years	1,117	100.0	59.2	22.1	18.6
65 years and over	285	100.0	18.8	14.5	66.7
Men	4,720	100.0	69.4	20.4	10.2
20 to 24 years	600	100.0	72.4	20.1	7.5
25 to 54 years	3,398	100.0	72.2	20.6	7.2
55 to 64 years	582	100.0	62.7	20.1	17.1
65 years and over	140	100.0	17.5	16.9	65.6
Women	3,531	100.0	62.7	17.6	19.7
20 to 24 years	356	100.0	65.6	11.3	23.2
25 to 54 years	2,495	100.0	66.4	17.4	16.2
55 to 64 years	534	100.0	55.5	24.3	20.3
65 years and over	145	100.0	20.1	12.2	67.8
White	6,510	100.0	68.0	17.6	14.3
Black or African American	1,183	100.0	58.4	28.1	13.5
Asian	285	100.0	62.9	14.4	22.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	1,257	100.0	67.0	19.6	13.4
Reason for job loss					
Plant or company closed down or moved	3,064	100.0	69.4	14.9	15.7
Insufficient work	3,028	100.0	61.5	25.1	13.4
Position or shift abolished	2,158	100.0	69.7	17.0	13.4
Occupation of lost job ²					
Management, professional, and related occupations	2,156	100.0	72.1	17.6	10.4
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	1,026	100.0	69.2	20.4	10.4
Professional and related occupations	1,130	100.0	74.7	15.0	10.3
Service occupations	905	100.0	61.9	18.7	19.4
Sales and office occupations	2,107	100.0	66.1	16.1	17.8
Sales and related occupations	885	100.0	69.8	15.1	15.2
Office and administrative support occupations	1,221	100.0	63.4	16.9	19.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1,291	100.0	68.7	22.6	8.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	40	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Construction and extraction occupations	840	100.0	65.3	26.2	8.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	412	100.0	73.9	16.8	9.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,552	100.0	62.3	22.1	15.6
Production occupations	950	100.0	63.3	22.5	14.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	603	100.0	60.7	21.5	17.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Total displaced workers ¹ by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2008 — Continued

Characteristic	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Industry and class of worker of lost job ²					
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers	37	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers	7,985	100.0	66.8	19.1	14.2
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	7,735	100.0	66.7	19.1	14.2
Mining	28	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Construction	1,016	100.0	69.7	22.6	7.7
Manufacturing	1,549	100.0	65.0	20.3	14.6
Durable goods	1,004	100.0	67.3	18.7	14.0
Nondurable goods	546	100.0	61.0	23.3	15.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1,206	100.0	61.8	20.9	17.3
Transportation and utilities	343	100.0	69.5	13.6	16.9
Information	277	100.0	70.8	16.1	13.1
Financial activities	694	100.0	69.5	19.0	11.5
Professional and business services	920	100.0	66.5	19.9	13.6
Education and health services	687	100.0	70.1	13.9	16.0
Leisure and hospitality	635	100.0	65.2	18.9	16.0
Other services	368	100.0	68.3	13.8	17.9
Government workers	250	100.0	70.3	17.2	12.5

¹ Data refer to all persons (regardless of years of tenure on lost job) who had lost or left a job between January 2005 and December 2007 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.

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.