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## **WORKER DISPLACEMENT, 2001-03**

During the January 2001 through December 2003 period, 5.3 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 increased from 4.0 million in the previous survey that covered the period from January 1999 through December 2001.

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 2001-03, the 3 calendar years prior to the January 2004 survey date. The following analysis focuses primarily on the 5.3 million persons who had worked for their employer for 3 or more years at the time of displacement (referred to as long-tenured). An additional 6.1 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 11.4 million, up from 10.1 million (as revised) in the prior survey. (See Technical Note.) Results from the January 2004 survey included the following highlights:

- About 65 percent of the long-tenured displaced were reemployed at the time of the survey.
- Forty-three 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. Those who had received advance notice, however, were no more likely to be reemployed in January 2004 than were those who had not been notified.
- Nearly one-third of long-tenured displaced workers lost jobs in manufacturing.
- Fifty-seven 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 lower than those on the lost job. About one-third experienced earnings losses of 20 percent or more.

## Characteristics of the Reemployed

About 65 percent of the 5.3 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed when surveyed in January 2004. The proportion unemployed at the time of the survey was 20 percent. The remaining 15 percent of long-tenured displaced workers were not in the labor force. (See table 1.)

In January 2004, reemployment rates for workers ages 20 to 24 and those in the central-age group (ages 25 to 54) were 65 and 69 percent, respectively. By comparison, reemployment rates were lower for older workers ages 55 to 64 (56 percent) and 65 years and older (24 percent). Large proportions of older displaced workers were not in the labor force when surveyed.

In January 2004, 68 percent of men were reemployed, compared with 61 percent of women. Men and women had about an equal likelihood of being unemployed, but the share of displaced women who had left the labor force, at nearly 20 percent, was higher than that for men—nearly 12 percent.

In January 2004, reemployment rates were similar across race and ethnic groups—whites (66 percent), blacks (62 percent), Asians (63 percent), and Hispanics or Latinos (65 percent).

## Reason for Job Loss and Receipt of Advance Notice

Of those long-tenured workers displaced during the January 2001 through December 2003 period, 43 percent lost or left their jobs due to plant or company closings or moves, 29 percent reported that their position or shift was abolished, and 28 percent cited insufficient work as the reason for being displaced. (See table 2.) The proportion reporting insufficient work was up slightly from the prior survey, and the share citing plant or company closings or moves was down.

More than 4 in 10 displaced workers received written advance notice that their jobs would be terminated, similar to the proportion in prior surveys. In January 2004, long-tenured workers who lost jobs due to plant or company closings or moves were most likely to have received written advance notice of their impending job loss. Among this group, 56 percent received such notice; in comparison, 39 percent of workers displaced because of shift abolishment and only 27 percent of those who lost jobs due to insufficient work were notified in advance. Regardless of the reason for displacement, receipt of written advance notice appears to have had little impact on the likelihood of being reemployed in January 2004. Reemployment rates were little different for those who did and those who did not receive advance notice—66 and 64 percent, respectively. (See table 3.)

## Industry and Occupation

As in prior surveys, manufacturing accounted for a disproportionately large share of displaced workers. During the 2001-03 period, 1.7 million factory workers were displaced from their jobs—nearly one-third of all long-tenured displaced workers. Manufacturing displacements were again concentrated within the durable goods component (1.2 million), particularly in computers and electronic products and in primary metals and fabricated metal products. (See table 4.)

Displacements in wholesale and retail trade (765,000) accounted for 14 percent of all long-tenured workers displaced during the 2001-03 period. Long-tenured displaced workers in professional and business services (595,000) made up 11 percent of total displacement.

The reemployment rate for displaced manufacturing workers was 60 percent, lower than the overall reemployment rate for displaced workers (65 percent). (These workers were not necessarily reemployed in the same industries from which they were displaced.) Reemployment rates for workers displaced from the

other major industry groups ranged from 60 percent for workers displaced from jobs in financial activities to 74 percent for workers who lost jobs in transportation and utilities and 76 percent for those who lost jobs in the other services industry (which includes repair and maintenance and personal services).

In the January 2004 survey, persons in managerial, professional, and related jobs accounted for 32 percent of all long-tenured displaced workers. Workers in production, transportation, and material moving jobs made up about one-quarter of the long-tenured displaced; workers in these occupations tend to be employed in the manufacturing industry. (See table 5.)

Among the major occupational groups, the reemployment rate was highest for workers displaced from natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations (70 percent) and lowest for those displaced from service occupations (58 percent).

### Geographic Divisions

Compared with the prior survey, the number of long-tenured workers displaced in each geographic division in the United States increased during the 2001-03 period. The distribution of displacement among the divisions, however, was about the same as in the prior survey. In terms of employment status at the time of the January 2004 survey, the New England and West North Central divisions had the highest reemployment rates, at 73 percent each. (See table 6.)

### Earnings

Of the 3.2 million reemployed displaced workers who lost full-time wage and salary jobs during the 2001-03 period, 2.6 million were working in such jobs in January 2004. Of these reemployed full-time workers, 43 percent were earning as much or more in their new jobs as they had earned on the job they lost. This was lower than the proportion recorded in the January 2002 survey (48 percent). In January 2004, 34 percent reported earnings losses of 20 percent or more. (See table 7.)

### Total Displaced Workers (With No Tenure Restriction)

The total number of workers displaced during the 2001-03 period (regardless of how long they had held their jobs) was 11.4 million; the number of such workers during the 1999-2001 period was 10.1 million (as revised). Two-thirds of the total displaced had found new jobs when surveyed in January 2004, while 20 percent were unemployed, and 13 percent were not in the labor force. (See table 8.)

Compared with long-tenured displaced workers, the short-tenured were more likely to be young and to have lost jobs in construction, leisure and hospitality, and in professional and business services.

# Technical Note

The data presented in this release were collected through a supplement to the January 2004 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. Previously published estimates of displaced workers from the February 2000 and January 2002 surveys were based on population controls from the 1990 census. The estimates from these earlier surveys have been recalculated using the new Census 2000-based population controls. The revised population controls raised the overall number of displaced workers in each survey, but had little or no impact on rates.

In the February 2000 survey, the total number of displaced workers (with no tenure restriction) as originally published was 7,561,000, compared with 7,639,000 after revision. The number of long-tenured displaced workers as originally published was 3,275,000, compared with 3,314,000 after revision.

In the January 2002 survey, the total number of displaced workers (with no tenure restriction) as originally published was 9,933,000, compared with 10,101,000 after revision based on Census 2000 population controls. The number of long-tenured displaced workers as originally published was 3,969,000, compared with 4,024,000 after revision.

Revised versions of the news release tables for the February 2000 and January 2002 displaced worker surveys will be made available on the BLS Web site.

For a discussion of the revised population controls and the impact that their introduction had on the basic CPS data, see “Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003” in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* and available at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/rvcps03.pdf> on the BLS Web site. Also see “Adjustments to Household Survey Population Estimates in January 2004” in the February 2004 issue of *Employment and Earnings* and available at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps04adj.pdf> on the BLS Web site.

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 the “Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error” section of *Employment and Earnings*.

## Concepts

The first question asked of survey respondents to the CPS supplement was, “During the last 3 calendar years, that is, January 2001 through December 2003, 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 2004.

**Table 1. Displaced workers <sup>1</sup> by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and employment status in January 2004**

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
<b>TOTAL</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	5,329	100.0	64.8	20.2	15.0
20 to 24 years .....	149	100.0	65.0	19.6	15.3
25 to 54 years .....	4,087	100.0	68.9	19.5	11.6
55 to 64 years .....	887	100.0	55.5	24.9	19.6
65 years and over .....	206	100.0	23.8	12.9	63.3
<b>Men</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	3,010	100.0	67.7	20.8	11.5
20 to 24 years .....	96	100.0	59.8	24.5	15.7
25 to 54 years .....	2,372	100.0	71.0	20.8	8.1
55 to 64 years .....	461	100.0	58.1	22.3	19.6
65 years and over .....	81	100.0	33.5	8.5	57.9
<b>Women</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	2,319	100.0	61.1	19.3	19.6
20 to 24 years .....	53	100.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
25 to 54 years .....	1,715	100.0	65.9	17.7	16.4
55 to 64 years .....	426	100.0	52.7	27.7	19.6
65 years and over .....	125	100.0	17.5	15.8	66.7
<b>White</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	4,273	100.0	65.6	18.9	15.5
Men .....	2,463	100.0	68.4	19.8	11.8
Women .....	1,810	100.0	61.9	17.5	20.6
<b>Black or African American</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	695	100.0	61.6	27.1	11.2
Men .....	345	100.0	66.3	26.4	7.3
Women .....	350	100.0	57.1	27.9	15.0
<b>Asian</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	215	100.0	63.2	22.6	14.2
Men .....	115	100.0	64.5	27.5	8.0
Women .....	100	100.0	61.6	16.9	21.5
<b>Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	608	100.0	64.6	20.8	14.6
Men .....	372	100.0	70.5	19.4	10.1
Women .....	236	100.0	55.3	23.0	21.7

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2001 and December 2003 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

<sup>2</sup> 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. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

**Table 2. Displaced workers <sup>1</sup> by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and reason for job loss, January 2004**

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by reason for job loss			
		Total	Plant or company closed down or moved	Insufficient work	Position or shift abolished
<b>TOTAL</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	5,329	100.0	43.1	28.3	28.6
20 to 24 years .....	149	100.0	52.6	28.7	18.7
25 to 54 years .....	4,087	100.0	42.2	29.3	28.5
55 to 64 years .....	887	100.0	45.2	22.1	32.7
65 years and over .....	206	100.0	45.2	34.9	19.9
<b>Men</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	3,010	100.0	40.7	31.9	27.5
20 to 24 years .....	96	100.0	44.4	33.7	21.9
25 to 54 years .....	2,372	100.0	39.8	33.3	27.0
55 to 64 years .....	461	100.0	44.0	23.8	32.3
65 years and over .....	81	100.0	44.0	34.4	21.6
<b>Women</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	2,319	100.0	46.3	23.7	30.1
20 to 24 years .....	53	100.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
25 to 54 years .....	1,715	100.0	45.6	23.8	30.7
55 to 64 years .....	426	100.0	46.4	20.3	33.3
65 years and over .....	125	100.0	46.0	35.3	18.8
<b>White</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	4,273	100.0	42.7	27.4	29.9
Men .....	2,463	100.0	41.6	30.1	28.3
Women .....	1,810	100.0	44.3	23.7	32.0
<b>Black or African American</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	695	100.0	47.1	28.9	24.1
Men .....	345	100.0	39.0	36.2	24.8
Women .....	350	100.0	55.1	21.6	23.3
<b>Asian</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	215	100.0	44.8	36.7	18.5
Men .....	115	100.0	40.3	42.2	17.5
Women .....	100	100.0	50.0	30.4	19.7
<b>Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	608	100.0	41.5	36.1	22.4
Men .....	372	100.0	38.4	41.6	20.0
Women .....	236	100.0	46.4	27.5	26.1

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2001 and December 2003 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

<sup>2</sup> 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. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

**Table 3. Displaced workers <sup>1</sup> by whether they received written advance notice, reason for job loss, and employment status in January 2004**

Characteristic	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
<b>TOTAL</b>					
Total, 20 years and over <sup>2</sup> .....	5,329	100.0	64.8	20.2	15.0
Received written advance notice .....	2,269	100.0	65.8	19.3	14.8
Did not receive written advance notice .....	2,964	100.0	64.0	20.9	15.1
<b>Plant or company closed down or moved</b>					
Total, 20 years and over <sup>2</sup> .....	2,297	100.0	67.3	16.9	15.8
Received written advance notice .....	1,276	100.0	68.4	15.9	15.7
Did not receive written advance notice .....	983	100.0	65.6	18.6	15.8
<b>Insufficient work</b>					
Total, 20 years and over <sup>2</sup> .....	1,508	100.0	62.1	23.8	14.1
Received written advance notice .....	404	100.0	58.1	26.7	15.2
Did not receive written advance notice .....	1,070	100.0	64.2	22.2	13.6
<b>Position or shift abolished</b>					
Total, 20 years and over <sup>2</sup> .....	1,525	100.0	63.7	21.4	14.8
Received written advance notice .....	588	100.0	65.7	21.6	12.7
Did not receive written advance notice .....	910	100.0	61.9	21.9	16.2

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2001 and December 2003 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their

positions or shifts.

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

**Table 4. Displaced workers <sup>1</sup> by industry and class of worker of lost job and employment status in January 2004**

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Total, 20 years and over <sup>2</sup> .....	5,329	100.0	64.8	20.2	15.0
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers .....	36	100.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers .....	5,235	100.0	65.0	20.0	15.1
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers .....	4,996	100.0	65.1	19.9	15.1
Mining .....	21	100.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Construction .....	315	100.0	66.7	19.9	13.4
Manufacturing .....	1,697	100.0	59.8	22.6	17.5
Durable goods manufacturing .....	1,173	100.0	58.2	24.8	17.0
Primary metals and fabricated metal products .....	225	100.0	57.6	19.9	22.6
Machinery manufacturing .....	142	100.0	57.8	21.6	20.6
Computers and electronic products .....	294	100.0	63.8	26.0	10.3
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	78	100.0	41.5	32.0	26.5
Transportation equipment .....	165	100.0	56.7	35.6	7.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	98	100.0	48.5	25.8	25.6
Other durable goods industries .....	169	100.0	64.3	17.5	18.2
Nondurable goods manufacturing .....	525	100.0	63.5	17.8	18.6
Food manufacturing .....	75	100.0	59.8	27.4	12.9
Textiles, apparel, and leather .....	152	100.0	63.8	19.0	17.2
Paper and printing .....	143	100.0	71.2	13.2	15.6
Other nondurable goods industries .....	154	100.0	58.0	16.3	25.7
Wholesale and retail trade .....	765	100.0	66.1	20.4	13.5
Wholesale trade .....	245	100.0	62.4	20.3	17.3
Retail trade .....	521	100.0	67.9	20.5	11.7
Transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup> .....	233	100.0	73.8	15.2	11.0
Transportation and warehousing .....	215	100.0	72.6	15.5	11.9
Information <sup>4</sup> .....	309	100.0	69.2	14.3	16.5
Telecommunications .....	182	100.0	64.0	17.7	18.3
Financial activities .....	355	100.0	60.1	25.2	14.7
Finance and insurance .....	291	100.0	61.4	26.7	11.9
Finance .....	185	100.0	59.7	24.5	15.8
Insurance .....	106	100.0	64.6	30.4	5.1
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	64	100.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Professional and business services .....	595	100.0	70.2	18.5	11.3
Professional and technical services .....	410	100.0	74.6	15.9	9.5
Management, administrative, and waste services .....	185	100.0	60.4	24.4	15.2
Education and health services .....	346	100.0	68.6	15.7	15.7
Educational services .....	55	100.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Health care and social assistance <sup>4</sup> .....	291	100.0	67.5	16.9	15.6
Hospitals .....	88	100.0	69.9	12.4	17.7
Health services, except hospitals .....	164	100.0	69.1	14.6	16.3
Leisure and hospitality <sup>4</sup> .....	216	100.0	65.4	18.1	16.5
Accommodation and food services <sup>4</sup> .....	174	100.0	64.9	20.2	14.9
Food services and drinking places .....	144	100.0	66.5	20.4	13.1
Other services .....	139	100.0	76.1	8.6	15.3
Government workers .....	239	100.0	63.1	21.4	15.6

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2001 and December 2003 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

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

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

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



**Table 5. Displaced workers <sup>1</sup> by occupation of lost job and employment status in January 2004**

Occupation of lost job	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Total, 20 years and over <sup>2</sup> .....	5,329	100.0	64.8	20.2	15.0
Management, professional, and related occupations .....	1,726	100.0	66.8	19.7	13.4
Management, business, and financial operations occupations .....	913	100.0	65.4	20.8	13.7
Professional and related occupations .....	813	100.0	68.4	18.5	13.1
Service occupations .....	356	100.0	57.5	20.1	22.4
Sales and office occupations .....	1,330	100.0	65.5	19.4	15.1
Sales and related occupations .....	558	100.0	73.5	13.9	12.5
Office and administrative support occupations .....	772	100.0	59.7	23.3	17.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations .....	581	100.0	69.5	18.3	12.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations .....	37	100.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Construction and extraction occupations .....	288	100.0	71.9	15.0	13.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations .....	257	100.0	68.6	20.8	10.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations .....	1,290	100.0	61.5	22.0	16.5
Production occupations .....	936	100.0	61.7	19.9	18.4
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	354	100.0	61.3	27.4	11.3

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2001 and December 2003 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their

positions or shifts.

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

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

**Table 6. Displaced workers <sup>1</sup> by selected characteristics and area of residence in January 2004**

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Total	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
<b>Workers who lost jobs</b>										
Total, 20 years and over .....	5,329	307	715	929	335	890	272	553	361	968
Men .....	3,010	174	380	479	183	498	154	323	238	581
Women .....	2,319	133	335	450	152	392	118	230	122	387
<b>Reason for job loss</b>										
Plant or company closed down or moved .....	2,297	136	317	417	151	395	148	210	116	407
Insufficient work .....	1,508	89	224	236	74	213	61	162	125	324
Position or shift abolished .....	1,525	82	173	276	110	282	62	181	120	237
<b>Industry and class of worker of lost job <sup>2</sup></b>										
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers .....	36	1	—	—	2	6	2	—	—	25
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers .....	5,235	304	709	922	328	876	269	536	357	932
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers .....	4,996	296	693	880	315	843	259	494	339	877
Mining .....	21	—	2	—	4	3	2	4	5	—
Construction .....	315	13	39	42	10	48	14	34	58	57
Manufacturing .....	1,697	112	236	353	89	255	128	129	62	332
Durable goods .....	1,173	72	122	290	64	146	81	94	54	249
Nondurable goods .....	525	40	114	63	25	109	47	35	8	83
Wholesale and retail trade .....	765	36	97	135	50	146	30	105	56	111
Transportation and utilities .....	233	13	26	43	10	45	22	12	15	46
Information .....	309	18	41	33	28	58	6	46	27	53
Financial activities .....	355	19	71	65	26	55	14	27	18	59
Professional and business services .....	595	54	78	104	41	100	14	50	41	112
Education and health services .....	346	19	77	60	23	50	4	40	33	41
Leisure and hospitality .....	216	9	24	17	21	54	17	19	18	38
Other services .....	139	1	3	27	13	28	8	25	6	28
Government workers .....	239	8	16	42	14	33	10	42	18	56
<b>Employment status in January 2004</b>										
Employed .....	3,454	223	442	576	245	631	157	380	230	570
Unemployed .....	1,075	59	134	215	50	144	58	102	66	246
Not in the labor force .....	800	26	139	139	39	115	57	71	65	151

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2001 and December 2003 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

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

NOTE: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont compose the New England Division; New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania compose the Middle Atlantic Division; Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin compose the East North Central Division; Iowa, Kansas,

Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota compose the West North Central Division; Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia compose the South Atlantic Division; Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee compose the East South Central Division; Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas compose the West South Central Division; Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming compose the Mountain Division; Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington compose the Pacific Division. Dash represents or rounds to zero.

**Table 7. Displaced workers <sup>1</sup> who lost full-time wage and salary jobs and were reemployed in January 2004 by industry of lost job and characteristics of new job**

(In thousands)

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Reemployed in January 2004							
	Total	Part time	Wage and salary workers					Self-employed and unpaid family workers
			Full time					
			Total <sup>2</sup>	Earnings relative to those of lost job				
20 percent or more below	Below, but within 20 percent	Equal or above, but within 20 percent		20 percent or more above				
Total who lost full-time wage and salary jobs <sup>3</sup> .....	3,173	321	2,559	749	498	579	365	292
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers .....	12	3	5	1	2	1	1	3
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers .....	3,140	316	2,539	748	496	578	363	285
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers .....	3,035	294	2,460	733	484	544	347	281
Mining .....	13	2	10	8	3	—	—	1
Construction .....	198	14	152	34	14	60	35	32
Manufacturing .....	984	87	830	267	189	144	116	67
Durable goods .....	659	39	577	197	115	91	88	43
Nondurable goods .....	326	48	254	70	73	53	28	24
Wholesale and retail trade .....	457	45	373	106	72	56	49	40
Transportation and utilities .....	162	11	141	57	22	30	16	10
Information .....	203	18	148	63	29	15	17	37
Financial activities .....	204	13	164	32	37	49	22	27
Professional and business services .....	395	39	320	78	70	96	41	36
Education and health services .....	201	34	158	38	27	49	19	9
Leisure and hospitality .....	108	21	77	27	16	14	11	11
Other services .....	104	10	82	22	6	30	20	12
Government workers .....	105	22	79	16	12	34	16	4

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2001 and December 2003 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

<sup>2</sup> Includes about 368,000 persons who did not report earnings on lost job.

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

NOTE: Dash represents or rounds to zero.

**Table 8. Total displaced workers <sup>1</sup> by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2004**

Characteristic	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
<b>Workers who lost jobs</b>					
Total, 20 years and over .....	11,421	100.0	66.4	20.3	13.3
20 to 24 years .....	1,078	100.0	63.8	22.8	13.3
25 to 54 years .....	8,688	100.0	69.4	19.9	10.7
55 to 64 years .....	1,384	100.0	57.4	22.5	20.1
65 years and over .....	271	100.0	24.6	14.3	61.1
Men .....	6,492	100.0	69.6	21.0	9.4
20 to 24 years .....	644	100.0	65.4	24.9	9.7
25 to 54 years .....	5,038	100.0	72.2	20.8	7.0
55 to 64 years .....	709	100.0	60.6	19.8	19.6
65 years and over .....	101	100.0	31.1	13.5	55.4
Women .....	4,928	100.0	62.1	19.5	18.4
20 to 24 years .....	434	100.0	61.5	19.8	18.7
25 to 54 years .....	3,650	100.0	65.6	18.6	15.8
55 to 64 years .....	674	100.0	53.9	25.4	20.7
65 years and over .....	169	100.0	20.7	14.9	64.4
White .....	9,116	100.0	68.2	18.7	13.1
Black or African American .....	1,469	100.0	60.0	28.8	11.2
Asian .....	496	100.0	57.3	24.0	18.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity .....	1,498	100.0	68.1	20.0	11.9
<b>Reason for job loss</b>					
Plant or company closed down or moved .....	4,320	100.0	67.7	18.4	13.9
Insufficient work .....	4,161	100.0	64.8	22.7	12.5
Position or shift abolished .....	2,940	100.0	66.7	19.8	13.5
<b>Occupation of lost job <sup>2</sup></b>					
Management, professional, and related occupations .....	3,265	100.0	70.5	18.6	10.9
Management, business, and financial operations occupations .....	1,573	100.0	69.5	19.3	11.2
Professional and related occupations .....	1,693	100.0	71.5	17.9	10.6
Service occupations .....	1,155	100.0	60.6	21.4	18.0
Sales and office occupations .....	2,934	100.0	64.8	20.6	14.7
Sales and related occupations .....	1,270	100.0	67.4	20.0	12.6
Office and administrative support occupations .....	1,665	100.0	62.7	21.0	16.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations .....	1,445	100.0	73.2	16.8	10.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations .....	72	100.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Construction and extraction occupations .....	913	100.0	75.0	14.8	10.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations .....	461	100.0	72.5	19.8	7.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations .....	2,377	100.0	62.1	23.6	14.3
Production occupations .....	1,631	100.0	62.5	21.9	15.6
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	746	100.0	61.3	27.3	11.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 8. Total displaced workers <sup>1</sup> by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2004**  
**— Continued**

Characteristic	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
<b>Industry and class of worker of lost job <sup>2</sup></b>					
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers ....	70	100.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers .....	11,035	100.0	66.5	20.2	13.2
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers .....	10,582	100.0	66.6	20.4	13.0
Mining .....	53	100.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Construction .....	991	100.0	71.0	18.4	10.6
Manufacturing .....	2,892	100.0	63.1	21.9	15.0
Durable goods .....	2,042	100.0	61.9	23.8	14.3
Nondurable goods .....	850	100.0	66.0	17.3	16.7
Wholesale and retail trade .....	1,688	100.0	68.3	19.5	12.2
Transportation and utilities .....	481	100.0	70.0	19.8	10.2
Information .....	622	100.0	72.0	16.6	11.5
Financial activities .....	608	100.0	64.5	23.8	11.8
Professional and business services .....	1,500	100.0	68.3	20.8	10.9
Education and health services .....	741	100.0	61.1	21.0	17.8
Leisure and hospitality .....	724	100.0	64.3	20.1	15.6
Other services .....	266	100.0	71.6	17.1	11.3
Government workers .....	452	100.0	65.2	17.3	17.5

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to all persons (regardless of years of tenure on lost job) who had lost or left a job between January 2001 and December 2003 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.