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WORKER DISPLACEMENT: 2015-17

From January 2015 through December 2017, there were 3.0 million workers displaced from jobs they had held for at least 3 years, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was down slightly from 3.2 million workers for the prior survey period covering January 2013 to December 2015. In January 2018, 66 percent of workers displaced from 2015 to 2017 were reemployed, little different from the reemployment rate for January 2016.

The U.S. Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office sponsored the January 2018 survey to collect information on workers who were displaced from their jobs. Since 1984, these surveys have been conducted biennially in January as supplements to the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of households that is the primary source of information on the nation's labor force.

Displaced workers are defined as persons 20 years of age and over who lost or left jobs because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their position or shift was abolished. The period covered in this study was 2015-17, the 3 calendar years prior to the January 2018 survey date. This period was characterized by employment growth and declining unemployment. The following analysis focuses primarily on the 3.0 million persons who had worked for their employer for 3 or more years at the time of displacement (referred to as long-tenured workers). An additional 3.8 million persons were displaced from jobs they had held for less than 3 years (referred to as short-tenured workers). Combining the short- and long-tenured groups, the number of displaced workers totaled 6.8 million from 2015 to 2017. This is down from 7.4 million for the 2013-15 survey period.

Highlights from the January 2018 survey:

- In January 2018, 66 percent of the 3.0 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed, little different than in January 2016. (See table 1.)
- Thirty-seven percent of long-tenured displaced workers from the 2015-17 period cited that they lost their job because their plant or company closed down or moved; an additional 37 percent said that their position or shift was abolished, and 26 percent cited insufficient work. (See table 2.)
- Sixteen percent of long-tenured displaced workers lost a job in manufacturing. (See table 4.)
- Among long-tenured workers who were displaced from full-time wage and salary jobs and were reemployed in such jobs in January 2018, 51 percent had earnings that were as much or greater than those of their lost job, similar to the prior survey. (See table 7.)

Characteristics of the Displaced

Sixty-six percent of the 3.0 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed at the time of the survey in January 2018, little different from the January 2016 survey. The proportion unemployed at the time of the most recent survey was 14 percent, also little different from January 2016. Nineteen percent of long-tenured displaced workers were not in the labor force in January 2018, essentially unchanged from the previous survey. (See table 1.)

In January 2018, the reemployment rate was 76 percent for workers ages 25 to 54, up slightly from the prior survey. Reemployment rates continued to be lower for older workers; the rates for those ages 55 to 64 and 65 years and over were 60 percent and 31 percent, respectively. Among those age 65 and over, 57 percent were no longer in the labor force when surveyed, little different from the prior survey.

Among long-tenured displaced workers, men and women had similar reemployment rates in January 2018 (67 percent and 65 percent, respectively). The reemployment rates for men and women changed little from the prior survey. Long-tenured displaced men and women were about equally likely to be unemployed at the time of the survey (15 percent and 14 percent, respectively). The share of male displaced workers who had left the labor force remained at 18 percent, and the share of women was little changed at 21 percent.

In January 2018, the reemployment rate for long-tenured displaced Asian workers rose to 70 percent. The rates for Hispanics (69 percent), Blacks (66 percent), and Whites (65 percent) changed little from the prior survey.

Reason for Job Loss and Receipt of Advance Notice

Of the 3.0 million long-tenured workers displaced during the January 2015 through December 2017 period, 37 percent lost or left their jobs due to plant or company closings or moves. The proportion of displaced workers citing that their position or shift was abolished was also 37 percent, and the proportion citing insufficient work was 26 percent. (See table 2.)

Forty-three percent of long-tenured displaced workers in the January 2018 survey received written advance notice that their jobs would be terminated, little changed from the January 2016 survey. Workers who lost jobs during the 2015-17 period due to plant or company closings or moves continued to be most likely to receive written advance notice. Of this group, 58 percent received such notice. In contrast, 39 percent of workers who were displaced because their position or shift was abolished and 26 percent of those who lost jobs due to insufficient work were notified in advance. For each of these groups, reemployment rates were not statistically different for those who received written advanced notice and those who did not. (See table 3.)

Industry and Occupation

During the 2015-17 period, 479,000 long-tenured manufacturing workers were displaced from their jobs—16 percent of all long-tenured displaced workers. Manufacturing displacements occurred mostly in the durable goods industry (313,000). Workers in professional and business services accounted for 15 percent of all long-tenured displacements, while retail trade accounted for 12 percent of displacements, as did education and health services. (See table 4.)

For most major industry groups, in January 2018 reemployment rates were not statistically different from January 2016. The reemployment rate for workers displaced from the information industry, however, declined from the prior survey, making them the least likely to be reemployed in January 2018 (47 percent). Workers displaced from the health care and social assistance industry were most likely to be reemployed, at 81 percent. (Workers were not necessarily reemployed in the same industries from which they were displaced.)

For the major occupation groups, the reemployment rates changed little from the prior survey. The January 2018 reemployment rates were 72 percent for those displaced from management, professional, and related occupations; 71 percent for production, transportation and material moving occupations; 64 percent for service occupations; 62 percent for sales and office occupations; and 60 percent for natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations. (See table 5.)

Geographic Divisions

The number of long-tenured workers displaced during the 2015-17 period changed little from the 2013-15 period in most of the geographic divisions of the United States. In January 2018, the reemployment rates increased to 73 percent for the East South Central division and 68 percent for Middle Atlantic division. The rate fell to 62 percent for the Mountain division. (See table 6.)

Earnings

Of the 1.8 million long-tenured displaced workers who lost full-time wage and salary jobs during the 2015-17 period and were reemployed in January 2018, 1.4 million had full-time wage and salary jobs in January 2018. Of these reemployed full-time workers who reported earnings on their lost job, the proportion that were earning as much or more than they did at their lost job was 51 percent in January 2018, little different from the January 2016 survey. (See table 7.)

Total Displaced Workers (With No Tenure Restriction)

The total number of workers displaced between January 2015 and December 2017 (regardless of how long they had held their jobs) was 6.8 million, down by 615,000 from the 2013-15 survey period. Of the total number of workers who lost jobs over the 2015-17 period, 68 percent were reemployed and 16 percent were unemployed in January 2018; both little different from the prior survey. (See table 8.)

Technical Note

The data presented in this release were collected through a supplement to the January 2018 Current Population Survey (CPS), the monthly survey of about 60,000 eligible households that provides basic data on employment and unemployment for the nation. The CPS is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The purpose of this supplement was to obtain information on the number and characteristics of persons who had been displaced (as defined below) from their jobs over the prior 3 calendar years. The collection of these data is sponsored by the Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office. Additional information, reports, and archived news release are available at www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm#displaced.

Data presented in this release are based on Census 2010 population controls that are updated annually in January. Additional information, reports, and archived news release are available at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#pop.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

Information about the reliability of data from the CPS and guidance on estimating standard errors is available at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#reliability.

Concepts and questions

Displaced workers are wage and salary workers 20 years of age and over who lost or left jobs because their plant

or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their position or shift was abolished. Data are often presented for long-tenured displaced workers—those who had worked for their employer for 3 or more years at the time of displacement.

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

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

(This question was asked of all persons 20 years and over.) During the last 3 calendar years, that is, January 2015 through December 2017, 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 2018

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Total					
Total, 20 years and over.....	2,981	100.0	66.4	14.4	19.3
20 to 24 years.....	73	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	1,759	100.0	75.6	14.9	9.4
55 to 64 years.....	798	100.0	60.2	14.9	24.8
65 years and over.....	351	100.0	30.7	12.2	57.2
Men					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,681	100.0	67.4	14.8	17.7
20 to 24 years.....	33	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	988	100.0	75.1	17.2	7.7
55 to 64 years.....	483	100.0	61.5	12.0	26.4
65 years and over.....	176	100.0	37.0	9.4	53.5
Women					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,301	100.0	65.0	13.8	21.3
20 to 24 years.....	40	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	771	100.0	76.3	12.0	11.7
55 to 64 years.....	315	100.0	58.2	19.3	22.4
65 years and over.....	175	100.0	24.3	14.9	60.8
White					
Total, 20 years and over.....	2,435	100.0	65.3	14.3	20.4
Men.....	1,390	100.0	66.0	14.7	19.3
Women.....	1,045	100.0	64.4	13.6	22.0
Black or African American					
Total, 20 years and over.....	285	100.0	65.9	21.2	12.9
Men.....	139	100.0	68.3	21.8	10.0
Women.....	146	100.0	63.7	20.7	15.6
Asian					
Total, 20 years and over.....	157	100.0	69.9	7.5	22.5
Men.....	83	100.0	78.2	5.8	16.0
Women.....	74	100.0	-	-	-
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					
Total, 20 years and over.....	404	100.0	68.6	21.8	9.6
Men.....	238	100.0	72.1	18.1	9.9
Women.....	167	100.0	63.7	27.1	9.2

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2015 and December 2017 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (White, Black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Data 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 2018

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by reason for job loss			
		Total	Plant or company closed down or moved	Insufficient work	Position or shift abolished
Total					
Total, 20 years and over.....	2,981	100.0	36.7	26.3	37.0
20 to 24 years.....	73	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	1,759	100.0	36.4	28.6	35.0
55 to 64 years.....	798	100.0	35.9	20.3	43.8
65 years and over.....	351	100.0	37.1	28.9	33.9
Men					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,681	100.0	33.0	31.8	35.2
20 to 24 years.....	33	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	988	100.0	31.9	35.3	32.8
55 to 64 years.....	483	100.0	37.1	22.2	40.6
65 years and over.....	176	100.0	32.1	35.9	32.0
Women					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,301	100.0	41.4	19.4	39.3
20 to 24 years.....	40	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	771	100.0	42.1	20.0	37.9
55 to 64 years.....	315	100.0	34.1	17.3	48.6
65 years and over.....	175	100.0	42.2	21.9	35.9
White					
Total, 20 years and over.....	2,435	100.0	36.4	26.6	37.0
Men.....	1,390	100.0	33.3	32.1	34.7
Women.....	1,045	100.0	40.6	19.4	40.0
Black or African American					
Total, 20 years and over.....	285	100.0	33.2	30.3	36.4
Men.....	139	100.0	26.2	33.1	40.6
Women.....	146	100.0	39.9	27.6	32.5
Asian					
Total, 20 years and over.....	157	100.0	46.5	14.2	39.3
Men.....	83	100.0	39.9	21.8	38.3
Women.....	74	100.0	-	-	-
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					
Total, 20 years and over.....	404	100.0	52.0	28.0	20.0
Men.....	238	100.0	53.5	33.4	13.1
Women.....	167	100.0	49.8	20.3	29.9

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2015 and December 2017 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (White, Black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Data 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 2018

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Total					
Total, 20 years and over ²	2,981	100.0	66.4	14.4	19.3
Received written advance notice.....	1,272	100.0	65.9	14.2	19.9
Did not receive written advance notice.....	1,650	100.0	66.7	14.5	18.8
Plant or company closed down or moved					
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,093	100.0	70.4	9.6	19.9
Received written advance notice.....	632	100.0	68.7	11.8	19.5
Did not receive written advance notice.....	432	100.0	73.3	6.2	20.6
Insufficient work					
Total, 20 years and over ²	786	100.0	66.1	14.2	19.7
Received written advance notice.....	206	100.0	60.1	15.5	24.4
Did not receive written advance notice.....	576	100.0	68.0	13.8	18.2
Position or shift abolished					
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,103	100.0	62.5	19.2	18.2
Received written advance notice.....	435	100.0	64.6	17.0	18.3
Did not receive written advance notice.....	643	100.0	61.1	20.8	18.1

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2015 and December 2017 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.

Table 4. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by industry and class of worker of lost job and employment status in January 2018

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Total, 20 years and over ²	2,981	100.0	66.4	14.4	19.3
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers....	35	100.0	-	-	-
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	2,893	100.0	66.9	13.9	19.2
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	2,772	100.0	66.9	14.0	19.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	96	100.0	54.1	13.4	32.5
Construction.....	165	100.0	60.9	15.5	23.6
Manufacturing.....	479	100.0	64.7	13.7	21.7
Durable goods manufacturing.....	313	100.0	67.5	8.6	23.9
Primary metals and fabricated metal products.....	48	100.0	-	-	-
Machinery manufacturing.....	67	100.0	-	-	-
Computers and electronic products.....	52	100.0	-	-	-
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	29	100.0	-	-	-
Transportation equipment.....	58	100.0	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	49	100.0	-	-	-
Other durable goods industries.....	11	100.0	-	-	-
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	166	100.0	59.3	23.3	17.4
Food manufacturing.....	46	100.0	-	-	-
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	14	100.0	-	-	-
Paper and printing.....	32	100.0	-	-	-
Other nondurable goods industries.....	73	100.0	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade.....	479	100.0	67.7	10.6	21.7
Wholesale trade.....	122	100.0	67.4	11.7	20.9
Retail trade.....	357	100.0	67.9	10.2	21.9
Transportation and utilities ³	88	100.0	64.7	18.4	16.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	73	100.0	-	-	-
Information ³	98	100.0	47.3	38.9	13.8
Telecommunications.....	38	100.0	-	-	-
Financial activities.....	205	100.0	68.1	15.9	16.0
Finance and insurance.....	152	100.0	64.0	21.4	14.6
Finance.....	73	100.0	-	-	-
Insurance.....	80	100.0	51.6	29.5	18.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	53	100.0	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	439	100.0	67.3	15.9	16.8
Professional and technical services.....	328	100.0	68.3	16.2	15.5
Management, administrative, and waste services.....	112	100.0	64.5	15.1	20.5
Education and health services.....	368	100.0	77.5	10.0	12.5
Educational services.....	98	100.0	67.5	19.1	13.4
Health care and social assistance ³	270	100.0	81.2	6.7	12.1
Hospitals.....	62	100.0	-	-	-
Health services, except hospitals.....	173	100.0	83.9	4.6	11.4
Leisure and hospitality ³	234	100.0	65.9	10.3	23.8
Accommodation and food services ³	188	100.0	65.8	11.7	22.6
Food services and drinking places.....	159	100.0	59.6	13.8	26.6
Other services.....	108	100.0	76.0	10.9	13.1
Government wage and salary workers.....	120	100.0	66.7	9.9	23.4

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2015 and December 2017 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

²Total includes a small number of unpaid family workers and persons who did not report industry or class of worker of lost job, not shown separately.

³Includes other industries, not shown separately.

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

Table 5. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by occupation of lost job and employment status in January 2018

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation of lost job	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Total, 20 years and over ²	2,981	100.0	66.4	14.4	19.3
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	1,143	100.0	71.7	13.0	15.4
Management, business, and financial operations occupations....	598	100.0	73.5	10.4	16.0
Professional and related occupations.....	545	100.0	69.6	15.8	14.6
Service occupations.....	293	100.0	63.9	16.5	19.6
Sales and office occupations.....	796	100.0	61.5	16.5	22.0
Sales and related occupations.....	343	100.0	67.8	13.2	19.0
Office and administrative support occupations.....	453	100.0	56.7	18.9	24.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations....	291	100.0	60.2	16.6	23.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	34	100.0	-	-	-
Construction and extraction occupations.....	169	100.0	60.4	14.1	25.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	88	100.0	62.1	18.5	19.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	415	100.0	70.7	7.7	21.6
Production occupations.....	246	100.0	73.8	6.4	19.8
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	168	100.0	66.0	9.6	24.3

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2015 and December 2017 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: Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 6. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and area of residence in January 2018

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Total	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Workers who lost jobs										
Total, 20 years and over.....	2,981	183	362	470	209	541	184	377	206	449
Men.....	1,681	82	242	241	131	298	103	236	117	231
Women.....	1,301	100	121	229	78	244	81	141	89	217
Reason for job loss										
Plant or company closed down or moved.....	1,093	74	85	162	63	211	98	146	67	186
Insufficient work.....	786	36	128	111	58	108	50	124	50	122
Position or shift abolished.....	1,103	73	149	197	87	222	36	108	89	141
Industry and class of worker of lost job²										
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers.....	35	8	-	-	3	4	-	1	1	19
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	2,893	165	362	458	206	517	184	372	206	423
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	2,772	152	353	428	191	498	177	367	195	411
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	96	-	4	-	3	8	8	44	28	1
Construction.....	165	4	18	17	13	37	12	22	18	25
Manufacturing.....	479	39	60	128	27	63	31	43	28	60
Durable goods manufacturing.....	313	23	48	68	15	46	11	43	21	38
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	166	16	12	60	12	17	20	-	7	22
Wholesale and retail trade.....	479	28	43	80	44	63	61	61	21	78
Transportation and utilities.....	88	0	16	10	8	28	2	3	6	15
Information.....	98	1	32	18	10	9	-	12	5	11
Financial activities.....	205	17	10	37	17	63	16	25	1	18
Professional and business services.....	439	27	56	50	31	87	7	95	36	51
Education and health services.....	368	29	54	44	28	67	12	25	22	88
Leisure and hospitality.....	234	5	48	24	8	42	18	26	15	47
Other services.....	108	1	14	21	2	23	10	10	10	16
Government wage and salary workers.....	120	13	9	29	15	19	7	5	11	12
Employment status in January 2018										
Employed.....	1,978	122	247	295	139	358	134	244	128	312
Unemployed.....	429	31	59	72	19	73	13	53	33	77
Not in the labor force.....	574	30	56	103	51	110	38	80	45	60

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2015 and December 2017 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

²Total includes a small number of unpaid family workers and persons who did not report industry or class of worker of lost job, not shown separately.

NOTE: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont compose the New England Division; New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania compose the Middle Atlantic Division; Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin compose the East North Central Division; Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota compose the West North Central Division; Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia compose the South Atlantic Division; Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee compose the East South Central Division; Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas compose the West South Central Division; Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming compose the Mountain Division; Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington compose the Pacific Division. Dash represents or rounds to zero.

Table 7. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ who lost full-time wage and salary jobs and were reemployed in January 2018 by industry of lost job and characteristics of new job

(In thousands)

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Reemployed in January 2018							
	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	1,755	185	1,430	326	259	340	278	139
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers.....	17	-	17	-	1	11	5	-
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	1,720	185	1,395	321	258	325	264	139
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	1,655	174	1,346	303	248	317	253	135
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	50	4	37	18	9	1	7	9
Construction.....	100	-	84	24	13	15	8	16
Manufacturing.....	299	29	252	65	35	73	38	19
Durable goods manufacturing.....	206	14	179	44	24	57	29	14
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	93	15	73	22	11	16	9	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	286	37	228	32	36	55	39	21
Transportation and utilities.....	53	10	43	10	14	3	8	-
Information.....	45	1	36	12	2	1	15	8
Financial activities.....	138	9	124	18	32	40	18	5
Professional and business services.....	269	14	233	49	50	65	49	21
Education and health services.....	233	38	185	55	40	32	41	10
Leisure and hospitality.....	103	19	67	19	8	18	2	18
Other services.....	71	14	49	0	3	13	27	8
Government wage and salary workers.....	65	11	49	18	10	7	11	5

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2015 and December 2017 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

²Includes persons who did not report earnings on lost job.

³Includes other industries, not shown separately.

NOTE: Dash represents or rounds to zero.

Table 8. Total displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2018

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Workers who lost jobs					
Total, 20 years and over.....	6,825	100.0	67.8	16.1	16.1
20 to 24 years.....	717	100.0	73.1	12.3	14.7
25 to 54 years.....	4,377	100.0	73.0	16.6	10.5
55 to 64 years.....	1,236	100.0	60.8	17.1	22.1
65 years and over.....	494	100.0	31.5	15.0	53.5
Men, 20 years and over.....	4,025	100.0	68.9	16.7	14.4
20 to 24 years.....	439	100.0	73.3	13.3	13.4
25 to 54 years.....	2,549	100.0	73.2	18.4	8.4
55 to 64 years.....	772	100.0	62.9	14.8	22.3
65 years and over.....	264	100.0	38.0	11.1	50.8
Women, 20 years and over.....	2,800	100.0	66.1	15.2	18.6
20 to 24 years.....	278	100.0	72.7	10.5	16.7
25 to 54 years.....	1,828	100.0	72.7	14.0	13.4
55 to 64 years.....	464	100.0	57.3	21.0	21.7
65 years and over.....	230	100.0	24.0	19.4	56.6
White.....	5,277	100.0	67.8	15.2	16.9
Black or African American.....	929	100.0	62.2	23.8	13.9
Asian.....	316	100.0	69.7	12.2	18.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	1,135	100.0	64.4	22.3	13.3
Reason for job loss					
Plant or company closed down or moved.....	2,121	100.0	70.1	12.3	17.7
Insufficient work.....	2,616	100.0	67.3	17.0	15.7
Position or shift abolished.....	2,087	100.0	66.0	18.8	15.2
Occupation of lost job²					
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	2,209	100.0	73.5	13.1	13.4
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	1,134	100.0	73.5	15.1	11.4
Professional and related occupations.....	1,075	100.0	73.4	11.1	15.5
Service occupations.....	928	100.0	66.4	14.8	18.8
Sales and office occupations.....	1,626	100.0	63.4	18.9	17.7
Sales and related occupations.....	760	100.0	70.1	12.5	17.4
Office and administrative support occupations.....	866	100.0	57.5	24.5	18.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	803	100.0	70.0	15.2	14.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	71	100.0	-	-	-
Construction and extraction occupations.....	542	100.0	73.3	14.7	11.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	190	100.0	66.7	14.6	18.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	1,012	100.0	65.6	15.1	19.3
Production occupations.....	554	100.0	70.7	13.4	15.9
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	459	100.0	59.4	17.1	23.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Total displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2018 -- Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force
Industry and class of worker of lost job²					
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers.....	77	100.0	56.3	11.2	32.5
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	6,508	100.0	68.3	15.7	16.1
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	6,287	100.0	68.2	15.7	16.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	152	100.0	60.4	10.3	29.2
Construction.....	625	100.0	70.9	17.9	11.2
Manufacturing.....	924	100.0	67.2	16.5	16.3
Durable goods manufacturing.....	603	100.0	68.9	14.2	17.0
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	322	100.0	64.0	20.9	15.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,051	100.0	66.4	13.3	20.4
Transportation and utilities.....	249	100.0	70.7	16.6	12.7
Information.....	176	100.0	63.8	27.2	9.0
Financial activities.....	440	100.0	68.1	18.8	13.1
Professional and business services.....	1,044	100.0	65.0	19.3	15.8
Education and health services.....	722	100.0	71.8	13.1	15.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	641	100.0	69.9	10.6	19.5
Other services.....	238	100.0	76.0	11.3	12.8
Government wage and salary workers.....	221	100.0	70.7	14.2	15.1

¹Data refer to all persons (regardless of years of tenure on lost job) who had lost or left a job between January 2015 and December 2017 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

²Total includes a small number of unpaid family workers and persons who did not report occupation, industry or class of worker of lost job, not shown separately.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (White, Black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.