



For release 10:00 a.m. (ET) Friday, August 26, 2022

USDL-22-1715

Technical information: (202) 691-6378 • cpsinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/cps
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

WORKER DISPLACEMENT: 2019-2021

From January 2019 through December 2021, there were 3.6 million workers displaced from jobs they had held for at least 3 years, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was up by 924,000 workers from the prior survey period covering January 2017 to December 2019. In January 2022, 65 percent of workers displaced from 2019 to 2021 were reemployed, down from 70 percent in January 2020.

The U.S. Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office sponsored the January 2022 survey to collect information on workers who were displaced from their jobs. Since 1984, these surveys have been conducted biennially in January as supplements to the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of households that is the primary source of information on the nation's labor force. For further information, see the Technical Note in this news release.

Displaced workers are defined as persons 20 years of age and over who report that they lost or left jobs because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their position or shift was abolished. The period covered in this study was January 2019 to December 2021, the 3 calendar years prior to the January 2022 survey date. This period included the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic that began in early 2020. Those who were temporarily absent from a job due to a pandemic-related business closure or reduced business hours are not considered displaced workers.

The following analysis focuses primarily on the 3.6 million people who had worked for their employer for 3 or more years at the time of displacement (referred to as long-tenured workers). An additional 5.0 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 8.6 million from 2019 to 2021. This is up from 6.3 million for the 2017-19 survey period.

Highlights from the January 2022 survey:

- In January 2022, 65 percent of the 3.6 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed, down from 70 percent in January 2020. (See table 1.)
- Among long-tenured displaced workers age 65 and over, the reemployment rate declined by 15 percentage points from the prior survey and the proportion that were no longer in the labor force increased by 12 percentage points to 61 percent. (See table 1.)

- Thirty-eight percent of long-tenured displaced workers from the 2019-21 period lost their job because their plant or company closed down or moved, an additional 31 percent lost their job because their position or shift was abolished, and 31 percent were displaced due to insufficient work. (See table 2.)
- Sixteen percent of long-tenured displaced workers lost a job in leisure and hospitality, 14 percent lost a job in professional and business services, and another 13 percent 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 2022, 63 percent had earnings that were as much or greater than those of their lost job, little different from the prior survey. (See table 7.)

Characteristics of the Displaced

Sixty-five percent of the 3.6 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed at the time of the survey in January 2022, down from 70 percent for the January 2020 survey. The proportion unemployed at the time of the most recent survey was 12 percent, the same as in January 2020. Twenty-two percent of long-tenured displaced workers were not in the labor force in January 2022, up from 18 percent in the previous survey. (See table 1.)

In January 2022, the reemployment rate was 72 percent for workers ages 25 to 54, little changed from the prior survey. Reemployment rates continued to be lower for older workers; the rates for those ages 55 to 64 and 65 years and over were 64 percent and 29 percent, respectively. Among those age 65 and over, the reemployment rate declined by 15 percentage points from the prior survey and the proportion that were no longer in the labor force increased by 12 percentage points to 61 percent.

Among long-tenured displaced workers, men had a slightly higher reemployment rate than women in January 2022 (68 percent and 62 percent, respectively). The reemployment rate for men changed little from the prior survey, while the rate for women declined. The proportions of long-tenured displaced men and women who were unemployed were little different in January 2022 (14 percent and 11 percent, respectively). The share of male displaced workers who had left the labor force was little changed at 18 percent, while the share of women increased by 7 percentage points to 27 percent from the prior survey. The proportion of women leaving the labor force ages 25 to 54 rose by 11 percentage points to 22 percent in January 2022.

In January 2022, the reemployment rate for long-tenured displaced White workers declined by 7 percentage points to 64 percent. The rates for Blacks (71 percent), Asians (66 percent), and Hispanics (65 percent) changed little from the prior survey. In January 2022, the proportion of unemployed long-tenured displaced Blacks declined by 14 percentage points to 8 percent from the prior survey, while the proportion of Hispanics increased by 8 percentage points to 17 percent over the same period.

Reason for Job Loss and Receipt of Advance Notice

Of the 3.6 million long-tenured workers displaced during January 2019 through December 2021, 38 percent lost or left their jobs due to plant or company closings or moves, an additional 31 percent lost their job because their position or shift was abolished, and 31 percent were displaced due to insufficient work.

Thirty-nine percent of long-tenured displaced workers in 2019 to 2021 received written advance notice that their jobs would be terminated, down from 47 percent in 2017 to 2019. Among workers who lost jobs during the 2019-21 period due to plant or company closings or moves, 49 percent received written advance notice, down from 60 percent for the prior survey period. By comparison, 43 percent of workers who were displaced because their position or shift was abolished and 25 percent of those who lost jobs due to insufficient work were notified in advance, both little changed from 2017 to 2019. 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 2019 to 2021 period, 574,000 long-tenured leisure and hospitality workers were displaced from their jobs—16 percent of all long-tenured displaced workers. This proportion increased from 5 percent in 2017 to 2019, reflecting the impact of the pandemic on the industry. For the 2019 to 2021 period, workers in professional and business services accounted for 14 percent of all long-tenured displacements, manufacturing accounted for another 13 percent, and education and health services accounted for 12 percent of all displacements. (See table 4.)

In January 2022, the reemployment rates for the other services industry (50 percent), retail trade (61 percent), and leisure and hospitality (64 percent) declined significantly from January 2020. These reemployment rates reflect the slower recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic in these industries. The rates for workers displaced from the other major industry groups changed little from the prior survey. (Workers were not necessarily reemployed in the same industries from which they were displaced.)

By major occupational group, the reemployment rate decreased to 58 percent for sales and office occupations and to 68 percent for management, professional, and related occupations in January 2022. Reemployment rates for other major occupational groups changed little from the prior survey. The January 2022 rates were 71 percent for those displaced from production, transportation, and material moving occupations; 65 percent for service occupations; and 63 percent for natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations. (See table 5.)

Geographic Divisions

Compared with the 2017-19 period, the number of long-tenured workers displaced during the 2019-21 period increased for the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, and Pacific divisions, and changed little for the other geographic divisions of the United States. In January 2022, the reemployment rate increased to 72 percent for the East South Central division. The rate declined for the West South Central (56 percent) and Mountain (67 percent) divisions. (See table 6.)

Earnings

Of the 2.0 million long-tenured displaced workers who lost full-time wage and salary jobs during the 2019-21 period and were reemployed in January 2022, 1.6 million had full-time wage and salary jobs. Of the reemployed full-time workers who reported earnings on their lost job, the proportion that were earning as much or more than they did at their lost job was 63 percent in January 2022, little different from the January 2020 survey. (See table 7.)

Total Displaced Workers (With No Tenure Restriction)

The total number of workers displaced between January 2019 and December 2021 (regardless of how long they had held their jobs) was 8.6 million, up by 2.3 million from 2017 to 2019. Of the total number of workers who lost jobs over the 2019-21 period, 67 percent were reemployed in January 2022, down by 4 percentage points from the January 2020 survey. Fourteen percent of all displaced workers were unemployed, little different from the prior survey, and the proportion not in the labor force rose by 5 percentage points to 19 percent. (See table 8.)

Technical Note

The data presented in this release were collected through a supplement to the January 2022 Current Population Survey (CPS), the monthly survey of about 60,000 eligible households that provides basic data on employment and unemployment for the nation. The CPS is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The purpose of this supplement was to obtain information on the number and characteristics of persons who had been displaced (as defined below) from their jobs over the prior 3 calendar years. The collection of these data is sponsored by the Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office.

Additional information, reports, and archived news releases are available at 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.

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

Information about the reliability of 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 2019 through December 2021, 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 2022

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Total					
Total, 20 years and over.....	3,596	100.0	65.2	12.4	22.3
20 to 24 years.....	119	100.0	67.7	16.8	15.5
25 to 54 years.....	2,227	100.0	72.2	12.3	15.6
55 to 64 years.....	852	100.0	63.9	13.2	23.0
65 years and over.....	398	100.0	28.7	10.4	60.9
Men					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,889	100.0	68.0	13.6	18.4
20 to 24 years.....	65	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	1,201	100.0	75.9	13.9	10.2
55 to 64 years.....	426	100.0	65.4	14.3	20.3
65 years and over.....	197	100.0	27.0	8.7	64.4
Women					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,708	100.0	62.2	11.2	26.7
20 to 24 years.....	54	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	1,027	100.0	67.8	10.3	21.9
55 to 64 years.....	426	100.0	62.3	12.0	25.7
65 years and over.....	201	100.0	30.4	12.2	57.5
White					
Total, 20 years and over.....	2,819	100.0	64.2	12.2	23.5
Men.....	1,428	100.0	68.2	13.1	18.7
Women.....	1,391	100.0	60.2	11.3	28.5
Black or African American					
Total, 20 years and over.....	357	100.0	71.2	8.3	20.4
Men.....	203	100.0	68.5	8.0	23.6
Women.....	154	100.0	74.9	8.8	16.3
Asian					
Total, 20 years and over.....	278	100.0	66.0	17.2	16.8
Men.....	189	100.0	64.7	22.8	12.5
Women.....	89	100.0	68.7	5.4	25.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					
Total, 20 years and over.....	597	100.0	64.7	16.7	18.6
Men.....	312	100.0	73.8	14.2	12.0
Women.....	285	100.0	54.7	19.5	25.8

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2019 and December 2021 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (White, Black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 2. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and reason for job loss, January 2022

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by reason for job loss			
		Total	Plant or company closed down or moved	Insufficient work	Position or shift abolished
Total					
Total, 20 years and over.....	3,596	100.0	38.1	30.9	31.0
20 to 24 years.....	119	100.0	39.1	39.2	21.7
25 to 54 years.....	2,227	100.0	37.9	31.2	30.8
55 to 64 years.....	852	100.0	35.7	32.8	31.5
65 years and over.....	398	100.0	43.5	23.0	33.5
Men					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,889	100.0	35.2	33.3	31.5
20 to 24 years.....	65	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	1,201	100.0	35.7	32.5	31.8
55 to 64 years.....	426	100.0	35.9	35.0	29.1
65 years and over.....	197	100.0	37.8	26.6	35.6
Women					
Total, 20 years and over.....	1,708	100.0	41.3	28.3	30.4
20 to 24 years.....	54	100.0	-	-	-
25 to 54 years.....	1,027	100.0	40.5	29.7	29.8
55 to 64 years.....	426	100.0	35.5	30.6	33.8
65 years and over.....	201	100.0	49.1	19.5	31.4
White					
Total, 20 years and over.....	2,819	100.0	37.1	30.2	32.7
Men.....	1,428	100.0	34.1	33.4	32.5
Women.....	1,391	100.0	40.2	27.0	32.9
Black or African American					
Total, 20 years and over.....	357	100.0	44.4	28.4	27.2
Men.....	203	100.0	39.3	30.1	30.7
Women.....	154	100.0	51.2	26.2	22.6
Asian					
Total, 20 years and over.....	278	100.0	29.7	42.0	28.3
Men.....	189	100.0	26.5	41.1	32.5
Women.....	89	100.0	36.4	44.1	19.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity					
Total, 20 years and over.....	597	100.0	46.3	35.2	18.5
Men.....	312	100.0	40.6	42.8	16.6
Women.....	285	100.0	52.5	26.9	20.6

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2019 and December 2021 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (White, Black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 3. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by whether they received written advance notice, reason for job loss, and employment status in January 2022

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Total					
Total, 20 years and over ²	3,596	100.0	65.2	12.4	22.3
Received written advance notice.....	1,416	100.0	67.2	10.8	21.9
Did not receive written advance notice.....	2,120	100.0	64.1	13.5	22.4
Plant or company closed down or moved					
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,369	100.0	66.2	8.4	25.4
Received written advance notice.....	670	100.0	67.9	6.9	25.3
Did not receive written advance notice.....	676	100.0	64.5	10.2	25.3
Insufficient work					
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,113	100.0	66.3	15.5	18.2
Received written advance notice.....	274	100.0	69.1	9.5	21.4
Did not receive written advance notice.....	806	100.0	66.1	17.3	16.6
Position or shift abolished					
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,114	100.0	63.0	14.3	22.8
Received written advance notice.....	473	100.0	65.3	17.2	17.5
Did not receive written advance notice.....	638	100.0	61.0	12.2	26.8

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2019 and December 2021 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

²Includes a small number who did not report information on advance notice.

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

Table 4. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by industry and class of worker of lost job and employment status in January 2022

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Total, 20 years and over ²	3,596	100.0	65.2	12.4	22.3
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers.....	10	100.0	-	-	-
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	3,507	100.0	65.3	12.7	22.1
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	3,403	100.0	65.1	12.9	22.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	50	100.0	-	-	-
Construction.....	213	100.0	65.7	23.4	10.9
Manufacturing.....	465	100.0	64.3	12.2	23.4
Durable goods manufacturing.....	297	100.0	65.0	10.2	24.8
Primary metals and fabricated metal products.....	50	100.0	-	-	-
Machinery manufacturing.....	41	100.0	-	-	-
Computers and electronic products.....	27	100.0	-	-	-
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	5	100.0	-	-	-
Transportation equipment.....	97	100.0	88.1	6.0	5.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	40	100.0	-	-	-
Other durable goods industries.....	37	100.0	-	-	-
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	168	100.0	63.2	15.8	21.0
Food manufacturing.....	33	100.0	-	-	-
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	18	100.0	-	-	-
Paper and printing.....	33	100.0	-	-	-
Other nondurable goods industries.....	84	100.0	46.1	23.8	30.0
Wholesale and retail trade.....	429	100.0	63.3	12.0	24.6
Wholesale trade.....	72	100.0	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	357	100.0	60.9	13.0	26.1
Transportation and utilities ³	172	100.0	73.4	6.8	19.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	149	100.0	72.3	7.9	19.8
Information ³	120	100.0	65.4	23.5	11.1
Telecommunications.....	36	100.0	-	-	-
Financial activities.....	253	100.0	70.2	13.8	16.0
Finance and insurance.....	192	100.0	75.1	10.3	14.6
Finance.....	135	100.0	77.8	9.3	12.9
Insurance.....	57	100.0	-	-	-
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	62	100.0	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	506	100.0	62.8	15.9	21.3
Professional and technical services.....	308	100.0	64.9	19.8	15.3
Management, administrative, and waste services.....	198	100.0	59.5	9.9	30.6
Education and health services.....	433	100.0	71.6	7.2	21.2
Educational services.....	140	100.0	70.6	4.4	25.0
Health care and social assistance ³	292	100.0	72.1	8.5	19.4
Hospitals.....	73	100.0	-	-	-
Health services, except hospitals.....	179	100.0	69.9	11.0	19.1
Leisure and hospitality ³	574	100.0	64.2	13.4	22.4
Accommodation and food services ³	424	100.0	62.9	16.2	20.9
Food services and drinking places.....	367	100.0	65.4	13.5	21.1
Other services.....	187	100.0	50.1	8.9	41.0
Government wage and salary workers.....	104	100.0	70.8	5.4	23.8

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2019 and December 2021 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

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

³Includes other industries, not shown separately.

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

Table 5. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by occupation of lost job and employment status in January 2022

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation of lost job	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Total, 20 years and over ²	3,596	100.0	65.2	12.4	22.3
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	1,411	100.0	67.6	14.3	18.0
Management, business, and financial operations occupations....	722	100.0	70.6	13.4	16.0
Professional and related occupations.....	689	100.0	64.5	15.4	20.1
Service occupations.....	647	100.0	65.4	11.1	23.5
Sales and office occupations.....	777	100.0	58.4	11.0	30.6
Sales and related occupations.....	342	100.0	52.7	12.2	35.1
Office and administrative support occupations.....	435	100.0	62.9	10.0	27.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations....	273	100.0	63.1	15.5	21.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	4	100.0	-	-	-
Construction and extraction occupations.....	173	100.0	67.5	20.8	11.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	97	100.0	56.1	4.4	39.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	414	100.0	70.5	8.6	20.8
Production occupations.....	194	100.0	61.8	11.0	27.2
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	220	100.0	78.2	6.5	15.3

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2019 and December 2021 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

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

NOTE: Effective with January 2020 data, occupations reflect the introduction of the 2018 Census occupational classification system into the Current Population Survey. This classification system is derived from the 2018 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). No historical data have been revised. Data for 2020 are not strictly comparable with earlier years. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 6. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and area of residence in January 2022

(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.....	3,596	182	493	554	247	574	158	351	194	843
Men.....	1,889	108	240	241	138	363	82	225	93	401
Women.....	1,708	74	253	313	110	212	77	127	101	442
Reason for job loss										
Plant or company closed down or moved.....	1,369	78	234	241	72	202	67	111	68	296
Insufficient work.....	1,113	49	144	114	81	169	54	149	57	295
Position or shift abolished.....	1,114	55	115	199	94	203	37	91	69	252
Industry and class of worker of lost job										
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers.....	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	4
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	3,507	182	480	554	242	558	149	339	193	809
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	3,403	173	470	548	232	550	139	323	182	786
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	50	-	-	6	7	-	2	23	4	7
Construction.....	213	8	21	7	15	50	6	33	22	52
Manufacturing.....	465	27	42	137	50	32	36	53	17	71
Durable goods manufacturing.....	297	19	30	92	27	19	27	26	11	45
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	168	8	12	45	23	13	9	27	5	26
Wholesale and retail trade.....	429	26	32	75	23	94	21	44	29	85
Transportation and utilities.....	172	8	33	5	17	46	2	18	6	37
Information.....	120	3	15	4	7	22	4	16	12	37
Financial activities.....	253	20	54	28	11	44	6	33	11	47
Professional and business services.....	506	14	82	88	25	88	30	32	28	121
Education and health services.....	433	25	56	122	26	51	24	25	15	89
Leisure and hospitality.....	574	35	95	57	49	88	8	32	21	189
Other services.....	187	7	41	20	2	34	-	14	18	51
Government wage and salary workers.....	104	9	10	6	10	8	9	16	12	24
Employment status in January 2022										
Employed.....	2,346	132	278	404	191	342	114	196	129	560
Unemployed.....	447	13	80	39	23	75	13	56	21	128
Not in labor force.....	804	37	135	111	33	158	31	99	44	155

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2019 and December 2021 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

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

NOTE: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont compose the New England Division; New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania compose the Middle Atlantic Division; Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin compose the East North Central Division; Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota compose the West North Central Division; Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia compose the South Atlantic Division; Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee compose the East South Central Division; Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas compose the West South Central Division; Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming compose the Mountain Division; Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington compose the Pacific Division. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 7. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ who lost full-time wage and salary jobs and were reemployed in January 2022 by industry of lost job and characteristics of new job

(In thousands)

Industry and class of worker of lost job	Reemployed in January 2022							
	Total	Wage and salary workers						Self-employed and unpaid family workers
		Part time	Full time					
			Total ²	Earnings relative to those of lost job				
				20 percent or more below	Below, but within 20 percent	Equal or above, but within 20 percent	20 percent or more above	
Total who lost full-time wage and salary jobs.....	1,954	193	1,581	242	221	449	322	180
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	1,909	193	1,541	242	221	445	307	175
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	1,863	189	1,500	239	214	437	287	174
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	29	-	28	11	2	7	5	2
Construction.....	128	3	110	24	5	20	16	14
Manufacturing.....	290	2	281	51	37	97	27	7
Durable goods manufacturing.....	188	1	181	29	23	59	22	7
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	102	1	100	22	14	38	5	-
Wholesale and retail trade.....	221	1	207	31	36	55	43	13
Transportation and utilities.....	125	10	115	17	30	29	15	1
Information.....	62	14	35	5	4	15	2	13
Financial activities.....	176	9	135	10	34	49	5	32
Professional and business services.....	298	46	208	35	6	70	55	44
Education and health services.....	213	44	148	30	26	25	45	20
Leisure and hospitality.....	268	55	188	24	34	57	51	25
Other services.....	54	6	45	1	0	14	23	3
Government wage and salary workers.....	46	4	41	2	7	7	20	1

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2019 and December 2021 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

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

³Includes other industries, not shown separately.

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

Table 8. Total displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2022

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Workers who lost jobs					
Total, 20 years and over.....	8,589	100.0	67.0	13.8	19.2
20 to 24 years.....	775	100.0	64.1	21.6	14.3
25 to 54 years.....	5,791	100.0	72.2	12.5	15.3
55 to 64 years.....	1,439	100.0	62.3	15.2	22.5
65 years and over.....	584	100.0	31.3	13.0	55.7
Men, 20 years and over.....	4,674	100.0	71.4	13.8	14.8
20 to 24 years.....	427	100.0	58.9	27.0	14.1
25 to 54 years.....	3,176	100.0	78.1	11.5	10.4
55 to 64 years.....	779	100.0	65.3	16.8	17.9
65 years and over.....	291	100.0	32.9	11.9	55.3
Women, 20 years and over.....	3,916	100.0	61.8	13.8	24.4
20 to 24 years.....	348	100.0	70.4	15.0	14.6
25 to 54 years.....	2,615	100.0	65.0	13.8	21.2
55 to 64 years.....	660	100.0	58.7	13.3	28.0
65 years and over.....	293	100.0	29.8	14.1	56.1
White.....	6,367	100.0	66.8	13.3	19.9
Black or African American.....	1,245	100.0	64.8	16.9	18.3
Asian.....	586	100.0	71.2	12.1	16.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	1,771	100.0	70.2	15.0	14.9
Reason for job loss					
Plant or company closed down or moved.....	3,071	100.0	66.6	11.2	22.2
Insufficient work.....	3,365	100.0	66.7	16.6	16.7
Position or shift abolished.....	2,153	100.0	68.1	13.2	18.7
Occupation of lost job					
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	2,762	100.0	72.4	13.1	14.6
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	1,348	100.0	75.3	12.7	12.0
Professional and related occupations.....	1,414	100.0	69.5	13.5	17.0
Service occupations.....	1,866	100.0	62.0	15.7	22.3
Sales and office occupations.....	1,860	100.0	62.5	13.3	24.2
Sales and related occupations.....	834	100.0	62.8	12.9	24.3
Office and administrative support occupations.....	1,025	100.0	62.2	13.6	24.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	712	100.0	69.6	14.5	15.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	31	100.0	-	-	-
Construction and extraction occupations.....	501	100.0	71.8	16.9	11.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	179	100.0	68.3	6.3	25.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	1,014	100.0	70.4	13.3	16.3
Production occupations.....	421	100.0	65.3	14.6	20.1
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	593	100.0	74.1	12.3	13.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Total displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2022 -- Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution by employment status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Industry and class of worker of lost job					
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers.....	37	100.0	-	-	-
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers.....	8,205	100.0	67.4	13.8	18.8
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.....	7,862	100.0	67.6	13.9	18.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	111	100.0	50.3	12.0	37.7
Construction.....	618	100.0	68.7	18.4	12.9
Manufacturing.....	905	100.0	68.6	15.1	16.3
Durable goods manufacturing.....	545	100.0	69.5	14.7	15.8
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	359	100.0	67.2	15.6	17.2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,058	100.0	72.0	12.7	15.4
Transportation and utilities.....	443	100.0	71.3	11.4	17.3
Information.....	208	100.0	68.5	20.4	11.1
Financial activities.....	459	100.0	71.4	12.3	16.3
Professional and business services.....	1,193	100.0	70.1	15.1	14.8
Education and health services.....	881	100.0	66.3	11.5	22.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,628	100.0	65.4	13.6	21.1
Other services.....	358	100.0	51.1	13.0	35.9
Government wage and salary workers.....	342	100.0	62.4	10.4	27.2

¹Data refer to all persons (regardless of years of tenure on lost job) who had lost or left a job between January 2019 and December 2021 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. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).