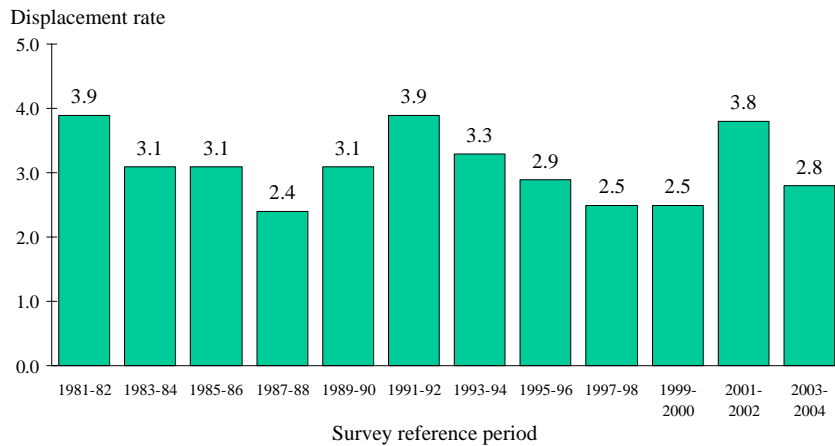


Chart 3-6. Displacement rates rise during recessions



NOTE: Displaced workers are persons 20 years and older who lost or left jobs they had held for at least 3 years because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their positions or shifts were abolished. The 2-year displacement rates shown here are the most recent data available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 3-6. Displacement rates rise during recessions

- The displacement rate—which reflects the likelihood of job loss due to plant or company closings, reduced work loads, or the abolishment of positions or shifts—increases during recessions and falls during recoveries.
- The risk of job loss was higher during 1981-82, 1991-92, and 2001-02, the survey reference periods that included recessions. As labor market conditions improved following the downturns, the risk of job loss due to displacement declined.