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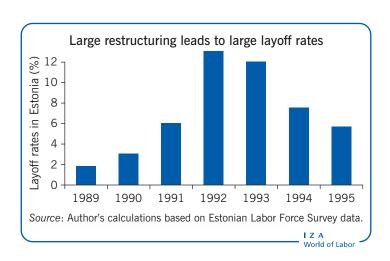
# Worker displacement in transition economies and in China

Knowing which workers are displaced in restructuring episodes helps governments devise the right equity- and efficiency-enhancing policies

Keywords: worker displacement, job loss, transition, emerging economies

# **ELEVATOR PITCH**

Continuous enterprise restructuring is needed for the transition and emerging market economies to become and remain competitive. However, the beneficial effects of restructuring in the medium run are accompanied by large worker displacement. The costs of displacement can be large and long-lasting for some workers and for the economy. To devise the right policy interventions, governments need to fully understand which workers are displaced and what costs they bear.



## **KEY FINDINGS**

### **Pros**

- Involuntary layoffs are an essential part of enterprise restructuring.
- Involuntary layoffs are small relative to voluntary job separations.
- Displacement entails separations from unviable jobs that free resources for more productive use.
- Many displaced workers rapidly find new employment, particuarly in expanding sectors of the economy.
- Layoffs and worker reallocation may relieve firms of excess labor.

# Cons

- In periods of extensive restructuring, involuntary layoffs may be high.
- Long and frequent periods of unemployment imply an under-use of society's resources.
- Some displaced workers might lose firm-specific skills and thus have lower productivity in new jobs.
- Not all displaced workers are reallocated to new jobs in expanding sectors.
- A substantial minority of displaced workers become long-term unemployed.

# **AUTHOR'S MAIN MESSAGE**

Necessary economic reforms and enterprise restructuring in transition and emerging market economies can impose large costs on workers displaced from their jobs. Knowing which workers are affected by displacement and whether they experience costs related to unemployment, foregone earnings, and wage penalties upon re-employment enables governments to devise the right equity- and efficiency-enhancing policies, such as income support and job training.