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Labor Turnover before Plant Closure:
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Abstract

Involuntary job loss in administrative data is commonly identified by focusing on mass-layoffs or plant closures. However, such events usually do not happen without prior knowledge, which potentially leads to selection in the labor turnover of distressed firms. We find that workers separating from closing plants up to 2 quarters before closure are associated with significantly lower displacement costs and on average significantly higher pre-closure earnings levels as opposed to ultimately displaced workers. Furthermore, our results indicate that displaced workers with high pre-closure earnings experience significantly lower reductions in future employment probabilities. These findings suggest that compositional differences cause estimated displacement costs to differ between early leavers and ultimately displaced workers. Focusing exclusively on the latter group would lead to an overestimation of displacement costs.

JEL-Code: J63, J65, C21, C23

Keywords: plant closure, labor turnover, exact-matching, employer-employee data

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1 Introduction

Displaced workers have been the subject of an extensive literature.¹ Introduced in the seminal paper by Jacobson et al. (1993), the standard specification to measure the effect of displacement is borrowed from the evaluation literature: the labor market performance of displaced workers (*treatment* group) is compared to the one of non-displaced workers (*control* group). Typically, this type of analysis requires administrative data, as long-term earnings and employment information must be available for displaced as well as non-displaced workers. A well-known challenge in these studies is the identification of involuntary job separations. The most popular strategy to overcome this difficulty is to focus on displacement-generating events such as mass-layoffs or plant closures (the limit case of a mass-layoff). Separations observed at the moment of such events are assumed to be the result of an exogenous shock and, therefore, independent of a worker's quality. Thus displaced workers should be a random sample of the workforce.

However, as plant closures typically do not happen as a complete surprise to either management or workers², it seems realistic to assume that the ultimate shutdown of an establishment is preceded by a period in which both workers and management have time to react strategically. Knowledge of future distress will influence both firm's firing- as well as workers' quitting-decisions. The firm might choose to retain its most productive workers³, while workers with relatively better labor market opportunities might choose to avoid displacement and quit before closure. As a consequence of this selection process the average cost of separation might also vary relative to the closure of a plant. However, as presumably both mechanisms, "workers leaving the sinking ship" and "the management throwing ballast overboard", are

¹See Kletzer (1998), Fallick (1996) and Farber (1999) for reviews of the literature on displaced workers.

²Advance notice legislation is the most obvious reason why information on impending lay-offs becomes available beforehand. See Addison and Portugal (1987), Jones and Kuhn (1995) and Ruhm (1994) for studies that investigate the effects of advance notice regulations.

³Several studies such as Farber and Gibbons (1996), Felli and Harris (1996) and Altonji and Pierret (2001) show that learning about workers' abilities occurs and that it influences the firm's employment decisions.

at work simultaneously⁴, post-separation outcomes of early leavers might on average be better, equal or worse compared to post-separation outcomes of ultimately displaced workers.

In this study we investigate the labor turnover process in closing plants as well as differences in post-separation outcomes based on matched employer-employee data for the universe of Austrian workers. In particular, we test empirically three key propositions linked to the selection hypothesis in the labor turnover process before plant closure. Firstly, we investigate whether post-separation outcomes differ significantly between early leavers and ultimately displaced workers. Secondly, if the selection hypothesis is correct, the group of early leavers might be associated with a different level of average productivity compared to ultimately displaced workers. We test this proposition by means of estimating pre-closure earnings regressions. Finally, we investigate the relationship between pre-closure earnings and the effect of displacement in order to understand whether differences between early leavers and ultimately displaced workers in terms of pre-closure earnings can explain differences in post-separation outcomes.

Although the literature on displaced workers is vast, few studies have empirically examined the labor turnover process in dying establishments. One recent paper analyzing changes in the composition of worker flows prior to displacement is that of Pfann and Hamermesh (2001). This study tests a model of two-sided learning using personnel data from Fokker Aircraft that cover the paths of layoffs and voluntary quitting through its bankruptcy. The basic idea of the model is, that parties to an employment relationship may learn about each other's intentions about ending the relationship by forming expectations based on the other party's prior behavior that ended similar relationships. Empirically Pfann and Hamermesh (2001) find that learning does occur. In particular, they find that workers with a lower firing probability during the closure process have longer job tenure, are males, have higher educational attainment, have technical/vocational schooling, are married, have taken more internal and external training courses and have a

⁴For previous evidence on this, see Pfann and Hamermesh (2001) and Lengermann and Vilhuber (2002).

higher job evaluation. On the other hand, workers with lower quit propensities are between 35 and 50 years old, have longer tenure and are less well educated. In another paper, Lengermann and Vilhuber (2002) extend the signalling-model of Gibbons and Katz (1991) by introducing the idea that better workers may seek to avoid being viewed as being of average quality by leaving the firm prior to displacement, while those of lesser quality have an incentive to wait until displacement occurs. Using unemployment insurance records for the state of Maryland and proxying for worker quality by employing a measure derived from individual fixed effects stemming from wage regressions,⁵ they find evidence for high-skilled workers leaving as well as firms laying off low skilled workers in periods before displacement. Bowlus and Vilhuber (2002), in another study, test the implications of a partial equilibrium search model with notice on impending displacement. Using data from US universal wage records, they find evidence that workers leaving a distressed firm before a mass-layoff have higher re-employment wages as opposed to ultimately displaced workers.

These findings foster the concern that focusing on the ultimately displaced workers might lead to biased estimates of the effect of displacement. A concern that, however, has been long recognized by the displacement literature. The standard approach to overcome this potential problem is to include all separations happening within a certain time window before the displacement generating event.⁶ A strategy that faces the trade-off between neglecting early leavers and including a considerable amount of normal workforce turnover. While the choice of a time window has been quite ad-hoc in previous studies, we go beyond the existing literature by providing a rationale for the choice of a particular window. The key assumption that guides us in this exercise is that post-separation outcomes should be indistinguishable between separations from closing plants and separations from non-closing plants if observed separations in closing plants are completely unrelated to

⁵Following the technique pioneered by Abowd et al. (1999).

⁶Jacobson et al. (1993) focused on separators whose firms' employment in the year following their departure was more than 30% below their max in the 1970's. Bender et al. (2002) choose a rigid time window of two years before plant closure. Eliason and Storrie (2004) introduce a flexible time window, that varies with plantsize, of up to three years.

the upcoming shut-down of the establishment. Applying this selection criterion reveals that only separations up to 2 quarters before closure should unequivocally be regarded as early leavers.

Moreover, we exploit the size of our available data set to increase the comparability between displaced and non-displaced workers by employing an exact-matching selection algorithm for adequate control subjects. We then extend the standard specification of Jacobson et al. (1993) by allowing for heterogeneous displacement effects between early leavers and ultimately displaced workers. Our findings show that early leavers have significantly better post-separation labor market prospects, both in terms of employment probability as well as earnings, as opposed to ultimately displaced workers. Moreover, pre-closure earnings regressions reveal that early leavers are associated with significantly higher pre-closure earnings even conditional on several individual and plant characteristics. Ultimately, we show that displaced workers belonging to the upper part of the pre-closure earnings distribution are associated with significantly higher post-separation employment probabilities. Taken together, the two latter findings provide an explanation for the better post-separation labor market performance of early leavers.

The paper proceeds as follows. Section 2 discusses the common definition and practice of measurement of displacement effects and formulates the key propositions tested in this paper. In Section 3 we describe the data and the sample selection. Section 4 provides descriptive evidence on pre-closure characteristics and post-separation outcome variables of separators from closing establishments. Estimation methods to test the main hypotheses and results are presented in Section 5. Section 6 concludes.

2 Definition and Measurement of Displacement Effects

The formal definition of displacement costs proposed in Jacobson et al. (1993) is given by

$$E(y_{it}|D_{i,s} = 1, I_{i,s-p}) - E(y_{it}|D_{i,v} = 0 \forall v, I_{i,s-p}), \quad (1)$$

where y_{it} denotes the earnings of worker i at date t and $D_{i,s} = 1$ if worker i was displaced at date s (and $D_{i,s} = 0$ otherwise). The information available at date $s - p$ is given by $I_{i,s-p}$ and p is sufficiently large that the events that eventually lead to displacement would not have begun by date $s - p$.

The most straightforward specification of a statistical model to estimate earnings losses corresponding to the definition in equation (1), that is presented in Jacobson et al. (1993), reads as follows

$$y_{it} = \alpha_i + \gamma_t + \sum_{k \geq -m} D_{it}^k \delta_k + \epsilon_{it}. \quad (2)$$

This model represents workers' earnings histories (y_{it}) and identifies displacement costs with a subset of the model's parameters (δ_k). The specification allows the pooling of information for workers displaced at different periods, by introducing a set of dummy variables for the number of quarters before and after worker's separation, D_{it}^k , where $D_{it}^k = 1$ if, in period t , worker i had been displaced k quarters earlier (or, if k is negative, worker i was displaced $-k$ quarters later). Moreover, worker's earnings depend on some controls for calendar time effects (γ_t) and individual fixed effects (α_i).

Taking this model to the data involves several difficulties. First, it typically requires administrative data in order to obtain information on long-term labor market outcomes of displaced as well as non-displaced workers. The use of administrative data, however, normally implies the shortcoming of having no information about the cause of an observed separation. The most popular strategy to overcome this problem is to focus on separations occurring at the moment of displacement-generating events such as mass-layoffs or plant closures, which can be identified in matched employer-employee data by reductions in plant-/firm-level employment. To cope with the possibility of displacements happening prior to the identified displacement generating event, it is common practice to include all separations observed within a certain time window before the actual event. Note, therefore that this standard specification encompasses two types of displaced workers: "early leavers" (those who separated before the displacement generating event) and "ultimately displaced workers" (those who remained employed until the bitter

end). Hence, the set of dummy variables identifying displaced workers in equation (2) could be decomposed into $D_{it}^k = UD_{it}^k + EL_{it}^k$, where UD_{it}^k and EL_{it}^k have an identical interpretation as D_{it}^k with the additional distinction that UD_{it}^k identifies ultimately displaced workers, while EL_{it}^k identifies early leavers.

Incorporating this definition in equation (2) results in the following expression

$$y_{it} = \alpha_i + \gamma_t + \sum_{k \geq -m} (UD_{it}^k + EL_{it}^k) \delta_k + \epsilon_{it}. \quad (3)$$

This paper now proposes the simple idea that displacement effects (δ 's) vary according to the timing of separation relative to the closure of a plant. In particular, displacement effects are different for early leavers and ultimately displaced workers. Making this distinction is motivated by economic theory. Given advance knowledge about the upcoming event, a search model of the labor market implies that such knowledge lowers the value of a given employment relationship as the probability of ending in unemployment increases.⁷ This, in turn, lowers the worker's reservation wage and increases a worker's search intensity. If workers are heterogeneous with respect to their outside opportunities, then workers with better labor market prospects might engage more intensively in on-the-job search, receive more job offers and consequently have higher quit rates.⁸ On the other hand, a negative demand shock for the firm's product results in reductions in the demand for labor. If firms have discretion on whom to lay off and private knowledge about workers' "true" productivity, the firm chooses to lay off less productive workers first, who are presumably associated with relatively bad labor market prospects. In sum, both mechanisms suggest that a selection on individual characteristics exists in the labor turnover of distressed firms. Empirical evidence presented in Pfann and Hamermesh (2001) and Lengermann and

⁷The search framework is typically used in studies examining the effect of advance notice of job-displacement. See Ruhm (1994), Friesen (1997) and Bowlus and Vilhuber (2002).

⁸This study takes the point of view that any separation -whether a layoff or a quit- should be included in the treatment group if the separation is related to the upcoming closure. A distressed firm might, for instance, enforce wage cuts. A worker, who would have normally remained in the firm, might therefore quit.

Vilhuber (2002) supports this selection hypothesis. Consequently, displacement effects of early leavers and ultimately displaced workers might vary due to this selection process based on workers' characteristics.

We formulate this potential implication of selection in the turnover process of closing plants as a testable proposition:

Proposition 1 *Displacement effects vary according to the timing of separation relative to the closure of a plant. In particular, workers separating early in the closure process face different displacement costs as opposed to ultimately displaced workers:*

$$\delta^{EL} \neq \delta^{UD},$$

where, omitting any subscript indicating the distance to separation, δ^{EL} and δ^{UD} refer to the effect of displacement for early leavers and ultimately displaced workers, respectively.

Proposition 1 states the first key hypothesis this study aims to test. However, even if observed displacement effects differ between early leavers and ultimately displaced workers, these differences could be due to reasons other than selection based on workers' characteristics. While previous studies have investigated differences between early leavers along various dimensions, we limit our focus to differences in pre-closure earnings. Acknowledging the limited capability of earnings to proxy for workers' productivity, we nevertheless expect earnings to be positively correlated with individual productivity.⁹ Hence, if selection based on productivity-related worker characteristics exists, we might see differences between early leavers and ultimately displaced workers in terms of pre-closure earnings. However, as presumably both mechanisms, firms' laying off less productive workers and workers with better labor market prospects quitting, are at work simultaneously, the two channels might offset each other in such a way that on average no differences in pre-closure earnings exist.

⁹The standard assumption that labor earns its marginal product might be violated for several reasons such as implicit incentive contracts or union bargaining.

Thus, we expect to see differences in average pre-closure earnings only if one selection mechanism "dominates" the other. To test for this form of dominance, we formulate the following testable proposition:

Proposition 2 *Average pre-closure earnings of displaced workers vary according to the timing of separation relative to the closure of a plant. In particular, workers separating early in the closure process are associated with different levels of average pre-closure earnings compared to ultimately displaced workers.*

Ultimately, differences in average pre-earnings levels between early leavers and ultimately displaced workers can serve only as a potential explanation for differences in post-separation outcomes between these groups, if pre-closure earnings levels are related to the effect of displacement. Consequently, it remains to test whether displacement effects are correlated with pre-closure earnings levels:

Proposition 3 *Pre-closure earnings are correlated with the effect of displacement. In particular, workers belonging to the upper part of the pre-closure earnings distribution are associated with different costs of displacement as opposed to workers' positioned at the lower end of the distribution.*

Testing the validity of the latter two propositions could shed some light on the link between selection in the labor turnover process before plant closure and differences in displacement effects relative to plant closure.

3 Data Description

The data stems from the *Austrian social security database* (ASSD). The data set includes the universe of private sector workers in Austria covered by the social security system. All employment records can be linked to the establishment in which the worker is employed. It contains detailed information on individuals' employment and earnings histories as well as certain individual characteristics. Daily employment and monthly earnings information is extremely reliable, because social security tax payments for firms

as well as benefits for workers hinge on these data.¹⁰ Monthly earnings are top-coded, which applies to approximately 10% of workers. We transformed monthly gross earnings in daily wages dividing them by effective employment duration in each month of observation. Furthermore, the data includes information on employers such as geographical location, industry and size of the establishment.

The data set covers the period from 1978 until 1993 at a quarterly frequency, where the 10th of February, May, August and November serve as reference dates for the data collection. This setup implies that an individual is recorded as employed in a given quarter only if she is employed at the corresponding reference date. We concentrate on workers employed in the period 1982 to 1988 - who are in the risk set for a plant closure in this period; this allows us to observe the workers in detail 5 years prior to bankruptcy and 5 years afterwards.

The ASSD contains no direct information on plant closures. Following best practice in the displacement literature we identify a plant closure by the disappearance of a plant identifier. Each establishment has an employer social security number. Hence, a shutdown of an establishment in the data occurs when the employer identifier ceases to exist. As the unit of analysis is a plant as opposed to a firm, the possibility remains that a disappearance of an establishment identifier reflects re-organization or takeovers. To avoid including these “false plant deaths” we impose the following restriction: A plant is coded as a closing plant at the reference date t if two conditions are satisfied: (i) The plant identifier disappears during the three months following the reference date t (not observed anymore at $t + 1$) and does not re-emerge during the following year¹¹. (ii) Less than 50% of the employees of an establishment find a new employment relationship under the same, new establishment identifier.¹² The latter condition minimizes the inclusion of “false plant deaths”, but might eliminate also some true plant closure, where

¹⁰See Hofer and Winter-Ebmer (2003) for a description of the data set.

¹¹This condition is set to one year, because the plant identifiers are assigned anew after two years.

¹²Workers from such establishments are coded as “ambiguous” and are neither in the treatment nor the control group.

large groups of workers move “together” from one dying firm into the same new firm.¹³

The sample selection follows closely the one applied in Ichino et al. (2006). The sample contains workers who fulfill the following conditions, at least at one of the quarter reference dates from 1982 to 1988: (i) Workers from plants not belonging to the construction and tourism industry. (ii) Workers from plants that once had at least 5 workers between 1978 and 1988. (iii) Blue and white collar workers with at least one year of tenure. (iv) Workers between 35 and 55 years of age.

The first two criteria are meant to exclude seasonal employment and establishments without basically any dependent employees. The latter two criteria should ensure that all workers present similar legal requirements for layoff. Low tenure workers and older workers might be easier to layoff due to probation periods or early retirement regulations.

The setup described above allows us to identify 4,703 closing plants between 1983 and 1988. Table 1 shows the incidence of plant closure by quarter and year. It reveals a clear seasonal pattern of plant closures. Almost one third of all closures occur in the last quarter of a year. The number of closures per year increases slightly during the 1980s. The distribution of plant closures over the nine federal states of Austria is displayed in Table 2. Almost one third of all closures happen in Vienna, the biggest and economically most powerful province of Austria.

The upper panel of figure 1 plots the total number of employees in all plants closing between 1985 and 1988 against quarters relative to closure.¹⁴ While total employment decreases over all three years before closure, it becomes apparent that the number of separations increases sharply in the last year before closure. In fact the number of employees more than halves from 28296 one year before closure to 12126 workers just before the closure. This

¹³This might be especially relevant in the European context, because of legal requirements before mass-layoffs such as “social plans”. In this case the displacing firm might have gone through extraordinary efforts to secure re-employment of its workers at other firms.

¹⁴Note that total employment in figure 1 refers only to a subset of the 4,703 closing plants. Namely to all plants closing between 1985 and 1988 for which information on plantsize is available for all 12 quarter before closure.

drastic decline suggests that some of these separations are related to the upcoming closure of the establishments.

The bottom panel shows two examples of employment trends at the plant level before closure. Broadly speaking we observe two types of closing establishments in the data. Type A, represented by the lower left figure, shows no or a slow decline in total employment before closure. Type B (lower right figure) is characterized by sharp stepwise downsizing in the quarters just before closure. Especially the latter type gives reason to believe that displacement (or closure-related separations) happens even several quarters before the ultimate closure.

Finally, it is worth noting another point at this stage. The figures on total employment in figure 1 are based on a generated variable that counts all employees in the social security records associated with the respective plant identifier. However, not all employees fulfill the selection criteria outlined above. Moreover, as the final analysis is conducted based on an exact matching procedure (see section 5), some workers, although fulfilling the above criteria, could not be matched to a control and, therefore, are not included in the empirical analysis. The dotted lines in the lower panel of figure 1 indicate the number of workers included in the empirical analysis. Notably, the number of workers included in the empirical analysis shows a more stable pattern before closure than total employment does. This reflects that a significant number of separations before closure include low tenure workers or workers not in the age group between 35 and 55.

4 Descriptive Statistics on Separations before Plant Closure

It is common practice in the displacement literature to include also separations happening within a certain time-window prior to the displacement-generating event. While this reduces the possibility of neglecting early leavers, it increase at the same time the chances of including a considerable amount of normal workforce turnover. Thus, we first analyze separations happening before plant closure to detect potential patterns that might distinguish

plant-closure-related separations from normal turnover. In the following, we therefore present various descriptive statistics for different separators groups distinguished by the timing of the separation relative to the closure of the plant.

Figure 2 shows changes in average workforce characteristics in all closing plants before closure. All variables are held constant at their level three years before closure. Any variation, therefore, stems from changes in the composition of the workforce.¹⁵ The top left panel reveals that the share of female workers remains relatively stable at around 49% during quarters 12 to 4 before closure, but increases during the last year before closure by 6 percentage points. This indicates that early leavers are mainly men. Furthermore, early leavers are also mainly blue collar workers, which can be seen from the top right panel. The share of white collar workers in dying establishments jumps up by 12 percentage points in the last year of existence. Before this period, the share of white collars is steadily declining.

The higher share of blue-collar workers might be explained by institutional factors. In particular, the legislation on advance notice varies for blue and white collar workers in Austria. Depending on age and tenure, blue collar workers receive an advance notice of displacement up to two weeks before dismissal. White collar workers, on the other hand, receive such a notice between 1.5 and 5 months before dismissal.¹⁶ Hence, if economic difficulties make downsizing necessary, it is less difficult to layoff blue-collar workers.

The middle panels show average experience and job tenure in days. Average experience rises up to the fourth quarter before closure by 30 days reflecting the fact that these very early separators have below average experience levels. During the last year of the plant's existence, more experienced workers tend to leave the plant, so that average experience again declines by 20 days. Average tenure, on the other hand, increase over the entire three year period before closure. However, while average tenure grows by around 110 days from quarter 12 to quarter 4 before closure, the increase in tenure

¹⁵New hires are not included. Hence, compositional changes are solely induced by separations.

¹⁶See OECD (1993) for an overview of employment protection legislation in several OECD countries.

almost vanishes to only 6 days during the last year before closure. Recall that tenure refers to the level three years before closure and that newly hired worked as well as workers with less than one year of tenure are not included in this average tenure measure. Hence, the initial increase in average tenure is not surprising as a correlation between the probability of leaving the firm and the tenure level is economically intuitive. Models including firm-specific human capital, heterogeneous job-matches or wage-seniority would imply such a correlation.¹⁷ This makes it the more interesting to see that workers leaving shortly before plant closure are not characterized by below average tenure levels.

Average age is plotted in the lower left panel. It decreases slightly over the entire pre-closure period. No different pattern is apparent during the last year before closure. Hence the observed decrease in the average work experience and the flattening of the increase in tenure during this period is not a mere by-product of an age-effect in the sense that older workers are leaving in increasing numbers shortly before closure.

Descriptive statistics on daily earnings can be seen in the bottom right panel. Average daily earnings in euros at their level 3 years before closure are plotted against time relative to closure. Initially average earnings increase slightly by 30 cents from quarter -12 to quarter -4. Thereafter, up until closure, earnings drop by 80 cents, which roughly corresponds to a 2.5 per cent earnings drop. This indicates that early leavers are associated with higher average earnings compared to ultimately displaced workers.

To analyze the short-run effect of early separation we focus on the labor market status of separators in the first quarter after leaving the closing plant. As earnings data is available, we are able to evaluate a new employment relationship based on the associated daily wage. That is, we classify the new job relative to the previous job. In particular, we categorize the employment status in the first post closure quarter according to three different states: (i) not employed, (ii) employed with a lower wage, (iii) employed with a higher or equal wage.

One advantage of looking at the directions of separations is that it pro-

¹⁷See Becker (1975), Jovanovic (1979) and Lazaer (1981) for examples of such models.

vides some evidence on the cause of separation, namely on whether the employment relationship ends because of a layoff or quit. Typically it is impossible to distinguish between these two causes in non-survey data. However, when observing an individual employed in a higher wage job immediately after separation it seems likely that this individual quit their previous job. On the other hand, observing an individual accepting a lower wage or not being employed might indicate a layoff.

Figure 3 displays the percentage of workers ending up in either of the three states in the first quarter after separation by separation groups. First, notice that the distribution over the 3 outcomes varies quite a bit in the quarters -12 to -6 before closure with the results for quarter -10 being an outlier. However, as these separations occur at least one-and-a-half years before the closure of the plant, it is unlikely that a huge fraction of them is related to the closure event.

Starting from quarter -6 until quarter -1 a downward trend in the percentage of separators not employed immediately after separation becomes apparent. While 66 % of all separators leaving at quarter -6 end up not being employed in the next quarter, only 44 % of the separators leaving the distressed establishment in quarter -1 share the same fate. However, among those who stayed until the end 59% end up in non-employment in the first quarter after plant closure.

Analogously, the fraction of separators immediately accepting a lower paid job increases until quarter -1 (up to 35 %) and then drops back for ultimately displaced workers (18 %). Interestingly, no such pattern exists for workers finding a higher paid job immediately.

This already provides some first evidence that in the short run early leavers perform better compared to ultimately displaced workers. To investigate this aspect further, we conduct a survival analysis. Figure 4 plots the Kaplan-Meier estimates for survival in non-employment after separation by quarter of separation relative to plant closure. However, in light of the earlier descriptive results we focus in the following on separations happening in the last year before closure. The graph reveals that while there appears to be no significant difference in terms of search time between ultimately dis-

placed workers and early leavers leaving the closing plant in quarter -4 and -3, separators in quarters -2 and -1 find new employment more quickly. 75 % of early leavers leaving at -1 manage to find a new job within 2 quarters after separation and only 10 % of this group remain non-employed within the first 4 years after separation. In contrast, among the ultimately displaced workers around 30 % remain non-employed during the first 2 quarters and still roughly 15 % during the first 4 quarters after after closure.

To understand how overall employment probabilities change by quarter of separation relative to plant closure, figure 5 shows average employment by separator groups in the 16 quarters before and 20 quarters after separation. While prior to separation no significant differences exist, the employment probabilities of late early leavers ($d=-1$ and $d=-2$) dominate the respective probabilities of the other three groups in the first 20 quarters after separation.

Finally figure 6 provides unconditional evidence on the evolution of nominal log daily earnings, conditional on being employed, by separation groups. Obviously, changes in this measure may occur because of changes in real earnings, in inflation and because the set of employed workers may change. The evolution of earnings is qualitatively very similar for all separation groups. Over time, nominal daily earnings increase strongly, mainly reflecting growth in real earnings and inflation. Three aspects are particularly worth mentioning: firstly, at all quarters the level of earnings is the lowest for the group of ultimately displaced workers. However, the difference with any other group is always quite small, never exceeding more than .1 log points. Secondly, all groups have a spike in the evolution of wages directly after separation. This clearly reflects selectivity as the workers who are able to find a new job immediately are probably also the more productive ones. Thirdly, no higher earnings loss due to separation is obvious for ultimately displaced workers as opposed to early leavers conditional on being employed.

5 Estimation and Results

Borrowed from the evaluation literature, the seminal study of Jacobson et al. (1993) introduced the idea of studying the effects of displacement in a difference-

in-difference setup. This way the effects of an involuntary job-loss are not identified by a simple pre/post comparison, but by the difference in differences when compared to pre/post outcomes of an adequate control group. The post outcome of the control group should conceptually serve as an estimate for the counterfactual outcome that would have occurred in the absence of displacement. To account for any remaining heterogeneity in the composition of the displaced and the non-displaced and to isolate the pure effect of displacement, individual fixed effects are included in the analysis to capture any time-invariant differences.

We go beyond this approach by employing an exact matching algorithm to further increase the comparability of treated and control subjects. Selection of a control group based on exact matching is feasible in this study given the enormous size of our data set. One advantage of exact matching is the creation of a common support for the treatment and control group. That is, we extract from the administrative records only those controls for a given treated, who have identical (or almost identical) characteristics. The characteristics with which we perform exact matching are gender, age, broad occupational status, industry and region of the employer. Moreover, we conduct almost exact matching based on quartile groups on continuous variables such as firm size and average daily earnings one year prior to displacement. Figure 7 visualizes how the matching algorithm works. Note two further points: (i) Besides being not employed in a closing plant, a valid control has to fulfill also the sample selection criteria described in section 3. (ii) The matching is performed at the last quarter the treated was observed being employed in the closing firm.

Before turning to the estimation of displacement effects, we exploit this setup by comparing post-separation outcomes of early separators from closing plants with those of separators from surviving plants. This provides a test for the validity of including early leavers in the displacement group. The rationale behind this exercise is that if observed separations prior to the closure of a plant were due to “normal” labor turnover, which is not related to the upcoming plant closure, then post-separation outcomes should be indistinguishable from post-separation outcomes of separations happening in

non-closure plants.

Equation 4 presents an empirical model to measure differences in post-separation outcomes between separators from closure and non-closure plants:

$$Y_{it} = K_{it}^{1,20} \tilde{D}_i^d \delta^d + K_{it}^{1,20} \kappa + \alpha_i + \theta_t + \epsilon_{it}. \quad (4)$$

Y_{it} represents the outcome variable of interest, α_i is an individual-specific fixed effect, θ_t captures the effect of calendar time and ϵ_{it} is an error term uncorrelated with all variables appearing on the right side of the equation. $K_{it}^{1,20}$ indicates the period relative to separation. For simplicity we don't estimate a single parameter for each quarter k relative to closure, but rather restrict our attention to the average effect over the first 5 years after separation. The dummy variable $K_{it}^{1,20}$ takes the value one if the separation happened up to 20 quarters before ($0 < k \leq 20$) and zero otherwise.

Separators from closing plants are identified by a dummy variable \tilde{D}_i^d . The dummy \tilde{D}_i^d takes the value one if individual i separated from a closing plant. The superscript d indicates the quarter of separation relative to the closure of the plant. We estimate equation (4) separately for all separations happening up to 4 quarters before the plant is last observed in the data. That is, separately for $d = -1, -2, -3$ and -4 .

The control groups are selected based on the matching algorithm presented in figure 7. For each separator from a closing plant only separators from non-closing plants with almost identical characteristics are selected as controls. The quality of this matching procedure is shown in table 3. For all 4 pairs of treatment and control groups mean differences in observed characteristics are relatively small. Only tenure and plantsize show somewhat larger differences. However, a difference in average tenure of up to 200 days is relatively small compared to overall average values of around 2500 days. While tenure is not a matching variable, treated and control have been matched based on quartiles of the plantsize distribution. Nevertheless, for all pairs the average plantsize is considerably higher as for separators from non-closing plants. However, as plantsize is measured at the quarter immediately before separation, the plantsize of closing plants is most likely already affected by

the circumstances leading to the shut-down of the plant.¹⁸

Table 4 presents the results from estimating equation (4). The upper panel of table 4 shows estimation results with an employment dummy as dependent variable, while the lower panel shows estimation results with log daily earnings conditional on employment as the outcome variable. Controlling for individual fixed effects and calendar time effects, row 2 of table 4 reveals negative separation effects in terms of employment probabilities for all four groups. Estimated separation effects range from -.37 to -.42 indicating a common loss in terms of employment probabilities in the first 5 years after separation of around 40 percentage points.

The estimated interaction effect $K^{1,20}\tilde{D}^d$ can be seen in row 1 of table 4. The results reveal a significant effect of separating from a closure plant that goes beyond the isolated effect of separation for early leavers separating in d equal to -1 or -2. While separators leaving closing plants 3 and 4 quarters before closure are indistinguishable from normal separations, the estimated coefficients indicate a reduced loss in terms of employment probabilities for early leavers separating 1 or 2 quarters before closure of 9.4 and 7.2 percentage points, respectively. In terms of daily earnings no significant differences between separators from closing and non-closing plants can be found.

The results of this exercise provide evidence that at least a high fraction of all separations happening during the closure process of a plant are directly related to the upcoming closure and, therefore, should be included in the treatment group in the analysis of displacement effects. Given the results presented above, we feel confident in including at least all separations happening up to two quarters before closure into the displacement group.

We can now define more specifically a dummy variable identifying early leavers. Let EL_i take the value one if individual i is observed working in a closing plant in the two last quarters before the plant closes ($-2 \leq d < 0$), but who is not employed at the plant at the very last quarter ($d = 0$) the plant is observed in the data and takes the value zero otherwise. Analogously

¹⁸Matching on plantsize might, therefore, appear questionable. However, the main results remain robust when no matching on plantsize or matching on plantsize one year before closure is performed.

we (re-)define the dummy variable D_i to identify all workers separating due to a plant closure. This includes the above defined group of early leavers as well as ultimately displaced workers.

With this notation in mind we are now able to test Proposition 1. Equation (5) defines a model to measure the effects of displacement that allows for heterogeneous displacement effects:

$$Y_{it} = K_{it}^{1,20} \kappa + K_{it}^{1,20} D_i \delta + K_{it}^{1,20} D_i EL_i \gamma + K_{it}^{1,20} EL_i \xi + \alpha_i + \theta_t + \epsilon_{it}. \quad (5)$$

We again measure these effects separately for employment probabilities and earnings. Y_{it} denotes the outcome variable of interest. As before, α_i is an individual-specific fixed effect, θ_t captures the effect of calendar time, $K_{it}^{1,20}$ identifies the 5 years time period after separation and ϵ_{it} is an error term uncorrelated with all right-hand-side variables.

Equation (5) extends the model defined in equation (4) by the two interaction effects $K_{it}^{1,20} D_i EL_i$ and $K_{it}^{1,20} EL_i$. The latter effect is supposed to capture any systematic difference between early leavers and their matched controls that goes beyond the isolated effect of $K_{it}^{1,20}$. The coefficient γ , that is associated with the interaction effect $K_{it}^{1,20} D_i EL_i$, is our key parameter interest. It measures the additional effect of being an early leaver that goes beyond the common effect of displacement δ .

Note, there's another important difference in the estimation of equation (5) in comparison to equation (4). The control group consists now of any matched controls, who are employed at a non-closure plant at the last quarter the corresponding treated was last observed working for the closing plant. This does not restrict future employment patterns of the control group in any way. Neither does it restrict the control to separate within the next quarter as well (as it did in the comparison with normal turnover presented above), nor does it restrict a control to a continuously employed worker as is the case in many displacement studies.¹⁹ In this study we take the point of view that an adequate control should not be restricted in any way to proxy for the counterfactual outcome in the absence of displacement. A control should be

¹⁹See for example Jacobson et al. (1993).

distinguishable from a treated only insofar that the control does not suffer from displacement due to a plant closure. A control might, however, lose the job due to other reasons.

As before, the selection of adequate controls is based on the exact matching algorithm presented in figure 7. Table 5 presents evidence on the quality of the matching. Again, mean differences between displaced and non-displaced workers are small, with somehow larger differences in tenure and plantsize. While basically no difference in average tenure exists for ultimately displaced workers, the displaced early leavers are associated with on average 228 days of tenure less than their matched controls. This difference is, however, only about 0.13 standard deviations. Moreover, if tenure is associated with more stable employment and higher earnings, the worse matching for early leavers in terms of tenure should (if at all) downward-bias the effect of displacement for early leavers as opposed to ultimately displaced workers.

Moreover, both ultimately displaced workers and early leavers are on average employed in smaller plants. As discussed before, the smaller plantsize for displaced workers is most likely a by-product of the economic ill-being of closing plants. As already seen in the descriptive statistics, the group of early leavers consist more of men and blue collar workers compared to the group of ultimately displaced workers.

Table 6 presents the results of estimating equation (5). Column 1 shows estimated coefficients from a regression with an employment dummy as dependent variable. The estimate for δ , which can be seen in row 4, reveals that the overall effect of displacement in terms of employment probability is estimated to be -0.23, implying a reduction in post-displacement employment probability of 23 percentage points in the first 5 years after displacement. This effect goes beyond the pure time effect $K_{1,20}$ of -.07, which represents the dissolution of employment relationships present even in the absence of displacement. While no systematic differences can be found between early leavers and their matched controls, the additional effect of leaving early is estimated to be highly significant at around 0.07. This implies that early leavers face a 7 percentage points higher employment probability as opposed to ultimately displaced workers.

Column 2 presents analogous difference-in-difference estimation results with log daily earnings (conditional on being employed) as dependent variable. Focusing on the key parameters of interest in column 2, we find a common earnings loss due to displacement of 6 percent, but a significant 1.2 percentage points lower loss for early leavers. Column 3 shows earnings results with a less restrictive sample selection. Similar to the selection criteria applied in other studies, we assign zero earnings for individuals not employed in a given quarter, but include only observations with positive earnings within a calendar year. Hence, this “unconditional” earnings measure captures also earnings losses through short-term non-employment, which increases the estimated common loss of displacement to 61 percent. The loss for early leavers is now 14 percentage points lower.

In sum, table 2 reveals that the cost of displacement is significantly lower for early leavers compared to ultimately displaced workers. The difference in displacement effects might be explained by compositional differences between these two groups. Section 4 already provided descriptive evidence on differences in average workers characteristics, which fosters the conjecture that a selection process has set in during the closure procedure. Moreover, previous studies have also found evidence for the presence of selection in the labor turnover process before plant closure.²⁰

However, workers and management have a competing agenda. Highly productive workers might leave a distressed plant to avoid ultimate displacement, whereas low productivity workers might be the first to be laid-off when a negative demand shock makes downsizing necessary. Hence, it remains an empirical challenge to answer how average productivity varies between early leavers and ultimately displaced workers.

To test proposition 2 we estimate a model of pre-separation daily earnings. However, note two important caveats of interpreting observed earnings differentials as differences in productivity: First, the use of earnings as a measure of worker productivity is based on the underlying assumption that wages are equal to the marginal products of labor. Various characteristics of actual labor markets, such as discrimination, union bargaining, signalling

²⁰See Lengermann and Vilhuber (2002) and Pfann and Hamermesh (2001).

and mismatch, may result in violations of this assumption. Secondly, our measure of daily earnings does not reflect differences in labor input in terms of hours worked. Nevertheless, earnings remain the best available proxy for a worker’s productivity given the data in hand.

Equation (6) presents a model of pre-separation earnings,

$$\ln(w_{it}) = EL_i\lambda + X'_{it}\beta + \theta_t + \epsilon_{it}, \quad (6)$$

where the dependent variable $\ln(w_{it})$ represents log daily earnings, EL_i takes the value one if individual i is an early leaver and takes the value zero if individual i is an ultimately displaced worker, X_{it} a set of control variables, θ_t captures the effect of calendar time and ϵ_{it} is an error term uncorrelated with all right-hand-side variables.

Table 7 presents the results of estimating equation (6). All regressions control for calendar time effects as well as for relative distance to the closure of the plant. The latter variable is an important control as earnings might be contaminated due to the economic ill-being of the employer. Column 1 represents the results from regressing the early leaver dummy on log daily earnings. The estimated coefficient λ is negative at -0.05 and highly significant. This unconditional evidence suggests that early leavers are associated with 5% lower daily earnings in the 17 quarters before displacement. Including personal characteristics such as age, gender, broad occupation and tenure pushes up the estimate to 0.72.²¹

Including plant characteristics such as plantsize, industry and location of the plant drives down the estimated coefficient for early leavers again, as can be seen in column 3. However, the estimate remains significant and positive at 0.41. Finally, estimating a Tobit specification accounting for top-coding in the earnings data does not change the results significantly.

In sum, all specifications reveal significantly higher pre-closure earnings levels for early leavers. We take this as evidence that proposition 2 is correct.

To understand how higher average pre-closure earnings affects displacement effects, we estimate a displacement effect model allowing for hetero-

²¹The estimated earnings differential between men and women of -0.56 in column 2 most likely reflects the typical higher share of part-time work among women.

geneous displacement effects along the pre-separation earnings distribution. For simplicity we focus on quartile groups. That is, we allow for different displacement effects for each quartile. The model is specified as follows:

$$Y_{it} = K_{it}^{1,20} \kappa + K_{it}^{1,20} D_i \delta + \sum_{q=1}^3 K_{it}^{1,20} D_i Qrt(q)_i \phi^q + \alpha_i + \theta_t + \epsilon_{it}. \quad (7)$$

Equation (7) extends the model defined in equation (5) by the term $\sum_{q=1}^3 K_{it}^{1,20} D_i Qrt(q)_i \phi^q$, where $Qrt(q)_i$ is a dummy variable taking the value one if individual i belongs to the q^{th} quartile of the pre-separation earnings distribution and the parameter ϕ^q measures the additional displacement effect for individuals belonging to the q^{th} quartile relative to the baseline effect of the omitted category represented by the 4^{th} quartile of the pre-separation earnings distribution.

Before turning to the estimation of equation (7), we have a closer look at the pre-separation earnings distribution. Figure 8 shows kernel density estimates of the distribution of pre-separation earnings by displacement groups. Both distributions are skewed to the right. However, the distribution for early leavers is slightly more skewed compared to that of ultimately displaced workers. Moreover, the distribution for early leavers has clearly a higher mass on high earnings. On the other hand, the density is also higher at the lower end of the earnings distribution. These results are in line with previous findings on early leavers. Lengermann and Vilhuber (2002), for instance, find evidence for high-skilled workers leaving as well as firms laying off low skilled workers in periods before displacement.

To understand how these distributional differences affect the estimation results of equation (7), we estimate equation (7) separately for early leavers, ultimately displaced workers and the two groups jointly. Table 8 presents the estimation results separately for employment (column 1-3) and earnings conditional on being employed (columns 4-6).

In terms of employment probabilities, significant losses exist for the baseline category of workers belonging to the highest quartile of the pre-separation earnings distribution. This can be seen in row 1. The estimates range from -

.11 for the early leavers sample up to -.19 for the ultimately displaced workers sample. Based on the combined sample, high earnings workers are estimated to face a reduction of 16 percentage points in their post-separation employment probabilities. The interaction terms reveal that displacement costs are significantly higher in terms of future employment for low earnings workers. The workers belonging to the lowest quartile of the pre-separation earnings distribution suffer the most. They face an additional reduction in employment probabilities of 11 percentage points. Workers in the second quartile also endure an additional loss of 5 percentage points compared to high earnings workers. Workers in the third quartile suffer no significant additional loss.

Note that the pattern of displacement effects between quartiles is very similar when estimating equation 7 based on the early leavers and the ultimately displaced workers sub-samples separately. While these results clearly suggest that above median earnings workers suffer significantly less in terms of future employment, the results on earnings in column 4 to 6 show a reversed pattern. Here, it appears that high earnings workers lose the most as can be seen from the positive and significant coefficients in column 4. This pattern is also confirmed in the sub-sample regressions shown in column 3 and 6. However, while these results seem striking, they have to be interpreted carefully. Recall that the estimations on log daily earnings only include observations with positive earnings. Hence, only those separators that successfully found new employment after their separation are included. This, however, leads to compositional differences within groups. In particular, these results seem to suggest that those workers who are successful in finding a new job are also the more productive workers. As low pre-separation-earnings workers are associated with significantly lower employment probabilities as opposed to high pre-separation-earnings workers, the results are not clear-cut as differences in post-separation earnings might be entirely driven by selection within these groups.

Results in column 7 to 9 report earnings losses on an “unconditional” earnings measure. As this measure captures earnings losses caused by short-term non-employment, most interaction effects with quartile groups become

smaller and insignificant.²² This reveals that results on earnings losses caused by a job loss strongly depend on the underlying earnings measure.

Regarding proposition 3, we therefore conclude, that - while no conclusive evidence based on earnings exists - displacement costs in terms of employment probabilities vary clearly with the level of pre-closure earnings. In particular, the findings suggest that workers with above median pre-closure earnings are associated with significantly lower losses in terms of future employment probabilities as opposed to below median workers.

6 Conclusion

In this paper our first task was to analyze job separations happening before plant closure. We find that separators leaving a dying establishment up to two quarters before closure are predominately men and blue collar workers. Moreover, early leavers separating up to two quarters before plant closure, are associated with significantly better post-separation labor market outcomes as opposed to separators from non-closing plants. Earlier separations from closing plants are, however, indistinguishable from normal turnover. This finding is particularly important for the economic literature that utilizes plant closures to identify involuntary and exogenous job losses in administrative data. As plant closures usually do not happen without prior notice, management and workers adjust their expectations about the value of a given employment relationship in response to the arrival of such information. Hence a negative shock that ultimately leads to closure might cause separations from dying plants even before the ultimate shutdown. While the empirical literature has acknowledged this by focusing on all separations within a certain time window prior to plant closure, the choice of that window often appears to be quite arbitrary. Facing the tradeoff between neglecting early leavers and including a significant amount of normal workforce turnover, the comparison with separators from surviving plants in terms of post-separation outcomes provides a good guideline for choosing a particular time window. Our results

²²With the exception of the interaction effects of the second quartile in the early leavers sample and the third quartile in the joint sample.

suggest that at least all separations up to 2 quarters before closure should be included in the treatment group of displaced workers.

Given this identification of early leavers, we tested three propositions related to the selection hypothesis in the labor turnover process before plant closure. A clear picture emerged: early leavers suffer significantly less from separating from a closing plant compared to ultimately displaced workers. They suffer less especially in terms of future employment probabilities. Moreover, early leavers are associated with significantly higher pre-closure earnings levels conditional on several personal and firm characteristics. Finally, displacement costs (in terms of future employment probabilities) are significantly lower for workers with higher pre-closure earnings.

These findings are in line with the hypothesis that prior knowledge about the upcoming plant closure induces both management and workers to react in terms of their firing and quitting decisions. As a consequence, selection based on workers' characteristics occurs: firms laying off less productive workers, while workers with better outside options quit. However, on average early leavers appear to be more productive as suggested by higher average pre-closure earnings. As displacement costs in terms of future employment are lower for high-earnings workers, the observed difference in displacement effects between early leavers and ultimately displaced workers could be explained by compositional differences between these groups that result from a selection in the turnover process before plant closure.

A key implication of these findings is that any study on worker displacement utilizing plant closures as a quasi-experiment is well advised to include also separations occurring before the ultimate shutdown. According to our results, focusing solely on ultimately displaced workers would lead to serious overestimation of the cost of displacement.

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Appendix

Table 1: Plant closures per quarter between 1983 and 1988

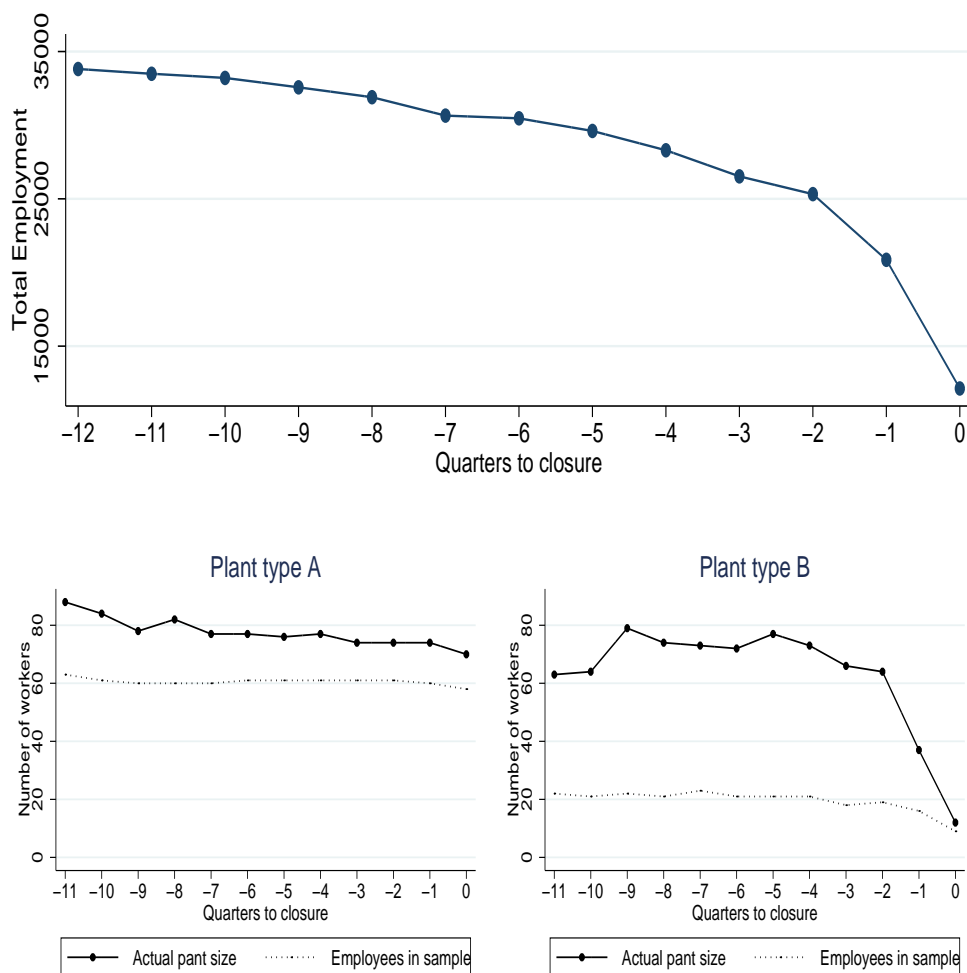
Year of plant closure	Quarter of plant closure				Total
	1	2	3	4	
1983	167	184	151	243	745
1984	174	188	145	224	731
1985	151	184	182	246	763
1986	199	185	178	251	813
1987	176	197	176	294	843
1988	175	182	166	285	808
Total	1,042	1,120	998	1,543	4,703

Table 2: Plant closures by federal state and year

Region	Year of plant closure						Total
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
Wien	250	236	253	258	276	255	1,528
Nideroestereich	144	125	146	119	155	152	841
Burgenland	21	14	14	17	19	19	104
Oberoesterreich	98	92	83	117	102	108	600
Steiermark	60	79	81	81	76	70	447
Kaernten	41	39	32	53	48	38	251
Salzburg	43	53	55	52	62	55	320
Tirol	56	54	65	71	55	57	358
Vorarlberg	29	23	26	37	30	35	180
Total	742	715	755	805	823	789	4,629

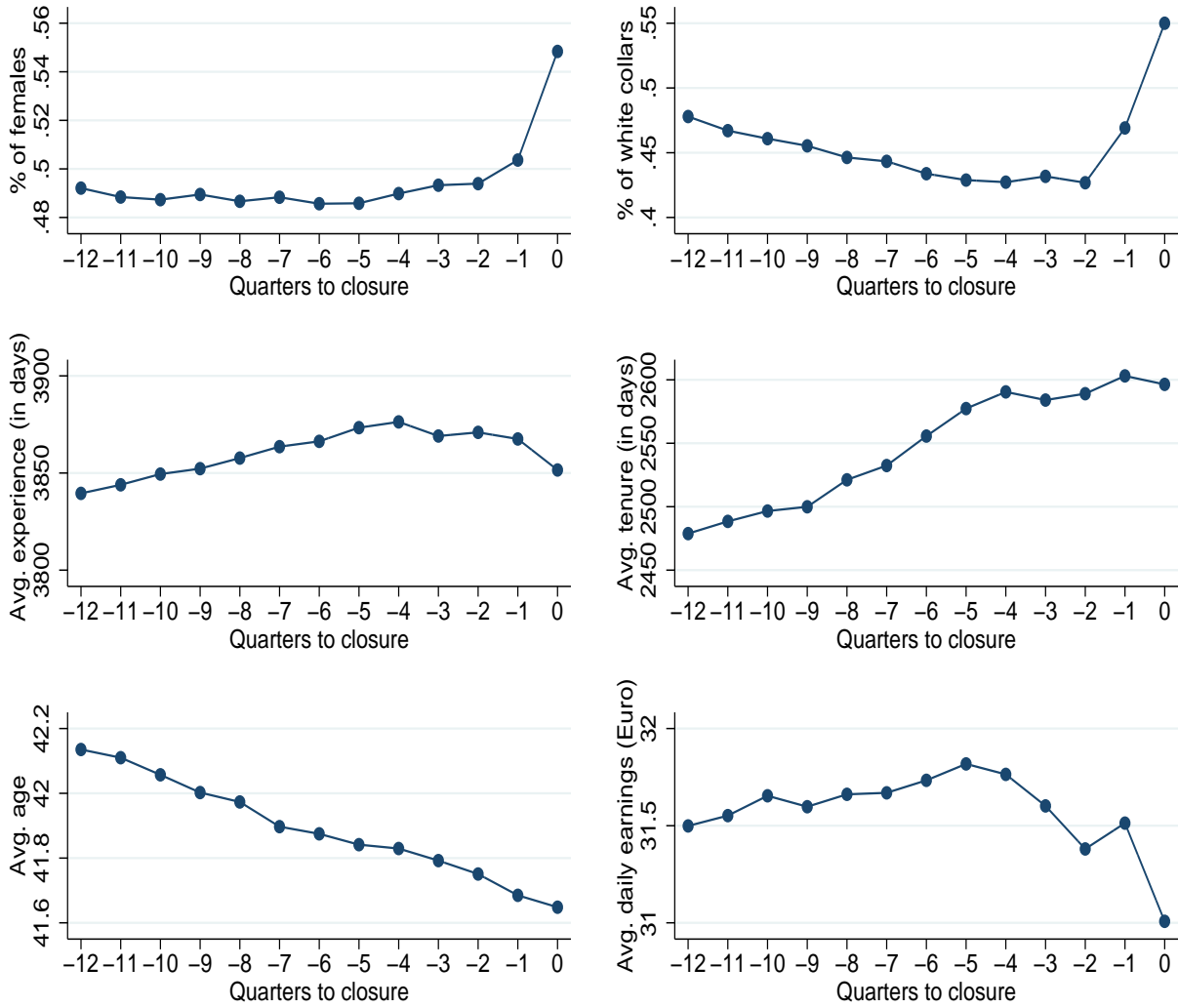
Note: For 74 establishments no information on the location is available.

Figure 1: Employment changes in closing plants



Note: The upper panel shows total employment in all plants closing between 1985 and 1988 relative to closure. The lower panel shows employment and the number of employees fulfilling the selection criteria before closure in two representative plants.

Figure 2: Evolution of Average Workforce Characteristics in Closing Plants before Closure



Note: All variables refer to their respective level 12 quarters before closure.

Figure 3: Employment Status in the 1st quarter after separation by quarter relative to plant closure

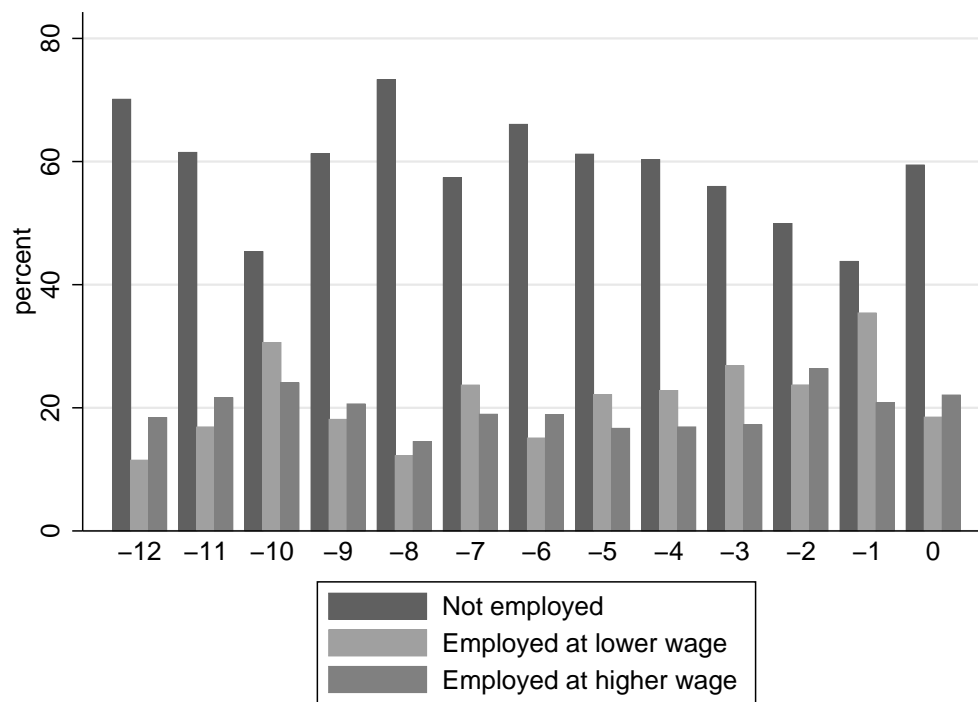


Figure 4: Kaplan-Meier estimates for survival in non-employment after separation by separation-quarter relative to plant closure.

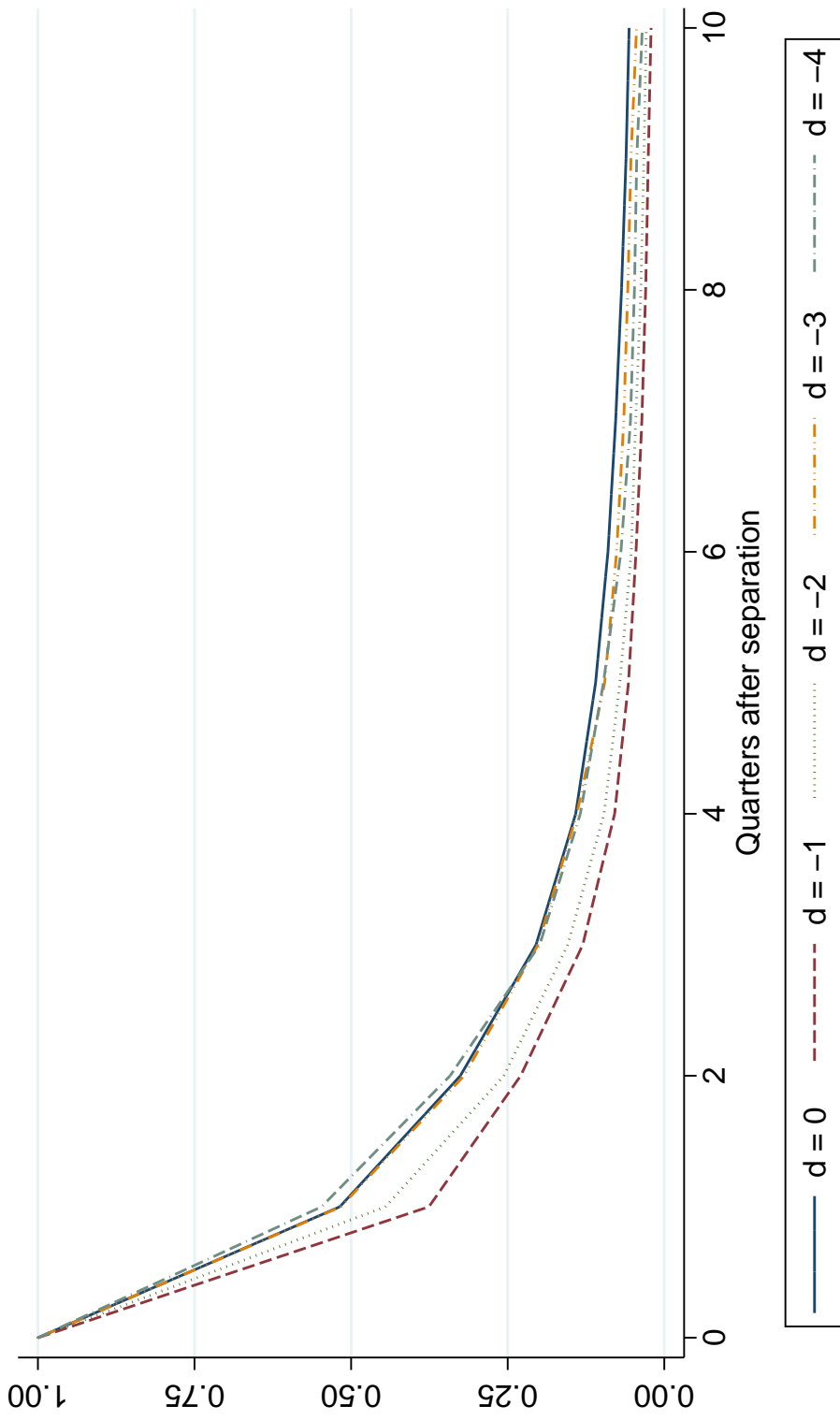


Figure 5: Average employment by separator group

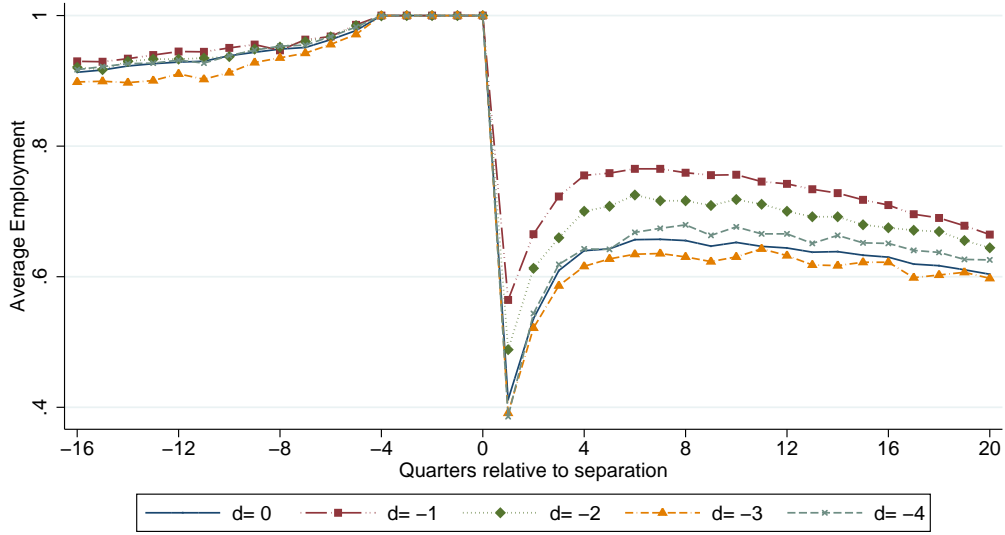


Figure 6: Average log daily earnings by separator group conditional on employment

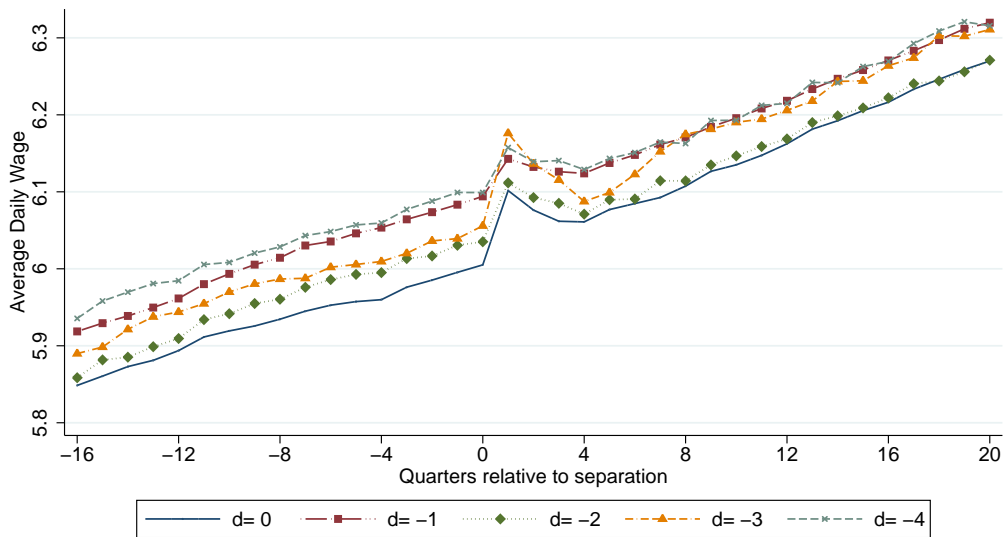


Figure 7: The Matching Algorithm

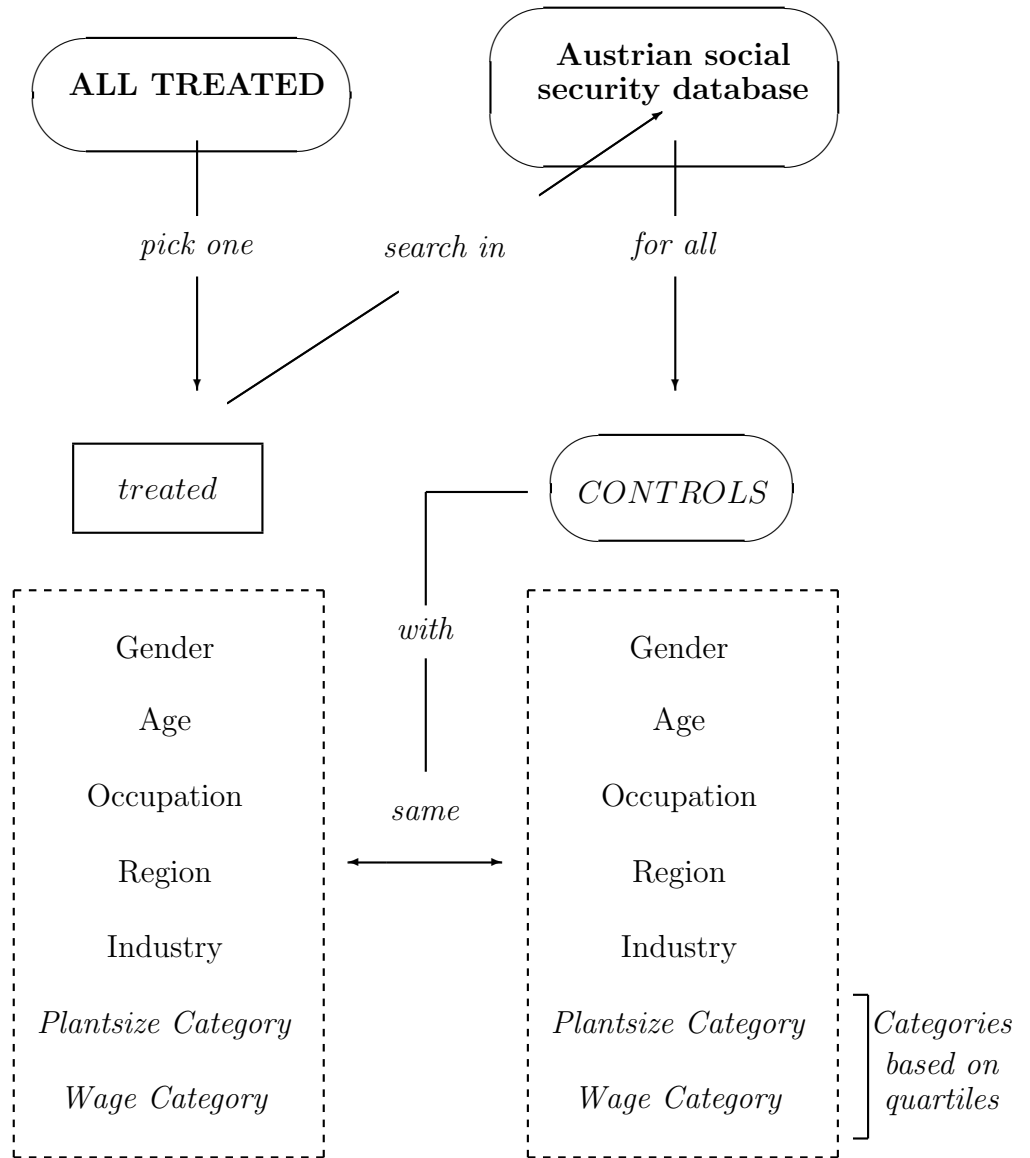


Table 3: Matching quality 1: Weighted averages for separators from closing and non-closing plants by distance to closure

Separation from	$d = -1$		$d = -2$		$d = -3$		$d = -4$	
	PC	NPC	PC	NPC	PC	NPC	PC	NPC
Female	.39	.39	.41	.41	.42	.42	.37	.37
Blue Collar	.57	.57	.7	.7	.41	.41	.43	.43
Age (years)	43	43	44	44	44	44	43	43
Tenure (days)	2780	2459	2755	2465	2354	2530	2654	2452
Experience (days)	4532	4337	4371	4230	4233	4202	4168	4124
Daily Earnings (euro)	37	36	33	33	38	37	39	38
Plantsize	64	143	110	160	56	94	103	150

Note: Sample averages of pre-separation characteristics for separations from closing (PC) and non-closing (NPC) plants and by distance to closure (d) in quarters. All variables, except earnings and plantsize, are measured at the quarter immediately before separation. Earnings are in nominal terms.

Table 4: Comparison with "normal" Turnover

	Employment			
	$d = -1$	$d = -2$	$d = -3$	$d = -4$
$K^{1,20} \tilde{D}^d$	.094 (.017)**	.072 (.022)**	.048 (.031)	.014 (.03)
$K^{1,20}$	-.38 (.013)**	-.403 (.017)**	-.418 (.024)**	-.374 (.023)**
Time dummies	yes	yes	yes	yes
Fixed effects	yes	yes	yes	yes
Const.	.953 (.025)**	.897 (.029)**	.928 (.14)**	1.009 (.064)**
Obs.	75237	48763	24924	25296
R^2	.481	.498	.511	.515
F statistic	103.694	78.143	36.133	39.15
	Daily Earnings			
	$d = -1$	$d = -2$	$d = -3$	$d = -4$
$K^{1,20} \tilde{D}^d$	-.001 (.012)	.017 (.017)	.008 (.024)	-.014 (.022)
$K^{1,20}$	-.031 (.01)**	-.067 (.013)**	-.051 (.02)**	-.056 (.018)**
Time dummies	yes	yes	yes	yes
Fixed effects	yes	yes	yes	yes
Const.	5.863 (.015)**	5.827 (.016)**	5.73 (.065)**	5.922 (.04)**
Obs.	55377	34117	18153	18347
R^2	.896	.896	.889	.901
F statistic	126.435	80.265	40.429	56.463

Note: Dependent variable is employment in the top panel and log daily earnings bottom panel. Regressions are run separately for different groups of separations distinguished by the relative distance to plant closure (d). All regressions control for individual fixed effects and for calendar time effects. Standard errors in parentheses.

Table 5: Matching quality 2: Weighted averages by displacement status and distance to closure

	<i>ultimately displaced</i>		<i>early leavers</i>	
	displ	non-displ	displ	non-displ
Female	.53	.53	.4	.4
Blue Collar	.4	.4	.68	.68
Age (years)	44 (5.7)	44 (5.7)	44 (5.8)	44 (5.8)
Tenure (days)	2916 (1755)	2900 (1701)	2876 (1726)	3104 (1671)
Experience (days)	4420 (1178)	4402 (1180)	4423 (1065)	4430 (1070)
Daily Earnings (euro)	34 (16)	34 (16)	35 (14)	35 (14)
Plantsize	21 (42)	37 (98)	116 (148)	200 (260)

Note: Sample averages of pre-separation characteristics, by displacement status and by distance to closure. All variables, except earnings and plantsize, are measured at the quarter immediately before separation. Earnings are in nominal terms. Standard deviations in parentheses.

Table 6: Displacement Effects

	Employment	Daily Earnings	
	(1)	conditional on employment (2)	unconditional (3)
$K^{1,20} * D * EL$	.071 (.006)**	.012 (.005)*	.139 (.019)**
$K^{1,20} * D$	-.228 (.004)**	-.06 (.004)**	-.614 (.013)**
$K^{1,20} * EL$	-.001 (.002)	-.015 (.001)**	-.00007 (.006)
$K^{1,20}$	-.068 (.002)**	.012 (.001)**	.792 (.008)**
Time dummies	yes	yes	yes
Fixed effects	yes	yes	yes
Const.	.984 (.022)**	5.73 (.013)**	6.302 (.052)**
Obs.	6540163	5740536	6124850
R^2	.459	.914	.177
F statistic	1107.077	4678.701	2535.624

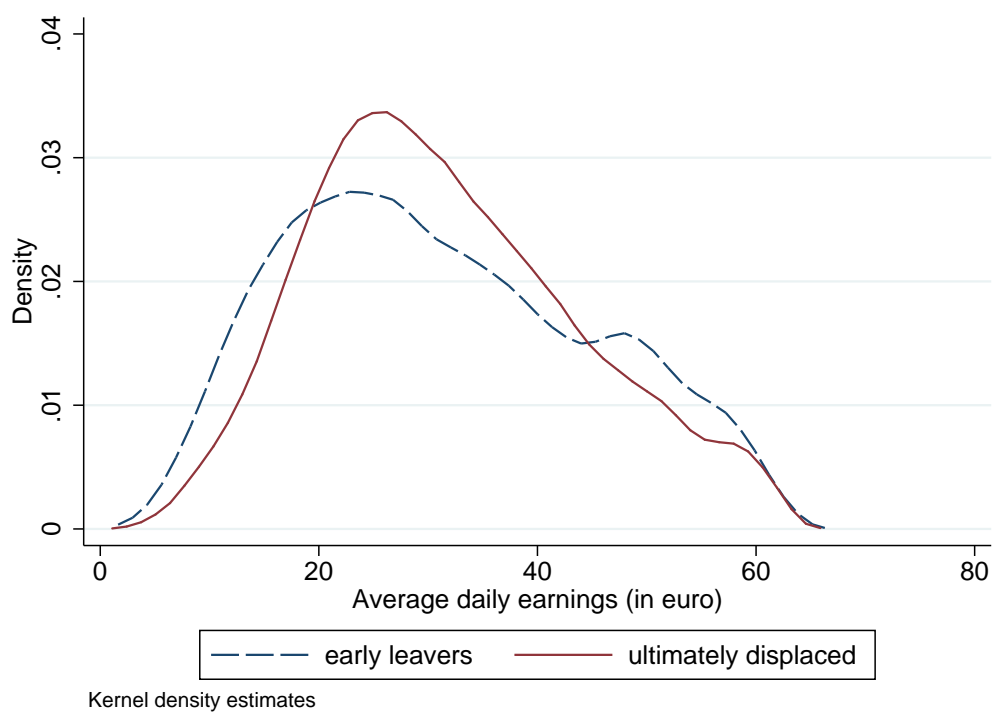
Note: Dependent variable is an employment dummy in column 1 and log daily earnings in columns 2 and 3. Results in column 2 are based on observations with positive earnings within a quarter, while in column 3 all observations with positive earnings within a calendar year are included. All regressions control for calendar time and individual fixed effects. Standard errors in parentheses.

Table 7: Pre Closure Earnings

	OLS	OLS	OLS	Tobit
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
EL	.049 (.007)**	.072 (.005)**	.041 (.005)**	.042 (.001)**
Age		-.0002 (.0005)	-.0008 (.0004)*	-.0007 (.0001)**
Female dummy		-.561 (.006)**	-.5 (.006)**	-.517 (.002)**
Tenure		.00004 (1.62e-06)**	.00004 (1.56e-06)**	.00004 (4.48e-07)**
White collar		.326 (.006)**	.348 (.006)**	.373 (.002)**
Plant size			.00004 (1.00e-05)**	.00004 (1.92e-06)**
Industry dummies	no	no	yes	yes
Location dummies	no	no	yes	yes
Distance to closure	yes	yes	yes	yes
Time dummies	yes	yes	yes	yes
Const.	5.488 (.051)**	5.589 (.042)**	5.579 (.056)**	5.603 (.042)**
Obs.	264881	263436	263436	263436
R^2	.033	.482	.533	
F statistic	98.685	418.997	312.409	

Note: Dependent variable is always log daily earnings. All regressions control for calendar time effects as well as for the relative distance to the ultimate closure of the plant. Standard errors in parentheses.

Figure 8: Pre-Separation Earnings Distribution by Displacement Group



Note: Average daily earnings are measured over the last 4 years before separation.

Table 8: Displacement effects by quartile of pre-closure earnings distribution

	Employment						Daily Earnings					
	conditional on employment			unconditional			conditional on employment			unconditional		
	ALL	PC	EL	ALL	PC	EL	ALL	PC	EL	ALL	PC	EL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
$K^{1,20}D$	-1.58 (.006)**	-1.89 (.008)**	-1.11 (.009)**	-1.55 (.004)**	-1.76 (.006)**	-1.26 (.006)**	-5.53 (.018)**	-6.33 (.024)**	-4.37 (.026)**			
$QRT(1)*K^{1,20}D$	-1.13 (.009)**	-1.05 (.011)**	-1.19 (.014)**	.273 (.008)**	.308 (.01)**	.217 (.011)**	-0.13 (.027)	.024 (.035)	-0.056 (.041)			
$QRT(2)*K^{1,20}D$	-0.05 (.008)**	-0.44 (.012)**	-0.71 (.012)**	.103 (.006)**	.115 (.009)**	.085 (.008)**	-0.48 (.025)	-0.13 (.035)	-1.19 (.036)**			
$QRT(3)*K^{1,20}D$	.009 (.008)	.006 (.011)	-.0003 (.012)	.055 (.006)**	.055 (.008)**	.049 (.007)**	.058 (.024)*	.063 (.034)	.02 (.034)			
$K^{1,20}$	-.07 (.002)**	-.081 (.002)**	-.055 (.003)**	.007 (.001)**	.008 (.002)**	.004 (.001)*	.791 (.007)**	.738 (.01)**	.863 (.011)**			
Time dummies	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Fixed effects	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Const.	.982 (.022)**	.963 (.022)**	1 (.007)**	5.739 (.013)**	5.716 (.013)**	6.506 (.004)**	6.313 (.052)**	6.244 (.052)**	6.195 (.02)**			
Obs.	6540163	3543734	2996429	5740536	3107894	2632642	6124850	3316486	2808364			
R^2	.46	.473	.44	.918	.915	.923	.177	.184	.168			
F statistic	1050.498	636.304	460.768	4160.534	2060.109	2604.618	2380.725	1235.344	1270.239			

Note: Dependent variable is an employment dummy in columns 1 to 3 and log daily earnings in columns 4 to 6. Regressions are based either on the full sample (ALL), on a sub-sample including ultimately displaced workers and matched controls (UD) or on a sub-sample including early leavers and matched controls (EL). All regressions control for individual fixed effects and calendar time effects. Standard errors in parentheses.