

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Industrial Union Council State Job Loss Reports January 2001–May 2004

Manufacturing Share of Gross State Product (GSP)	Manufacturing Jobs Lost (Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics)	Job Loss Impacts	WARN-Related Layoffs	Trade-Related Layoffs (WARN-based)	Trade-Related % of Total Layoffs (WARN-based)	New Jobs' Wages Compared with Lost Jobs
OHIO						
23.4% (2000 GSP)	170,000	1 in 6 manufacturing jobs lost	38,830	20,124	52%	\$11,355 less
WISCONSIN						
25.0% (2000 GSP)	67,500	1 in 9 manufacturing jobs lost	26,243	15,912	61%	\$9,312 less
PENNSYLVANIA						
18.4% (2000 GSP)	161,200	1 in 5 manufacturing jobs lost	40,733	28,259	70%	\$12,456 less
WASHINGTON						
12.3% (2000 GSP)	66,700	1 in 5 manufacturing jobs lost	30,991	27,196	88%	\$18,400 less

- Economists and the business community have perpetuated a series of myths about the reasons for manufacturing job loss: It is caused by productivity; trade only plays a small role; and manufacturing doesn't matter as much anymore. The state job loss studies by the Industrial Union Council reveal a different story. Manufacturing remains one of the three top industries in most states and is a major component of a state's gross product.
- Manufacturing job loss in the states studied show the vast majority of jobs that received WARN layoff notices were directly trade related. It is trade not productivity that plays the predominant role in manufacturing job loss.
- The wages for new jobs are far below the wages of the jobs that have been lost.
- For more information on state and local strategies, see the State Action Toolkit at www.aflcio.org/manufacturing.



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