

**Analysis of
WORK STOPPAGES
1960**

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Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary

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Ewan Clague, Commissioner



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Preface

This bulletin presents a detailed statistical analysis of work stoppages in 1960, continuing an annual feature of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' program in the field of industrial relations. Preliminary monthly estimates of the level of strike (or lockout) activity for the United States as a whole are issued about 30 days after the end of the month of reference and are available upon request. Preliminary estimates for the entire year are available at the year's end; selected final tabulations are issued in April of the following year.

The methods used in preparing work stoppage statistics are described in appendix B.

The Bureau wishes to acknowledge the cooperation of employers and employer associations, labor unions, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and various State agencies in furnishing information on work stoppages.

This report was prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations by Loretto R. Nolan and Julian Malnak under the direction of Joseph W. Bloch.

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Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1960

Summary

Strike activity¹ in 1960, as measured by the number of stoppages and workers involved, declined to the lowest annual level since 1942. Total man-days of idleness, at 19.1 million, dropped sharply from the high 1959 level to the second lowest figure recorded in a postwar year (16.5 million in 1957). The idleness total accounted for 0.17 percent of the estimated working time of all employees in nonagricultural establishments, excluding government.

The average duration of stoppages—23.4 days—was higher than for any year since 1947, with the exception of 1959 (24.6 days).

The number of stoppages involving 1,000 or more workers (222) was the lowest in any postwar year. Nearly 70 percent of the workers involved and man-days of idleness in all stoppages were attributable to these larger strikes.

The number of workers involved in strikes, and the resulting idleness, were higher in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing industries, continuing the pattern of the past 10 years.

Seventeen of the year's stoppages involved 10,000 workers or more. Nine of these stoppages crossed State lines, affecting from 2 to 25 States.

Almost nine-tenths of the year's strike idleness can be attributed to disputes involving negotiation of agreements, either a new contract, a wage reopening, or, in some cases, an initial contract. At least a fifth of the stoppages in 1960 occurred during the term of an agreement and did not involve changes in the agreement.

Trends in Work Stoppages

A total of 3,333 work stoppages involving at least 6 workers and lasting at least a full day or shift were recorded in 1960 (table 1).

¹ The terms "work stoppages" and "strikes" are used interchangeably in this bulletin. Strikes, in this special use, would thus include lockouts.

These stoppages involved a total of 1,320,000 workers and resulted in 19,100,000 man-days of idleness or 0.17 percent of the estimated working time of all workers in nonagricultural establishments, excluding government.²

Comparable figures for 1959 were: 3,708 stoppages, 1,880,000 workers and 69,000,000 man-days of idleness (largely influenced by the long steel strike).³

The number of stoppages in 1960 was the lowest annual level recorded since 1942 (chart). As measured by workers involved and man-days of idleness, 1960 strike activity was quite similar to 1957, in which year it had reached the lowest postwar level. The number of workers involved was almost identical in the 2 years, but man-days of idleness was higher in 1960 than in 1957, a fact attributable to an increase in the average duration of strikes.

Size of Stoppages

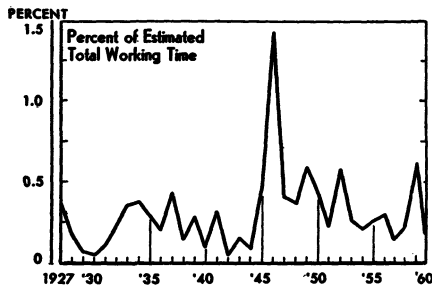
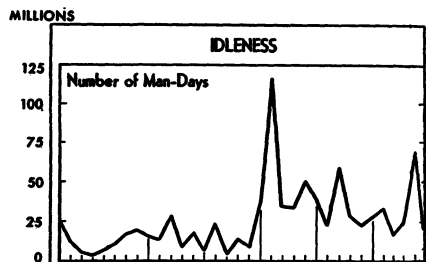
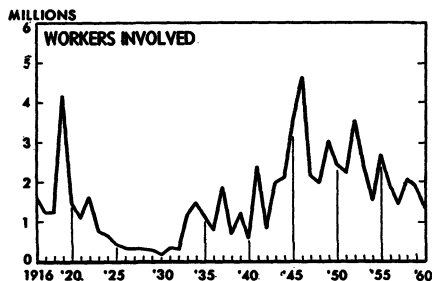
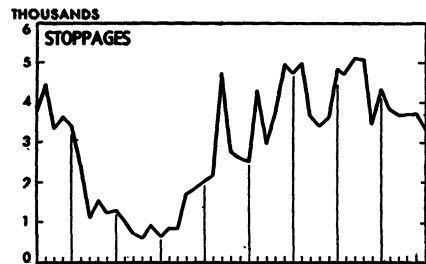
The number of large strikes declined in 1960. Seven percent of the stoppages beginning in 1960, or 222, involved 1,000 or more workers each (table 10). This compares with 245 large stoppages in 1959 and 332 in 1958, and marks the lowest postwar level for stoppages of this size. Such stoppages accounted for almost 70 percent of all workers involved and total man-days of idleness in 1960.

Seventeen stoppages beginning in 1960 involved 10,000 or more workers, as compared with 20 in 1959 and 21 in 1958 (table 2). The largest stoppages in terms of workers involved were those involving the Pennsylvania Railroad (72,000), the General Electric Co. (63,000), and United Aircraft Corp. (32,000). The 17 major stoppages accounted for 29 percent of the total number of workers involved

² For those interested in comparing strike idleness in the United States with other countries, the estimate of percent of working time lost, including government, amounted to 0.14 in 1960.

³ For detailed data on 1959, see Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1959, BLS Bull. 1278 (September 1960).

Chart: Trends in Work Stoppages



and 37 percent of the strike idleness in 1960; both percentages were substantially below the annual average for the period 1947-59.⁴

As in previous years, strikes involving 6 but fewer than 20 workers accounted for about a fifth of the stoppages but less than 1 percent of total workers involved and man-days of idleness.

As in the past 10 years, approximately three-fourths of the stoppages were confined to one establishment (table 11). On the other hand, 191 stoppages involved 11 or more establishments, accounting for slightly more than one-third of the total workers involved. As in 1959, approximately 1 out of 10 multi-establishment stoppages (2 or more establishments) crossed State lines.

Duration

An increase in the duration of strikes, noted in 1959, continued in 1960. The proportion of strikes which lasted for a month or longer was higher than in any year since 1948, with the exception of 1959. The number of strikes lasting 3 months or longer exceeded the number in every year since 1947 except 1959.

Although the average duration of stoppages declined from 24.6 calendar days in 1959⁵ to 23.4 days in 1960, the 1960 level remained high, by postwar standards. Over a fifth of the stoppages, or 725, lasted for a month or more, and 201 of these remained in effect for 3 months or longer (table 13). This latter group accounted for more than half of total strike idleness during the year, but only about a tenth of the workers.

On the other hand, more than two-fifths of the stoppages lasted less than 1 week; such stoppages involved 38 percent of the workers, but only 5 percent of total idleness. Included in this category were five major strikes.

Of the 17 major stoppages, the 4 longest were the strikes involving, respectively, Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyards (153 days),

⁴ For an analysis of major stoppages for the period 1947-59, see "The Dimensions of Major Stoppages," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1961, pp. 335-343, and *The Dimensions of Major Work Stoppages, 1947-59*, BLS Bull. 1298 (1961).

⁵ For a more detailed analysis of duration, see BLS Bull. 1278, op. cit.

construction workers in Kansas City (109 days), United Aircraft Corp. (90 days), and construction projects in New York City (68 days) (table 12).

A higher proportion of the stoppages in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing establishments lasted for a month or longer (28 percent and 17 percent, respectively). Of the 19 industry groups in which 50 or more stoppages occurred in 1960, about a third of the stoppages in the following industries lasted for a month or more: Primary metals; electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies; and machinery (except electrical).

Major Issues

Disagreement over economic matters—wages, hours, and supplementary benefits—was the primary issue in less than half of the strikes in 1960 (table 4), including eight major stoppages. These 1,592 strikes accounted for more than two-fifths of the workers involved and for more than half of the idleness in all stoppages.

Union organization issues in combination with economic issues accounted for 299 stoppages; the 199,000 workers involved represented the largest total in this category since 1952, and the 4,150,000 man-days of idleness that resulted from these strikes, the largest since 1956. Union recognition and related organizational matters were major issues in another 239 stoppages, a decline from 1959.

The number of stoppages resulting from disputes over working conditions and related issues (800) was not high by postwar standards, but these strikes involved more than one-third of the workers and nearly one-fifth of the total idleness during 1960, proportionately more than any other year since 1951. Three major stoppages, including the Pennsylvania Railroad strike, were attributable to issues in the area of working conditions.

Stoppages resulting from interunion or intraunion disagreements declined to 310 from the 1959 level of 350. The number of workers involved represented a slight decrease from 1959, while the man-days of idleness reflected a decline of approximately one-third from the previous year's figure. The figures for both measures were the lowest recorded in this category in any postwar year.

Slightly more than a fourth (421) of the strikes over economic issues lasted for more than 30 days, and they accounted for almost a third of the workers involved in disputes over these issues. Almost three-fifths of the total

number of stoppages lasting for 30 days or more resulted primarily from disagreement on economic issues. More than two-fifths (120) of the strikes over union organization and economic issues combined and a fourth of the disputes over union organization alone lasted for a month or more. Approximately 1 out of 10 stoppages over other working conditions lasted 30 days or more. Generally, both interunion and intraunion conflicts were also terminated relatively quickly; only 17 of the 310 stoppages involving these issues lasted for more than 1 month.

Industries Affected

For the 11th consecutive year, man-days of idleness and the number of workers involved in stoppages were higher for manufacturing than for nonmanufacturing industries (table 5). On the other hand, the number of stoppages in manufacturing reached the lowest postwar level, and for the fourth time during this period there were fewer stoppages in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing industries. In manufacturing, the number of workers involved in strikes declined by 45 percent, and man-days of idleness by 80 percent, from the 1959 totals—which included the nationwide steel strike. In nonmanufacturing, the number of strikes was higher than in any of the previous 3 years, and the number of workers involved increased for the second consecutive year, but man-days of idleness dropped sharply from 1958 and 1959 totals.

Strikes in the transportation equipment industry, accounting for almost a third of the total idleness for manufacturing, involved $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the number of workers and man-days of idleness recorded for the industry in 1959. This increase was attributable to three major stoppages in aircraft manufacturing and the prolonged strike at Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyards. Although overshadowed by the record steel strike of 1959, stoppages in the primary metals group (where workers were directly involved in three major disputes) accounted for a substantial volume of strike idleness. Two major stoppages in large electrical machinery and equipment companies raised the idleness figure for this industry to its highest level since 1956, while the number of workers involved was double the 1959 figure. By all measures, strike activity in the machinery (except electrical) industry was low by postwar standards. Of the remaining 17 manufacturing industries, 13 experienced a decline from the previous year in workers involved and 14 in man-days of idleness; in most instances, the declines were substantial. Among such industries were

fabricated metal products; lumber and wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; textiles; food; paper; printing; and rubber.

In four of the nonmanufacturing industries, there were increases in each of the principal measures of strike activity. Strikes in agriculture raised man-days of idleness to the highest level since 1951, and at the same time established a record number of stoppages. Stoppages in contract construction were only slightly more numerous than in 1959, whereas mining reverted to its low 1957-58 levels. The numbers of stoppages and of workers involved in transportation, communication, and public utilities were substantially higher than for any year since 1955—due, in part, to four major stoppages—although idleness was still considerably lower than in the past 3 years. Among these stoppages were three railroad strikes—the Pennsylvania Railroad stoppage; one involving five rail lines, subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp.; and another, the Monongahela Connecting Railroad, a subsidiary of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. For the third successive year, a slight increase in all measures of strike activity in government was recorded. The number of work stoppages (138) in the service group showed a slight increase over 1959 figures, while the numbers of workers (17,600) and man-days of idleness (304,000) reached the highest levels since 1955.

Stoppages by Location

Regions.—Man-days of idleness in 1960 increased substantially over 1959 in the New England region, affected by major stoppages in the Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyards and in plants of the United Aircraft Corp. and General Electric Co. In all other regions there was a decrease in the amount of idleness (table 6). Fewer workers were involved in 1960 stoppages than in 1959 in all regions except New England and the West North Central region, the latter being affected by two major construction strikes in the Kansas City and Minneapolis—St. Paul areas. The number of stoppages declined in all except the Mountain and Pacific regions where small increases were recorded and in the West South Central region where the number was the same in both years.

States.—In each of 4 States—New York, Pennsylvania, California, and Ohio—more than 100,000 workers were involved in strikes (table 7). Man-days of idleness resulting from stoppages exceeded 2 million in New York and Pennsylvania, and ranged from 1 to 2 million in Massachusetts, Missouri, and Connecticut.

Thirty States were affected by the 17 major stoppages of the year. The General Electric Co. strike involved workers in 25 States, the Pennsylvania Railroad strike spread into 13 States and the District of Columbia, and 7 other major stoppages crossed State lines. Six major stoppages affected New York and accounted for half of that State's strike idleness; among them were the strikes at General Electric Co. plants and the Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyards. These two stoppages, which were responsible for more than three-fourths of the idleness in Massachusetts, contributed toward the highest level of strike idleness in that State since 1946. Missouri had more workers involved in strikes than in any year since 1955, and the highest number of man-days idle since 1953 when the figure equaled that of 1960. Ohio, on the other hand, had fewer workers involved and man-days of idleness than in any postwar year.

The percent of estimated total working time in nonagricultural employment lost through strike idleness was highest in Idaho (1.25 percent), largely because of a 7-month strike in the lead, zinc, and silver extraction industry. Other States leading in strike idleness in relation to employment were Connecticut and Montana (0.53 percent), Missouri (0.41 percent), Massachusetts (0.40 percent), and Kansas (0.39 percent).

As in 1959, the highest number of stoppages were recorded in New York (427), Pennsylvania (398), Ohio (303), California (292), New Jersey (205), and Illinois (197). Six States had fewer than 10 stoppages—South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Nevada, New Hampshire, and North Dakota.

Metropolitan Areas.—In each of three metropolitan areas—Boston, Kansas City, and New York—more than a million man-days of idleness occurred as a result of 1960 work stoppages. The idleness in Boston (1,450,000 man-days) and in Kansas City (1,370,000) was the highest on record for these areas.⁶ The New York City metropolitan area, leading all other metropolitan areas in number of stoppages (273), workers involved (108,000), and man-days of idleness (1,800,000), showed a decline from 1959 figures in number of stoppages but an increase in workers involved and man-days of idleness.⁷

⁶ Prior to 1952, strike information was confined to city boundaries.

⁷ Comparable figures for 1959 in the New York City metropolitan area (Greater New York, Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland, and Westchester Counties) were as follows: 321 strikes, 91,800 workers, and 1,410,000 man-days of idleness.

Other metropolitan areas with strike idleness ranging between 1/2 million and 1 million man-days in 1960 were Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Hartford. In each of the first three areas, where the steel strike had a great impact, the idleness was substantially less than that recorded in 1959. Hartford showed a record number of workers involved (22,200) and man-days of idleness (697,000), largely as a result of the 90-day stoppage in plants of the United Aircraft Corp.

Monthly Trends

Three-fifths of the year's stoppages, accounting for more than two-thirds of the year's strike idleness, began during the second and third quarters of 1960 (table 3). During this period, 15 of the year's 17 major strikes occurred. Of the 2,070 strikes beginning in this 6-month period, more than one-fourth were in the construction industry.

The following tabulation shows the number of new stoppages affecting more than 1,000 workers, by month, for 1960 and 1959.

	1960	1959
January -----	13	14
February -----	12	13
March -----	20	21
April -----	24	21
May -----	31	35
June -----	32	34
July -----	28	34
August -----	24	26
September -----	11	16
October -----	7	14
November -----	12	11
December -----	8	6

Unions Involved

As in 1959 and 1958, about three-fourths of the stoppages in 1960 involved affiliates of the AFL-CIO and these accounted for more than four-fifths of total strike idleness. All measures of strike activity were lower among unaffiliated unions in 1960 compared with 1959.

In 38 stoppages, involving 4,280 workers, no union was involved, reflecting an increase over 1959 and 1958 in nonunion stoppages.

Contract Status

Beginning in mid-1960, the Bureau of Labor Statistics classified strikes according to the status of the union-management agreement at the time of the stoppage, as follows: (1) Disputes arising out of disagreement on

the terms of an initial agreement or out of union efforts to gain recognition (and obtain an agreement); (2) disputes arising out of renegotiation of an expiring agreement or of a reopening of an existing agreement; (3) disputes arising during the term of the agreement (grievance, jurisdictional, etc.), not involving changes in the agreement; and (4) other situations. Responses to the Bureau's questionnaire, obtained for approximately five-sixths of the stoppages in 1960, revealed the following distribution by the preceding categories:

	Number	Workers involved	Man-days of idleness
Total stoppages covered -----	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition -----	14.5	5.3	3.7
Negotiation of agreements (expiration or reopening) -----	38.0	64.8	85.0
During term of agreement (change in agreement not involved) -----	21.8	24.1	8.5
Other -----	1.2	.4	.2
Insufficient information to classify -----	24.4	5.4	2.6

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of the percentages may not equal 100.

Among the stoppages covered, the bulk of the man-days idle (89 percent) can be attributed to disputes involving negotiation of agreements, either a new contract or a wage reopening or, in some cases, an initial contract. A similar finding regarding major strikes during the period 1947-59 showed that new contract disputes accounted for 96 percent of the idleness.⁸ Disputes which occurred in 1960 during the term of agreement involved about one-fourth of the workers but accounted for less than 10 percent of the man-days idle.

Information on contract status at the start of disputes will hereafter be provided as a regular part of the Bureau's review of work stoppages.

Settlement

Five out of six stoppages in 1960 were terminated by agreement between the parties which returned the workers to their jobs (table 15). While there were no Taft-Hartley

⁸ BLS Bull. 1298, op. cit., p. 3.

National Emergency injunctions issued during 1960, there were several instances in which the procedures of the Railway Labor Act were invoked. Stoppages were terminated and work was resumed in 480 instances without a formal settlement, in some cases with new workers replacing strikers.

Mediation

In 2,054 disputes (62 percent of the total) labor and management conducted their collective bargaining procedures without any mediatory efforts or, in response to the Bureau's questionnaires, neither party acknowledged the assistance of mediators (table 14). These situations accounted for approximately two-fifths of the workers involved and 21 percent of the idleness.

Government mediation (all levels) constituted virtually all of the mediation reported (38 percent of the stoppages) and these situations accounted for 58 percent of the workers involved. Of the 1,265 disputes in which government mediation was accepted and acknowledged by the parties, Federal mediators participated in three-fourths of the cases. State mediators alone handled one-sixth of the situations and Federal and State mediators jointly assisted in 114 (9 percent) of the stoppages. A substantial decline in the use of private mediators was reported.

Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues

Information was available for nearly 700 strikes in which some issues remained to be settled after termination of the stoppage, on the means by which these unsettled issues would be handled (table 16). Arbitration was agreed upon in nearly one-fourth of these strikes, involving about 80,000 workers. In the largest group, 242 strikes, further negotiations toward settlement of the issues were to take place between the parties involved, directly. In the smallest group, one-eighth of these strikes, unsettled issues were to be referred to a Government agency.

The type of issues remaining to be settled after the workers returned to their jobs are shown in the following tabulation.

Among the 668 stoppages covered in the text tabulation, those over working conditions and interunion matters constituted the largest groups in which complete settlement had not been reached. In the strikes involving working conditions, a quarter of a million workers were involved and a total of nearly 2½ million man-days of idleness were recorded. In about one-fourth of the stoppages, wage and hour issues remained to be settled.

	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total stoppages covered ¹ -----	668	100.0	386,000	100.0	3,927,000	100.0
Wages and hours -----	155	23.2	53,900	14.0	535,000	13.6
Fringe benefits -----	23	3.4	26,800	7.0	240,000	6.1
Union organization -----	94	14.1	37,900	9.8	591,000	15.1
Working conditions -----	194	29.0	250,000	64.7	2,480,000	63.2
Interunion matters -----	195	29.2	17,100	4.4	69,700	1.8
Combination -----	5	.7	610	.2	6,830	.2
Other -----	2	.3	70	(2)	420	(2)

¹ Excludes those for which information was insufficient to classify.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 1. Work Stoppages in the United States, 1927-60

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved ²		Man-days idle during year		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) ³	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time	Per worker involved
1927	707	26.5	330	1.4	26,200	0.37	79.5
1928	604	27.6	314	1.3	12,600	.17	40.2
1929	921	22.6	289	1.2	5,350	.07	18.5
1930	637	22.3	183	.8	3,320	.05	18.1
1931	810	18.8	342	1.6	6,890	.11	20.2
1932	841	19.6	324	1.8	10,500	.23	32.4
1933	1,695	16.9	1,170	6.3	16,900	.36	14.4
1934	1,856	19.5	1,470	7.2	19,600	.38	13.4
1935	2,014	23.8	1,120	5.2	15,500	.29	13.8
1936	2,172	23.3	789	3.1	13,900	.21	17.6
1937	4,740	20.3	1,860	7.2	28,400	.43	15.3
1938	2,772	23.6	688	2.8	9,150	.15	13.3
1939	2,613	23.4	1,170	4.7	17,800	.28	15.2
1940	2,508	20.9	577	2.3	6,700	.10	11.6
1941	4,288	18.3	2,360	8.4	23,000	.32	9.8
1942	2,968	11.7	840	2.8	4,180	.05	5.0
1943	3,752	5.0	1,980	6.9	13,500	.15	6.8
1944	4,956	5.6	2,120	7.0	8,720	.09	4.1
1945	4,750	9.9	3,470	12.2	38,000	.47	11.0
1946	4,985	24.2	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2
1947	3,693	25.6	2,170	6.5	34,600	.41	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	3,030	9.0	50,500	.59	16.7
1950	4,843	19.2	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	2,220	5.5	22,900	.23	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	3,540	8.8	59,100	.57	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	2,400	5.6	28,300	.26	11.8
1954	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.7	22,600	.21	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	2,650	6.2	28,200	.26	10.7
1956	3,825	18.9	1,900	4.3	33,100	.29	17.4
1957	3,673	19.2	1,390	3.1	16,500	.14	11.4
1958	3,694	19.7	2,060	4.8	23,900	.22	11.6
1959	3,708	24.6	1,880	4.3	69,000	.61	36.7
1960	3,333	23.4	1,320	3.0	19,100	.17	14.5

¹ The numbers of stoppages and workers relate to stoppages beginning in the year; average duration, to those ending in the year. Man-days of idleness include all stoppages in effect.

Available information for earlier periods appears in Handbook of Labor Statistics (BLS Bull. 1016, 1951), table E-2, pp. 142-143. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series (BLS Bull. 1168, 1955), ch. 12, pp. 106-111.

² In this and following tables, workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year.

³ Figures are simple averages; each stoppage is given equal weight regardless of size.

Table 2. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 or More Workers, Selected Periods

Period	Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers				
	Number	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands) ¹	Percent of total for period
1935-39 average -----	11	365	32.4	5,290	31.2
1947-49 average -----	18	1,270	53.4	23,800	59.9
1945 -----	42	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
1946 -----	31	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1947 -----	15	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
1948 -----	20	870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1949 -----	18	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
1950 -----	22	738	30.7	21,700	56.0
1951 -----	19	457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1952 -----	35	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
1953 -----	28	650	27.1	7,270	25.7
1954 -----	18	437	28.5	7,520	33.3
1955 -----	26	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4
1956 -----	12	758	39.9	19,600	59.1
1957 -----	13	283	20.4	3,050	18.5
1958 -----	21	823	40.0	10,600	44.2
1959 -----	20	845	45.0	50,800	73.7
1960 -----	17	384	29.2	7,140	37.4

¹ Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

Table 3. Work Stoppages by Month, 1959-60

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages			Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month		Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed		
1959							
January -----	217	378	76	168	0.39	1,800	0.20
February -----	206	347	74	130	.31	1,360	.16
March -----	305	462	103	159	.37	1,270	.13
April -----	406	593	149	233	.54	2,380	.25
May -----	442	688	167	294	.67	3,010	.33
June -----	460	722	183	330	.74	2,890	.29
July -----	420	681	668	787	1.78	9,230	.95
August -----	380	636	161	757	1.71	13,400	1.44
September -----	322	624	109	781	1.76	13,800	1.48
October -----	277	548	125	775	1.75	14,100	1.45
November -----	161	402	41	652	1.47	4,300	.48
December -----	112	285	23	101	.22	1,430	.14
1960							
January -----	191	313	71	131	.30	1,110	.13
February -----	242	373	65	128	.29	1,280	.14
March -----	270	430	85	130	.30	1,550	.15
April -----	352	535	150	222	.50	1,930	.21
May -----	367	574	156	236	.53	2,110	.23
June -----	400	629	214	314	.70	2,950	.30
July -----	319	530	125	233	.52	2,140	.24
August -----	361	554	134	221	.49	1,700	.16
September -----	271	500	131	209	.46	1,650	.17
October -----	258	432	106	146	.33	1,500	.16
November -----	192	368	53	85	.19	732	.08
December -----	110	250	28	53	.12	458	.05

Table 4. Major Issues Involved in Work Stoppages, 1960

Major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1960				Man-days idle during 1960 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All issues -----	3,333	100.0	1,320,000	100.0	19,100,000	100.0
Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits -----	1,592	47.8	568,000	43.1	10,500,000	55.2
Wage increase -----	1,059	31.8	341,000	25.9	7,510,000	39.3
Wage decrease -----	12	.4	1,410	.1	26,400	.1
Wage increase, hour decrease -----	26	.8	12,700	1.0	187,000	1.0
Wage decrease, hour increase -----	2	.1	100	(¹)	1,250	(¹)
Wage increase, pension and/or social insurance benefits -----	195	5.9	119,000	9.0	1,800,000	9.4
Pension and/or social insurance benefits -----	33	1.0	8,690	.7	101,000	.5
Other ² -----	265	8.0	84,700	6.4	911,000	4.8
Union organization, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits -----	299	9.0	199,000	15.1	4,150,000	21.7
Recognition, wages, and/or hours -----	188	5.6	17,200	1.3	280,000	1.5
Strengthening bargaining position, wages, and/or hours -----	3	.1	230	(¹)	5,440	(¹)
Union security, wages, and/or hours -----	106	3.2	181,000	13.8	3,860,000	20.2
Discrimination, wages, and/or hours -----	1	(¹)	250	(¹)	7,000	(¹)
Other -----	1	(¹)	10	(¹)	540	(¹)
Union organization -----	239	7.2	46,600	3.5	733,000	3.8
Recognition -----	150	4.5	29,700	2.3	175,000	.9
Strengthening bargaining position -----	14	.4	4,850	.4	275,000	1.4
Union security -----	61	1.8	10,600	.8	268,000	1.4
Discrimination -----	3	.1	450	(¹)	660	(¹)
Other -----	11	.3	1,020	.1	15,100	.1
Other working conditions -----	800	24.0	463,000	35.2	3,460,000	18.1
Job security -----	361	10.8	202,000	15.3	1,930,000	10.1
Shop conditions and policies -----	380	11.4	213,000	16.1	1,110,000	5.8
Workload -----	48	1.4	45,200	3.4	375,000	2.0
Other -----	11	.3	3,750	.3	48,400	.3
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	310	9.3	31,100	2.4	140,000	.7
Sympathy -----	34	1.0	5,820	.4	15,800	.1
Union rivalry ³ -----	21	.6	1,400	.1	12,400	.1
Jurisdiction ⁴ -----	253	7.6	23,900	1.8	112,000	.6
Union administration ⁵ -----	2	.1	50	(¹)	110	(¹)
Not reported -----	93	2.8	9,450	.7	77,200	.4

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

² Issues such as retroactivity, holidays, vacations, job classification, piece rates, incentive standards, or other related matters unaccompanied by proposals to effect general changes in wage rates are included in this category. Slightly more than a third of the stoppages in this group occurred over piece rates or incentive standards.

³ Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation, such as those between unions affiliated with AFL-CIO and nonaffiliates.

⁴ Includes disputes between unions of the same affiliation.

⁵ Includes disputes within a union over the administration of union affairs or regulations.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 5. Work Stoppages by Industry Group, 1960

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1960		Man-days idle during 1960 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
All industries -----	¹ 3,333	1,320,000	19,100,000	0.17
Manufacturing -----	¹ 1,598	707,000	11,200,000	0.27
Primary metal industries -----	158	94,300	1,880,000	0.62
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	195	44,200	579,000	.21
Ordnance and accessories -----	3	9,540	136,000	.36
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	102	96,600	1,260,000	.38
Machinery, except electrical -----	144	68,500	1,240,000	.30
Transportation equipment -----	122	189,000	3,550,000	.85
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	39	4,970	103,000	.06
Furniture and fixtures -----	81	13,400	183,000	.18
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	98	18,200	228,000	.16
Textile mill products -----	30	4,770	34,000	.01
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	87	12,100	134,000	.04
Leather and leather products -----	32	5,730	64,100	.07
Food and kindred products -----	184	65,700	651,000	.17
Tobacco manufactures -----	2	2,150	11,300	.05
Paper and allied products -----	52	8,900	136,000	.09
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	38	4,920	186,000	.08
Chemicals and allied products -----	91	21,600	314,000	.14
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	12	2,360	79,800	.14
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	53	29,600	261,000	.40
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	29	6,370	94,800	.11
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	54	4,650	74,400	.06
Nonmanufacturing -----	¹ 1,740	610,000	7,900,000	² .11
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	81	7,600	160,000	(³)
Mining -----	154	48,500	700,000	0.41
Contract construction -----	773	269,000	4,470,000	.63
Wholesale and retail trade -----	290	32,600	451,000	.02
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	6	6,030	7,160	(³)
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	266	200,000	1,750,000	.18
Services -----	138	17,600	304,000	(³)
Government -----	36	28,600	58,400	(³)

¹ Stoppages extending into 2 or more industry groups have been counted in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

² Excludes government.

³ Not available.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 6. Work Stoppages by Region, 1960¹ and 1959

Region	Stoppages beginning in—		Workers involved in stoppages beginning in—		Man-days idle during (all stoppages)		Percent of estimated total working time	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
United States -----	² 3,333	² 3,708	1,320,000	1,880,000	19,100,000	69,000,000	0.17	0.61
New England -----	215	264	97,400	73,200	2,880,000	1,460,000	0.35	0.18
Middle Atlantic -----	1,030	1,173	438,000	587,000	5,510,000	21,300,000	.21	.82
East North Central -----	831	1,008	308,000	572,000	3,480,000	23,000,000	.14	.91
West North Central -----	227	303	120,000	105,000	2,300,000	3,610,000	.21	.42
South Atlantic -----	333	356	94,300	134,000	1,220,000	4,200,000	.08	.29
East South Central -----	211	228	64,300	102,000	953,000	4,180,000	.17	.76
West South Central -----	156	156	41,600	57,400	527,000	1,860,000	.06	.21
Mountain -----	146	140	34,600	97,400	1,090,000	4,640,000	.30	1.32
Pacific ³ -----	408	369	118,000	150,000	1,150,000	4,740,000	.09	.38

¹ The regions used in this study include: New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; East North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; South Atlantic—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central—Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

² Stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in each State affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated among the States.

³ Data prior to 1960 excludes Hawaii.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 7. Work Stoppages by State, 1960

State	Stoppages beginning in 1960		Man-days idle during 1960 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
United States -----	¹ 3,333	1,320,000	19,100,000	0.17
Alabama -----	60	24,600	477,000	0.31
Alaska -----	19	760	6,910	.08
Arizona -----	13	2,870	135,000	.20
Arkansas -----	20	2,840	24,100	.03
California -----	292	104,000	855,000	.08
Colorado -----	38	10,500	155,000	.15
Connecticut -----	53	43,300	1,110,000	.53
Delaware -----	22	9,130	56,500	.16
District of Columbia -----	12	3,810	27,200	.04
Florida -----	98	25,600	311,000	.11
Georgia -----	28	8,100	106,000	.05
Hawaii -----	32	4,540	15,900	(²)
Idaho -----	20	3,670	389,000	1.25
Illinois -----	197	62,600	753,000	.10
Indiana -----	123	60,200	687,000	.22
Iowa -----	41	15,300	224,000	.16
Kansas -----	25	8,060	439,000	.39
Kentucky -----	54	15,400	184,000	.13
Louisiana -----	37	6,040	115,000	.07
Maine -----	11	850	19,500	.03
Maryland -----	39	18,600	479,000	.25
Massachusetts -----	120	48,500	1,690,000	.40
Michigan -----	145	65,300	722,000	.14
Minnesota -----	37	29,400	347,000	.17
Mississippi -----	18	2,310	18,700	.02
Missouri -----	74	62,200	1,220,000	.41
Montana -----	15	1,410	174,000	.53
Nebraska -----	39	3,040	56,700	.07
Nevada -----	6	1,980	21,700	.10
New Hampshire -----	6	500	4,130	.01
New Jersey -----	205	67,900	765,000	.17
New Mexico -----	17	2,390	48,200	.11
New York -----	427	191,000	2,720,000	.20
North Carolina -----	12	1,890	9,840	(³)
North Dakota -----	3	870	4,540	(³)
Ohio -----	303	101,000	931,000	.13
Oklahoma -----	28	8,000	48,800	.04
Oregon -----	19	3,140	112,000	.11
Pennsylvania -----	398	180,000	2,040,000	.25
Rhode Island -----	18	3,100	36,400	.06
South Carolina -----	9	2,530	9,660	.01
South Dakota -----	8	1,420	5,780	.02
Tennessee -----	79	21,900	273,000	.14
Texas -----	71	24,700	339,000	.06
Utah -----	17	3,050	121,000	.24
Vermont -----	7	1,120	16,900	.07
Virginia -----	31	9,410	121,000	.06
Washington -----	46	6,290	163,000	.10
West Virginia -----	82	15,200	104,000	.10
Wisconsin -----	63	19,200	382,000	.15
Wyoming -----	20	8,720	50,200	.26

¹ Stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in each State affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated among the States.

² Not available.

³ Less than 0.005 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 8. Work Stoppages by Metropolitan Area, 1960¹

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1960		Man-days idle during 1960 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1960		Man-days idle during 1960 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio	34	13,200	95,200	Kansas City, Mo.	24	26,100	1,370,000
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	23	17,100	99,400	Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	14	1,310	8,270
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	5	550	6,940	Knoxville, Tenn.	18	6,050	55,100
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	20	1,710	46,100	Lansing, Mich.	9	940	15,100
Altoona, Pa.	7	5,240	10,600	Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.	6	710	2,210
Anderson, Ind.	7	1,020	32,700	Lincoln, Nebr.	11	800	2,510
Atlanta, Ga.	13	5,500	79,900	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.	6	470	2,510
Baltimore, Md.	21	12,500	441,000	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	10	6,830	17,700
Baton Rouge, La.	5	1,000	6,030	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	73	35,100	380,000
Bay City, Mich.	6	1,590	19,800	Louisville, Ky.	13	9,380	122,000
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.	14	4,860	50,100	Memphis, Tenn.	20	4,400	59,900
Birmingham, Ala.	18	2,320	178,000	Miami, Fla.	20	4,280	56,800
Boston, Mass.	54	33,600	1,450,000	Milwaukee, Wis.	24	10,200	51,000
Bridgeport, Conn.	12	8,980	223,000	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	24	26,200	278,000
Brockton, Mass.	5	200	3,120	Mobile, Ala.	9	840	22,200
Buffalo, N. Y.	67	44,200	603,000	Muncie, Ind.	10	5,490	15,100
Canton, Ohio	16	3,730	70,300	Nashville, Tenn.	13	3,210	65,200
Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	6	620	17,100	Newark, N. J. ³	69	16,100	127,000
Charleston, W. Va.	8	870	11,700	New Bedford, Mass.	11	760	32,300
Chattanooga, Tenn.	14	1,870	34,900	New Haven, Conn.	9	4,630	116,000
Cheyenne, Wyo.	11	8,190	34,800	New Orleans, La.	13	2,420	23,800
Chicago, Ill. ²	76	42,700	418,000	New York, N. Y. ³	273	108,000	1,800,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	33	8,150	67,300	Oklahoma City, Okla.	7	360	1,380
Cleveland, Ohio	51	15,600	184,000	Omaha, Nebr.	14	1,470	50,100
Columbus, Ohio	21	5,020	39,900	Orlando, Fla.	6	630	2,890
Corpus Christi, Tex.	5	640	1,130	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N. J. ³	31	6,790	87,900
Dallas, Tex.	11	4,040	42,400	Peoria, Ill.	12	1,440	35,300
Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill.	7	2,360	70,100	Philadelphia, Pa.	136	75,300	704,000
Dayton, Ohio	16	5,360	55,300	Phoenix, Ariz.	8	360	3,840
Denver, Colo.	28	6,980	112,000	Pittsburgh, Pa.	112	56,200	655,000
Des Moines, Iowa	11	4,910	32,000	Portland, Oreg.	9	730	102,000
Detroit, Mich.	68	36,700	346,000	Providence, R. I.	15	2,170	28,900
Duluth, Minn. - Superior, Wis.	8	870	10,200	Reading, Pa.	10	1,220	21,600
Erie, Pa.	10	1,060	23,900	Richmond, Va.	8	1,170	9,990
Evansville, Ind.	6	750	4,210	Roanoke, Va.	5	2,290	40,500
Fall River, Mass.	10	650	13,000	Rochester, N. Y.	16	3,310	20,200
Flint, Mich.	8	10,500	51,900	Rockford, Ill.	8	1,790	43,700
Fort Wayne, Ind.	13	11,500	115,000	Sacramento, Calif.	17	1,920	24,900
Fort Worth, Tex.	8	2,110	10,600	Saginaw, Mich.	5	540	15,500
Fresno, Calif.	7	390	25,500	St. Louis, Mo.	67	44,400	241,000
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind. ²	13	6,650	99,500	Salt Lake City, Utah	9	970	102,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.	8	1,110	32,900	San Antonio, Tex.	5	120	2,250
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	5	540	18,400	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.	10	1,340	10,200
Harrisburg, Pa.	6	150	4,030	San Diego, Calif.	16	25,600	69,200
Hartford, Conn.	13	22,200	697,000	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	60	15,600	152,000
Honolulu, Hawaii	18	1,980	6,520	San Jose, Calif.	11	6,820	80,800
Houston, Tex.	9	5,960	123,000	Santa Barbara, Calif.	9	4,460	16,800
Huntington, W. Va. - Ashland, Ky.	13	2,780	13,700	Scranton, Pa.	13	1,620	23,100
Indianapolis, Ind.	11	3,190	59,400	Seattle, Wash.	12	1,560	27,900
Jackson, Mich.	5	2,250	25,900	Shreveport, La.	8	1,180	47,500
Jackson, Miss.	5	620	6,990	South Bend, Ind.	15	14,100	74,600
Jacksonville, Fla.	13	2,300	39,500	Spokane, Wash.	7	370	6,190
Jersey City, N. J. ³	34	5,040	126,000	Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	12	1,680	31,400
Johnstown, Pa.	11	1,500	15,600	Springfield, Mo.	7	900	12,000
Kalamazoo, Mich.	9	1,100	13,900	Steubenville, Ohio-Weirton, W. Va. ⁴	5	190	10,100

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Work Stoppages by Metropolitan Area, 1960¹—Continued

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1960		Man-days idle during 1960 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1960		Man-days idle during 1960 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Stockton, Calif. -----	16	2,100	21,000	Washington, D. C. -----	17	8,670	60,700
Syracuse, N. Y. -----	17	8,430	147,000	Waterbury, Conn. -----	5	350	880
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla. -----	27	5,830	109,000	Waterloo, Iowa -----	6	4,970	18,600
Terre Haute, Ind. -----	6	430	7,150	Wheeling, W. Va. ⁴ -----	9	970	16,300
Toledo, Ohio -----	10	1,500	44,100	Wilkes-Barre-----			
Topeka, Kans. -----	6	250	4,800	Hazleton, Pa. -----	20	1,680	15,600
Trenton, N. J. -----	20	6,110	96,500	Wilmington, Del. -----	19	8,940	54,900
Tulsa, Okla. -----	11	5,820	28,000	Worcester, Mass. -----	6	1,850	17,000
Utica-Rome, N. Y. -----	12	3,760	11,600	Youngstown, Ohio -----	36	7,990	70,500

¹ Includes data for each of the metropolitan areas that had 5 or more stoppages in 1960.

Some metropolitan areas include counties in more than 1 State, and hence, an area total may equal or exceed the total for the State in which the major city is located.

Excludes stoppages in the mining and logging industries.

Intermetropolitan area stoppages are counted separately in each area affected; the workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective areas.

In 3 strikes, the Bureau could not secure the information necessary to make such allocations—a construction strike in Connecticut involving several hundred workers in July; a stoppage involving about 1,200 utility company employees in southern California in November; and a stoppage of about 3,000 zinc company employees in Colorado, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia from August to November.

² From 1952-59, the Chicago, Ill. metropolitan area, included the Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Indiana area, shown separately beginning in 1960.

³ From 1952-59, the New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area, included the following areas shown separately beginning in 1960: New York, N.Y., Jersey City, N.J., Newark, N.J., and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J. Comparable figures for the area in 1960: 381 stoppages, 136,000 workers involved and 2,140,000 man-days idle (excludes the Perth Amboy, N.J. area).

⁴ From 1952-59, the Wheeling, W.Va. area included the Steubenville, Ohio-Weirton, W.Va. area, shown separately beginning in 1960.

Table 9. Work Stoppages by Affiliation of Unions Involved, 1960

Affiliation	Stoppages beginning in 1960				Man-days idle during 1960 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
Total -----	3,333	100.0	1,320,000	100.0	19,100,000	100.0
AFL-CIO -----	2,536	76.1	1,070,000	80.9	16,000,000	83.7
Unaffiliated unions -----	693	20.8	167,000	12.7	2,050,000	10.7
Single firm unions -----	14	.4	6,280	.5	38,700	.2
Different affiliations ¹ -----	47	1.4	73,800	5.6	1,010,000	5.3
No union involved -----	38	1.1	4,280	.3	18,800	.1
Not reported -----	5	.2	240	(²)	680	(²)

¹ Includes work stoppages involving unions of different affiliations—either 1 or more affiliated with AFL-CIO and 1 or more unaffiliated unions, or 2 or more unaffiliated unions.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 10. Work Stoppages by Size of Stoppage, 1960

Size of stoppage (number of workers involved)	Stoppages beginning in 1960				Man-days idle during 1960 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All sizes -----	3,333	100.0	1,320,000	100.0	19,100,000	100.0
6 and under 20 -----	653	19.6	7,570	0.6	142,000	0.7
20 and under 100 -----	1,272	38.2	61,500	4.7	1,000,000	5.2
100 and under 250 -----	636	19.1	99,100	7.5	1,420,000	7.4
250 and under 500 -----	350	10.5	120,000	9.1	1,480,000	7.7
500 and under 1,000 -----	200	6.0	132,000	10.1	1,810,000	9.5
1,000 and under 5,000 -----	185	5.6	380,000	28.9	4,800,000	25.1
5,000 and under 10,000 -----	20	.6	132,000	10.0	1,320,000	6.9
10,000 and over -----	17	.5	384,000	29.2	7,140,000	37.4

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 11. Work Stoppages by Number of Establishments Involved, 1960

Number of establishments involved ¹	Stoppages beginning in 1960				Man-days idle during 1960 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
Total -----	3,333	100.0	1,320,000	100.0	19,100,000	100.0
1 establishment -----	2,496	74.9	477,000	36.2	5,150,000	26.9
2 to 5 establishments -----	434	13.0	234,000	17.8	3,050,000	16.0
6 to 10 establishments -----	122	3.7	105,000	8.0	3,850,000	20.1
11 establishments or more -----	191	5.7	467,000	35.5	6,450,000	33.8
11 to 49 establishments -----	126	3.8	105,000	7.9	1,460,000	7.6
50 to 99 establishments -----	21	.6	104,000	7.9	1,290,000	6.7
100 establishments or more -----	25	.8	133,000	10.1	1,370,000	7.2
Exact number not known ² -----	19	.6	125,000	9.5	2,330,000	12.2
Not reported -----	90	2.7	34,100	2.6	610,000	3.2

¹ An establishment is defined as a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed; for example, a factory, mill, store, mine, or farm. A stoppage may involve 1, 2, or more establishments of a single employer or it may involve different employers.

² Information available indicates more than 11 establishments involved in each of these stoppages.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 12. Work Stoppages Beginning in 1960 Involving 10,000 or More Workers

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
January 22	153	Bethlehem Steel Co., Shipbuilding Division, 4 States: Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York.	Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.	17,000	<p><u>Production employees:</u> 3-year agreement providing 9-cents-per-hour increase; includes 4 cents effective June 23, 1960, and 5 cents effective Aug. 1, 1960; additional 11 cents effective Aug. 1, 1961, and 5 cents effective Aug. 1, 1962; additional inequalities and reclassification adjustments; current 17-cent cost-of-living allowance incorporated into base rates and escalator clause discontinued; \$2.89 rate for first class mechanic effective Aug. 1, 1960; improvement in some types of premium pay; increased pension benefits similar to memorandum of agreement between 11 basic steel companies and United Steelworkers; company to pay increased cost of improved contribution to Blue Cross-Blue Shield plan; \$4,000 to \$6,500 life insurance (was \$3,500 to \$6,000); \$53 to \$68 weekly sickness and accident benefits (was \$42 to \$57); other benefits include holiday pay to employees on jury duty, and increased travel-time pay.</p> <p><u>Salaried employees:</u> 3-year agreement providing \$3.60 weekly increase; includes \$1.60 weekly effective June 23, 1960, and \$2 weekly effective Aug. 1, 1960; additional \$4.40 weekly effective Aug. 1, 1961, and \$2 weekly effective Aug. 1, 1962; increased pension and insurance benefits equal to above; improved overtime pay to equal production and maintenance; improved premium pay for trial trips (was at regular overtime rates).⁴</p>
April 1	⁴ 109	Construction industry, Kansas City, Kansas, and Missouri.	Building trades unions.	17,000	The general pattern of settlement with the various unions was for 12½-cent-an-hour increases each year of the contracts which run from 3 to 5 years.
April 8	8	Great Lakes Steel Corp., Division of National Steel Corporation, Ecorse and River Rouge, Mich.	United Steelworkers.	11,000	Dispute involved discipline of a worker following disagreement over work assignment. Workers returned to work on order of union officials.
April 14	⁵ 8	New York Shipping Association, Port of New York; New York and New Jersey.	Office Employees' International Union.	20,000	Dispute involved recognition of union. Pickets were withdrawn and workers returned after the local union agreed to a National Labor Relations Board representation election.
May 2	3	Construction industry, St. Louis, Mo.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	25,000	3-year agreement providing 17½-cents-per-hour increase (includes 12½ cents retroactive to May 1, 1960; 5 cents effective Nov. 1, 1960; 17½ cents effective May 1, 1961; 10 cents effective May 1, 1962; and 10 cents effective Nov. 1, 1962.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Work Stoppages Beginning in 1960 Involving 10,000 or More Workers—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
May 23	16	Construction industry, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	20,000	3-year agreement providing a 48-cent hourly package; includes 15 cents per hour effective June 9, 1960, for the health and welfare fund; 5 cents per hour for tool maintenance effective Sept. 1, 1960; 18 cents per hour effective May 1, 1961; and 10 cents effective May 1, 1962; with the pact expiring Apr. 30, 1963.
June 1	44	Construction industry, Buffalo, N. Y.	Building trades unions.	15,000	3-year agreement reached providing for a total of 60 cents in hourly wage increases; 20 cents immediately; additional 20-cent increases effective June 1, 1961, and June 1, 1962.
June 6	1	General Dynamics Corp., Convair-San Diego and Convair-Aeronautics Divisions, San Diego, Calif.	International Association of Machinists.	15,000	2-year agreement providing a 7-cent-per-hour increase; 4 cents immediately; additional 3 cents effective July 3, 1961; some jobs added, revised, and upgraded at each division; offsite supplements provide additional wage increase at all military bases (except Palmdale) to factory labor grades 1 through 5 and technical and office grades 1 through 4; class B missile and test site employees raised to class A if qualified; 5-cent cost-of-living allowance incorporated into base rates and operation of escalator clause suspended for 1 year; first increase effective July 3, 1961, based on CPI of 126.3 through 126.7 with additional increases for each 0.5-point change as in previous formula; extended layoff benefit plan established; \$2 monthly pension benefit for each year's service after Jan. 1, 1961 (was \$1.75); \$1,000 death benefit for retiree (was \$500); \$5 monthly disability retirement benefits for each year's service at age 45 after 10 years (was \$70 monthly benefit at age 50); union estimate 20-cent package.
June 7	90	United Aircraft Corp., Connecticut and Florida.	United Automobile Workers and International Association of Machinists.	32,000	<u>Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division, East Hartford and Manchester, Conn.</u> : 27-month agreement reached with machinists providing 7 to 12-cent-per-hour increase, announced by company effective Jan. 25, 1960, to remain in effect; additional 7 to 12 cents increase effective Jan. 2, 1961; time and one-half plus holiday pay for holiday work (was double time); \$5,000 life insurance (was \$4,000); paid-up life insurance for retirees.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Work Stoppages Beginning in 1960 Involving 10,000 or More Workers—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
June 7— Continued					<p><u>Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division, North Haven, Conn.</u>: 22-month agreement reached with United Automobile Workers providing 7 to 12 cents increase effective July 1960; additional 7 to 12 cents effective Jan. 2, 1961; improved holiday pay; \$5,000 life insurance (was \$4,000); paid-up life insurance to retirees.</p> <p><u>Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division, West Palm Beach, Fla.</u>: Agreement reached with machinists providing 7 to 12-cent wage increase effective April 1960, previously announced by company; 7 to 12-cent wage increase effective January 1961.</p> <p><u>Hamilton Standard Division, Windsor Locks and Broad Brook, Conn.</u>: 20-month agreement reached with machinists providing 7 to 12 cents increase effective August 1960; additional 7 to 12 cents effective January 1961; improved holiday pay and insurance benefits.</p> <p><u>Sikorsky Aircraft Division, Bridgeport and Stratford, Conn.</u>: Workers voted to end strike and return without a contract. On Nov. 2, National Labor Relations Board election was held and the United Automobile Workers union was decertified.</p>
June 15	5	Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., 3 States: California, North Carolina, and Oklahoma.	United Automobile Workers.	13,000	<p><u>Long Beach, Calif., and Tulsa, Okla.</u>: 2-year agreement providing 7 cents per hour general increase, deferred until June 19, 1961; 9 jobs upgraded, 6 jobs added, and some low level jobs eliminated; 4 cents current cost-of-living allowance incorporated into base rates and escalator clause revised to provide only 1-cent increase based on CPI of 125.8 through 126.7 and 1 cent for each 0.5-point change thereafter; time and one-half for preshift work on Mondays or day immediately following holiday; extended layoff benefit plan established; effective Dec. 1, 1960, \$2 monthly minimum pension benefit for each year's service (was \$1.75) for maximum 35 years (was 30) and revised formula for computing pension above minimum; early retirement at age 55 after 10 years' service (was age 60); established \$1,000 death benefit for retirees; established \$5 monthly disability retirement benefits for each year's service (\$70 minimum) reverting to normal retirement benefits at age 65; liberalized benefits in election of joint and survivorship option; effective Aug. 1, 1960, improved comprehensive hospital, surgical, and medical plan.</p>

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Work Stoppages Beginning in 1960 Involving 10,000 or More Workers—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
June 15— Continued					<u>Charlotte, N. C.</u> : 2-year agreement providing increases of 6 to 15 cents per hour effective June 20, 1960; to decrease wage differential between California and Charlotte Divisions; additional 7 and 9 cents effective June 19, 1961 (7 cents general increase plus 2 cents to all except top 2 grades to further reduce California and Charlotte wage differentials); \$150 maternity benefits (was \$50); other terms except group insurance benefits similar to Long Beach and Tulsa settlements.
June 16	11	California Processors and Growers, Inc., Northern California.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters.	10,000	2-year contract provided for wage increase of 11 to 15 cents per hour for men, 10 cents for women, retroactive to Mar. 1, 1960; additional 9 cents general increase effective March 1961; additional 25 cents in some skilled jobs; sick leave plan established which, integrated with workmen's compensation and State disability plan, provides eligible employees (regular employees with at least 1 year's service and working minimum 1,600 hours in previous calendar year) 5 weeks' pay after 1 year (1 week at full pay and 4 weeks at one-half pay), up to 42 weeks after 10 years (10 weeks at full pay and 32 weeks at one-half pay); length of full-pay benefits for employees with 11 through 26 years' service increased by 1 week for each year of service and duration of one-half pay benefits correspondingly reduced by 1 week up to 26 weeks' full pay and 16 weeks at one-half pay for employees with 26 years' service; benefits begin third day of illness.
July 1	68	Construction industry, New York City, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties, N. Y.	Sheet Metal Workers; Asbestos Workers; and Plumbers and Pipe Fitters.	15,000	<u>Sheet Metal Workers</u> : 3-year contract providing a package increase of 75 cents an hour; an immediate 15 cents an hour wage increase and 4 step-ups totaling 60 cents during the term of the contract. <u>Asbestos Workers</u> : 3-year contract providing wage and fringe benefit increases totaling 80 cents an hour over the 3-year period. <u>Plumbers and Pipe Fitters</u> : 3-year agreement providing 81 cents an hour wage and fringe benefit package over the period of the contract with a 15-cent-an-hour wage increase immediately; added vacation, pension, and welfare benefits.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Work Stoppages Beginning in 1960 Involving 10,000 or More Workers—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
July 5	6	Radio Corporation of America, Camden area, New Jersey, and Croydon, Pa.	Association of Professional Engineering Personnel.	13,000	1-year contract providing 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ -percent salary increase effective July 1960; increase also applied to minimum and maximum rates; patent awards increased to \$150 for 1 inventor and \$200 for 2 or more inventors.
August 10	3	Monongahela Connecting Railroad Co., Subsidiary of Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	⁶ 13,000	3-year agreement providing benefits for the railroad workers equivalent to those in the basic steel agreements, with raises of 38 cents to 41 cents per hour over a 3-year period; 4 weeks' vacation after 20 years of service. Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. to take over the full cost of health and welfare insurance plans retroactive to Jan. 1, 1960; refunds to be made to the workers for contributions made to these plans since January 1.
August 18	⁷ 32	Union Railroad Co.; Donora Southern Railroad; McKeesport Connecting Railroad Co.; Lake Terminal Railroad Co.; and Newburgh and South Shore Railway Co., subsidiaries of United States Steel Corp., Ohio and Pennsylvania.	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and United Steelworkers.	15,000	<p><u>Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen:</u> 2-year agreement reached, effective September 1960, providing 5.4-cent-per-hour general increase deferred until Mar. 1, 1961; additional 5.4 cents effective Nov. 1, 1961; 17-cent-per-hour cost-of-living allowance incorporated into base rates and escalator clause revised similar to basic steel agreements; effective Nov. 1, 1960, guarantee of 7 paid holidays to all yardmen; improved vacation eligibility; 13 weeks' vacation pay (less vacation pay received during year) on retirement; minimum pension increased to \$206.50 monthly, including Railroad Retirement benefits (enacted May 1959) extended to present retirees; company assumes full cost of insurance program (employees' contribution to be refunded for period Jan. 1, 1960-Sept. 1, 1960) and improved benefits generally similar to basic steel; jury-duty pay.</p> <p><u>United Steelworkers:</u> 2-year agreement reached providing for a 5.4-cent-per-hour wage increase effective Mar. 1, 1961; additional 5.4 cents increase effective Nov. 1, 1961; 17 cents per hour cost-of-living adjustments under the previous agreement were written into the base pay. New contract provides only a modified cost-of-living escalator, similar to the one contained in the basic steel agreement.</p>

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Work Stoppages Beginning in 1960 Involving 10,000 or More Workers—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
September 1	12	The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 13 States and the District of Columbia.	Transport Workers; Boiler-makers; Sheet Metal Workers; and Machinists.	72,000	Open-end agreement providing severance pay for employees with more than 5 years' service in powerplants sold to other companies; jurisdictional question between the Sheet Metal Workers' Association and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees to be worked out between the unions; continuation of the company's right to use journeymen to do helper's work unless there is a total of 8 hours of helper's work on a shift, and agreement not to farm out shop-work unless it can be done at lower cost.
October 2	21	General Electric Co., 25 States.	International Union of Electrical Workers; International Association of Machinists; American Federation of Technical Engineers; and Kentucky Skilled Craft Guild.	63,000	3-year agreement providing immediate 3-percent wage increase; local option of (1) 4-percent wage increase effective Apr. 2, 1962, or (2) 3-percent wage increase effective Apr. 2, 1962, plus eighth paid holiday and fourth week vacation after 25 years effective Jan. 1, 1961; current cost-of-living allowance frozen into "adder" factor and escalator clause discontinued; 17 days' supplemental military training pay (was 14); other benefits except retraining and reassignment programs (refused by union) similar to those extended to non-union employees.

¹ Includes nonworkdays, such as Saturdays, Sundays, and established holidays.

² The unions listed are those directly involved in the dispute, but the number of workers involved may include members of other unions or nonunion workers idled by disputes in the same establishments.

Number of workers involved is the maximum number made idle for 1 shift or longer in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. This figure does not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

³ Adapted largely from Current Wage Developments, published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ Settlements reached at different times with the various unions, but most workers did not resume work until final settlement.

⁵ 20,000 workers idle last day of stoppage when longshoremen and other dock workers refused to cross picket lines set up by Office Employees' union. Approximately 100 workers idle April 14 to 20.

⁶ About 650 railroad trainmen were involved in the dispute and about 12,000 steelworkers in closely integrated operations were made idle.

⁷ Approximately 2,000 nonoperating railworkers represented by the United Steelworkers were idled on August 18. Although an agreement was reached with Union Railroad Co. on September 8, workers did not return until September 18 due to a stoppage by members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The trainmen's dispute with Union Railroad Co. and other railroads began on September 2 and terminated on September 18.

Table 13. Duration of Work Stoppages Ending in 1960¹

Duration (calendar days)	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All periods -----	3,342	100.0	1,370,000	100.0	23,200,000	100.0
1 day -----	410	12.3	123,000	9.0	123,000	0.5
2 and less than 4 days -----	515	15.4	200,000	14.7	452,000	1.9
4 and less than 7 days -----	468	14.0	191,000	14.0	592,000	2.6
7 and less than 15 days -----	711	21.3	325,000	23.8	2,110,000	9.1
15 and less than 30 days -----	513	15.4	211,000	15.5	2,700,000	11.6
30 and less than 60 days -----	395	11.8	125,000	9.2	3,070,000	13.2
60 days and less than 90 days -----	129	3.9	43,200	3.2	1,930,000	8.3
90 days and over -----	201	6.0	146,000	10.7	12,200,000	52.7

¹ The totals in this table differ from those in the preceding tables because these relate to stoppages ending during the year, including any 1959 idleness in these strikes.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 14. Mediation in Work Stoppages Ending in 1960¹

Mediation agency	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total -----	3,342	100.0	1,370,000	100.0	23,200,000	100.0
Government mediation -----	1,265	37.9	789,000	57.6	17,900,000	77.0
Private mediation -----	10	.3	2,910	.2	8,810	(²)
Government and private mediation combined -----	2	.1	5,600	.4	460,000	2.0
No mediation reported -----	2,054	61.5	567,000	41.7	4,820,000	20.9
Insufficient information to classify -----	11	.3	840	.1	10,400	(²)

¹ See footnote 1, table 13.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 15. Settlement of Stoppages Ending in 1960¹

Settlement	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total -----	3,342	100.0	1,370,000	100.0	23,200,000	100.0
Settlement reached -----	2,794	83.6	1,240,000	91.2	21,500,000	92.6
No formal settlement—work resumed (with old or new workers) -----	480	14.4	116,000	8.5	1,630,000	7.0
Employer out of business -----	27	.8	1,690	.1	53,900	.2
Insufficient information to classify -----	41	1.2	2,470	.2	34,900	.2

¹ See footnote 1, table 13.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 16. Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues in Work Stoppages Ending in 1960

Procedure for handling unsettled issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All stoppages covered ¹ -----	687	100.0	387,000	100.0	3,950,000	100.0
Arbitration -----	164	23.9	79,200	20.4	1,170,000	29.7
Direct negotiations -----	242	35.2	249,000	64.4	2,230,000	56.6
Referral to a government agency -----	85	12.4	33,000	8.5	451,000	11.4
Other means -----	196	28.5	25,900	6.7	88,900	2.3

¹ Excludes those on which there was no information on issues unsettled or no agreement on procedure for handling.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Appendix A: Tables—Work Stoppages

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1960

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1960		Man-days idle, 1960 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1960		Man-days idle, 1960 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All industries	13,333	1,320,000	19,100,000	Manufacturing—Continued			
Manufacturing	11,598	707,000	11,200,000	Transportation equipment	122	189,000	3,550,000
Primary metal industries	158	94,300	1,880,000	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	70	81,600	487,000
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling and finishing mills	44	59,100	472,000	Aircraft and parts	28	82,400	1,190,000
Iron and steel foundries	51	14,500	541,000	Ship and boat building and repairing	15	20,100	1,820,000
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	6	5,570	614,000	Railroad equipment	5	4,170	44,000
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals and alloys	3	320	5,630	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	2	350	5,600
Rolling, drawing and extruding of nonferrous metals	17	8,760	178,000	Miscellaneous transportation equipment	2	120	3,440
Nonferrous foundries	18	2,170	26,800	Lumber and work products, except furniture	39	4,970	103,000
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	19	3,910	47,700	Logging camps and logging contractors	-	-	270
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	195	44,200	579,000	Sawmills and planing mills	13	2,710	43,700
Metal cans	9	2,130	88,100	Millwork, veneer, plywood, and pre-fabricated structural wood products	17	1,780	43,100
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware	16	6,710	54,300	Wooden containers	2	140	5,970
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbing fixtures	15	2,600	25,200	Miscellaneous wood products	7	340	10,300
Fabricated structural metal products	76	14,800	166,000	Furniture and fixtures	81	13,400	183,000
Screw machine products, and bolts, nuts, screws, rivets and washers	7	510	14,800	Household furniture	60	9,550	133,000
Metal stampings	33	11,200	122,000	Office furniture	7	930	22,400
Coating, engraving, and allied services	17	990	13,600	Public building and related furniture	6	1,250	6,880
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	5	540	11,300	Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures	7	1,590	12,100
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	17	4,780	83,500	Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	1	100	8,240
Ordnance and accessories	3	9,540	136,000	Stone, clay, and glass products	98	18,200	228,000
Sighting and fire control equipment	1	4,320	64,700	Flat glass	1	30	160
Small arms	1	640	640	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	8	3,400	11,100
Ordnance and accessories, not elsewhere classified	1	4,580	70,700	Glass products, made of purchased glass	1	10	40
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1102	96,600	1,260,000	Cement, hydraulic	2	380	3,570
Electric transmission and distribution equipment	17	17,100	220,000	Structural clay products	25	2,390	44,400
Electrical industrial apparatus	15	18,500	348,000	Pottery and related products	13	2,240	32,900
Household appliances	14	10,700	186,000	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	30	5,130	60,800
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	18	11,600	175,000	Cut stone and stone products	6	470	6,480
Radio and television receiving sets, except communication types	8	10,900	57,700	Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	12	4,130	68,700
Communication equipment	18	18,700	137,000	Textile mill products	30	4,770	34,000
Electronic components and accessories	9	6,660	86,500	Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	3	1,950	7,400
Miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	9	2,450	54,200	Broadwoven fabric mills, man-made fiber and silk	3	340	1,740
Machinery, except electrical	1144	68,500	1,240,000	Broadwoven fabric mills, wool: Including dyeing and finishing	4	250	1,670
Engines and turbines	9	34,900	379,000	Narrow fabrics and other smallwares mills: Cotton, wool, silk, and manmade fiber	5	380	3,610
Farm machinery and equipment	12	4,200	346,000	Knitting mills	6	750	11,400
Construction, mining, and materials handling machinery and equipment	12	6,740	56,000	Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool fabrics and knit goods	4	870	5,230
Metalworking machinery and equipment	22	5,240	112,000	Floor covering mills	1	40	40
Special industry machinery, except metalworking machinery	24	3,660	95,400	Miscellaneous textile goods	4	190	2,920
General industrial machinery and equipment	29	5,120	98,100	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	87	12,100	134,000
Office, computing, and accounting machines	8	650	7,500	Men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	1	90	170
Service industry machines	16	6,650	119,000	Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	8	1,820	29,000
Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical	13	1,350	28,700	Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear	41	5,570	49,100
				Women's, misses', children's, and infants' undergarments	12	1,260	30,200
				Hats, caps, and millinery	7	1,060	4,280
				Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear	3	220	3,520
				Fur goods	1	1,000	9,500
				Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	4	360	960
				Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	10	750	6,990

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1960—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1960		Man-days idle, 1960 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1960		Man-days idle, 1960 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Manufacturing—Continued				Manufacturing—Continued			
Leather and leather products	32	5,730	64,100	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	53	29,600	261,000
Leather tanning and finishing	5	340	3,010	Tires and inner tubes	20	20,600	142,000
Footwear, except rubber	21	4,480	49,800	Rubber footwear	2	1,800	14,800
Luggage	3	780	10,500	Reclaimed rubber	1	20	380
Handbags and other personal leather goods	3	140	830	Fabricated rubber products, not elsewhere classified	11	4,810	84,100
Food and kindred products	184	65,700	651,000	Miscellaneous plastics products	19	2,440	19,800
Meat products	19	5,780	230,000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	29	6,370	94,800
Dairy products	14	1,240	6,230	Engineering, laboratory, and scientific and research instruments and associated equipment	1	150	4,160
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods	9	13,000	121,000	Instruments for measuring, controlling, and indicating physical characteristics	9	1,540	13,300
Grain mill products	17	8,430	54,600	Optical instruments and lenses	3	170	1,590
Bakery products	45	18,300	97,200	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies	6	1,890	11,100
Sugar	6	3,130	36,200	Ophthalmic goods	6	370	8,580
Confectionery and related products	5	1,100	10,200	Photographic equipment and supplies	1	850	35,400
Beverage industries	52	12,600	80,700	Watches, clocks, clockwork operated devices, and parts	3	1,410	20,700
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products	17	2,110	14,700	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	54	4,650	74,400
Tobacco manufactures	2	2,150	11,300	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	4	510	5,430
Cigarettes	1	1,900	9,500	Musical instruments and parts	4	280	4,400
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff	1	250	1,750	Toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods	16	1,820	26,500
Paper and allied products	52	8,900	136,000	Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials	4	120	650
Paper mills, except building paper mills	9	3,430	77,800	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metals	4	170	550
Paperboard mills	3	790	3,990	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	22	1,760	36,800
Converted paper and paperboard products, except containers and boxes	13	1,510	14,400	Nonmanufacturing	1,740	610,000	7,900,000
Paperboard containers and boxes	23	2,460	28,400	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	81	7,600	160,000
Building paper and building board mills	4	720	11,200	Mining	154	48,500	700,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	38	4,920	186,000	Metal	9	5,930	437,000
Newspapers: Publishing, publishing and printing	12	500	110,000	Anthracite	6	1,270	9,280
Periodicals: Publishing, publishing and printing	1	10	140	Bituminous coal and lignite	120	37,200	137,000
Commercial printing	19	3,900	63,900	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	19	4,190	116,000
Bookbinding and related industries	3	390	10,800	Contract construction	773	269,000	4,470,000
Service industries for the printing trades	3	120	1,640	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	266	200,000	1,750,000
Chemicals and allied products	91	21,600	314,000	Railroad transportation	16	101,000	759,000
Industrial inorganic and organic chemicals	32	10,300	138,000	Local and suburban transit and interurban passenger transportation	50	6,120	92,200
Plastics materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, synthetic and other manmade fibers, except glass	17	5,920	71,500	Motor freight transportation and warehousing	78	10,400	77,300
Drugs	4	460	9,560	Water transportation	59	43,400	170,000
Soap, detergents, and cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations	5	170	1,250	Transportation by air	12	18,300	262,000
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products	6	420	6,880	Pipe line transportation	1	60	2,460
Gum and wood chemicals	1	730	5,130	Transportation services	2	20	80
Agricultural chemicals	11	1,820	45,700	Communication	17	2,850	26,900
Miscellaneous chemical products	15	1,770	36,300	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	31	18,000	355,000
Petroleum refining and related industries	12	2,360	79,800	Wholesale and retail trade	290	32,600	451,000
Petroleum refining	2	240	48,200	Wholesale trade	148	12,500	167,000
Paving and roofing materials	9	2,050	28,400	Retail trade	142	20,100	284,000
Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal	1	70	3,110	Finance, insurance, and real estate	6	6,030	7,160
				Finance	1	50	250
				Insurance	2	5,950	6,350
				Real estate	3	30	570

See footnote at end of table.

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1960—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1960		Man-days idle, 1960 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1960		Man-days idle, 1960 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
<u>Nonmanufacturing—Continued</u>				<u>Nonmanufacturing—Continued</u>			
Services	138	17,600	304,000	Services—Continued			
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places	16	1,700	25,300	Educational services	1	30	60
Personal services	27	2,550	34,600	Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens	1	10	110
Miscellaneous business services	28	3,360	36,600	Nonprofit membership organizations	6	650	9,360
Automobile repair, automobile services, and garages	20	390	9,730	Miscellaneous services	3	230	700
Miscellaneous repair services	11	400	5,330				
Motion pictures	6	4,570	157,000	Government	36	28,600	58,400
Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures	6	3,200	22,400	State government	3	970	1,170
Medical and other health services	13	550	2,720	Local government	33	27,600	57,300

¹ Stoppages extending into 2 or more industries or industry groups have been counted in each industry or industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective industries.

² Idleness in 1960 resulting from stoppage that began in 1959.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry

S.I.C. code (group or division)	Industry group	Total			Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits			Union organization, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits		
		Beginning in 1960		Man-days idle, 1960 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1960		Man-days idle, 1960 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1960		Man-days idle, 1960 (all stoppages)
		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Total	All industries	13,333	1,320,000	19,100,000	11,592	568,000	10,500,000	1,299	199,000	4,150,000
Mfg.	Manufacturing	11,598	707,000	11,200,000	1,866	265,000	6,110,000	1,153	147,000	2,530,000
19	Ordnance and accessories	3	9,540	136,000	1	640	640	2	8,900	135,000
20	Food and kindred products	184	65,700	651,000	105	42,800	465,000	22	1,090	28,000
21	Tobacco manufactures	2	2,150	11,300	1	250	1,750	-	-	-
22	Textile mill products	30	4,770	34,000	14	2,100	14,600	1	70	420
23	Apparel, etc. ²	87	12,100	134,000	33	6,970	58,300	11	390	13,400
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	39	4,970	103,000	24	2,120	59,100	3	200	5,780
25	Furniture and fixtures	81	13,400	183,000	50	8,490	114,000	10	1,860	38,700
26	Paper and allied products	52	8,900	136,000	28	5,080	107,000	8	480	11,100
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	38	4,920	186,000	17	2,950	60,100	7	110	4,560
28	Chemicals and allied products	91	21,600	314,000	53	13,800	232,000	8	600	7,760
29	Petroleum refining and related industries	12	2,360	79,800	7	1,170	13,500	-	-	-
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	53	29,600	261,000	26	15,500	164,000	3	1,050	27,800
31	Leather and leather products	32	5,730	64,100	15	2,410	22,400	3	740	11,700
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	98	18,200	228,000	57	8,830	113,000	10	3,570	65,400
33	Primary metal industries	158	94,300	1,880,000	74	41,300	1,380,000	14	1,670	22,600
34	Fabricated metal products ³	195	44,200	579,000	122	22,100	438,000	9	4,430	38,900
35	Machinery, except electrical	144	68,500	1,240,000	82	20,000	416,000	19	26,300	546,000
36	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	102	96,600	1,260,000	64	26,200	389,000	9	32,800	470,000
37	Transportation equipment	122	189,000	3,550,000	44	36,900	1,960,000	10	61,700	1,080,000
38	Instruments, etc. ⁴	29	6,370	94,800	17	2,300	52,800	4	1,260	18,100
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	54	4,650	74,400	33	3,110	52,000	7	270	3,780
Non-mfg.	Nonmanufacturing	1,740	610,000	7,900,000	1,728	303,000	4,430,000	1,148	51,400	1,620,000
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	81	7,600	160,000	55	4,830	31,300	15	960	14,000
B	Mining	154	48,500	700,000	32	14,300	566,000	4	250	5,380
C	Contract construction	773	269,000	4,470,000	274	180,000	2,550,000	44	33,900	1,450,000
E	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	266	200,000	1,750,000	118	44,200	723,000	24	6,510	71,600
F	Wholesale and retail trade	290	32,600	451,000	167	22,000	241,000	36	3,550	57,300
G	Finance, insurance, and real estate	6	6,030	7,160	5	6,020	6,750	-	-	-
H	Services	138	17,600	304,000	60	14,400	267,000	24	1,230	20,900
I	Government	36	28,600	58,400	19	16,600	40,800	3	5,060	5,370

¹ Stoppages affecting more than 1 industry group have been counted in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

² Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

³ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

⁴ Idleness in 1960 resulting from stoppage that began in 1959.

⁵ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Group and Major Issues, 1960

Union organization			Other working conditions			Interunion or intraunion matters			Not reported			S.I.C. code (group or division)
Beginning in 1960		Man-days idle, 1960 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1960		Man-days idle, 1960 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1960		Man-days idle, 1960 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1960		Man-days idle, 1960 (all stoppages)	
Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		
239	46,600	733,000	1,800	463,000	3,460,000	310	31,100	140,000	93	9,450	77,200	Total
101	11,400	405,000	424	272,000	2,100,000	22	6,880	29,500	32	4,380	35,700	Mfg.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
14	990	17,800	36	19,100	134,000	6	1,270	5,900	1	450	900	20
1	1,900	9,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
4	70	4,580	11	2,530	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
18	1,500	32,400	20	2,750	27,100	2	120	1,770	3	390	810	23
3	100	740	8	2,530	36,400	-	-	-	1	20	1,140	24
5	60	930	11	2,890	27,500	2	50	120	3	60	1,990	25
-	-	-	14	3,200	16,700	1	140	1,120	1	10	60	26
5	110	2,780	9	1,750	119,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
6	230	1,360	22	6,170	71,300	1	840	1,670	1	10	170	28
1	20	41,200	4	1,170	25,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
4	300	13,700	19	12,700	55,100	-	-	-	1	110	340	30
3	130	2,140	9	2,140	26,700	-	-	-	2	330	1,100	31
8	470	10,300	21	4,970	38,100	1	100	1,210	1	240	240	32
2	2,830	219,000	62	45,800	254,000	3	2,360	9,520	3	310	470	33
10	300	2,180	46	14,600	73,000	3	1,560	3,360	5	1,210	23,800	34
6	410	30,000	34	21,500	249,000	1	320	320	2	80	270	35
2	120	7,360	24	37,300	393,000	-	-	*3,450	3	180	1,600	36
2	1,550	2,350	61	87,900	501,000	2	130	1,060	3	650	1,040	37
1	30	2,640	6	2,580	20,900	-	-	-	1	200	400	38
6	270	3,980	7	840	13,200	-	-	-	1	160	1,400	39
138	35,200	328,000	377	191,000	1,370,000	288	24,300	110,000	61	5,070	41,500	Non-mfg.
-	-	-	7	1,680	113,000	1	10	70	3	120	1,050	A
6	510	1,780	99	30,600	118,000	1	10	230	12	2,910	8,620	B
55	10,700	259,000	112	21,200	102,000	266	21,100	98,200	22	1,220	13,800	C
12	21,200	40,800	92	126,000	899,000	13	2,260	6,750	7	300	3,570	E
28	620	11,600	41	5,380	124,000	4	720	4,000	14	340	13,600	F
1	10	410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G
31	1,080	9,880	18	660	4,660	2	110	1,040	3	170	860	H
5	1,160	4,230	8	5,770	8,010	1	10	10	-	-	-	I

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 or More Stoppages by Industry Group, 1960

Industry group	Alabama			California			Colorado		
	Stoppages beginning in 1960		Man-days idle during 1960 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1960		Man-days idle during 1960 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1960		Man-days idle during 1960 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	60	24,600	477,000	292	104,000	855,000	38	10,500	155,000
Manufacturing	28	13,300	395,000	93	61,200	444,000	13	4,900	76,800
Primary metal industries	9	9,030	344,000	8	700	27,600	3	2,040	42,900
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	3	570	2,030	6	960	11,300	2	580	14,300
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	1	4,580	70,700	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	1,350	17,200	4	1,140	12,300	-	-	-
Machinery, except electrical	-	-	-	7	810	10,700	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	1	330	1,000	6	31,900	44,900	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	8	710	7,670	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	1	10	910	6	610	8,740	1	120	1,680
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	350	15,200	10	1,670	34,900	1	50	550
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	350	1,390	4	300	3,930	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	2	100	810	19	16,800	170,000	4	1,990	15,600
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	1	520	1,190	3	250	5,010	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	3	70	27,100	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	3	390	7,480	3	210	4,240	1	30	420
Petroleum refining and related industries	1	270	3,520	1	230	700	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	1	150	460	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	3	160	4,120	1	100	1,400
Nonmanufacturing	32	11,400	82,600	201	42,500	411,000	25	5,650	78,100
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	73	4,870	40,000	-	-	-
Mining	11	4,480	22,800	2	170	170	2	310	530
Contract construction	9	5,100	21,100	53	14,800	94,700	16	4,420	71,600
Wholesale and retail trade	5	210	8,510	29	3,370	23,900	4	140	1,270
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	3	360	860	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	6	1,330	29,500	25	10,400	80,500	3	770	4,740
Services	-	-	-	15	4,700	159,000	-	-	-
Government	1	250	750	1	3,890	11,700	-	-	-
	Connecticut			Florida			Georgia		
All industries	53	43,300	1,110,000	98	25,600	311,000	28	8,100	106,000
Manufacturing	38	41,600	1,080,000	24	7,550	94,200	10	5,670	65,400
Primary metal industries	2	130	1,030	1	110	2,210	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	4	3,580	7,410	2	690	8,210	-	-	-
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	3	1,800	6,920	1	30	280	2	1,050	8,080
Machinery, except electrical	6	1,460	53,300	1	120	600	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	3	32,800	994,000	3	2,610	44,900	2	3,520	41,400
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	1	20	2,100	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	1	30	180	2	30	2,590	2	340	7,920
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	380	4,730	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	3	160	3,590	-	-	21,890	1	150	2,250
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	3	70	280	4	830	4,960	1	400	3,200
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	2	160	3,570	3	550	1,320	1	200	2,450
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	90	150	2	210	8,130	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	3	290	800	4	2,350	17,100	1	10	80
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	2	580	6,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	110	1,270	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	15	1,690	30,200	74	18,100	217,000	18	2,430	40,400
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	1	80	960	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	6	940	2,260	51	13,500	163,000	8	810	4,280
Wholesale and retail trade	3	30	690	4	120	2,700	1	50	1,200
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	440	440	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	3	230	16,600	14	4,100	50,000	4	1,290	31,600
Services	2	50	10,200	3	240	420	4	110	3,200
Government	-	-	-	1	10	10	1	170	170

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 or More Stoppages by Industry Group, 1960—Continued—

Industry group	Tennessee			Texas			Virginia		
	Stoppages beginning in 1960		Man-days idle during 1960 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1960		Man-days idle during 1960 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1960		Man-days idle during 1960 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	79	21,900	273,000	71	24,700	339,000	31	9,410	121,000
Manufacturing	35	13,500	190,000	27	10,700	123,000	11	4,540	76,700
Primary metal industries	2	560	20,000	3	900	20,600	1	300	23,400
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	4	270	4,900	3	160	2,530	1	360	3,950
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	4	4,950	85,000	1	790	19,100	2	1,150	11,900
Machinery, except electrical	1	30	1,200	1	150	850	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	4	850	8,180	4	4,030	20,700	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	2	500	3,410	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	1	70	2,590	-	-	-	1	590	14,800
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	40	1,960	1	110	4,250	1	240	240
Textile mill products	1	770	2,300	-	-	-	1	100	1,120
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	-	-	290	2	910	17,500
Leather and leather products	3	720	5,110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	5	410	19,900	3	440	2,820	-	-	-
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	470
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	30	930	2	20	290	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	2	2,060	21,400	6	2,120	34,300	1	850	3,400
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	26,430	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	3	1,970	12,400	1	1,520	7,610	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	2	760	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	70	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	44	8,320	82,300	46	14,000	216,000	20	4,870	44,300
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	2	260	920	-	-	-	5	1,580	9,640
Contract construction	29	5,440	44,600	28	12,400	191,000	9	660	5,900
Wholesale and retail trade	4	261	11,400	9	280	12,800	2	2,090	24,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	7	1,010	8,680	6	1,180	11,700	3	500	2,240
Services	2	1,340	16,700	3	80	540	1	50	2,570
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Washington			West Virginia			Wisconsin		
All industries	46	6,290	163,000	82	15,200	104,000	63	19,200	382,000
Manufacturing	11	610	7,230	15	3,530	19,000	26	8,520	322,000
Primary metal industries	-	-	-	2	140	1,310	1	420	1,260
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	1	10	770	1	370	3,730	6	1,050	6,320
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	330	26,000
Machinery, except electrical	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2,180	271,000
Transportation equipment	2	80	1,920	2	940	2,690	1	1,000	2,000
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	5	370	1,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	1	120	1,690	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	-	-	3	570	2,380	-	-	290
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	1	660	2,620	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	50	780
Food and kindred products	-	-	-	2	280	780	4	3,410	13,600
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	1	250	1,750	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	320
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	30	1,760	1	10	210	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	-	-	-	1	230	460	2	60	470
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	1	70	3,110	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	580
Nonmanufacturing	35	5,680	156,000	67	11,700	84,900	37	10,700	60,100
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1	1,200	112,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	37	8,770	33,800	1	120	1,920
Contract construction	22	2,770	10,700	14	1,230	11,100	18	8,510	42,100
Wholesale and retail trade	6	410	10,400	4	90	1,250	6	480	4,870
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	30	30	-	-	-	1	70	70
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	4	1,260	23,100	10	800	21,900	6	840	7,610
Services	1	20	20	1	760	16,700	3	250	2,050
Government	-	-	-	1	20	20	2	420	1,490

¹ No work stoppages were recorded during 1960 for the industry groups for which no data are presented.

² Idleness in 1960 resulting from stoppages that began in 1959. In some other cases, the man-days of idleness may refer to more stoppages than are shown for the State and industry group since the man-day figures refer to all strikes in effect, whereas the number of stoppages and workers refers only to stoppages beginning in the year.

NOTE: Stoppages extending into 2 or more industry groups have been counted in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated among the respective groups. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Appendix B: Scope, Methods, and Definitions⁹

Work Stoppage Statistics

The Bureau's statistics include all work stoppages occurring in the United States involving as many as six workers and lasting the equivalent of a full day or shift or longer.

Definitions

Strike or Lockout.—A strike is defined as a temporary stoppage of work by a group of employees (not necessarily members of a union) to express a grievance or enforce a demand. A lockout is a temporary withholding of work from a group of employees by an employer (or group of employers) in order to induce the employees to accept the employer's terms. Because of the complexities involved in most labor-management disputes, the Bureau makes no effort to determine whether the stoppages are initiated by the workers or the employers. The terms "strike" and "work stoppage" are used interchangeably in this report.

Workers and Idleness.—Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" include all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure secondary idleness—that is, the effects of a stoppage or other establishments or industries whose employees may be made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

The total number of workers involved in strikes in a given year includes workers counted more than once if they were involved in more than one stoppage during that year. (Thus, in 1949, 365,000 to 400,000 coal miners struck on 3 different occasions; they comprised 1.15 million of the year's total of 3.03 million workers.)

In some prolonged stoppages, it is necessary to estimate in part the total man-days of idleness if the exact number of workers idle each day is not known. Significant changes in the number of workers idle are secured from the parties for use in computing man-days of idleness.

Idleness as Percent of Total Working Time.—In computing the number of workers involved in strikes as a percent of total employment and idleness as a percent of total working time, the following figures for total employment have been used:

From 1927 to 1950, all employees were counted, except those in occupations and professions in which little, if any, union organization existed or in which stoppages rarely, if ever, occurred. In most industries, all wage and salary workers were included except those in executive, managerial, or high supervisory positions, or those performing professional work the nature of which made union organization or group action unlikely. The figure excluded all self-employed persons; domestic workers; workers on farms employing fewer than six persons; all Federal and State Government employees; and officials, both elected and appointed, in local governments.

Beginning in 1951, the Bureau's estimates of total employment in nonagricultural establishments, exclusive of government, have been used. Idleness computed on the basis of nonagricultural employment (exclusive of government) usually differs by less than one-tenth of a percentage point from that obtained by the former method, while the percentage of workers idle (compared with total employment) differs by about 0.5 of a point. For example, the percentage of workers idle during 1950 computed on the same base as the figures for earlier years was 6.9, and the percent of idleness was 0.44, compared with 6.3 and 0.40, respectively, computed on the new base.

"Estimated working time" is computed by multiplying the average number of workers employed during the year by the number of days typically worked by most employees. In the computations, Saturdays (when customarily not worked), Sundays, and established holidays as provided in most union contracts are excluded.

⁹ More detailed information is available in Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series (BLS Bull. 1168), December 1954, p. 106.

Duration.—Although only workdays are used in computing man-days of total idleness, duration is expressed in terms of calendar days, including nonworkdays.

State Data.—Stoppages occurring in more than one State are listed separately in each State affected. The workers and man-days of idleness are allocated among each of the affected States.¹⁰ The procedures outlined on the preceding page have also been used in preparing estimates of idleness by State.

Metropolitan Area Data.—Information is tabulated separately for the areas that currently comprise the list of standard metropolitan areas issued by the Bureau of the Budget in addition to a few communities historically included in the strike series before the standard metropolitan area list was compiled. The areas to which the strike statistics apply are those established by the Bureau of the Budget. Information is published only for those areas in which at least five stoppages were recorded during the year.

Some metropolitan areas include counties in more than one State, and, hence, statistics for an area may occasionally equal or exceed the total for the State in which the major city is located.

Unions Involved.—Information includes the union(s) directly participating in the dispute, although the count of workers includes all who are made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in the dispute, including members of other unions and non-union workers.

Source of Information

Occurrence of Strikes.—Information as to actual or probable existence of work stoppages is collected from a number of sources. Clippings on labor disputes are obtained from a comprehensive coverage of daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country. Information is received regularly from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Other sources of information include State boards of mediation and arbitration; research divisions of State labor departments; local offices of State employment security agencies, channeled through the Bureau of Employment Security of the U.S. Department of Labor; and trade and union journals. Some employer associations, companies, and unions also furnish the Bureau with work stoppage information on a voluntary cooperative basis either as stoppages occur or periodically.

Respondents to Questionnaire.—A questionnaire is mailed to the parties reported as involved in work stoppages to obtain information on the number of workers involved, duration, major issues, location, method of settlement, and other pertinent information.

Limitations of Data.—Although the Bureau seeks to obtain complete coverage, i. e., a "census" of all strikes involving six or more workers and lasting a full shift or more, information is undoubtedly missing on some of the smaller strikes. Presumably, allowance for these missing strikes would not substantially affect the figures for number of workers and man-days of idleness.

In its efforts to improve the completeness of the count of stoppages, the Bureau has sought to develop new sources of information as to the probable existence of such stoppages. Over the years, these sources have probably increased the number of strikes recorded, but have had little effect on the number of workers or total idleness.

Beginning in mid-1950, a new source of strike "leads" was added through a cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of Employment Security of the U.S. Department of Labor by which local offices of State employment security agencies supply monthly reports on work stoppages coming to their attention. It is estimated that this increased the number of strikes reported in 1950 by about 5 percent, and in 1951 and 1952, by approximately 10 percent. Since most of these stoppages were small, they increased the number of workers involved and man-days of idleness by less than 2 percent in 1950 and by less than 3 percent in 1951 and 1952. Tests of the effect of this added source of information have not been made since 1952.

As new local agencies having knowledge of the existence of work stoppages are established or changes are made in their collection methods, every effort is made to establish cooperative arrangements with them.

¹⁰ The same procedure is followed in allocating data on stoppages occurring in more than one industry, industry group, or metropolitan area.

Recent Work Stoppage Studies

The Dimensions of Major Work Stoppages, 1947-59. BLS Bull. 1298, price 30 cents.

'National Emergency' Disputes Under the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, 1947-60. BLS Report 169, free.

Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1959. BLS Bull. 1278, price 40 cents.

Work Stoppages: Aircraft and Parts Industry. BLS Report 175, free. (January 1961)

Work Stoppages: Water Transportation Industry. BLS Report 176, free. (January 1961)

Work Stoppages: Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Equipment Industry. BLS Report 148, free. (October 1959)

Work Stoppages: Basic Steel Industry, 1901-58. BLS Report 92, free.

Work Stoppages by States, 1927 to date. Processed, free.

*(For a listing of other industrial relations studies, write for
A Directory of BLS Studies in Industrial Relations, July 1953-May 1961)*