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Analysis of Work Stoppages 1963

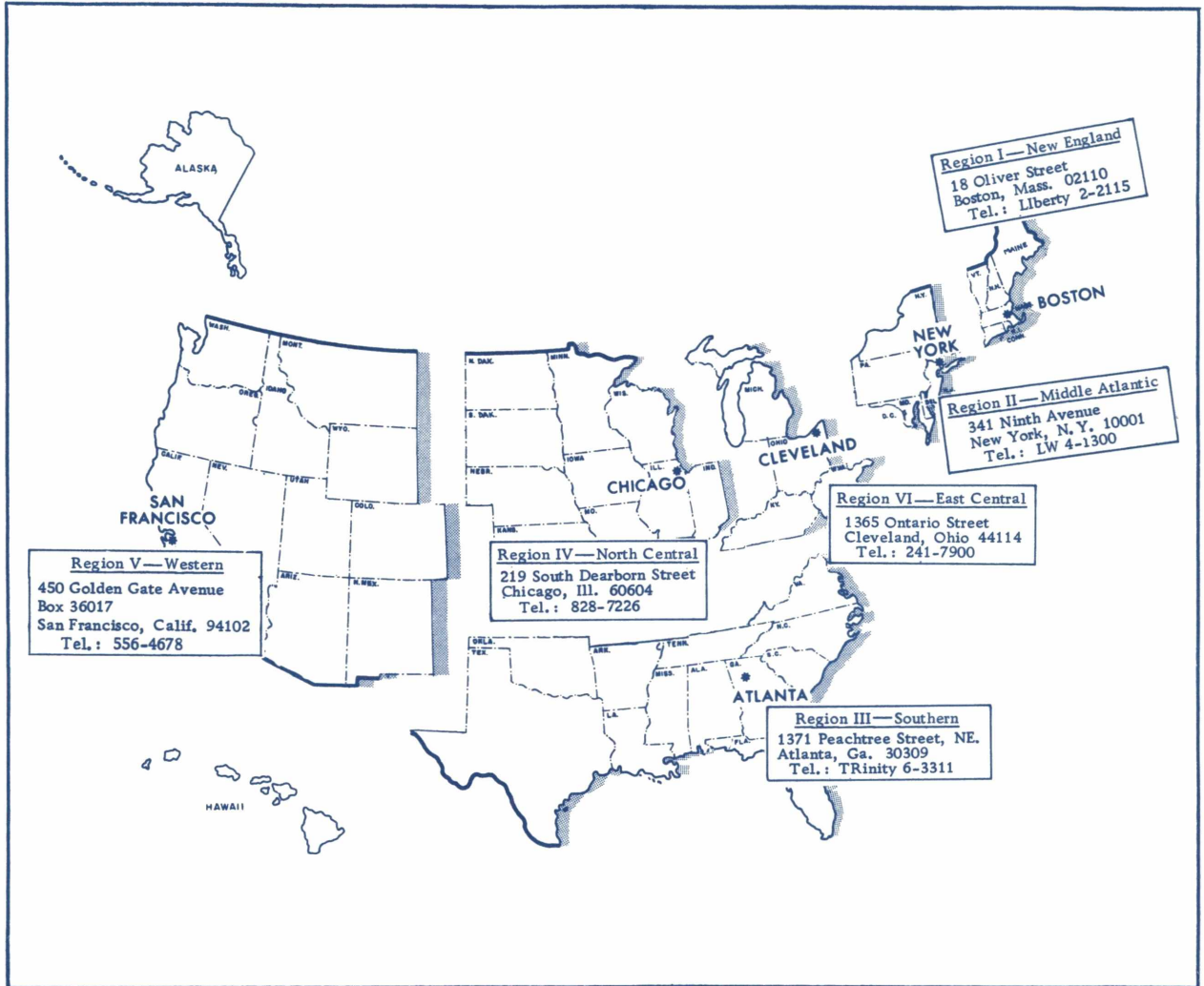


Bulletin No. 1420

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, Commissioner

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS REGIONAL OFFICES



Analysis of Work Stoppages 1963

Bulletin No. 1420

**Trends • Size and Duration • Issues
Industries and Localities Affected • Details of Major Stoppages
Chronology of National Emergency Dispute**



October 1964

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary
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Preface

This bulletin presents a detailed statistical analysis of work stoppages in 1963, 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 on request. Preliminary estimates for the entire year are available at the year's end; selected final tabulations are issued in the spring of the following year.

A chronology of the aerospace industry dispute, in which the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were invoked by the President in 1963, is presented in appendix B.

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

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 bulletin was prepared by Edward D. Onanian under the direction of Joseph W. Bloch, in the Bureau's Division of Industrial and Labor Relations, under the general direction of L. R. Linsenmayer, Assistant Commissioner for Wages and Industrial Relations. Dixie L. King prepared the chronology which appears in appendix B.

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Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1963

Summary

By most measures, strike activity in 1963 declined to its lowest post-World War II level, thus continuing the period of relatively low strike activity which began in 1960. The number of workers involved in strikes¹ beginning during the year was at its lowest since 1942; the 941,000 participants represented 2 percent of the nonagricultural work force (exclusive of government), the smallest percentage since 1932. Man-days of idleness resulting from all strikes in effect in 1963, as well as the percent of estimated total working time lost in nonagricultural establishments (exclusive of government), were both lower than in any year since 1944. Work stoppages beginning during the year totaled 3,362, the second lowest postwar total, exceeding only the figure of 3,333 recorded in 1960.

In the collective bargaining arena, the possibility existed, as the year began, of an increase in strike activity, since a number of major agreements were scheduled either to expire or to be reopened. However, settlements were reached peaceably in several key industries, notably steel, communications, clothing, and electrical machinery. It was also an exceptionally peaceful year for the construction industry. On the other hand, in the railroad industry, where a strike of 200,000 operating employees was frequently threatened, a work stoppage was averted by congressional action calling for compulsory arbitration.

As a consequence of the peaceful settlements cited above, there were only seven strikes beginning in 1963 which involved as many as 10,000 workers, as compared with an average of 17 for the 1958-62 period. The largest of these seven stoppages occurred in the lumber industry and involved 29,000 workers at its height. The national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were invoked in one dispute, that involving the Boeing Co.; but the parties here were able, with government assistance, to settle their differences with only a few strikes of very short duration occurring prior to contract ratification. (A chronology of this dispute appears as appendix B.)

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

The number of strikes (181) beginning in 1963 which involved 1,000 workers or more reached its lowest postwar level. Strikes ending in 1963 were the shortest, on the average, since 1958, but they remained relatively long by postwar standards. The average duration was 23.0 calendar days, as compared with 24.6 in 1962.

More than two-fifths of the strikes beginning in 1963 occurred as an aftermath of contract expirations or reopenings. Approximately 36 percent of the stoppages took place during the term of an agreement, a significant increase, both in absolute and relative terms, over 1962 and 1961 levels. Demands for general wage changes were the major issues in approximately two-fifths of the strikes which began during the year. Strikes involving plant administration matters represented nearly one-sixth of all strikes, a higher proportion than in the 2 previous years. Job security was the major issue in 6 percent of all work stoppages.

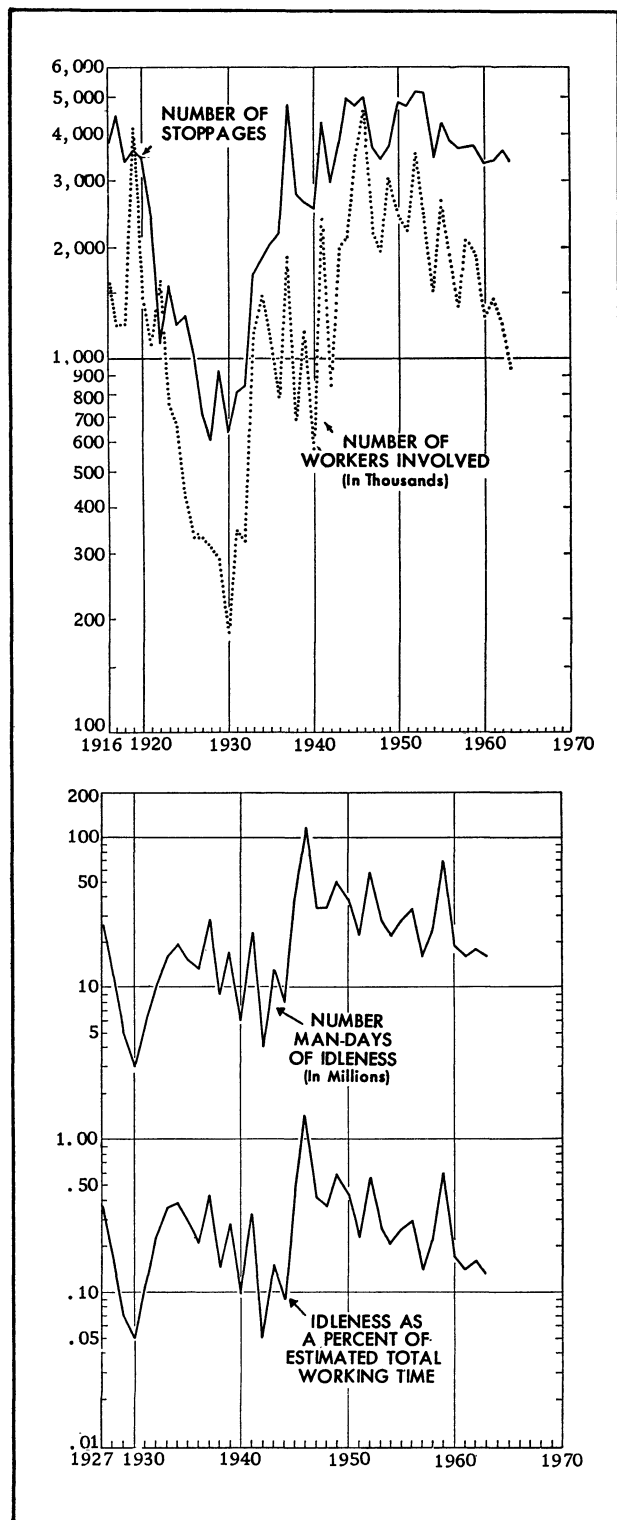
Strikes beginning in 1963 were about equally divided between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, with the former group accounting for three-fifths of all workers involved. In nonmanufacturing, man-days of idleness dropped by nearly one-third from its 1962 level, largely as a result of a decline of 2.2 million man-days of idleness in the construction industry.

Trends in Work Stoppages

Work stoppages beginning in 1963 which involved six workers or more and lasted a full day, or shift, or longer totaled 3,362, approximately 7 percent less than the number of strikes in 1962, and the second lowest figure recorded since 1942 (table 1). The number of workers directly involved in these strikes (941,000) was the lowest since 1942; it was also 23 percent lower than the corresponding number in 1962. Only 2 percent of the total nonagricultural work force (exclusive of government) was involved in strikes in 1963, the smallest percentage since the depression year of 1932.

Chart: Trends in Work Stoppages, 1963

[Semilog scale]



Man-days of idleness resulting from all strikes in effect during 1963 totaled 16,100,000, the lowest level of strike idleness since 1944, and 13 percent lower than strike idleness in 1962. The percent of working time lost in 1963 in nonagricultural establishments due to strikes (0.13) was also at its lowest level since 1944.

Contract Status

Despite the low level of strike activity during 1963, the number of strikes arising during the term of agreements was substantially higher than the 1961 and 1962 levels. These stoppages in 1963, however, accounted for approximately 21 percent fewer days of idleness than in 1962. As in the 2 preceding years, approximately half of these disputes involved matters of job security and plant administration.

Of the estimated 90,000 to 100,000 collective bargaining agreements which are renegotiated or are reopened for modification each year, fewer than 2 percent involve a work stoppage. The number of strikes occurring in 1963 as an aftermath of such action (1,459) was lower than in the 2 preceding years, but continued to account for slightly more than four-fifths of total strike idleness (table 4). Approximately 82 percent of these strikes resulted from disputes over general wage changes and/or supplementary benefits. Workers involved in such stoppages in 1963 represented 56.2 percent of all strikers, as compared with 64.6 and 70.2 percent in 1962 and 1961, respectively.

The number of strikes arising during the negotiation of the initial collective bargaining agreement or in the union's quest for recognition (607) was only 1 less than in 1962, but involved approximately 20 percent fewer workers and resulted in 9 percent fewer days of idleness than in 1962. As a percent of total strike activity during the year, however, each measure increased over 1962 levels. Approximately five-sixths of all such strikes involved fewer than 100 workers each. In only five instances were more than 1,000 workers involved. The major issues in slightly more than three-fifths of these stoppages were questions involving union organization and security.

The proportion of stoppages and idleness, by contract status, in the 1961-63 period appear in the following tabulation:

	Percent of—					
	Stoppages			Man-days of idleness		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
All stoppages -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition-----	15.2	16.8	18.1	6.0	6.6	7.0
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	45.1	48.3	43.4	81.3	80.3	81.6
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	32.2	29.8	35.8	11.6	12.2	11.1
Other-----	1.7	2.5	1.9	.3	.5	.2
Insufficient information to classify-----	5.8	2.5	.9	.8	.4	.1

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

Size of Stoppages

While the number of strikes involving fewer than 100 workers (1,958) hovered about the 2,000 mark as it has during the past decade, the number involving 1,000 workers or more (181) reached its lowest postwar level (table 11). The average number of workers involved in the 3,362 strikes beginning in 1963 was 280, as compared with 340 and 431 in 1962 and 1961, respectively.

Strikes of 1,000 workers or more each accounted for 5.3 percent of all stoppages in 1963, and involved 54.4 percent of all workers, both postwar lows. The total of 181 such strikes in 1963 compares with the previous postwar low of 195 recorded in 1961, and the average of 241 for the 1958-62 period. Strikes of this magnitude accounted for approximately 62 percent of all strike idleness in 1963, approximately the same proportion as in 1961 and 1962.

Slightly less than half of these large strikes occurred during contract renegotiation in 1963, as compared with 66 and 60 percent in 1961 and 1962, respectively. As contract renegotiation strikes have accounted for a declining percentage of large strikes, those arising during the term of an agreement have increased in proportion, rising from 32 percent in 1961 to 48 percent in 1963.

Only seven stoppages involved 10,000 workers or more, another postwar low (table 2). This total compares with 16 in 1962, and an average of 17 in the 1958-62 period. These major 1963 stoppages, each of which began during the first half of the year, and all of which were settled during the year, involved 102,000 workers, as compared with the previous postwar low of 283,000 recorded in 1957. Idleness resulting from these strikes, combined with that resulting from strikes of this magnitude which continued from 1962 into 1963, totaled 3,540,000 man-days, or 22 percent of total idleness in 1963. The largest of these seven stoppages, involving 29,000 workers at its height, occurred in the lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest. Three of these stoppages, involving a total of 42,000 workers, were construction industry strikes. Each of these seven stoppages occurred during the renegotiation of agreements; five resulted mainly from disputes over general wage changes, and two from disagreements over matters involving union organization and security.

Seventy-eight percent of all strikes beginning in 1963 were confined to single establishments (table 12). These strikes included slightly more than half of all workers involved in strikes, as compared with 40 percent in 1962, and accounted for 37.9 percent of total idleness, slightly lower than the 40.6 percent recorded in 1962. Strikes involving 11 establishments or more accounted for one-fifth of total idleness, as compared with nearly one-third in 1962.

As indicated in the tabulation that follows, approximately one-twelfth of all strikes involved two employers or more who were members of a formal association; these stoppages accounted for one-third of total idleness.²

² Stoppages were classified by type of employer unit in 1963 for the first time.

Type of employer unit	Beginning in 1963		Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved	
All stoppages -----	3,362	941,000	16,100,000
Single establishment or more than 1 but under the same ownership or management ----	2,949	655,000	10,200,000
2 employers or more—no indication of a formal association or joint-bargaining arrangement -----	132	34,000	433,000
2 employers or more in a formal association-----	281	251,000	5,450,000

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

Duration

Strikes ending in 1963 were shorter, on the average, than in the 4 preceding years, but remained relatively long by postwar standards. The average duration was 23.0 calendar days, as compared with 24.6 in 1962, and approximately 21 days for the 1948-62 period (table 1).

Approximately 44 percent of all strikes, involving 38 percent of all workers involved, lasted less than a week (table 14). Because of their short duration, these strikes accounted for but 5 percent of total idleness. Another 21 percent of all strikes, involving about the same proportion of all workers, and accounting for 8.6 percent of total idleness, were concluded in 7 to 14 days. Nearly one-fifth of all stoppages, involving 24 percent of all workers, lasted 30 days or longer. These longer strikes accounted for 73 percent of total idleness. Included in this latter group were 205 strikes which lasted 90 days or longer, and accounted for 46 percent of total idleness, more than twice the proportion of idleness occurring from strikes of such duration in 1962. A partial explanation for the increased idleness in such strikes is found in the fact that the 1963 data include the idleness resulting from the 114-day New York City newspaper strike.

The number of stoppages continuing 30 days or longer reached a postwar low in 1963, as shown in the tabulation that follows. These strikes, however, accounted for a higher proportion of total idleness than that recorded in 7 of the 10 preceding years. In

terms of workers involved, these strikes accounted for a higher proportion than that recorded in 6 of the 10 preceding years. Of those strikes ending during the year which involved 1,000 workers or more, 30 lasted 1 month or longer.

Year	Number of stoppages lasting 1 month or more	Percent of all stoppages
1946-----	1,209	24.2
1947-----	964	25.6
1948-----	777	22.9
1949-----	773	21.5
1950-----	879	18.3
1951-----	735	15.4
1952-----	976	19.2
1953-----	1,045	20.5
1954-----	759	21.6
1955-----	768	17.8
1956-----	698	18.3
1957-----	723	19.7
1958-----	735	20.2
1959-----	898	24.0
1960-----	725	21.7
1961-----	756	22.7
1962-----	862	23.7
1963-----	658	19.7

Only 1 of the 7 major strikes beginning in 1963 extended beyond 30 days. This stoppage, which occurred in the lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest, was 98 calendar days in duration. Apart from its size and duration, this latter strike was also significant in that it represented joint action by the Woodworkers and the Lumber and Sawmill Workers union, the latter an affiliate of the Carpenters union.

As is to be expected, strikes occurring during the term of an agreement were shorter in duration than other types of disputes. Approximately 70 percent of all such strikes, as compared with 30 percent of strikes over renegotiation, and 26 percent of strikes occurring during the first contract negotiations, were settled in less than a week, while only about 5 percent lasted 30 days or longer. Approximately one-fourth of all strikes occurring during contract renegotiation remained in effect for 30 days or more, as compared with nearly two-fifths of the strikes occurring during the union's quest for an initial agreement or recognition. Part of the decline in average duration of all strikes for 1963 is attributable to the fact that strikes arising during the term of the agreement comprised a higher proportion of all strikes in 1963 than in the 2 previous years.

Approximately one-half of all strikes in nonmanufacturing industries were settled in less than a week, as compared with nearly

two-fifths of the stoppages occurring in manufacturing. Likewise, a smaller proportion of nonmanufacturing strikes were of 30 days or longer duration, 16 percent, as compared with 24 percent in manufacturing. In nine industries experiencing 50 stoppages or more, approximately one-fourth or more of the disputes continued for 30 days or longer: Printing and publishing; electrical machinery; wholesale and retail trade; paper; machinery, except electrical; rubber; lumber; stone, clay, and glass products; and fabricated metal products.

Major Issues

The distribution of 1963 strikes by major issues followed the same pattern as in the preceding year. Approximately two-fifths of all strikes occurred following disputes over general wage changes, while disputes over union organization and security, and plant administration each accounted for approximately one-sixth of all strikes (table 5). Strikes involving interunion or intraunion matters accounted for approximately one-ninth of the total, while one-sixteenth of all strikes developed over job security issues.

The distribution of strikes involving 1,000 workers or more by issues differed from the pattern of the 2 preceding years. General wage changes were the principal issues in 35 percent of the 1963 strikes, as compared with 46 and 44 percent in 1961 and 1962, respectively. While general wage demands declined in relative importance in strikes involving 1,000 workers or more, plant administration questions assumed a larger role. In 1963, 31 percent of the major strikes arose over such questions, as compared with 23 and 18 percent in 1962 and 1961, respectively. The percent distribution of issues in the 181 largest strikes beginning in 1963 appears in the tabulation that follows.

Major issue	Percent of stoppages
All large strikes-----	100.0
General wage changes-----	34.8
Supplementary benefits; no general wage change-----	3.3
Wage adjustments-----	5.5
Hours of work-----	.6
Other contractual matters-----	.6
Union organization and security-----	7.7
Job security-----	8.8
Plant administration-----	30.9
Other working conditions-----	2.2
Interunion or intraunion matters (generally involves 2 unions)-----	5.5
Not reported-----	-

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

General wage changes were the major issues in 53 percent of the strikes which continued 30 days or longer, while union organization and security matters were the prime issues in approximately 27 percent of these protracted disputes. Plant administration and job security issues each accounted for 5 percent of the long stoppages.

Strikes in which demands for general wage changes or supplementary benefits were the principal issues involved 45 percent of all workers, and accounted for 68 percent of total idleness. Approximately 86 percent of the strikes in which these were the principal issues occurred, as would be expected, during the renegotiation of agreements. In each of the four following industries, strikes over these issues alone resulted in over 1 million man-days of idleness: Lumber and wood products, except furniture; printing; construction; and transportation and communication (table A-2).

Strikes in which union organization and security matters were the principal issues involved one-tenth of all workers, and accounted for the same proportion of total idleness. Slightly less than three-fourths of all strikes in which these were the prime issues occurred during the negotiation of an initial agreement, while 16 percent occurred during the term of an agreement. Two industries, construction and trade, accounted for more than one-third of these strikes.

Work stoppages over plant administration questions involved slightly less than one-fourth of all workers, but accounted for only one-tenth of total strike idleness. Both measures were higher than in 1962, but lower than in 1961 when such strikes involved one-third of all workers, and accounted for 22 percent of total idleness. In the transportation equipment industry, these issues accounted for two-fifths of all strikes and slightly less than one-half of total idleness; in mining, more than one-half of the strikes, and one-third of the idleness were attributable to these issues. Almost 85 percent of the strikes developing out of plant administration disputes occurred during the term of the agreement.

Strikes in which job security was the major issue involved 8 percent of all workers, and accounted for 4 percent of total idleness. Slightly more than three-fifths of the strikes over job security occurred during the term of an agreement, and another 30 percent followed the expiration or reopening of an agreement. Approximately one-fifth of the idleness resulting from strikes in which job security was the major issue occurred in the primary metals industries, while another 16 percent occurred in the rubber industry.

Interunion or intraunion issues involved less than 6 percent of all workers, and accounted for 2 percent of total idleness. All but 6 percent of these strikes occurred while agreements were in effect. As in the 2 preceding years, five-sixths of the stoppages over these issues occurred in the construction industry.

Industries Affected

While the number of strikes beginning in 1963 was about equally divided between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, the former accounted for three-fifths of the workers involved, and slightly less than two-thirds of total idleness (table 6). As has been true since 1944, the percent of working time lost in manufacturing (0.24) greatly exceeded that lost in nonmanufacturing (0.07).³ As against 1962, idleness increased by 300,000 man-days in manufacturing, and declined by 2.7 million man-days in nonmanufacturing. The reduction in this latter group of industries stemmed almost entirely from the decline of 2.2 million man-days of idleness in the construction industry.

Five industry groups—lumber and wood products; printing and publishing; rubber; contract construction; and transportation and communication—experienced more than 1 million man-days of idleness each in 1963, and together accounted for 53 percent of total strike idleness during the year. The percent of estimated working time lost in these five industries ranged from 0.25 percent for the latter two groups to 1.06 percent in the rubber industry. Large strikes beginning in 1962 accounted for more than two-thirds of the idleness in the printing industry, and for approximately two-fifths of the idleness in transportation and communication. In the lumber industry, where three measures of strike activity were at their highest levels since 1954, more than four-fifths of the idleness resulted from a 3-month strike in the Pacific Northwest. In the rubber industry, two protracted strikes, involving a total of slightly less than 6,000 workers, accounted for more than half of the idleness.

Contract construction, the fifth industry group experiencing more than 1 million days of strike idleness in 1963, accounted for one-fourth of all strikes beginning during the year, 22 percent of all workers involved, and 12 percent of total idleness. It should be

noted, however, that not only were all measures of strike activity in this industry below their 1962 levels, but 3 of the 4 measures were at their lowest levels in almost a decade. An average of 269,000 workers were involved in strikes in this industry each year during the 1958–62 period, as compared with 208,000 in 1963, the lowest level since 1955. In man-days of idleness, an average of 4.2 million days was recorded during the 1958–62 period, as compared with 1.9 million in 1963, also the lowest level since 1955.

Three other industry groups—petroleum refining; stone, clay, and glass products; and mining—which failed to sustain as great a loss in man-days of idleness as those noted previously, did, nonetheless, experience a percentage loss in estimated working time due to strikes which was substantially greater than the national average. In the petroleum industry, the loss of 0.71 percent of working time can be traced in large measure to a strike at the Shell Oil Co. which began in 1962, and continued through July 1963. The percentage of time lost in the petroleum industry, however, was below the 1962 level, as were the number of workers involved and the man-days of idleness. In the stone, clay, and glass products group, the strike-induced loss of 0.30 percent of working time is largely attributable to a 6-month strike which extended into three States. Although the percentage loss in estimated working time (0.30) in mining was relatively high, all measures of strike activity fell below 1962 levels, with a decline in excess of 50 percent being recorded in man-days of idleness.

In a total of 20 industries, the number of workers involved in new strikes fell below 1962 levels, with a postwar low being recorded in the primary metals, machinery, except electrical, and transportation equipment industries. With regard to man-days of idleness, a decline from 1962 levels was recorded in 17 industries. In two of these groups, machinery, except electrical, and transportation equipment, idleness fell below 1 million man-days for the first time since 1944 and 1954, respectively.

Stoppages by Location

Regions. Reflecting the general decline in strike activity in 1963, all measures of such activity declined from 1962 levels in four regions, New England, East North

³ The percent of time lost in nonmanufacturing was at its lowest postwar level.

Central, West South Central, and Pacific, while in the Mountain States three of the measures registered a decline from 1962 (table 7). In the South Atlantic region, however, all measures increased over the preceding year, although the percent of working time lost in these States (0.10) remained below the national average (0.13). Despite the decline in all measures noted for the Pacific region, the percent of working time lost in this region, as well as in the Middle Atlantic and East South Central regions, was above the national average. In the Pacific States, the relatively greater loss of working time was attributable in large measure to major strikes in the lumber and sugar industries. The Atlantic and Gulf Coast longshore strike, along with the New York City newspaper strike, both of which began in 1962, helped to raise the level of working time lost in the Middle Atlantic region above the national average, while a publishing industry strike bears major responsibility for this development in the East South Central region.

States. New York, California, and Pennsylvania each experienced more than 1 million man-days of idleness in 1963, and together accounted for nearly one-third of total idleness during the year (table 8). Each of 12 additional States experienced more than 500,000 man-days of idleness during the year. New York, with 2,600,000 man-days of idleness, almost equaled the idleness recorded in California (1,340,000 man-days) and Pennsylvania (1,280,000 man-days) combined. Approximately half of the time lost in New York State resulted from the aforementioned newspaper and longshore strikes. In California, idleness in 1963 was approximately 50 percent less than in 1962, while in Pennsylvania, idleness was at its lowest level since 1942.

In four States, the percent of estimated working time lost due to strike idleness was substantially higher than the national average of 0.13 percent. Hawaii (0.47 percent) and Oregon (0.46 percent) ranked first and second, while Tennessee and Washington recorded losses of 0.32 percent. In Oregon and Washington, the high percent of working time lost resulted largely from the lumber industry strike, while in Hawaii prime responsibility must be accorded the 10-day strike involving 10,500 sugar industry workers. The Kingsport Press strike, involving 1,750 workers, which began in March 1963, and was still unsettled at the end of the year, accounted for a large percent of strike idleness in Tennessee.

While the above States, along with 11 others, posted a percent of working time lost which was higher than the national average, 32 States and the District of Columbia fell below the national average.

In terms of workers involved, New York (130,000) and Pennsylvania (98,300) were the leaders. However, nearly 40 percent fewer workers were involved in strikes in New York in 1963 than in 1962, while the number involved in Pennsylvania was the lowest since 1932. Other States with large numbers of workers involved were Ohio (63,000), Illinois (61,700), and California (60,200). In two of these States, Ohio and California, the number of workers was at its lowest level since 1940 and 1944, respectively.

Ten States, each experiencing 100 strikes or more, accounted for slightly over two-thirds of the strikes beginning in 1963. New York and Pennsylvania, the traditional leaders, ranked first and second, respectively. California, which ranked third, recorded its second highest number of strikes (276) during the postwar era. At the other end of the scale, 10 strikes or less were recorded in each of the following six States: Alaska, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Carolina, Vermont, and Wyoming.

Metropolitan Areas.⁴ Idleness resulting from strikes in the New York metropolitan area, 2,090,000 man-days, was only 10,000 below the level recorded in 1962 (table 9). In three other metropolitan areas—Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and St. Louis—idleness fell in the range between one-half and three-fourths of a million man-days. In Los Angeles, idleness (666,000 man-days) increased by 10 percent over the 1962 level, while Philadelphia, which in 1962 had recorded a sharp decline in idleness, experienced a 44-percent increase over the preceding year's level as the time lost rose to 707,000 man-days. In St. Louis, where a 26-day stoppage of 20,000 construction workers occurred during the year, idleness (539,000 man-days) was 12 percent higher than in 1962.

⁴ The definitions of several metropolitan areas were altered by the Bureau of the Budget in October 1963. In all cases, however, 1963 strike statistics were compiled under the definitions in effect at the start of the year.

Strike statistics have been compiled on a metropolitan area basis since 1952.

While these metropolitan areas were experiencing high levels of strike idleness, the time lost due to strikes was dropping to the lowest level in more than a decade in such areas as Detroit, Louisville, and Pittsburgh. In still another area, San Francisco, man-days of idleness declined from 948,000 in 1962 to 188,000 in 1963. The Detroit situation is particularly noteworthy. Here, man-days of idleness, which had averaged 1.2 million during the 1958-62 period, declined to 252,000. The number of strikes in Detroit, as well as workers involved, were also at the lowest levels in more than a decade.

Monthly Trends

On both a monthly and quarterly basis, all measures of strike activity in 1963 fluctuated over a narrower range, with lower upper limits, than in 1962 (table 3). Peak monthly idleness during the year (2,240,000 man-days) was recorded in January, a month rarely noted for high levels of idleness. This departure from the norm was basically a product of the idleness resulting from two large strikes, the Atlantic and Gulf Coast long-shore strike and the New York City newspaper strike, which, as previously noted, began in 1962 and continued into 1963. As a consequence also of these two stoppages, the highest quarterly level of idleness was recorded during the first 3 months of the year (4,224,000 man-days). The months of April through September, which in 1962 accounted for 12.2 million man-days of idleness, accounted for but 8.1 million man-days in 1963. This marked decline in idleness during the second and third quarters occurred as a consequence of the sharp decline in idleness in the construction industry during 1963.

The largest number of strikes in effect during any month in 1963 was 606, and the largest number of workers involved in strikes in any month was 183,000, both peaks being recorded in July. During the preceding year, these 1963 peak levels were exceeded in 4 different months, with a high of 695 strikes involving 311,000 workers being recorded in June 1962. The highest 1963 monthly percent of estimated total working time lost, 0.22 percent, compared with levels of 0.31 and 0.25 percent, recorded in June and May 1962, respectively.

As for strikes involving 1,000 workers or more, here again the 1963 monthly and quarterly range was narrower than in 1962. Of the strikes of such magnitude beginning

in 1963, seven, involving a total of slightly more than 26,000 workers, continued into 1964. The tabulation that follows presents for 1963, as well as for the 2 preceding years, the monthly distribution of new strikes involving 1,000 workers or more.

Month	1963	1962	1961
January -----	13	9	10
February -----	13	12	9
March -----	6	16	13
April -----	16	21	18
May -----	23	34	22
June -----	16	21	26
July -----	23	25	21
August -----	14	24	19
September -----	17	22	12
October -----	18	8	20
November -----	17	13	19
December -----	5	6	6

Unions Involved

As has been the case since 1958, unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO were involved in three-fourths of the work stoppages beginning in 1963 (table 10). These strikes accounted for 87 percent of total idleness during the year, approximately the same proportion recorded in 1962. In absolute terms, however, man-days of idleness resulting from these strikes declined by one-eighth from 1962 levels. The 780,000 workers involved in AFL-CIO strikes were not only fewer in number than in the preceding year, but also accounted for a smaller portion of all workers involved than in 1962, 83 percent as compared with 86 percent.

Unaffiliated unions participated in slightly more than one-fifth of the strikes beginning during the year. As in prior years, a small number of strikes (42) occurred in which no union was involved.

Mediation

Government mediators, more than 70 percent of whom were Federal mediators, entered 48 percent of those strikes which were terminated during 1963, as against

50 percent in 1962 (table 15). A small number of strikes (42) were settled with the assistance of private mediators, while no mediation was reported in 50 percent of those strikes ending in the year. Strikes settled with the assistance of government mediators were on the average larger in size and/or longer in duration than those settled without outside assistance, as is evidenced by the fact that such strikes involved more than three-fifths of all workers, and accounted for 86 percent of total idleness.

Approximately 82 percent of all strikes which occurred during the renegotiation of agreements were settled with the assistance of government mediators, as compared with 75 and 79 percent in 1961 and 1962, respectively. Government mediators entered 44 percent of all stoppages arising out of the negotiation of the initial agreement, and only 12 percent of those strikes occurring during the term of an agreement.

Settlement

As in 1962, formal settlements were reached in approximately 90 percent of all strikes ending in 1963 (table 16). In another 9 percent of the strikes terminated during the year, employers resumed operations without formal settlement, either with new employees or with returning strikers. Forty-one strikes, involving 2,259 workers, came to a close with the employer's decision to go out of business. Strikes ending during 1963 which arose during either the renegotiation of an agreement or the term of an agreement were terminated with a formal settlement in approximately 93 and 94 percent of all cases, respectively. On the other hand, a formal settlement terminated only 73 percent of those strikes which occurred during the negotiation of the initial agreement.

Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues

In many instances, strikes are terminated with the understanding that certain unsettled issues will be resolved following the resumption of normal operations. Information was available on the manner in which such issues would be resolved in 484 strikes ending in 1963 (table 17). In approximately one-fifth of these strikes, the issues were to be submitted to arbitration, while in a like proportion of cases, the issues were to be settled by continued negotiations. In 9 percent of these strikes, involving 54,200 workers, the issues were to be referred to a government agency. Various other devices were to be utilized in the resolution of unsettled issues in 47 percent of these strikes.

Sixty-seven of the strikes in which the services of an arbitrator were to be employed occurred during the term of an agreement; 29 occurred during the renegotiation of an agreement, and 11 materialized during the negotiation of the initial agreement. Of those strikes in which unsettled issues were to be resolved by continued negotiations, 49, or slightly less than half, occurred during the term of an agreement.

The issues awaiting resolution in all but 2 of these 484 stoppages are presented in the tabulation that follows. In slightly less than half of these strikes, the issues remaining were interunion matters, but these stoppages were relatively small in size as is evidenced by the fact that they involved only 15 percent of all workers. On the other hand, strikes in which working conditions constituted the unresolved issues accounted for less than one-fifth of all stoppages, but included more than half of all workers involved.

	<u>Stoppages</u>		<u>Workers involved</u>		<u>Man-days idle</u>	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total stoppages covered ¹ -----	482	100.0	152,000	100.0	2,330,000	100.0
Wages and hours-----	36	7.5	3,710	2.4	27,300	1.2
Fringe benefits-----	28	5.8	21,100	13.9	225,000	9.7
Union organization-----	38	7.9	1,470	1.0	43,400	1.9
Working conditions-----	88	18.3	78,400	51.6	1,510,000	64.9
Interunion matters-----	229	47.5	22,300	14.7	93,700	4.0
Combination-----	30	6.2	9,110	6.0	81,900	3.5
Other-----	33	6.8	15,900	10.5	347,000	14.9

¹ Excludes those for which information was insufficient to classify.

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

Table 1. Work Stoppages in the United States, 1927-63¹

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
1961	3,367	23.7	1,450	3.2	16,300	.14	11.2
1962	3,614	24.6	1,230	2.7	18,600	.16	15.0
1963	3,362	23.0	941	2.0	16,100	.13	17.1

¹ The number of stoppages and workers relate to those 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 Bulletin 1016 (1951), table E-2. 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 Bulletin 1168 (1955), ch. 12.

² In these 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 its size.

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

Period	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
1961-----	14	601	41.4	4,950	30.4
1962-----	16	318	25.8	4,800	25.8
1963-----	7	102	10.8	3,540	22.0

¹ Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

Table 3. Work Stoppages by Month, 1962-63

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		
1962							
January-----	247	403	61	86	0.14	862	0.09
February-----	216	387	63	100	.14	766	.09
March-----	305	482	90	134	.20	1,070	.11
April-----	340	537	114	146	.25	1,130	.12
May-----	442	653	212	262	.46	2,520	.25
June-----	436	695	131	311	.32	3,020	.31
July-----	355	621	98	195	.21	2,020	.21
August-----	352	617	129	196	.27	1,940	.18
September-----	297	541	92	181	.20	1,590	.18
October-----	261	506	99	155	.21	1,350	.13
November-----	230	442	81	171	.17	981	.10
December-----	133	331	45	146	.10	1,330	.14
1963							
January-----	230	366	68	175	.15	2,240	.22
February-----	198	323	53	109	.12	1,000	.11
March-----	214	348	40	90	.09	984	.10
April-----	291	423	89	119	.19	937	.09
May-----	377	543	118	148	.25	1,430	.14
June-----	380	593	128	181	.27	1,550	.16
July-----	372	606	94	183	.19	1,810	.17
August-----	312	545	67	167	.14	1,350	.13
September-----	287	500	81	155	.17	985	.10
October-----	346	574	96	153	.20	1,420	.13
November-----	223	467	80	152	.17	1,410	.15
December-----	132	336	27	82	.06	977	.10

Table 4. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Major Issues, 1963

Contract status and major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1963				Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages-----	3,362	100.0	941,000	100.0	16,100,000	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement-----	607	18.1	40,500	4.3	1,120,000	7.0
General wage changes and supplementary benefits-----	162		12,300		435,000	
Wage adjustments-----	10		270		2,660	
Hours of work-----	1		100		5,630	
Union organization and security-----	382		23,100		578,000	
Job security and plant administration-----	34		3,430		77,200	
Interunion or intraunion matters-----	13		1,030		18,300	
Other-----	5		250		2,190	
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)-----	1,459	43.4	529,000	56.2	13,100,000	81.6
General wage changes and supplementary benefits-----	1,198		402,000		10,500,000	
Wage adjustments-----	40		15,900		327,000	
Hours of work-----	8		4,060		69,400	
Union organization and security-----	60		53,800		927,000	
Job security and plant administration-----	111		45,000		1,110,000	
Interunion or intraunion matters-----	4		480		7,350	
Other-----	38		7,280		184,000	
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)-----	1,204	35.8	364,000	38.7	1,790,000	11.1
General wage changes and supplementary benefits-----	-		-		-	
Wage adjustments-----	107		30,300		159,000	
Hours of work-----	1		30		30	
Union organization and security-----	84		17,100		136,000	
Job security and plant administration-----	590		250,000		1,090,000	
Interunion or intraunion matters-----	359		49,900		326,000	
Other-----	63		16,100		83,000	
No contract or other contract status-----	63	1.9	6,470	.7	40,000	.2
General wage changes and supplementary benefits-----	32		4,660		34,900	
Wage adjustments-----	4		200		360	
Hours of work-----	-		-		-	
Union organization and security-----	4		130		810	
Job security and plant administration-----	15		460		1,770	
Interunion or intraunion matters-----	4		100		250	
Other-----	4		920		1,980	
No information on contract status-----	29	.9	1,360	.1	10,800	.1

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

Table 5. Major Issues Involved in Work Stoppages, 1963

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1963				Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All issues-----	3,362	100.0	941,000	100.0	16,100,000	100.0
General wage changes-----	1,322	39.3	394,000	41.9	10,700,000	66.6
General wage increase-----	525		100,000		1,490,000	
General wage increase plus supplementary benefits-----	565		155,000		4,420,000	
General wage increase, hour decrease-----	21		10,300		97,700	
General wage decrease-----	13		4,930		359,000	
General wage increase and escalation-----	3		240		1,630	
Wages and working conditions-----	195		123,000		4,360,000	

Table 5. Major Issues Involved in Work Stoppages, 1963—Continued

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1963				Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Supplementary benefits-----	77	2.3	25,400	2.7	258,000	1.6
Pensions, insurance, other welfare programs-----	27		4,740		56,800	
Severance or dismissal pay; other payments on layoff or separation-----	7		460		14,000	
Premium pay-----	9		1,690		28,500	
Other-----	34		18,500		159,000	
Wage adjustments-----	164	4.9	46,800	5.0	490,000	3.0
Incentive pay rates or administration-----	60		18,100		249,000	
Job classification or rates-----	57		18,400		178,000	
Downgrading-----	-		-		-	
Retroactivity-----	11		1,980		11,000	
Method of computing pay-----	36		8,270		51,800	
Hours of work-----	10	.3	4,190	.4	75,000	.5
Increase-----	1		30		30	
Decrease-----	9		4,160		75,000	
Other contractual matters-----	32	1.0	5,370	.6	132,000	.8
Duration of contract-----	11		4,100		113,000	
Unspecified-----	21		1,270		18,400	
Union organization and security-----	531	15.8	94,300	10.0	1,640,000	10.2
Recognition (certification)-----	209		10,500		203,000	
Recognition and job security issues-----	8		380		16,300	
Recognition and economic issues-----	78		3,400		113,000	
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues-----	92		34,300		749,000	
Union security-----	38		24,500		289,000	
Refusal to sign agreement-----	14		940		22,800	
Other union organization matters-----	92		20,200		250,000	
Job security-----	210	6.2	74,200	7.9	611,000	3.8
Seniority and/or layoff-----	118		48,400		440,000	
Division of work-----	4		1,150		14,500	
Subcontracting-----	26		8,910		44,000	
New machinery or other technological issues-----	13		5,040		42,200	
Job transfers, bumping, etc-----	13		3,300		37,700	
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods-----	5		970		3,580	
Other-----	31		6,500		29,300	
Plant administration-----	548	16.3	225,000	23.9	1,670,000	10.4
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc-----	21		4,900		13,900	
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc-----	37		13,000		82,300	
Supervision-----	23		13,100		36,000	
Shift work-----	22		4,700		25,600	
Work assignments-----	32		9,080		32,700	
Speedup (workload)-----	54		44,200		272,000	
Work rules-----	47		30,100		628,000	
Overtime work-----	16		3,920		41,000	
Discharge and discipline-----	211		86,100		316,000	
Other-----	85		16,000		223,000	
Other working conditions-----	58	1.7	15,800	1.7	121,000	.7
Arbitration-----	9		1,830		14,700	
Grievance procedures-----	27		10,800		73,600	
Unspecified contract violations-----	22		3,170		32,300	
Interunion or intraunion matters-----	381	11.3	51,500	5.5	352,000	2.2
Union rivalry ¹ -----	10		610		15,600	
Jurisdiction ² representation of workers-----	11		1,250		4,930	
Jurisdictional—work assignment-----	292		32,000		130,000	
Union administration ³ -----	3		180		380	
Sympathy-----	65		17,400		201,000	
Other-----	-		-		-	
Not reported-----	29	.9	3,890	.4	25,500	.2

¹ Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation, such as those between unions affiliated with AFL-CIO and nonaffiliates.

² Includes disputes between unions, usually of the same affiliation or 2 locals of the same union, over representation of workers.

³ 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 6. Work Stoppages by Industry Group, 1963

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
All industries -----	¹ 3,362	941,000	16,100,000	0.13
Manufacturing-----	¹ 1,684	555,000	10,400,000	0.24
Ordnance and accessories-----	9	8,720	25,400	0.04
Food and kindred products-----	158	53,100	444,000	.10
Tobacco manufactures-----	2	1,550	8,550	.04
Textile mill products-----	36	13,000	193,000	.09
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials-----	109	22,300	210,000	.06
Lumber and wood products, except furniture-----	64	41,400	1,290,000	.86
Furniture and fixtures-----	68	9,490	146,000	.15
Paper and allied products-----	54	9,360	146,000	.09
Printing, publishing, and allied industries-----	58	14,200	1,700,000	.72
Chemicals and allied products-----	104	20,400	481,000	.22
Petroleum refining and related industries-----	14	1,810	338,000	.71
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products-----	82	32,100	1,100,000	1.06
Leather and leather products-----	38	23,700	100,000	.11
Stone, clay, and glass products-----	118	20,300	459,000	.30
Primary metal industries-----	131	55,400	637,000	.21
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment-----	193	40,800	516,000	.18
Machinery, except electrical-----	171	58,500	845,000	.22
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies-----	109	44,300	835,000	.21
Transportation equipment-----	101	71,500	678,000	.16
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks-----	27	4,750	122,000	.13
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries-----	46	7,800	94,600	.09
Nonmanufacturing-----	¹ 1,678	386,000	5,730,000	² .07
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries-----	25	16,000	84,600	(³)
Mining-----	153	45,800	481,000	0.30
Contract construction-----	840	208,000	1,930,000	.25
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services-----	205	63,400	2,540,000	.25
Wholesale and retail trade-----	293	34,200	498,000	.02
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	13	1,320	30,800	(³)
Services-----	121	12,500	148,000	(³)
Government-----	29	4,840	15,400	(³)

¹ Stoppages extending into 2 industry groups or more have been counted in each industry 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 7. Work Stoppages by Region,¹ 1963 and 1962

Region	Stoppages beginning in—		Workers involved in stoppages beginning in—		Man-days idle during (all stoppages)		Percent of estimated total working time	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
United States	² 3,362	² 3,614	941,000	1,230,000	16,100,000	18,600,000	0.13	0.16
New England	227	281	52,300	59,800	911,000	1,060,000	0.11	0.13
Middle Atlantic	1,055	1,099	270,000	390,000	4,500,000	4,440,000	.17	.17
East North Central	781	934	219,000	289,000	3,220,000	4,660,000	.12	.18
West North Central	246	246	79,700	60,800	931,000	906,000	.10	.10
South Atlantic	311	276	75,400	73,300	1,540,000	1,270,000	.10	.08
East South Central	173	196	46,400	57,300	1,000,000	656,000	.16	.11
West South Central	156	171	20,700	49,300	929,000	1,020,000	.10	.11
Mountain	144	178	48,600	47,400	482,000	919,000	.12	.23
Pacific	402	429	129,000	208,000	2,580,000	3,650,000	.18	.26

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.

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

Table 8. Work Stoppages by State, 1963

State	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
United States -----	¹ 3,362	941,000	16,100,000	0.13
Alabama -----	47	15,300	198,000	0.12
Alaska -----	10	710	7,850	.09
Arizona -----	15	2,720	69,300	.09
Arkansas -----	28	4,490	31,900	.04
California -----	276	60,200	1,340,000	.12
Colorado -----	27	5,580	101,000	.09
Connecticut -----	53	14,700	281,000	.13
Delaware -----	18	2,290	14,700	.04
District of Columbia -----	11	3,830	39,400	.05
Florida -----	83	22,900	728,000	.24
Georgia -----	25	9,350	292,000	.12
Hawaii -----	27	23,400	176,000	.47
Idaho -----	11	1,290	27,600	.09
Illinois -----	213	61,700	888,000	.11
Indiana -----	112	39,700	526,000	.16
Iowa -----	44	14,700	108,000	.07
Kansas -----	25	5,000	44,900	.04
Kentucky -----	64	9,710	112,000	.08
Louisiana -----	40	6,910	325,000	.20
Maine -----	13	420	16,000	.03
Maryland -----	34	6,890	156,000	.07
Massachusetts -----	114	31,500	510,000	.12
Michigan -----	135	36,800	611,000	.12
Minnesota -----	40	7,720	90,300	.04
Mississippi -----	10	3,140	9,880	.01
Missouri -----	108	46,100	654,000	.22
Montana -----	27	7,570	65,700	.20
Nebraska -----	15	5,070	29,000	.04
Nevada -----	22	12,800	46,000	.15
New Hampshire -----	21	2,200	34,400	.07
New Jersey -----	224	41,900	622,000	.13
New Mexico -----	12	2,660	93,500	.21
New York -----	437	130,000	2,600,000	.19
North Carolina -----	15	1,560	15,000	.01
North Dakota -----	3	70	860	(²)
Ohio -----	265	63,000	861,000	.12
Oklahoma -----	16	1,960	24,700	.02
Oregon -----	34	20,400	508,000	.46
Pennsylvania -----	394	98,300	1,280,000	.16
Rhode Island -----	19	2,870	64,800	.10
South Carolina -----	7	640	49,400	.04
South Dakota -----	11	1,100	3,340	.01
Tennessee -----	52	18,200	682,000	.32
Texas -----	72	7,350	547,000	.10
Utah -----	23	15,800	78,000	.14
Vermont -----	7	620	4,790	.02
Virginia -----	38	7,890	71,200	.03
Washington -----	55	23,800	543,000	.32
West Virginia -----	80	20,000	173,000	.18
Wisconsin -----	56	17,700	336,000	.13
Wyoming -----	7	260	1,240	.01

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 Less than 0.005 percent.

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

Table 9. Work Stoppages by Metropolitan Area, 1963¹

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)
	Num-ber	Workers involved			Num-ber	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio	19	1,750	29,200	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	92	24,800	666,000
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	25	14,600	78,400	Louisville, Ky.-Ind.	17	3,220	42,800
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N. J.	29	4,910	66,600	Memphis, Tenn.	9	480	32,300
Atlanta, Ga.	15	6,840	156,000	Miami, Fla.	25	7,550	231,000
Bakersfield, Calif.	8	1,130	15,300	Milwaukee, Wis.	25	10,300	87,200
Baltimore, Md.	20	3,910	123,000	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	20	4,610	66,600
Baton Rouge, La.	9	1,370	22,400	Muncie, Ind.	7	1,690	36,000
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.	5	250	23,400	Nashville, Tenn.	11	3,430	17,400
Birmingham, Ala.	15	2,500	36,200	Newark, N. J.	70	13,300	193,000
Boston, Mass.	51	12,800	142,000	New Bedford, Mass.	7	710	16,700
Bridgeport, Conn.	12	1,370	16,600	New Haven, Conn.	12	2,760	8,010
Buffalo, N. Y.	41	19,200	194,000	New Orleans, La.	14	2,650	241,000
Butte, Mont.	6	3,100	15,600	New York, N. Y.	302	66,600	2,090,000
Canton, Ohio	11	3,550	29,600	Ogden, Utah	5	2,230	14,800
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	7	1,150	14,000	Oklahoma City, Okla.	5	190	1,930
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga.	6	820	18,100	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa	9	4,530	18,700
Cheyenne, Wyo.	5	230	800	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N. J.	59	13,300	132,000
Chicago, Ill.	80	29,500	374,000	Peoria, Ill.	13	1,050	35,800
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.	35	5,700	51,500	Philadelphia, Pa.-N. J.	146	41,500	707,000
Cleveland, Ohio	56	8,680	312,000	Phoenix, Ariz.	5	630	2,310
Columbus, Ohio	13	5,240	43,900	Pittsburgh, Pa.	66	24,100	226,000
Dallas, Tex.	10	1,620	21,900	Portland, Oreg.-Wash.	12	2,190	25,300
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill.	14	7,740	43,000	Providence-Pawtucket, R. I.-Mass.	13	2,190	75,600
Dayton, Ohio	14	7,010	84,700	Provo-Orem, Utah	5	1,820	10,400
Denver, Colo.	17	4,700	78,800	Reading, Pa.	10	1,150	9,840
Des Moines, Iowa	11	2,460	15,300	Rochester, N. Y.	16	3,040	32,500
Detroit, Mich.	60	15,500	252,000	Sacramento, Calif.	15	620	2,340
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.	8	1,090	3,080	Saginaw, Mich.	7	970	33,200
Erie, Pa.	9	2,810	97,900	St. Joseph, Mo.	7	1,600	5,710
Eugene, Oreg.	6	4,930	122,000	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	69	32,600	539,000
Evansville, Ind.-Ky.	8	820	9,800	Salt Lake City, Utah	13	6,880	35,300
Fall River, Mass.-R. I.	9	1,440	14,900	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.	13	2,160	40,200
Flint, Mich.	8	4,520	51,400	San Diego, Calif.	22	3,880	41,600
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	6	390	10,700	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	69	13,900	188,000
Fort Wayne, Ind.	7	5,860	17,400	San Jose, Calif.	14	550	11,400
Fresno, Calif.	5	280	17,000	Santa Barbara, Calif.	6	1,650	47,000
Galveston-Texas City, Tex.	5	450	36,400	Scranton, Pa.	12	1,060	27,700
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.	26	14,400	92,400	Seattle, Wash.	21	6,450	128,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.	6	1,850	39,900	South Bend, Ind.	7	1,700	19,900
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	7	900	3,510	Spokane, Wash.	6	380	1,960
Hartford, Conn.	9	2,370	69,600	Springfield, Ill.	14	1,650	18,500
Honolulu, Hawaii	19	3,100	71,700	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.	12	3,580	227,000
Houston, Tex.	23	2,870	423,000	Springfield, Mo.	7	990	19,500
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio	13	2,470	19,800	Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va.	7	2,380	18,300
Indianapolis, Ind.	19	4,520	119,000	Stockton, Calif.	13	750	25,700
Jackson, Mich.	5	410	10,900	Syracuse, N. Y.	11	9,410	45,800
Jacksonville, Fla.	10	2,540	75,700	Tacoma, Wash.	6	1,240	53,100
Jersey City, N. J.	24	3,370	77,800	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	7	3,120	129,000
Johnstown, Pa.	5	160	3,280	Toledo, Ohio	12	1,780	10,100
Kalamazoo, Mich.	5	1,010	33,600	Trenton, N. J.	17	2,160	35,700
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	35	14,100	140,000	Utica-Rome, N. Y.	7	950	4,050
Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	14	1,960	19,700	Washington, D. C.-Md.-Va.	13	6,150	50,800
Knoxville, Tenn.	10	7,460	103,000	Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio	7	2,440	17,400
Lake Charles, La.	5	880	21,700	Wichita, Kans.	6	330	1,470
Lancaster, Pa.	6	380	7,550	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.	29	2,830	33,800
Lansing, Mich.	7	790	9,480	Wilmington, Del.-N. J.	15	1,350	11,000
Las Vegas, Nev.	8	2,990	7,640	Worcester, Mass.	7	1,170	19,900
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.	7	750	6,780	York, Pa.	13	1,690	16,300
				Youngstown-Warren, Ohio	16	4,700	57,600

¹ Includes data for each of the metropolitan areas that had 5 stoppages or more in 1963.

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.

Stoppages in the mining and logging industries are excluded.

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

Table 10. Work Stoppages by Affiliation of Unions Involved, 1963

Affiliation	Stoppages beginning in 1963				Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Total.....	3,362	100.0	941,000	100.0	16,100,000	100.0
AFL-CIO.....	2,541	75.6	780,000	82.9	14,000,000	86.7
Unaffiliated unions.....	719	21.4	137,000	14.5	1,320,000	8.2
Single firm unions.....	20	.6	4,050	.4	52,700	.3
Different affiliations ¹	37	1.1	18,400	2.0	758,000	4.7
No union involved.....	42	1.2	1,710	.2	10,400	.1
Not reported.....	3	.1	200	(²)	800	(²)

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

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 11. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Size of Stoppage, 1963

Contract status and size of stoppage (number of workers involved)	Stoppages beginning in 1963				Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages.....	3,362	100.0	941,000	100.0	16,100,000	100.0
6 and under 20.....	667	19.8	7,790	0.8	160,000	1.0
20 and under 100.....	1,291	38.4	61,800	6.6	981,000	6.1
100 and under 250.....	666	19.8	104,000	11.0	1,590,000	9.9
250 and under 500.....	355	10.6	121,000	12.9	1,570,000	9.7
500 and under 1,000.....	202	6.0	134,000	14.3	1,780,000	11.0
1,000 and under 5,000.....	163	4.8	333,000	35.4	5,150,000	32.0
5,000 and under 10,000.....	11	.3	76,700	8.2	1,330,000	8.2
10,000 and over.....	7	.2	102,000	10.8	3,540,000	22.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition.....	607	18.1	40,500	4.3	1,120,000	7.0
6 and under 20.....	238	7.1	2,660	.3	80,800	.5
20 and under 100.....	271	8.1	11,400	1.2	358,000	2.2
100 and under 250.....	68	2.0	10,000	1.1	352,000	2.2
250 and under 500.....	22	.7	7,160	.8	116,000	.7
500 and under 1,000.....	3	.1	2,270	.2	47,400	.3
1,000 and under 5,000.....	5	.1	6,970	.7	166,000	1.0
5,000 and under 10,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	1,459	43.4	529,000	56.2	13,100,000	81.6
6 and under 20.....	184	5.5	2,290	.2	50,800	.3
20 and under 100.....	580	17.3	29,700	3.2	497,000	3.1
100 and under 250.....	334	9.9	52,400	5.6	1,030,000	6.4
250 and under 500.....	168	5.0	57,300	6.1	1,230,000	7.6
500 and under 1,000.....	104	3.1	67,500	7.2	1,470,000	9.1
1,000 and under 5,000.....	74	2.2	163,000	17.3	4,190,000	26.0
5,000 and under 10,000.....	8	.2	54,600	5.8	1,140,000	7.1
10,000 and over.....	7	.2	102,000	10.8	3,540,000	22.0
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,204	35.8	364,000	38.7	1,790,000	11.1
6 and under 20.....	207	6.2	2,410	.3	24,400	.2
20 and under 100.....	402	12.0	19,200	2.0	112,000	.7
100 and under 250.....	256	7.6	40,300	4.3	205,000	1.3
250 and under 500.....	162	4.8	55,600	5.9	222,000	1.4
500 and under 1,000.....	90	2.7	60,800	6.5	240,000	1.5
1,000 and under 5,000.....	84	2.5	163,000	17.4	797,000	5.0
5,000 and under 10,000.....	3	.1	22,100	2.3	189,000	1.2
10,000 and over.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No contract or other contract status.....	63	1.9	6,470	.7	40,000	.2
6 and under 20.....	27	.8	300	(¹)	2,170	(¹)
20 and under 100.....	24	.7	920	.1	5,800	(¹)
100 and under 250.....	4	.1	550	.1	1,090	(¹)
250 and under 500.....	3	.1	1,120	.1	6,270	(¹)
500 and under 1,000.....	5	.1	3,590	.4	24,700	.2
1,000 and under 5,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 and under 10,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status.....	29	.9	1,360	.1	10,800	.1
6 and under 20.....	11	.3	140	(¹)	1,870	(¹)
20 and under 100.....	14	.4	600	.1	7,490	(¹)
100 and under 250.....	4	.1	620	.1	1,400	(¹)
250 and under 500.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 and under 1,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 and under 5,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 and under 10,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over.....	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 12. Work Stoppages by Number of Establishments Involved, 1963

Number of establishments involved ¹	Stoppages beginning in 1963				Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent of total		
Total	3,362	100.0	941,000	100.0	16,100,000	100.0
1 establishment	2,621	78.0	476,000	50.6	6,090,000	37.9
2 to 5 establishments	384	11.4	101,000	10.7	2,700,000	16.8
6 to 10 establishments	99	2.9	69,100	7.3	2,110,000	13.1
11 establishments or more	115	3.4	173,000	18.4	3,450,000	21.4
11 to 49 establishments	85	2.5	86,000	9.1	842,000	5.2
50 to 99 establishments	11	.3	14,500	1.5	195,000	1.2
100 establishments or more	18	.5	72,800	7.7	2,400,000	14.9
Exact number not known ²	1	(³)	30	(³)	8,120	.1
Not reported	143	4.3	122,000	12.9	1,730,000	10.8

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 or 2 establishments or more of a single employer, or it may involve different employers.

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

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More Beginning in 1963

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
Jan. 1	8	Millinery industry, New York City area.	United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers.	10,000	3-year contract providing a 10-percent increase for piece-rate workers: 2½ percent effective on Jan. 1, 1963, an identical increase on Jan. 1, 1964, and the balance on Jan. 1, 1965; \$7.50 a week increase to weekworkers, one-third effective Jan. 1, 1963, and one-third effective both Jan. 1, 1964, and Jan. 1, 1965; companies to pay 4 percent of weekly payroll to retirement fund effective 1965 (was 3 percent); joint committee to determine amount of increase company payments for union labels.
Jan. 2	2	Shoe manufacturers, Boston and Eastern Massachusetts.	United Shoe Workers.	10,000	2-year contract providing two 3-cent-an-hour general wage increases, the first effective immediately and the second on Jan. 1, 1964; an additional 3-cent increase in minimum hourly rates effective Sept. 1, 1963, bringing the minimum to \$1.32; 3 cents additional classification adjustment to packers, repairers, and booth trimmers effective Sept. 1, 1963; 8th paid holiday, Columbus Day; improved company-paid insurance: \$20 a week sickness and accident benefits (was \$15); \$18 a day hospital payments (was \$12), and effective Jan. 1, 1964, \$1,000 group life insurance (was \$500); improved provisions for employees affected by technological change.
Feb. 1	10	Sugar industry, Hawaii.	International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.).	⁴ 10,500	2-year contract providing wage increase of 15 cents retroactive to Feb. 1, 1963, and an additional 10 cents effective Feb. 1, 1964—8-cent general increase plus 2 cents for additional increase to top 6 labor grades—distribution to be negotiated. Holiday and vacation changes included the addition of the day after Thanksgiving as a 7th paid holiday, the provision of 3 weeks' vacation after 15 years (was 20 years), and a reduction in qualifying hours for vacations. Improved sick benefits plan provides for benefits to begin 1st day employee is ordered by company doctor not to report to work (was 4th day), and extends protection to provide emergency care for employees and dependents away from the island. Rate protection schedule improved; severance allowance extended to employees refusing alternate job (on elimination of previous job), and employees discharged for disability; 3 days' repatriation allowance provided for each year's service (was maximum of 34 days) for permanently laid-off employees leaving the United States for permanent residence in foreign country, except Canada. Negotiations continued on pension plan. Industry-wide bargaining established.
Apr. 1	⁵ 16	Construction industry, Upstate New York.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters (Ind.); International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union.	⁵ 11,000	2-year contract providing for an 18-cent hourly package increase, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1963, and an additional 18 cents an hour in January 1964. Laborers in four counties will receive additional adjustment in 1964. The Teamsters contract includes a penalty provision requiring contractors to pay 4 or 8 hours' pay if a member of another craft is assigned to work within Teamsters' jurisdiction.
May 1	⁶ 26	Construction industry, St. Louis, Missouri area.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	20,000	3-year contract retroactive to May 1, providing a 20-cent-an-hour increase the first year, divided equally between wages and pension benefits; 20 cents the second year similarly divided between wages and fringe benefits; the union has the option of taking any or all of the final 20 cents, payable the third year, in fringe benefits; hiring hall issue resolved by the adoption of a "modified referral system," under which four hiring categories are established.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More Beginning in 1963—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 1	8	Construction industry, Buffalo, New York.	International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers; International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union; Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union; United Brotherhood of Carpenters; International Union of Operating Engineers.	11,000	3-year contract providing a 55-cent package increase, 20 cents an hour in 1963, 20 cents an hour in 1964, and the remaining 15 cents in 1965; it was left to the unions to determine how the money would be allocated between wages and fringes. Forty-hour workweek retained.
June 5	798	Lumber industry, California, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters; International Woodworkers of America.	729,000	3-year contract providing a 30½-cent wage package. All of the agreements provided wage increases of 15 cents in 1963—10 cents effective June 1, 1963, and 5 cents effective Dec. 1, 1963, with additional increases in 1964 and 1965. The agreements also provided additional increases for adjustments of certain classifications, and 1½ cents for travel time of woods 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 Settlement was preceded by a second strike of approximately 8,600 workers April 15 and 16.

⁵ Peak idleness of 11,000 was reached April 8.

⁶ Peak idleness of 20,000 was reached about May 20.

⁷ Approximately 7,000 workers returned to work during the first week in August, and a large percentage of the remaining strikers returned by August 18. A few hundred workers, however, remained idle through September 10.

Table 14. Work Stoppages by Duration and Contract Status Ending in 1963¹

Duration and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages-----	3,333	100.0	1,010,000	100.0	16,300,000	100.0
1 day-----	406	12.2	98,600	9.8	98,600	0.6
2 to 3 days-----	533	16.0	141,000	14.0	284,000	1.7
4 to 6 days-----	535	16.1	142,000	14.0	449,000	2.8
7 to 14 days-----	710	21.3	222,000	22.0	1,400,000	8.6
15 to 29 days-----	491	14.7	167,000	16.6	2,230,000	13.7
30 to 59 days-----	320	9.6	117,000	11.6	3,020,000	18.6
60 to 89 days-----	133	4.0	27,500	2.7	1,320,000	8.1
90 days and over-----	205	6.2	94,700	9.4	7,460,000	45.8
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition-----	580	17.4	38,200	3.8	1,030,000	6.3
1 day-----	32	1.0	5,670	.6	5,670	(²)
2 to 3 days-----	52	1.6	3,670	.4	8,160	(²)
4 to 6 days-----	68	2.0	3,220	.3	10,800	.1
7 to 14 days-----	121	3.6	8,630	.9	55,000	.3
15 to 29 days-----	86	2.6	5,530	.5	77,900	.5
30 to 59 days-----	94	2.8	4,430	.4	133,000	.8
60 to 89 days-----	44	1.3	2,450	.2	126,000	.8
90 days and over-----	83	2.5	4,650	.5	614,000	3.8
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)-----	1,466	44.0	589,000	58.3	13,300,000	81.9
1 day-----	79	2.4	32,100	3.2	32,100	.2
2 to 3 days-----	149	4.5	44,200	4.4	86,500	.5
4 to 6 days-----	212	6.4	49,300	4.9	178,000	1.1
7 to 14 days-----	336	10.1	133,000	13.1	905,000	5.6
15 to 29 days-----	312	9.4	124,000	12.3	1,740,000	10.7
30 to 59 days-----	191	5.7	96,400	9.5	2,590,000	15.9
60 to 89 days-----	82	2.5	24,500	2.4	1,170,000	7.2
90 days and over-----	105	3.2	85,200	8.4	6,620,000	40.7
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)-----	1,196	35.9	376,000	37.2	1,870,000	11.5
1 day-----	277	8.3	59,300	5.9	59,300	.4
2 to 3 days-----	316	9.5	91,700	9.1	186,000	1.1
4 to 6 days-----	238	7.1	88,400	8.7	257,000	1.6
7 to 14 days-----	230	6.9	78,600	7.8	426,000	2.6
15 to 29 days-----	80	2.4	36,400	3.6	397,000	2.4
30 to 59 days-----	33	1.0	16,000	1.6	296,000	1.8
60 to 89 days-----	5	.2	420	(²)	20,600	.1
90 days and over-----	17	.5	4,840	.5	227,000	1.4
No contract or other contract status-----	62	1.9	6,440	.6	39,300	.2
1 day-----	11	.3	940	.1	940	(²)
2 to 3 days-----	13	.4	1,740	.2	3,000	(²)
4 to 6 days-----	13	.4	510	.1	1,650	(²)
7 to 14 days-----	17	.5	2,250	.2	15,400	.1
15 to 29 days-----	5	.2	920	(²)	16,000	.1
30 to 59 days-----	2	.1	60	(²)	1,510	(²)
60 to 89 days-----	1	(²)	20	(²)	810	(²)
90 days and over-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status-----	29	.9	1,370	.1	10,200	.1
1 day-----	7	.2	600	.1	600	(²)
2 to 3 days-----	3	.1	130	(²)	390	(²)
4 to 6 days-----	4	.1	240	(²)	1,060	(²)
7 to 14 days-----	6	.2	160	(²)	1,130	(²)
15 to 29 days-----	8	.2	190	(²)	2,940	(²)
30 to 59 days-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 to 89 days-----	1	(²)	60	(²)	4,130	(²)
90 days and over-----	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ The totals in this table differ from those in preceding tables as these (like the average duration figures shown in table 1) relate to stoppages ending during the year, and thus include idleness occurring in prior years.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 15. Mediation in Work Stoppages by Contract Status Ending in 1963

Mediation agency and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages	3,333	100.0	1,010,000	100.0	16,300,000	100.0
Government mediation ¹	1,610	48.3	620,000	61.4	14,000,000	86.0
Federal	1,126	33.8	446,000	44.2	10,100,000	61.9
State	243	7.3	28,200	2.8	288,000	1.8
Federal and State mediation combined	224	6.7	136,000	13.4	3,290,000	20.2
Other	17	.5	10,000	1.0	347,000	2.1
Private mediation	42	1.3	5,970	.6	111,000	.7
No mediation reported	1,681	50.4	384,000	38.0	2,170,000	13.3
Negotiation of first agreement	580	17.4	38,200	3.8	1,030,000	6.3
Government mediation	256	7.7	22,600	2.2	764,000	4.7
Federal	166	5.0	16,000	1.6	620,000	3.8
State	61	1.8	4,580	.5	64,500	.4
Federal and State mediation combined	27	.8	1,920	.2	79,100	.5
Other	2	.1	120	(²)	420	(²)
Private mediation	8	.2	180	(²)	2,310	(²)
No mediation reported	316	9.5	15,500	1.5	264,000	1.6
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	1,466	44.0	589,000	58.3	13,300,000	81.9
Government mediation	1,203	36.1	540,000	53.5	12,900,000	79.1
Federal	864	25.9	382,000	37.8	9,150,000	56.3
State	143	4.3	18,500	1.8	190,000	1.2
Federal and State mediation combined	185	5.6	130,000	12.8	3,180,000	19.6
Other	11	.3	9,730	1.0	346,000	2.1
Private mediation	6	.2	490	(²)	35,400	.2
No mediation reported	257	7.7	47,900	4.7	411,000	2.5
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)	1,196	35.9	376,000	37.2	1,870,000	11.5
Government mediation	143	4.3	56,100	5.5	346,000	2.1
Federal	92	2.8	47,900	4.7	293,000	1.8
State	36	1.1	4,060	.4	27,800	.2
Federal and State mediation combined	11	.3	3,960	.4	23,700	.1
Other	4	.1	150	(²)	770	(²)
Private mediation	27	.8	5,270	.5	73,500	.5
No mediation reported	1,026	30.8	314,000	31.1	1,450,000	8.9
No contract or other contract status	62	1.9	6,440	.6	39,300	.2
Government mediation	2	.1	870	.1	4,710	(²)
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	2	.1	870	.1	4,710	(²)
Federal and State mediation combined	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private mediation	-	-	-	-	-	-
No mediation reported	60	1.8	5,570	.6	34,600	.2
No information on contract status	29	.9	1,370	.1	10,200	.1
Government mediation	6	.2	460	(²)	2,110	(²)
Federal	4	.1	330	(²)	1,440	(²)
State	1	(²)	120	(²)	600	(²)
Federal and State mediation combined	1	(²)	10	(²)	70	(²)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private mediation	1	(²)	40	(²)	110	(²)
No mediation reported	22	.7	880	(²)	8,030	(²)

¹ Includes 7 stoppages, involving 1,130 workers, in which private mediation, also, was employed.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 16. Settlement of Stoppages by Contract Status Ending in 1963

Contract status and settlement	Stoppages		Workers involved		May-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages-----	3,333	100.0	1,010,000	100.0	16,300,000	100.0
Settlement reached-----	2,987	89.6	966,000	95.6	15,000,000	92.2
No formal settlement—work resumed (with old or new workers)-----	303	9.1	42,400	4.2	1,120,000	6.9
Employer out of business-----	41	1.2	2,260	.2	143,000	.9
Insufficient information to classify-----	2	.1	140	(¹)	840	(¹)
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition-----	580	17.4	38,200	3.8	1,030,000	6.3
Settlement reached-----	425	12.8	32,700	3.2	853,000	5.2
No formal settlement-----	141	4.2	5,220	.5	167,000	1.0
Employer out of business-----	13	.4	320	(¹)	11,000	.1
Insufficient information to classify-----	1	(¹)	10	(¹)	60	(¹)
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)-----	1,466	44.0	589,000	58.3	13,300,000	81.9
Settlement reached-----	1,366	41.0	566,000	56.1	12,400,000	76.1
No formal settlement-----	80	2.4	20,800	2.1	849,000	5.2
Employer out of business-----	19	.6	1,310	.1	89,400	.5
Insufficient information to classify-----	1	(¹)	130	(¹)	780	(¹)
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)-----	1,196	35.9	376,000	37.2	1,870,000	11.5
Settlement reached-----	1,128	33.8	359,000	35.6	1,730,000	10.6
No formal settlement-----	63	1.9	16,000	1.6	100,000	.6
Employer out of business-----	5	.2	450	(¹)	41,600	.3
Insufficient information to classify-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No contract or other contract status-----	62	1.9	6,440	.6	39,300	.2
Settlement reached-----	46	1.4	6,090	.6	36,600	.2
No formal settlement-----	15	.5	300	(¹)	2,640	(¹)
Employer out of business-----	1	(¹)	50	(¹)	100	(¹)
Insufficient information to classify-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status-----	29	.9	1,370	.1	10,200	.1
Settlement reached-----	22	.7	1,160	.1	8,520	.1
No formal settlement-----	4	.1	80	(¹)	1,340	(¹)
Employer out of business-----	3	.1	130	(¹)	380	(¹)
Insufficient information to classify-----	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 17. Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues in Work Stoppages by Contract Status Ending in 1963

Procedure for handling unsettled issues and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages covered ¹ _____	484	100.0	152,000	100.0	2,340,000	100.0
Arbitration _____	107	22.1	32,300	21.2	226,000	9.7
Direct negotiations _____	106	21.9	43,700	28.7	556,000	23.8
Referral to a government agency _____	43	8.9	54,200	35.6	1,460,000	62.6
Other means _____	226	46.7	21,800	14.3	90,300	3.9
Other information _____	2	.4	290	.2	460	(²)
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition _____	61	12.6	4,990	3.3	319,000	13.6
Arbitration _____	11	2.3	500	.3	6,890	.3
Direct negotiations _____	19	3.9	2,460	1.6	269,000	11.5
Referral to a government agency _____	28	5.8	1,690	1.1	40,600	1.7
Other means _____	3	.6	350	.2	2,280	.1
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) _____	76	15.7	78,900	51.8	1,770,000	75.9
Arbitration _____	29	6.0	8,790	5.8	128,000	5.5
Direct negotiations _____	34	7.0	17,700	11.6	219,000	9.4
Referral to a government agency _____	8	1.7	51,300	33.7	1,420,000	60.7
Other means _____	5	1.0	1,170	.8	7,190	.3
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) _____	341	70.5	67,500	44.3	239,000	10.2
Arbitration _____	67	13.8	23,000	15.1	91,400	3.9
Direct negotiations _____	49	10.1	23,500	15.4	66,600	2.9
Referral to a government agency _____	6	1.2	1,230	.8	3,960	.2
Other means _____	217	44.8	19,400	12.8	76,100	3.3
Other information _____	2	.4	290	.2	460	(²)
No contract or other contract status _____	6	1.2	1,000	.7	5,310	.2
Arbitration _____	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct negotiations _____	4	.8	120	.1	520	(²)
Referral to a government agency _____	1	.2	20	(²)	90	(²)
Other means _____	1	.2	860	.6	4,700	.2
No information on contract status _____	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arbitration _____	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct negotiations _____	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referral to a government agency _____	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means _____	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Appendix A. Tables—Work Stoppages

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1963

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All industries	13,362	941,000	16,100,000	Manufacturing—Continued			
Manufacturing	11,684	555,000	10,400,000	Furniture and fixtures	68	9,490	146,000
Ordnance and accessories	9	8,720	25,400	Household furniture	46	5,520	102,000
Ammunition, except for small arms	4	3,190	9,780	Office furniture	6	1,909	13,900
Sighting and fire control equipment	2	340	2,140	Public building and related furniture	2	220	2,580
Small arms	1	880	8,800	Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures	7	1,370	21,300
Ordnance and accessories, not elsewhere classified	2	4,320	4,660	Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	7	490	6,380
Food and kindred products	158	53,100	444,000	Paper and allied products	54	9,360	146,000
Meat products	29	17,200	81,100	Pulpmills	3	350	3,080
Dairy products	21	5,630	48,000	Papermills, except building papermills	6	1,080	10,700
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods	14	2,110	38,700	Paperboard mills	5	770	13,400
Grain mill products	17	4,060	42,600	Converted paper and paperboard products, except containers and boxes	16	2,630	59,100
Bakery products	26	7,410	31,800	Paperboard containers and boxes	22	4,200	47,600
Sugar	5	8,810	61,000	Building paper and building board mills	2	320	12,200
Confectionery and related products	2	460	5,510	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	58	14,200	1,700,000
Beverage industries	33	6,590	130,000	Newspapers: Publishing, publishing and printing	19	3,630	1,260,000
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products	11	890	5,050	Books	1	1,740	361,000
Tobacco manufactures	2	1,550	8,550	Commercial printing	28	7,640	55,500
Cigars	2	1,550	8,550	Manifold business forms manufacturing	3	440	2,620
Textile mill products	36	13,000	193,000	Greeting card manufacturing	1	370	1,840
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	1	1,100	49,500	Bookbinding and related industries	5	200	6,610
Broadwoven fabric mills, manmade fiber and silk	3	460	2,150	Service industries for the printing trade	1	200	6,100
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool: Including dyeing and finishing	3	170	11,600	Chemicals and allied products	104	20,400	481,000
Narrow fabrics and other small-ware mills: Cotton, wool, silk, and manmade fiber	3	660	6,390	Industrial inorganic and organic chemicals	36	9,120	319,000
Knitting mills	10	1,020	40,900	Plastics materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, synthetic and other manmade fibers, except glass	23	6,140	100,000
Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool fabrics and knitgoods	6	8,060	57,100	Drugs	6	710	10,600
Floor covering mills	1	500	4,500	Soap, detergents and cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations	13	2,560	15,000
Yarn and thread mills	1	50	3,740	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products	7	300	1,840
Miscellaneous textile goods	8	990	17,500	Gum and wood chemicals	1	200	3,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	109	22,300	210,000	Agricultural chemicals	6	260	3,690
Men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	5	770	11,200	Miscellaneous chemical products	12	1,120	27,800
Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	9	820	33,000	Petroleum refining and related industries	14	1,810	338,000
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear	57	5,850	37,700	Petroleum refining	1	60	314,000
Women's, misses', children's, and infants' undergarments	10	1,300	15,200	Paving and roofing materials	11	1,690	21,800
Hats, caps, and millinery	6	12,200	69,600	Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal	2	60	2,720
Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear	5	90	780	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	82	32,100	1,100,000
Fur goods	1	10	30	Tires and inner tubes	25	18,500	802,000
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	7	1,060	39,300	Rubber footwear	2	800	6,250
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	9	220	2,780	Reclaimed rubber	2	80	1,720
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	164	41,400	1,290,000	Fabricated rubber products, not elsewhere classified	28	9,150	213,000
Logging camps and logging contractors	4	10,100	369,000	Miscellaneous plastics products	25	3,500	82,300
Sawmills and planing mills	28	20,700	547,000	Leather and leather products	38	23,700	100,000
Millwork, veneer, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	21	9,560	345,000	Leather tanning and finishing	4	370	6,200
Wooden containers	2	90	2,640	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	3	380	2,760
Miscellaneous wood products	12	910	22,800	Footwear, except rubber	21	20,600	71,400
				Leather gloves and mittens	2	2,040	16,200
				Luggage	4	120	2,540
				Handbags and other personal leather goods	3	170	1,090
				Leather goods, not elsewhere classified	1	40	220

See footnote at end of table.

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1963—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Manufacturing—Continued				Manufacturing—Continued			
Stone, clay, and glass products	118	20,300	459,000	Electrical, machinery, equipment, and supplies—Continued			
Flat glass	5	460	2,100	Electric lighting and wiring equipment	18	3,060	34,900
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	7	4,080	51,900	Radio and television receiving sets, except communication types	3	410	5,670
Glass products, made of purchased glass	3	300	4,220	Communication equipment	13	8,950	93,400
Cement, hydraulic	1	140	690	Electronic components and accessories	12	3,610	84,000
Structural clay products	14	1,390	60,200	Miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	11	3,460	270,000
Pottery and related products	9	3,250	37,100				
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	55	6,010	107,000	Transportation equipment	101	71,500	678,000
Cut stone and stone products	4	250	1,790	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	58	53,500	523,000
Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	20	4,440	193,000	Aircraft and parts	12	7,510	53,700
				Ship and boat building and repairing	16	5,400	67,800
Primary metal industries	¹ 131	55,400	637,000	Railroad equipment	7	4,280	22,300
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling and finishing mills	49	31,700	285,000	Miscellaneous transportation equipment	8	820	10,800
Iron and steel foundries	29	9,410	128,000				
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	7	2,000	2,970	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	27	4,750	122,000
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals and alloys	3	110	1,470	Engineering, laboratory, and scientific and research instruments and associated equipment	5	430	18,500
Rolling, drawing and extruding of nonferrous metals	22	9,130	147,000	Instruments for measuring, controlling, and indicating physical characteristics	11	3,260	83,800
Nonferrous foundries	10	1,240	19,200	Optical instruments and lenses	2	370	1,020
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	13	1,760	53,500	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies	6	300	5,860
				Ophthalmic goods	2	230	1,530
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	¹ 193	40,800	516,000	Photographic equipment and supplies	1	170	11,200
Metal cans	6	860	5,430				
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware	18	2,690	37,000	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	46	7,800	94,600
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbing fixtures	23	4,200	70,100	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2	2,430	19,500
Fabricated structural metal products	70	10,700	165,000	Toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods	17	3,190	46,700
Screw machine products, and bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers	10	1,730	31,600	Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials	2	100	1,380
Metal stampings	14	12,700	90,700	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metal	6	310	3,620
Coating, engraving, and allied services	15	460	13,500	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	19	1,770	23,400
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	14	3,500	34,100				
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	26	4,090	68,600	Nonmanufacturing	¹ 1,678	386,000	5,730,000
Machinery, except electrical	¹ 171	58,500	845,000	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	25	16,000	84,600
Engines and turbines	9	14,600	33,200				
Farm machinery and equipment	16	11,000	45,400	Mining	153	45,800	481,000
Construction, mining, and materials handling machinery and equipment	27	4,610	133,000	Metal	8	6,830	147,000
Metalworking machinery and equipment	29	6,940	101,000	Anthracite	4	200	2,980
Special industry machinery, except metalworking machinery	25	5,540	145,000	Bituminous coal and lignite	131	38,000	234,000
General industrial machinery and equipment	28	9,090	230,000	Crude petroleum and natural gas	1	30	2,500
Office, computing, and accounting machines	7	1,060	32,000	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	9	760	93,700
Service industry machines	18	3,760	107,000				
Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical	16	1,860	19,100	Contract construction	840	208,000	1,930,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	¹ 109	44,300	835,000				
Electric transmission and distribution equipment	20	8,110	152,000				
Electrical industrial apparatus	17	7,050	43,200				
Household appliances	17	9,670	153,000				

See footnote at end of table.

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1963—Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Nonmanufacturing—Continued				Nonmanufacturing—Continued			
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	205	63,400	2,540,000	Services -----	121	12,500	148,000
Railroad transportation -----	8	3,040	482,000	Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places -----	21	3,640	60,900
Local and suburban transit and interurban passenger transportation -----	39	11,200	181,000	Personal services -----	19	680	6,410
Motor freight transportation and warehousing -----	75	8,690	81,000	Miscellaneous business services -----	28	4,750	31,100
Water transportation -----	34	9,480	1,120,000	Automobile repair, automobile services, and garages -----	10	180	3,540
Transportation by air -----	9	5,490	7,090	Miscellaneous repair services -----	9	460	13,200
Transportation services -----	4	250	10,700	Motion pictures -----	3	280	3,070
Communication -----	16	13,100	561,000	Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures -----	4	270	3,070
Electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	20	12,200	93,100	Medical and other health services -----	13	520	12,100
Wholesale and retail trade -----	293	34,200	498,000	Educational services -----	4	210	450
Wholesale trade -----	151	15,600	191,000	Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens -----	1	10	10
Retail trade -----	142	18,600	307,000	Nonprofit membership organizations -----	4	880	4,660
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	13	1,320	30,800	Miscellaneous services -----	5	660	9,350
Insurance -----	2	920	26,900	Government -----	29	4,840	15,400
Real estate -----	11	390	3,950	State government -----	2	280	2,160
				Local government -----	27	4,560	13,300

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

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

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1963

Industry group	Total			General wage changes			Supplementary benefits		
	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries -----	3,362	941,000	16,100,000	1,322	394,000	10,700,000	77	25,400	258,000
Manufacturing -----	¹ 1,684	555,000	10,400,000	777	220,000	6,650,000	¹ 42	20,700	217,000
Ordnance and accessories -----	9	8,720	25,400	4	5,450	15,000	2	490	880
Food and kindred products -----	158	53,100	444,000	71	17,200	230,000	1	40	220
Tobacco manufactures -----	2	1,550	8,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products -----	36	13,000	193,000	14	9,910	83,600	3	380	3,290
Apparel, etc. ² -----	109	22,300	210,000	25	14,200	123,000	3	70	150
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	64	41,400	1,290,000	34	31,000	1,150,000	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures -----	68	9,490	146,000	34	4,960	74,300	1	310	7,130
Paper and allied products -----	54	9,360	146,000	27	3,830	76,300	3	490	14,200
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	58	14,200	1,700,000	22	10,500	1,470,000	2	180	1,410
Chemicals and allied products -----	104	20,400	481,000	54	11,800	363,000	3	450	960
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	14	1,810	338,000	8	1,080	314,000	1	400	2,400
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	82	32,100	1,100,000	26	8,350	394,000	1	60	780
Leather and leather products -----	38	23,700	100,000	21	19,100	80,900	1	220	330
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	118	20,300	459,000	63	10,700	306,000	5	670	39,400
Primary metal industries -----	131	55,400	637,000	42	10,600	335,000	5	8,340	78,100
Fabricated metal products ³ -----	193	40,800	516,000	107	16,600	315,000	4	1,880	17,900
Machinery, except electrical -----	171	58,500	845,000	84	14,500	536,000	5	3,930	17,400
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	109	44,300	835,000	64	13,800	496,000	3	2,170	15,600
Transportation equipment -----	101	71,500	678,000	31	7,050	151,000	2	400	16,500
Instruments, etc. ⁴ -----	27	4,750	122,000	16	2,840	48,500	1	50	570
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	46	7,800	94,600	30	6,460	85,500	1	140	280
Nonmanufacturing -----	¹ 1,678	386,000	5,730,000	545	174,000	4,070,000	35	4,790	40,300
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	25	16,000	84,600	12	3,510	34,900	1	30	270
Mining -----	153	45,800	481,000	15	1,610	142,000	2	80	920
Contract construction -----	840	208,000	1,930,000	208	103,000	1,270,000	17	3,460	29,900
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	205	63,400	2,540,000	72	32,000	2,220,000	5	180	3,700
Wholesale and retail trade -----	293	34,200	498,000	168	24,200	313,000	7	490	3,890
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	13	1,320	30,800	4	240	1,160	-	-	-
Services -----	121	12,500	148,000	52	7,850	76,800	2	520	1,520
Government -----	29	4,840	15,400	14	1,670	8,330	1	20	20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1963—Continued

Industry group	Wage adjustments			Hours of work			Other contractual matters		
	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries -----	164	46,800	490,000	10	4,190	75,000	32	5,370	132,000
Manufacturing -----	101	31,700	408,000	5	430	11,200	18	4,820	118,000
Ordnance and accessories -----	1	110	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products -----	7	470	5,510	3	370	9,940	2	180	210
Tobacco manufactures -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products -----	2	100	170	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel, etc. ² -----	23	3,030	6,380	-	-	-	4	240	3,680
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	2	100	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures -----	2	770	8,970	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products -----	1	280	5,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	2	40	400	-	-	-	1	370	28,700
Chemicals and allied products -----	1	150	750	1	30	310	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	5	2,050	9,390	-	-	-	5	3,400	62,600
Leather and leather products -----	6	1,100	1,920	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	4	600	1,540	-	-	-	1	20	90
Primary metal industries -----	13	2,870	24,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products ³ -----	6	1,730	9,790	-	-	-	2	90	110
Machinery, except electrical -----	11	7,330	102,000	-	-	-	2	350	21,100
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	5	4,050	65,300	1	30	920	-	-	-
Transportation equipment -----	6	5,340	105,000	-	-	-	1	160	1,600
Instruments, etc. ⁴ -----	2	1,160	58,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	2	420	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	63	15,100	81,900	5	3,770	63,900	14	550	13,600
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	1	70	130	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining -----	5	4,230	17,300	-	-	-	3	150	7,550
Contract construction -----	42	7,870	29,000	2	650	21,300	3	210	1,180
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	9	2,610	20,400	-	-	-	1	10	330
Wholesale and retail trade -----	2	40	160	3	3,120	42,600	5	130	3,720
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	1	210	14,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	3	50	190	-	-	-	2	50	810
Government -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1963—Continued

Industry group	Union organization and security			Job security			Plant administration		
	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	531	94,300	1,640,000	210	74,200	611,000	548	225,000	1,670,000
Manufacturing.....	¹ 244	30,300	905,000	¹ 120	54,100	512,000	288	170,000	1,400,000
Ordnance and accessories.....	-	-	-	1	2,450	7,350	1	230	2,030
Food and kindred products.....	21	8,290	71,300	13	3,680	30,500	33	21,600	89,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	-	-	-	1	700	7,700	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	8	570	42,200	-	-	-	8	2,010	63,900
Apparel, etc. ²	25	870	37,300	3	870	1,930	15	2,040	14,200
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	9	730	90,700	2	580	5,820	9	6,330	24,100
Furniture and fixtures.....	15	1,270	41,000	3	120	2,280	7	1,590	10,900
Paper and allied products.....	7	790	33,500	3	320	430	10	2,880	11,600
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	14	840	129,000	2	150	4,940	9	1,730	10,700
Chemicals and allied products.....	21	850	21,500	5	890	25,300	11	2,800	15,800
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	3	140	2,070	-	-	-	2	190	19,500
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	14	1,340	52,100	12	5,840	98,800	16	10,200	476,000
Leather and leather products.....	5	140	1,220	1	2,200	11,400	3	990	4,170
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	16	980	41,300	10	480	2,220	14	5,240	64,800
Primary metal industries.....	7	190	6,870	17	9,350	123,000	40	19,100	58,400
Fabricated metal products ³	26	1,880	42,900	21	3,000	41,200	22	15,100	84,900
Machinery, except electrical.....	24	1,620	57,900	9	2,610	21,900	30	26,800	86,200
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	9	5,580	160,000	9	13,600	68,200	14	4,120	26,800
Transportation equipment.....	7	3,780	15,100	7	6,570	46,700	41	46,700	335,000
Instruments, etc. ⁴	4	90	3,400	1	300	10,200	2	160	330
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	10	320	6,200	2	360	1,530	1	100	400
Nonmanufacturing.....	¹ 287	64,000	737,000	90	20,100	99,300	260	55,300	272,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	7	12,200	48,600	-	-	-	3	130	400
Mining.....	6	3,420	117,000	29	8,440	25,300	80	24,000	161,000
Contract construction.....	123	35,400	321,000	29	6,060	30,900	85	15,200	71,800
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	38	4,650	87,400	13	3,380	6,340	49	13,800	25,000
Wholesale and retail trade.....	65	4,060	103,000	10	1,030	17,700	23	890	6,480
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	6	90	2,730	1	720	12,200	1	70	70
Services.....	38	1,430	51,200	6	420	6,670	14	1,100	7,050
Government.....	5	2,750	6,060	2	90	170	5	170	340

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1963—Continued

Industry group	Other working conditions			Interunion or intraunion matters			Not reported		
	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	58	15,800	121,000	381	51,500	352,000	29	3,890	25,500
Manufacturing	38	12,000	87,800	36	8,710	15,200	15	2,210	15,900
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	3	850	3,320	2	270	3,040	2	160	800
Tobacco manufactures	1	850	850	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	1	40	320	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel, etc. ²	2	100	220	4	320	16,000	5	510	6,840
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	3	1,230	7,300	5	1,460	4,560	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	2	240	590	4	240	850	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	2	680	2,600	1	90	2,410
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	3	360	860	1	10	260	2	50	870
Chemicals and allied products	2	810	43,700	4	2,040	7,230	2	620	2,590
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	3	790	11,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	1	40	480	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	380	1,130	4	1,240	2,380	-	-	-
Primary metal industries	5	4,010	8,330	1	830	2,200	1	100	300
Fabricated metal products ³	3	550	3,700	2	80	280	-	-	-
Machinery, except electrical	4	770	960	2	560	2,240	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	120	120	2	660	1,700	1	180	550
Transportation equipment	3	770	4,710	2	280	1,370	1	500	1,500
Instruments, etc. ⁴	1	150	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	20	3,780	32,900	345	42,800	307,000	14	1,680	9,640
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	290
Mining	5	1,600	5,050	4	1,330	2,870	4	940	1,510
Contract construction	7	1,700	3,010	319	33,900	149,000	5	550	1,840
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	6	370	24,400	12	6,370	150,000	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	1	10	60	6	120	2,010	3	140	5,980
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	-	-	3	1,080	3,540	1	30	30
Government	1	100	400	1	30	120	-	-	-

¹ Stoppages affecting more than 1 industry group have been counted in each 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 Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; and watches and clocks.

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

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 Stoppages or More by Industry Group, 1963¹

Industry group	Alabama			Arkansas			California		
	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	47	15,300	198,000	28	4,490	31,900	276	60,200	1,340,000
Manufacturing	26	6,410	94,400	13	2,660	19,700	116	32,400	669,000
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	2	270	1,670	2	170	4,750	7	1,140	27,400
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	20
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	1	180	350	2	80	930
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	1	100	2,910	14	6,160	220,000
Furniture and fixtures	1	140	2,430	1	290	5,510	9	2,010	34,800
Paper and allied products	1	150	4,650	-	-	-	3	50	960
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	120	2,790	-	-	-	4	400	30,300
Chemicals and allied products	2	70	220	1	150	870	8	760	24,100
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	530	3,380
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	1,050	57,800	-	-	-	8	3,020	139,000
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	4	1,570	3,040	2	120	2,290
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	600	14,500
Primary metal industries	9	3,190	11,400	1	30	1,220	3	3,270	61,100
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	3	200	4,390	-	-	-	16	1,290	15,300
Machinery, except electrical	1	610	1,220	1	160	950	5	570	11,100
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	130	750	-	-	-	7	580	10,500
Transportation equipment	1	370	4,050	1	30	160	12	11,200	63,300
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	² 1,300
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	130	3,060	-	-	-	2	570	8,700
Nonmanufacturing	21	8,870	103,000	15	1,830	12,200	160	27,900	674,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2,580	31,700
Mining	10	7,790	35,500	-	-	-	1	180	480
Contract construction	7	360	1,300	10	1,520	5,510	77	12,800	161,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	4	720	66,600	1	60	1,220	19	10,400	438,000
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	-	1	10	10	24	850	22,400
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	1	10	160	2	80	600
Services	-	-	-	1	30	3,280	17	870	19,300
Government	-	-	-	1	200	2,000	2	90	170
	Colorado			Connecticut			Florida		
All industries	27	5,580	101,000	53	14,700	281,000	83	22,900	728,000
Manufacturing	7	4,090	68,300	31	11,700	255,000	17	3,830	26,200
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2,450	7,350
Food and kindred products	2	570	750	3	220	370	-	-	-
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	150	4,360
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	120	580	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	1	120	5,540	-	-	-	1	20	390
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	2	310	680	1	500	500
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	1	10	980	2	170	4,930
Chemicals and allied products	-	-	-	3	1,030	10,100	2	230	3,200
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	1	150	590	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	3,200	60,800	5	2,110	4,360	1	20	1,380
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	790
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	-	-	1	70	750	2	60	2,820
Primary metal industries	-	-	-	3	1,260	2,860	1	100	307
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	1	50	370	5	690	10,300	-	-	-
Machinery, except electrical	-	-	-	5	4,280	158,000	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	40	270	1	230	4,950	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	1	140	140	1	80	170
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	3	1,200	60,900	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	20	1,480	32,200	22	2,990	25,600	66	19,100	702,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	380	2,690
Mining	-	-	² 9,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	14	1,150	15,900	9	2,090	23,100	53	9,090	35,300
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	2	230	1,100	3	470	960	5	7,650	633,000
Wholesale and retail trade	3	90	6,060	8	370	1,320	5	1,650	27,300
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	-	-	1	10	20	2	320	3,330
Government	1	10	20	1	50	190	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 Stoppages or More by Industry Group, 1963¹—Continued

Industry group	Washington			West Virginia			Wisconsin		
	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	55	23,800	543,000	80	20,000	173,000	56	17,700	336,000
Manufacturing.....	22	16,100	523,000	23	10,600	123,000	37	14,300	301,000
Ordnance and accessories.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	1	540	1,630	-	-	-	4	1,550	11,500
Tobacco manufactures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	120	2,560
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	16	14,900	520,000	-	-	-	1	140	1,400
Furniture and fixtures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products.....	1	380	380	1	50	1,850	1	230	7,650
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	170	1,390	2	50	90	1	20	950
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	20	170	3	960	6,450	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2,320	167,000
Leather and leather products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	70	270
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	-	-	-	5	2,230	19,400	1	90	770
Primary metal industries.....	-	-	-	5	3,250	33,900	3	470	5,270
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	-	-	-	1	300	600	5	170	5,550
Machinery, except electrical.....	2	30	90	3	2,050	16,000	7	1,990	42,100
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	-	-	-	1	650	5,200	7	1,050	47,100
Transportation equipment.....	-	-	-	2	1,050	39,800	3	6,030	8,310
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	33	7,720	19,600	57	9,430	49,400	19	3,440	35,700
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	1	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining.....	-	-	-	35	6,040	32,800	2	90	1,050
Contract construction.....	14	5,770	14,200	17	3,230	10,300	3	170	500
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	7	490	1,860	2	100	2,420	6	1,810	8,070
Wholesale and retail trade.....	8	710	2,370	2	40	3,910	3	140	17,600
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	70	400
Services.....	3	140	540	-	-	-	3	310	3,420
Government.....	-	-	-	1	20	20	1	860	4,700

¹ No work stoppages were recorded during 1963 for the industry groups for which no data are presented.

² Idleness in 1963 resulting from stoppages that began in 1962.

NOTE: Stoppages extending into 2 industry groups or more 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.

Table A-4. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Contract Status, 1963

Industry group	Total			Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition			Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)		
	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	¹ 3,362	941,000	16,100,000	607	40,500	1,120,000	¹ 1,459	529,000	13,100,000
Manufacturing	¹ 1,684	555,000	10,400,000	325	24,600	746,000	¹ 895	303,000	8,550,000
Ordnance and accessories	9	8,720	25,400	1	20	360	6	8,370	22,900
Food and kindred products	158	53,100	444,000	31	1,790	61,200	86	28,700	302,000
Tobacco manufactures	2	1,550	8,550	-	-	-	1	700	7,700
Textile mill products	36	13,000	193,000	10	1,520	55,900	17	10,400	123,000
Apparel, etc. ²	109	22,300	210,000	27	1,290	57,700	36	15,200	124,000
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	64	41,400	1,290,000	8	520	19,100	36	31,300	1,220,000
Furniture and fixtures	68	9,490	146,000	16	1,360	42,000	42	7,270	98,900
Paper and allied products	54	9,360	146,000	9	960	37,800	31	4,680	97,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	58	14,200	1,700,000	19	890	26,100	29	11,500	1,670,000
Chemicals and allied products	104	20,400	481,000	21	860	23,900	65	14,000	439,000
Petroleum refining and related industries	14	1,810	338,000	4	250	5,180	9	1,480	332,000
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	82	32,100	1,100,000	20	2,170	60,500	38	20,200	1,000,000
Leather and leather products	38	23,700	100,000	8	1,570	3,290	19	18,100	79,100
Stone, clay, and glass products	118	20,300	459,000	22	980	31,900	73	14,600	402,000
Primary metal industries	131	55,400	637,000	12	450	14,100	59	23,300	525,000
Fabricated metal products ³	193	40,800	516,000	38	2,420	54,500	115	20,400	381,000
Machinery, except electrical	171	58,500	845,000	37	2,080	118,000	86	24,100	625,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	109	44,300	835,000	13	3,080	87,200	69	25,800	692,000
Transportation equipment	101	71,500	678,000	10	1,590	18,600	38	12,200	216,000
Instruments, etc. ⁴	27	4,750	122,000	7	420	21,400	18	4,170	100,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	46	7,800	94,600	12	450	7,640	30	6,500	84,600
Nonmanufacturing	¹ 1,678	386,000	5,730,000	282	15,800	374,000	¹ 564	226,000	4,590,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	25	16,000	84,600	8	350	8,330	3	12,400	49,500
Mining	153	45,800	481,000	8	540	99,200	17	2,200	234,000
Contract construction	840	208,000	1,930,000	64	5,470	36,200	245	134,000	1,600,000
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	205	63,400	2,540,000	41	1,970	36,300	84	39,100	2,240,000
Wholesale and retail trade	293	34,200	498,000	97	2,280	122,000	159	28,500	354,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	13	1,320	30,800	6	150	2,680	7	1,160	28,100
Services	121	12,500	148,000	53	2,310	62,500	46	7,790	76,000
Government	29	4,840	15,400	5	2,750	6,060	4	270	1,370

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Contract Status, 1963—Continued

Industry group	During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)			No contract of other contract status			No information on contract status		
	Stoppages begin- ning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)	Stoppages begin- ning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)	Stoppages begin- ning in 1963		Man-days idle, 1963 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	1,204	364,000	1,790,000	63	6,470	40,000	29	1,360	10,800
Manufacturing	430	225,000	1,070,000	17	1,370	4,100	17	780	4,010
Ordnance and accessories	2	340	2,140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	38	22,500	79,300	2	30	830	1	120	600
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	1	850	850	-	-	-
Textile mill products	8	990	14,200	1	70	280	-	-	-
Apparel, etc. ²	40	5,640	27,300	-	-	-	6	180	930
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	17	9,530	41,600	2	20	100	1	40	110
Furniture and fixtures	10	860	5,060	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	14	3,720	11,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	6	1,830	3,280	1	20	810	3	20	460
Chemicals and allied products	15	5,110	17,500	1	150	300	2	270	440
Petroleum refining and related industries	1	80	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	24	9,730	41,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	8	3,990	17,100	2	40	160	1	40	790
Stone, clay, and glass products	20	4,660	24,300	1	50	50	2	100	290
Primary metal industries	60	31,600	98,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products ³	37	18,000	79,200	2	10	40	1	10	390
Machinery, except electrical	47	32,300	102,000	1	30	110	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	25	15,300	55,100	2	80	500	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	52	57,700	443,000	1	20	60	-	-	-
Instruments, etc. ⁴	2	160	330	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4	850	2,450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	774	139,000	725,000	46	5,100	35,900	12	570	6,750
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	2	130	390	12	3,140	26,300	-	-	-
Mining	127	43,000	147,000	1	30	680	-	-	-
Contract construction	524	68,100	294,000	1	30	30	6	330	1,700
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	72	22,100	258,000	6	170	420	2	60	130
Wholesale and retail trade	31	3,240	16,500	3	40	130	3	80	4,520
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	17	2,340	8,350	5	90	930	-	-	-
Government	1	110	220	18	1,610	7,390	1	100	400

¹ Stoppages extending into 2 industries or industry groups or more have been counted in each industry or 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 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.

Appendix B. Chronology—Aerospace Industry Dispute—The Boeing Co., California, Florida, Kansas, and Washington, 1962—63¹

July 16, 1962

Negotiations to replace a contract expiring on Sept. 15, 1962, began in Wichita, Kans. The union proposed a 3-percent wage increase with an escalator clause, improved health and welfare and pension programs, and a union shop or agency shop clause.² Negotiations subsequently moved to Seattle, Wash., where companywide bargaining was conducted.

August 8

The company, in its counter proposals which the union rejected, offered a 16- to 26-cent-an-hour wage increase over a 3-year period, and increases in insurance and basic monthly pension benefits, but rejected the union request for a union or agency shop.

August 25

Seattle Machinists voted authorization for a strike, as their counterparts in Vandenberg, Calif., Cape Canaveral, Fla., and Wichita, Kans., had done earlier in the month. No strike date was set, pending vote on the company's final offer.

August 27

Negotiations remained deadlocked on the major issues, and the union notified the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service that a serious dispute existed.

August 28

Federal Mediator Albin Peterson met with members of the union bargaining committee and scheduled a meeting with company negotiators for August 29.

September 4

Federal mediators met with company and union representatives in Seattle. A review of the issues did not indicate any material change in the respective positions of the parties. Mediation efforts continued in separate and joint meetings through September 10.

September 13

President Kennedy appointed a three-man factfinding Board to supplement the efforts of the FMCS. Board members were: Saul Wallen, Boston, Chairman; Lewis M. Gill, Philadelphia, and Patrick J. Fisher, Indianapolis, all experienced arbitrators. The Board was requested to report to the President by October 15. Both the company and the union agreed to continue work under the present contract until November 15.

September 17

The Board met with the parties in Seattle, Wash., and for 4 days received oral and written statements of their respective positions. Only a limited number of key issues were considered in detail—union security, wages, performance analysis system, management rights, subcontracting, and the company's proposal for a modification of the grievance procedures.

¹ Although this dispute began during the summer of 1962, the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were not invoked until January 1963. The Executive Order creating the Board of Inquiry directed this body to investigate the dispute at the Boeing Company and its Vertol Divisions, as well as a dispute at the Rohr Corporation in Auburn, Wash., the latter a supplier of aircraft and missile components for the Boeing Company's commercial and military aircraft. Unions involved in the disputes included, in addition to the International Association of Machinists (AFL-CIO), the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO), the International Union of United Weldors (Ind.), the International Union of Operating Engineers (AFL-CIO) and the United Plant Guard Workers of America (Ind.).

² Agency shop clauses were proposed for areas where the union shop is prohibited; contracts with this company had not included union-shop clauses since 1948.

The Board concluded that the union security issue was the chief impediment to a settlement, and decided that it would be desirable to obtain expressions of opinion from Boeing employees. The parties joined in a request that the Board be allowed to defer its report to the President until November 15.

September 24

The Board notified the parties that hearings would be resumed in Washington, D.C., beginning October 1.

October 4

The Board recessed the hearings in Washington. The parties agreed to return to Seattle and meet with Federal mediators to resume efforts to resolve the issues not being considered by the Board.

October 10

Both parties submitted a list of the unsettled issues to a Federal Mediation and Conciliation panel in Seattle. Three minor issues were resolved; several other issues were resolved in subsequent meetings between October 10 and October 28.

November 6

President Kennedy announced that the union had agreed to postpone strike action until at least Jan. 15, 1963, to permit a poll on the union shop issue. The poll, which would not bind the company to grant the union shop nor require the union to relinquish its demand for one, was scheduled to begin on December 4. The Board was allowed to defer its report to the President until Jan. 5, 1963.

November 11

All remaining unsettled issues were reviewed in direct negotiations with Federal mediators. A company spokesman indicated that in view of the forthcoming poll of employees, and until recommendations on other issues before the Board were known, no further progress could be made at that time.

December 11

The National Labor Relations Board announced that in the nonbinding poll Boeing employees favored a union shop by nearly 3 to 1.

December 17

The Board met with the parties in San Francisco. Meetings continued through December 20.

December 28

The Board reconvened meetings with the parties in Washington, D.C. Despite the Board's proposal for solving the union shop issue, negotiations remained deadlocked. The Board terminated mediation efforts and began working on its report to the President.

Jan. 2, 1963

The Board reported to the President that its efforts to head off a January 15 strike had collapsed because of management's resistance to the union demand for a union shop. The Board recommended that the company reconsider its position on the union security issue, and that the parties negotiate an additional provision for union security over and above the present maintenance of membership clause. The Board also recommended that the wage issue be settled in conformance with the company's offer.

January 10

The parties met in Washington, D.C., with a panel of Federal mediators. The company presented the panel with a new set of proposals which differed in several important respects from those presented in August 1962. Intensive mediation efforts continued through January 18.

January 15

William E. Simkin, Director of the FMCS, announced that considerable progress had been made in recent negotiations and that the union had agreed to his request to postpone any strike action, at least until midnight January 18.

January 19

The FMCS Director announced that the union had further postponed a strike pending results of balloting on the company's latest offer.

January 22

The company revised its final offer to the union, amending a portion of its proposal on the key "performance analysis" issue, and reducing seniority requirements for purposes of recall from layoff, but rejecting the union's proposal to arbitrate the unresolved issues.

January 23

The union rejected the company offer and ordered a strike to begin January 26.

President Kennedy, stating that a work stoppage at the aerospace firm would be a serious threat to the Nation's defense effort, immediately invoked the Taft-Hartley Act and appointed a three-man Board of Inquiry to investigate the dispute. Board members were: Benjamin Aaron, Director of the Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of California, Chairman; Lloyd Ulman, Professor of Economics and Industrial Relations at the University of California, and J. B. Gillingham, Chairman of the Department of Economics at the University of Washington.

January 25

The Board of Inquiry reported to the President. The report summarized the background and present status of the dispute, and concluded that a strike appeared to be imminent.

President Kennedy ordered the Justice Department to seek an injunction on the grounds that the national safety would be endangered by a strike. U.S. District Judge William J. Lindberg, Seattle, Wash., granted a temporary injunction and ordered both sides to appear before him on February 1 to show cause why it should not be made permanent for the 80-day period prescribed by the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act.

February 1

Judge Lindberg extended the injunction to 80 days, thus prohibiting any strike until April 15.

February 7

U.S. Attorney Brock Adams joined attorneys for the union in asking Judge Lindberg to add language to the 80-day injunction to specify that all provisions of the last union contract remain in force during the term of the injunction. This would perpetuate the contract's maintenance of membership clause.

February 8

Judge Lindberg denied the request.

February 9

Union attorneys mailed an emergency appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

February 15

The U.S. Court of Appeals agreed to hear arguments that Boeing was pressuring machinists to resign from their union. Subsequently, the court upheld the union's position and the maintenance of membership clause was retained in the expired contract for the period of the injunction.

The company sent a telegram to President Kennedy requesting that he seek congressional action similar to that taken in the recent longshore case, so that "this dispute can be settled."

February 19

Negotiations resumed.

March 24

The Board of Inquiry reconvened in Seattle and took written and oral reports of the positions of all parties to the dispute.

March 26

The Board of Inquiry made its final report to the President, indicating that the parties remained deadlocked on the major issues, despite mediation efforts in 11 sessions in Seattle and Washington, D.C., between February 19 and March 22.

April 8

The National Labor Relations Board announced that unofficial returns of balloting on the company's final offer indicated that the union had rejected the offer.

April 15

The company and union announced a tentative agreement on terms of a new contract just hours before the expiration of the Taft-Hartley injunction, thus averting a strike set for midnight. The union urged its membership to accept the proposal, which included wage and fringe benefit increases totaling from 22- to 32-cents-an-hour over 3 years, plus a cost-of-living clause, improved job evaluation performance analysis, and a modified union security clause which allows newly hired workers to decide against union membership, but stipulates that both the union and the company must be notified of this decision in writing during the employee's "period of election," defined as the 10-day period following the employee's initial 30 days of employment. Individuals who fail to provide such notice are required to join the union within 20 days after the expiration of their period of election.

April 17

In Seattle, the union voted to accept the contract. However, machinists at Cape Canaveral, Fla., rejected it, and in Wichita, Kans., a union meeting adjourned without a vote being taken.³

³ Following rejection of the contract, brief wildcat strikes occurred at several locations from mid-April to early May.

April 18

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, and William E. Simkin, Director of FMCS, urged the workers in Cape Canaveral to reconsider their vote.

April 19

The Wichita union voted to reject the contract.

April 22

Union officials met with company negotiators in Seattle.

April 29

The union announced a timetable for progressive walkouts at Boeing operations across the Nation.

May 1

After the company made some new proposals, President Kennedy wired the union stating that any interruption of operations at Boeing facilities would have a serious impact on the defense posture of the Nation. He urged the union to withhold strike action and to submit the new proposals to the union membership for a vote.

A. J. Hayes, International President of IAM, notified the affected locals that all strike sanctions were being temporarily withdrawn pending results of this vote.

May 10

IAM members ratified the contract,⁴ ending 10 months of negotiations.

⁴ The 3-year contract provided for wage increases of 11 to 14 cents retroactive to Sept. 16, 1962, 5¹/₂ to 9 cents additional effective both Sept. 16, 1963, and September 16, 1964, and the equivalent of 4 cents an hour per employee for revisions in wage rates; a cost-of-living escalator clause was established with maximum adjustments up to 3 cents each year; \$2.25 a month pension payments for each year of future service (was \$1.75)—minimum \$50 a month; relocation policies to be made uniform and written into agreement, effective June 1, 1963; company assumed rate increase in company-paid hospital-medical-surgical insurance for employees (previously paid \$8.65–\$10.50 a month, varying by location). The union security proposal mentioned under date of April 15 was also incorporated into the contract.

Appendix C. Scope, Methods, and Definitions¹

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 bulletin.

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 on 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 three different occasions; they accounted for 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.

¹ More detailed information is available in Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series (BLS Bulletin 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.² 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. Stoppages in the mining and logging industries are excluded from metropolitan area data.

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 nonunion workers.

Sources 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 workers or more 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 probably 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.

² The same procedure is followed in allocating data on stoppages occurring in more than one industry, industry group, or metropolitan area.

Recent Publications in Work Stoppages

- Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1962 (BLS Bulletin 1381, 1963), price 40 cents.
- Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1961 (BLS Bulletin 1339, 1962), price 35 cents.
- Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1960 (BLS Bulletin 1302, 1961), price 30 cents.
- Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1959 (BLS Bulletin 1278, 1960), price 40 cents.
- The Dimensions of Major Work Stoppages, 1947-59 (BLS Bulletin 1298, 1961), price 30 cents.
- National Emergency Disputes Under the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, 1947-62 (BLS Report 169, revised August 1963), free.
- Work Stoppages: Aircraft and Parts Industry, 1927-59 (BLS Report 175, 1961), free.
- Work Stoppages: Basic Steel Industry, 1901-60 (BLS Report 206, 1961), free.
- Work Stoppages: Water Transportation Industry, 1927-59 (BLS Report 176, 1961), free.
- Work Stoppages: Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Equipment Industry, 1927-58 (BLS Report 148, 1959), free.
- Work Stoppages by States, 1927-62 (BLS Report 256, 1963), free.
- Work Stoppages: Contract Construction Industry, 1927-60 (BLS Report 207, 1962), free.
- Work Stoppages: Meat Products Industry, 1927-60 (BLS Report 214, 1962), free.
- Work Stoppages: Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies Industry, 1927-60 (BLS Report 213, 1962), free.
- Work Stoppages: Metropolitan Areas, 1952-62 (BLS Report 236, revised May 1963), free.
- Work Stoppages: Government Employees, 1942-61 (BLS Report 247, 1963), free.

(For a listing of other industrial relations studies, write for
A Directory of BLS Studies in Industrial Relations, 1954-63)