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# UNAFFILIATED INTRASTATE AND SINGLE-EMPLOYER UNIONS, 1967

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# **UNAFFILIATED INTRASTATE AND SINGLE-EMPLOYER UNIONS, 1967**

Bulletin No. 1640

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**George P. Shultz, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

**Geoffrey H. Moore, Commissioner**

Issued November 1969

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## Preface

Despite determined competition from national unions, unaffiliated intrastate and single-employer unions continue to account for a small, relatively stable proportion of the membership in organized labor. However, the American labor movement today usually is defined to include the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions and the national unions outside the federation. The existence of local unaffiliated unions, more often than not, is overlooked entirely.

The eclipse of the small unaffiliated local unions, which once accounted for a relatively significant segment of organized labor in the United States, began with the passage of the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act in 1935, and was hastened by the emergence and growth of strong national unions during World War II.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics biennial surveys of union membership, for the most part, have been confined to national and international unions; that is, those labor organizations which bargain with more than one employer in more than one State. To fill the gap in its membership statistics, the Bureau conducted its first survey of local unaffiliated unions in 1961. This, the Bureau's second survey, permits a look at trends and should provide a basis for further research into the nature and activities of these organizations.

This study was prepared in the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations by Winston L. Tillery and Fred R. Nagy.



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# Unaffiliated Intrastate and Single-Employer Unions, 1967

## Introduction

Unaffiliated intrastate and single-employer unions (exclusive of government unions)<sup>1</sup> constitute a numerically small, relatively stable proportion of the American labor movement. Two surveys conducted by the BLS in 1961<sup>2</sup> and 1967 indicate that unaffiliated union membership in both years was about 2.6 percent of the membership in all unions in the United States,<sup>3</sup> as shown in the following tabulation:

Union	Union membership in the United States			
	1961		1967	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
Total -----	17,456	100.0	18,301	100.0
AFL-CIO affiliates (including directly affiliated labor unions)-----	14,103	80.8	14,975	81.8
National unaffiliated unions -----	2,901	16.6	2,852	15.6
Unaffiliated intrastate and single-employer unions -----	452	2.6	475	2.6

Despite a 1961-67 decline from 1,277 to 884 in the number of usable schedules, overall membership increased about 23,000. The total number of workers covered by agreements, however, dropped by more than 13,000.

Already high in comparison with national unions, the proportions of women and white-collar workers in the unaffiliated unions increased during the 1961-67 period—for women, from 29.3 to 34.1 percent and for white-collar members, from 25 to 32.6 percent. Increases in these two categories and in total membership may be attributed almost entirely to the continued growth of older, larger unions. Unaffiliated unions newly organized since the previous survey accounted for only slightly over 10,000 members, a figure more than offset by membership losses from unions dissolved or affiliated during the period. Relatively few women or white-collar workers were members of these new unions.

Comparisons of 1961 and 1967 data showed declines in the number of unaffiliated unions in nearly all industries and geographical areas. However, significant membership increases were noted in services, communications, primary metals, and several other industries, and membership was up 25 percent or more in 13 States.

With a drop of 30 percent in the number of qualifying organizations, the overall numbers of local units and current agreements also fell, although the average number of locals and of agreements per union rose slightly.

<sup>1</sup> Hereafter referred to in this bulletin as unaffiliated unions.

<sup>2</sup> See Unaffiliated Local and Single-Employer Unions in the United States, 1961, BLS Bulletin 1348 (1962).

<sup>3</sup> Although the figures in the tabulation for national unions are actually for 1960 and 1966, the time difference probably does not affect the comparison significantly. For details regarding these union figures and for the source of statements on the characteristics of national unions made throughout this study, see Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1961 and 1967, BLS Bulletins 1320 (1962) and 1596 (1968).

## Scope and Method

For both the 1961 and 1967 surveys, the Department of Labor's Office of Labor-Management and Welfare-Pension Reports (OLMWPR) provided the Bureau of Labor Statistics with union listings compiled from reports received under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (LMRDA) of 1959. The Bureau, in turn, canvassed by mail questionnaire all unions whose reports indicated they were not national in scope (as defined by the Bureau for directory purposes).<sup>4</sup> These unions were asked whether their collective bargaining relationships were confined to a single employer or employer association, or if two or more employers or associations were under contract, to a single State. An affirmative answer to either of these screening questions placed the union within the scope of the survey. Each qualifying union also was asked for its membership (dues paying or in good standing) in the current period,<sup>5</sup> the number of workers covered by its collective bargaining agreements, and the industry and city where the workers were employed. Other questions dealt with the proportions of women and white-collar workers, the number of locals and agreements, multiemployer bargaining, and affiliation with similar unions. The 1967 survey requested the union to state the year it was organized. As is customary in most BLS surveys, respondents were assured that information submitted would be used for statistical purposes only.

Of 1,527 questionnaires mailed out by the Bureau in 1967, 1,176 were returned, a response rate of 77 percent, or approximately 8 percentage points lower than in the earlier survey.<sup>6</sup> On examination, 884, or only 58 percent of the mailing, proved usable. Of the 292 returns which were excluded, 46 reported that they were neither intrastate nor single-employer unions, but were national in scope.<sup>7</sup> Another 135 reported either having affiliated with or having been defeated by a national union in a National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) election.<sup>8</sup> Eighteen reported that the union had been dissolved because of a plant shutdown, company merger, or reorganization, and another 76 returns indicated that the unions were no longer in existence but gave no further details. The other 17 reports were returned because they did not reach the proper union official; probably many of these unions were defunct.

Obviously, the BLS cannot claim that the study has accounted for all unions of this type in the country. Some may not have submitted reports to the Department of Labor as required under the LMRDA; others, because of inadequate information, may have escaped identification. Most of these organizations are small, many appear to be short-lived, and unlike national unions, they rarely employ office staff or full-time officers.

On the other hand, the Bureau believes that the survey accounts for virtually all local unaffiliated unions which have negotiated major collective agreements (covering 1,000 workers or more).<sup>9</sup> Thus, unions that may have been overlooked or

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<sup>4</sup> Because of the reporting requirements of the LMRDA, no unions of government employees were included in the survey.

<sup>5</sup> The question was modified in the 1967 survey to elicit information on dues-paying members or members in good standing, but the change is not believed to have seriously affected comparative figures for the two studies.

<sup>6</sup> Compared with the 1961 survey, the 1967 study suggests a possible deterioration in the position of the unaffiliated unions. Although the number of operating unions reporting declined from 1,277 to 884, the number of unions reporting that they were no longer in existence increased from 197 to 229. A check of one-fifth of the 351 nonrespondents against the files of OLMWPR indicated that at least one-half of them had filed terminal reports and gone out of existence.

<sup>7</sup> Some of these unions misinterpreted the "scope" question. In any case, they will be surveyed for possible inclusion in the Bureau's next directory of national and international unions.

<sup>8</sup> Included in this group were 94 unions which reported affiliation with AFL-CIO organizations and 41 with national unaffiliated unions.

<sup>9</sup> For many years, the Bureau has been striving to include all agreements covering 1,000 workers or more (exclusive of the railroad and airline industries, for which agreements are filed with the National Mediation Board as required by the Railway Labor Act) in its file of collective bargaining agreements, which has been set up under the provisions of section 211 of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947.

that failed to respond should have only a minor effect on the membership and agreement coverage totals presented in this study.

Since the questions asked in the 1961 and 1967 surveys were essentially the same, comparisons were made between the two sets of data. Details of these comparisons appear, where appropriate, in the text. Such comparisons do not necessarily indicate trends within the same group of unions because the 1961 and 1967 unaffiliated union populations were not identical. As previously noted, some unions reporting in the 1961 survey no longer existed and a number were formed after that date. In addition, some unions believed to be operating in both survey years failed to report in 1 year or another.

In an effort to determine trends within the larger unions, 1961 returns were matched, wherever possible, with returns from unions reporting a 1967 membership of 1,000 or more.

### Period of Organization

Several thousand local and single-employer unions are estimated to have existed in the United States at one time or another in the decade prior to the passage of the Wagner Act. Of these, only a few have survived. In the 1967 survey, 778 of the 884 unions responded to the question on date of organization, but of these, only 40, with 50,000 members, claimed to have been established before 1936. (See table 1.)

Altogether, 317 unions, having membership of nearly 320,000 (two-thirds of the total), survived the massive World War II organizing drives conducted by national unions. Thus, the bulk of the membership is in local unaffiliated unions which have demonstrated considerable staying power in the past and are likely to do so in the future. More than half (461) the reporting unions were established after 1945, but these account for only 128,000 members.

Unaffiliated unions established during the 1961-67 period (56), reported only 10,000 members.<sup>10</sup> These unions were generally small; 35 claimed 100 members or fewer, and 17 between 100 and 500 members. Only three of the newer unions reported a membership in excess of 1,000, and two of them appear to be the result of mergers of unions organized at an earlier date.

Only about 11 percent of the members in the new unaffiliated unions were women, a ratio below that in national unions. Thus, the substantial increase in women membership must be attributed to increased women membership in the older unions. Similarly, only about 15 percent of the new members were white-collar workers, about the same as that in national unions.

Most new unaffiliated unions (14) were organized in retail trade, but these accounted for only 648 workers. The petroleum industry, with three new unions, added the greatest number of workers (3,600). No unusual trends were apparent by States or regions; States that had the greater number of older unions tended to lead in the establishment of new ones. Pennsylvania added 10 new unions with 3,352 members, and New York gained 12 with 1,633.

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<sup>10</sup> By comparison, during the 1961-67 period, 229 unaffiliated unions, with membership of more than 30,000, are known to have disbanded or affiliated with national unions. Because many returns from the dissolved unions were incomplete, exact membership or period of organization distributions could not be determined.

Virtually all of the new unaffiliated unions bargained with a single employer, and normally consisted of a single local with a single current agreement.

A strong relationship was found between unaffiliated union age and 1967 membership size. In general, older unions tended to be larger. About 70 percent of the unions reporting more than 1,000 members in 1967, but only 27 percent of those reporting 250 members or fewer, claimed to have been organized before 1946. As shown in chart 1, the large unions made up 85 percent of total 1967 membership in the pre-1936 union group, but only 47 percent of the membership in unions established after 1960. By comparison, the smallest unions accounted for only 3 percent of total membership in the oldest group of unions, but nearly 32 percent of membership in the newest group. This distribution may be explained, in part, by the tendency to organize the larger companies and plants earlier. It also may reflect a growth and "survival of the fittest" pattern; the unions (and companies) became more capable of survival as they grew larger.

Precise information is lacking on the industrial distribution of unaffiliated union membership prior to the 1961 survey. Membership figures for 1967 are classified by industry and date of a union's founding, and reflect to some extent the periods during which unaffiliated unions gained a foothold in particular industries. Chart 2 indicates that 1967 unaffiliated union membership in a number of industries was concentrated heavily in unions organized much earlier. More than three-quarters of union members in electrical and nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, communications, and utilities were in unions established during the 1936-45 period. Few members employed in services, on the other hand, were in unions established during this period, perhaps because of the sharp curtailment of many services that accompanied World War II. More than half the membership in services were in unions organized before 1936. A substantial proportion of union members in services, as well as in primary metals, were in unions organized during 1946-60. Only one industry—petroleum products—had as much as 10 percent of its membership in unions organized during 1961-67.

No significant relationships were found between the periods of organization of the unions and their regional distributions. The more populous, highly industrialized Northeastern, North Central, and Pacific States tended to have the greater 1967 membership for unions of all ages.

#### Size and Composition of Membership

In 1967, 884 unaffiliated intrastate and single-employer unions enrolled 474,600 members. (See table 2.) By comparison, 1,277 unions reported 452,500 members in 1961. As in the previous survey, most unaffiliated unions, particularly those whose activities were confined to one employer, were small, and presumably had resources commensurate with their size. Almost half the unions (423) each had 100 members or fewer but accounted for only 3.5 percent of the total membership covered by the study.

Despite the sharp drop in the number of reporting organizations, overall membership increased slightly. This increase could be attributed almost entirely to the growth of larger unaffiliated unions.

Almost all the decline in the numbers of unaffiliated unions since 1961 was among the small unions, while the number of unions having over 1,000 members increased slightly, from 103 to 106. Total membership in these large unions increased from 265,000 (59 percent) in 1961 to 340,000 (73 percent) in 1967. This growth occurred almost entirely in the older unions, since only three new large unions were formed during this period.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Two of these large unions appear to have been formed through mergers of smaller unions.

Chart 1.  
**DUES-PAYING MEMBERSHIP IN INTRASTATE AND SINGLE-EMPLOYER UNIONS IN 1967, BY PERIOD OF ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS**

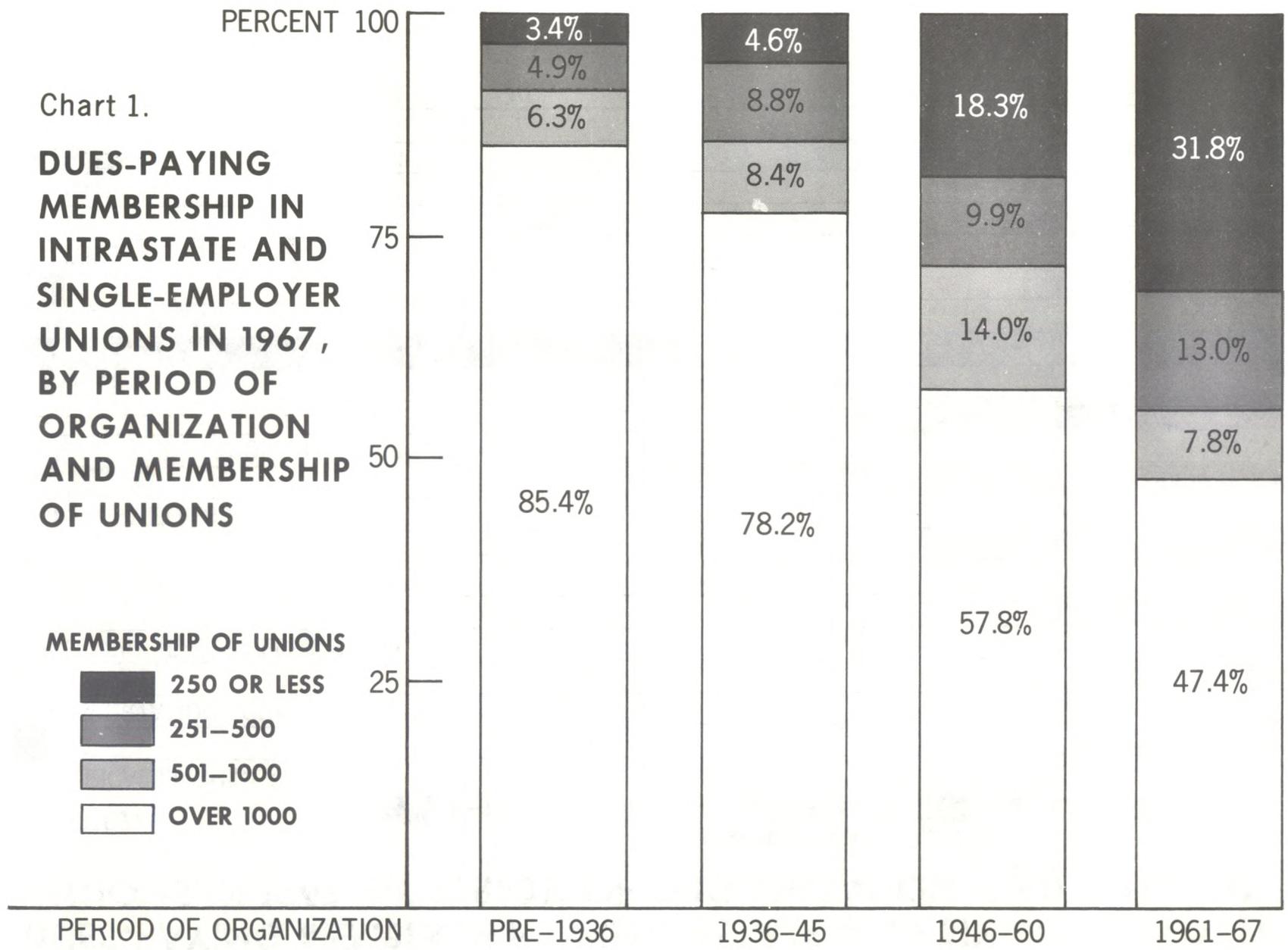
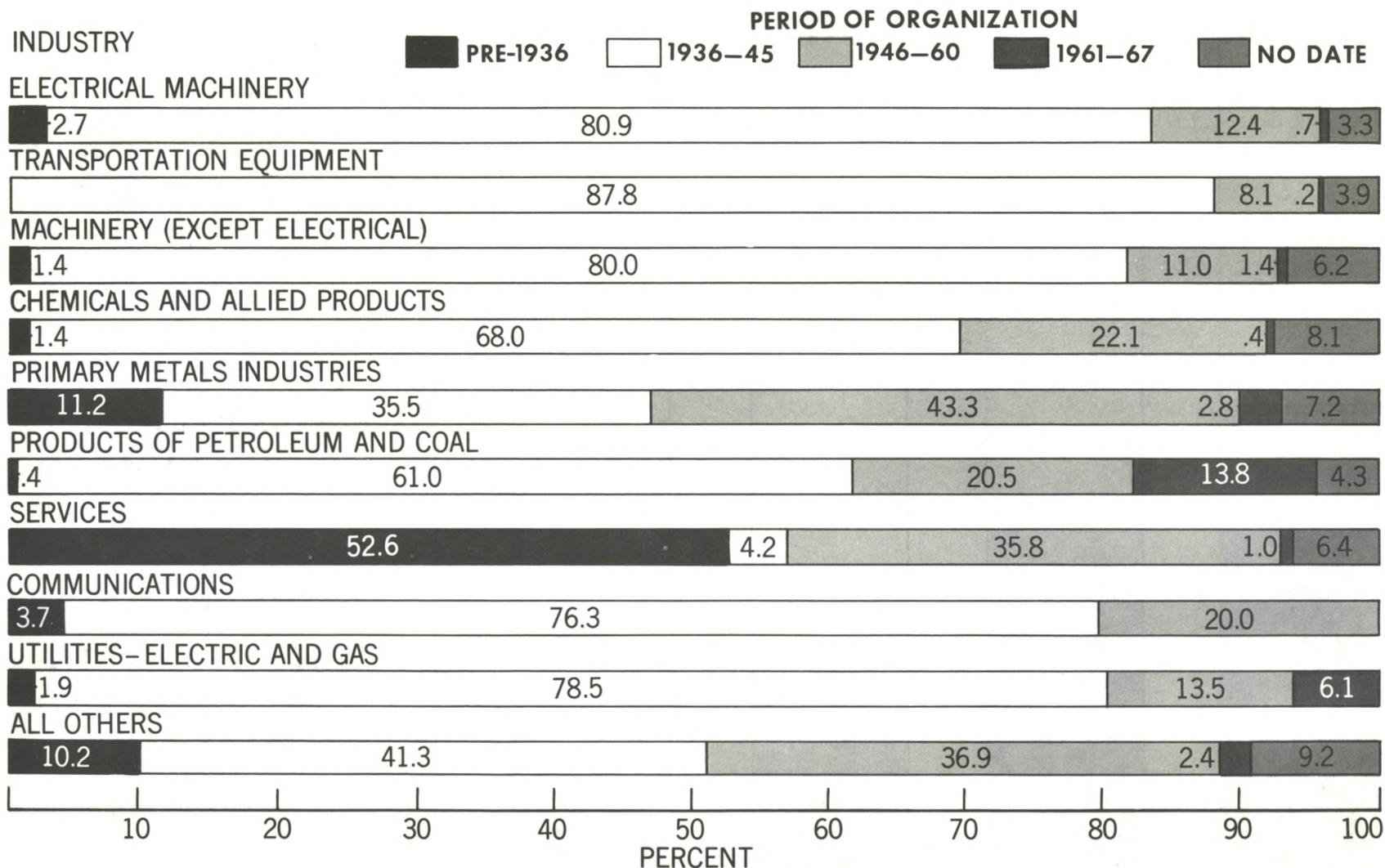


Chart 2.

# DUES-PAYING MEMBERSHIP IN INTRASTATE AND SINGLE-EMPLOYER UNIONS IN 1967, BY PERIOD OF ORGANIZATION AND INDUSTRY



Growth was concentrated in unions that had over 5,000 members; these doubled in numbers from 8 to 16, and increased in membership from 76,800 (17 percent) to 158,500 (33 percent) during 1961-67. Four big unions in services (particularly hospitals) and three in electrical machinery accounted for about three-fourths of the membership in each of these industries. Large unions also were prevalent in communications, transportation equipment, utilities, and primary metals. Nearly all of the larger unions were found in the northern industrial States.

Bargaining Coverage. Although overall membership increased slightly, the 1967 survey showed a decline in the total number of workers covered by collective bargaining agreements, from 494,400 in 1961 to 480,800 in 1967. (See table 3.) Indications are that many of the surviving unions have been successful in recruiting workers, for the proportion of unions reporting bargaining unit coverage in excess of membership declined.<sup>12</sup> The proportion of unions reporting union shop conditions<sup>13</sup> increased from 77 to 88 percent. Curiously, a greater proportion of the larger unions reported coverage in excess of membership.

Women Members. The labor movement has been marked in recent years by an increase in the proportion of women members; to some extent this increase reflects the growth of women participation in the labor force. This increase has been particularly evident in unaffiliated unions. In 1961, the unaffiliated union survey counted 132,800 women members, or 29 percent of total membership. By 1967, women membership had risen to 162,100, or to 34 percent of the total. (See table 4.) Although overall membership rose about 5 percent, women membership was up 22 percent. Since total membership in unaffiliated unions rose by only 23,000, while women membership rose by nearly 30,000, the figures represent a decline of men members in both absolute and relative terms.

By comparison, the proportion of women in national and international unions increased more slowly, from 18.3 percent in 1960 to 19.3 percent in 1966. Although total membership rose about 5 percent, women membership showed a gain of about 16 percent.

The increase in the number and proportion of women in unaffiliated unions could be attributed almost entirely to membership growth within older, larger unions. Eighty-three percent of the women were in unions having over 1,000 members. Chart 3 shows that in 1967, women accounted for 70 percent of total membership in unions established before 1936, and 38 percent of the membership in those established during 1936-39. By comparison, women comprised less than 11 percent of the membership of unions organized during 1961-67.

White-Collar Members. As with women membership, white-collar workers represented a substantial and increasing proportion of unaffiliated union membership.<sup>14</sup> The 1967 survey indicated white-collar membership constituted 32.6 percent of the total. (See table 5.) This proportion represented an increase from 25 percent reported in 1961, and an increment of more than one-third in total white-collar membership. By comparison, the proportion of such members in national and international unions rose more slowly, from 12.2 to 14.3 percent, which represented a one-fourth increase in total membership.

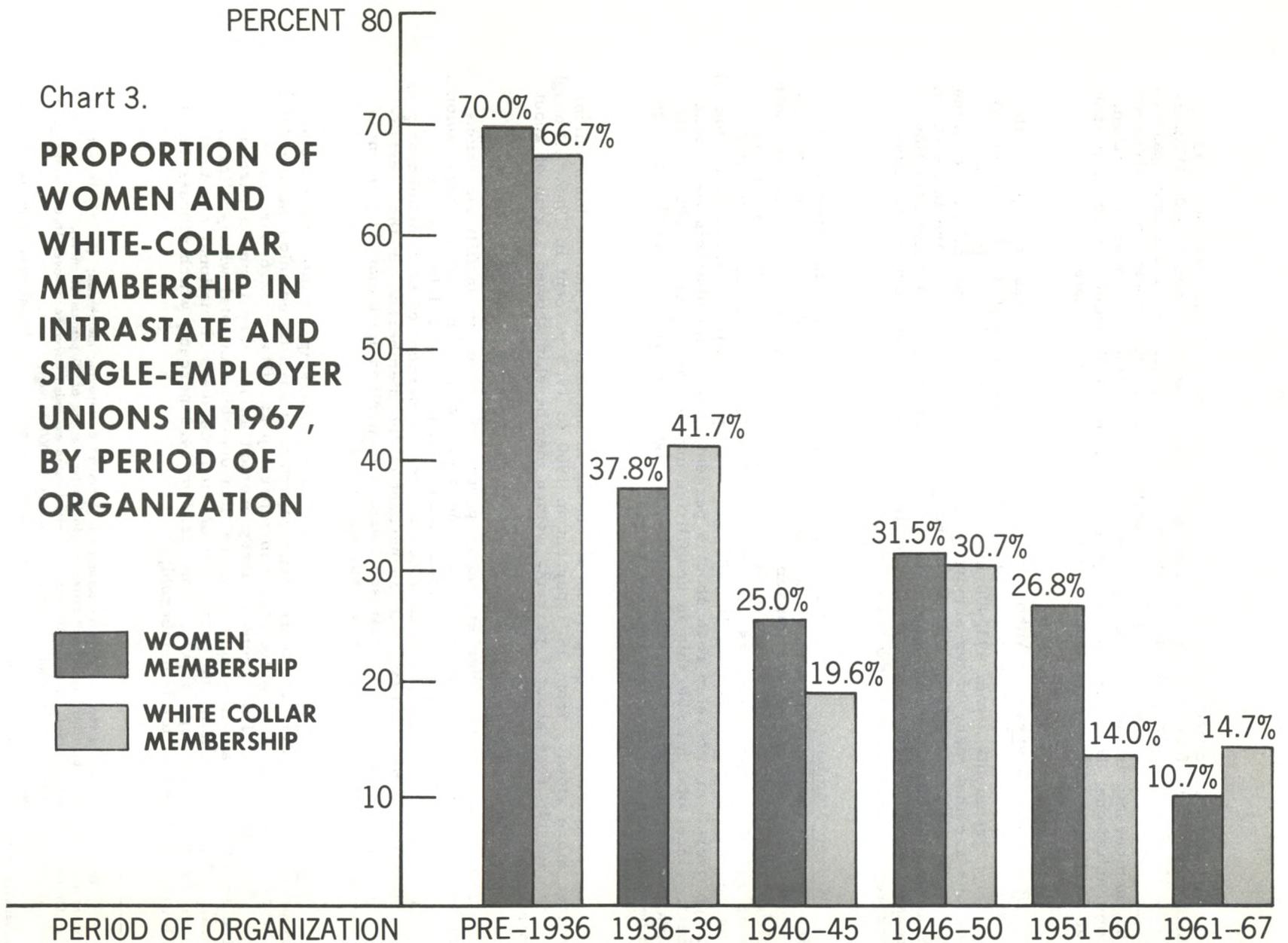
<sup>12</sup> In 1961, 269 unions reported contract coverage in excess of dues-paying membership (in 123, by margins of 20 percent or more). By 1967, this number had fallen to 146 (70 by margins of 20 percent or more).

On the other hand, in 1961, 19 unions reported that membership exceeded coverage by over 16,000 workers, while in 1967, 18 unions reported that membership exceeded coverage by 32,000 workers.

<sup>13</sup> A union shop "condition" is defined as a condition where membership equals bargaining coverage, and does not necessarily mean that a union shop exists.

<sup>14</sup> Some relationship is to be expected, since the majority of women workers are in white-collar occupations.

Chart 3.  
**PROPORTION OF  
 WOMEN AND  
 WHITE-COLLAR  
 MEMBERSHIP IN  
 INTRASTATE AND  
 SINGLE-EMPLOYER  
 UNIONS IN 1967,  
 BY PERIOD OF  
 ORGANIZATION**



The data, however, did not indicate any significant formation of new white-collar unions; membership growth occurred in the older organizations. The white-collar group generally was concentrated in the older unions of more than 1,000 members, which contained 84 percent of all white-collar members. As shown in chart 3, white-collar workers made up a relatively small proportion of the unions organized since 1950. Only 314 of the 884 unions reported any white-collar members, and in the majority of these blue-collar workers formed a majority. Nearly three-fourths of all white-collar workers were in 138 unions which had few if any members from blue-collar occupations.

About three-fifths of the white-collar members were in nonmanufacturing industries, primarily services (hospitals) and communications (telephone). These two industries alone accounted for about half of all white-collar members. Most of the remaining workers were in electrical machinery, transportation equipment, and the utilities.

Unaffiliated unions included varied groups such as technological researchers, engineers, newspaper reporters, insurance agents, bank tellers, television and radio announcers, chemical researchers, and musicians.

### Industrial Distribution

Although unaffiliated intrastate and single-employer unions were found in all industries, their main strength in both 1961 and 1967 was concentrated in a few industries that generally are considered their traditional strongholds. Six manufacturing industries continued to account for over half of all workers covered by collective agreements—electrical machinery, transportation equipment, primary metals, chemicals, machinery (except electrical), and petroleum. (See table 6.) These plus three nonmanufacturing industries—services, communications (telephone and telegraph), and electrical and gas utilities—encompassed over 3 out of 4 workers represented by independent local unions.

Compared with the total number of union members in broad industrial categories, the local independents made their best showing in the petroleum—chemical—rubber groups, although they represented a small (and slightly declining) proportion of total union strength (68,900 members as compared with 569,000 in national unions in 1966). In electrical and gas utilities, services, and communications (telephone and telegraph), the vast majority of union members belonged to national organizations.

The number of reporting unions declined in nearly all industries. Of the three industries reporting increases, the gain (20) was significant only in retail trade. Membership, however, increased in more than a dozen industries; services, communications, primary metals, transportation equipment, and electrical machinery showed substantial increases. Membership declined 25 percent or more in several industries, and was off sharply in mining, and wholesale and retail trade. Like the national unions, the independent locals showed a continuing lack of success in organizing workers in agriculture, finance, and insurance.

### State Membership

The geographical distribution of unaffiliated unions did not change significantly in the 1961–67 period. As in 1961, 10 or fewer unions were found in 3 out of 5 States; only three States—New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania had more than 90. (See table 7.) The number of reporting unions declined in most States; a 25 percent or greater drop was noted in more than half. Forty-one fewer unions reported from Ohio than in 1961, followed by Pennsylvania (36), New York (32), and New Jersey and Rhode Island (29 each). The number of unions increased in only two States—Colorado and Louisiana.

Unaffiliated intrastate and single-employer unions resemble national unions in major membership concentration in highly industrialized States—Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, New Jersey, California, and Illinois—although not in this ranking order. Southern States, as well as others that have right-to-work laws, have resisted organization by both national and unaffiliated unions.

### Number of Locals

The 884 unaffiliated unions included in the 1967 survey reported a total of 1,600 locals. (See table 8.) This number compares with 1,277 unions and 2,056 locals in 1961. Typically, the single-employer or intrastate union is still a "one-local" organization, but the comparison is indicative of a slight upward trend. In 1967, 9.4 percent of the unions reported two locals or more, compared with 6.5 percent in 1961. The change may reflect the increasing domination of the unaffiliated union group by larger unions.

The 83 unions reporting more than one local had 799 affiliates. About 26 percent of the intrastate unaffiliated unions were multilocal organizations—slightly less than the proportion of such unions reporting in 1961, but far above the 1967 proportion of single-employer or single-employer association unaffiliated unions. In large measure, this proportion reflected the presence of numerous local chapters in statewide associations of nurses and hospital personnel. Among single-employer unions, most multilocal organizations were found in petroleum refining and distribution, communications, and public utilities.

### Collective Bargaining

As shown in table 9, 773 of the 884 unaffiliated unions included in the 1967 survey had negotiated a single agreement. The total of 1,625 agreements reported in effect was 478 less than in 1961, while worker coverage dropped by about 14,000. One hundred and eleven unions were party to two agreements or more, and together accounted for 52 percent of those in effect at the time of the study.

The incidence of separate agreements among unions negotiating with a single employer or association contrasts with that among intrastate unions negotiating with more than one employer or association, and stems from the different organizational structures of these two types of unions. When the relationship is confined to a single employer, a single agreement normally will result; when a union bargains with several employers or associations, separate agreements are more likely to be concluded. Almost three-fourths of the intrastate unions reporting in 1967 had two agreements or more, compared with 8 percent of the single-employer or association group. Most of the multiagreement unions in the latter category covered workers in widely scattered plants or service facilities; typically, those workers in the public utilities or petroleum industries.

Forty-three of the unaffiliated unions, representing 38,700 workers, reported that they engaged in multiemployer (association) bargaining. Twenty-four of the unions bargained with only one employer association for 12,000 employees, while each of the remaining unions bargained with two associations or more. Nearly two-thirds of the workers represented in association bargaining were in nonmanufacturing industries, and of these, over one-half were in services, primarily hospitals.

### Associations of Independents

The 1967 response to the question on councils, federations, associations, and other groups joined by unaffiliated unions permits only a few general observations. As

in the 1961 survey, it was not always clear whether an organization listed on the questionnaire was indeed a federation or an association of autonomous unions or a parent body of a multilocal organization. Since reporting unions were asked to furnish only the organization's name, classification of these organizations was not always possible.

Nonetheless, apparently few unaffiliated intrastate and single-employer unions maintain formal ties with other such unions. Only 69 unions reported these arrangements in 1967, or less than one-half of the number belonging to associations in 1961.<sup>15</sup> The sharp drop, particularly in the number reporting membership in a companywide association (from 80 to 23), suggests the possibility of consolidations among associations of this type, but such significant changes could not be determined from the data. Because of the inclusion of several large unions, the total membership in unions forming associations increased slightly, from 90,000 to about 100,000.

The National Federation of Independent Unions, which had 15 reporting unions, accounted for a total of 20,000 members.<sup>16</sup>

Associations composed of unions whose membership comprises particular occupations (nurses, engineers, guards) were prevalent among independent local unions. Nine separate organizations of this type were identified, based on reports from 15 unions having a membership of nearly 43,000.

Eight associations were companywide and included 23 unions having a total membership of 23,000. These bodies consisted largely of unions in the chemical and petroleum industries.

#### Unaffiliated Unions Terminated During the 1961-67 Period

In addition to the 884 functioning unions returning usable questionnaires in the 1967 survey, 229 reported that they were no longer in existence. Of these, 135 or 59 percent reported either having affiliated with or having been defeated in an NLRB election by a national union.<sup>17</sup> Ninety-one had been succeeded by AFL-CIO affiliates and 44 by national independent unions. In all, 35 different AFL-CIO unions and 15 national independent unions were named; 6 large national organizations accounted for nearly half the total—the Steelworkers (17); Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (12); Teamsters (11); Auto Workers (10); Machinists (7); and Electrical Workers (IUE) (6).

The returns indicated that 18 other unaffiliated unions had been terminated as a result of business failure, plant shutdown or movement, or company merger or reorganization. The remaining 76 returns indicated termination only; no information about the circumstances was given.

Because many of the questionnaires were incomplete, no accurate membership or other data could be compiled. In general, the disbanded unions appear to have been small. Based on the available data, however, more than 30,000 members, or about three times the number in the newly-organized unions, appear to have been represented by the 229 terminated organizations. No significant industry or geographical distribution was found.

<sup>15</sup> This number excludes multilocal unions shown in table 8, unless they were part of an association or federation.

<sup>16</sup> The National Federation of Independent Unions (NFIU) was created in 1963 by a merger of the Confederated Unions of America (CUA) and the National Independent Union Council (NIUC). In 1961, 9 unions having 12,000 members reported affiliation with the CUA, and 12 unions, having 6,000 members, with the NIUC.

<sup>17</sup> The figure is undoubtedly higher, since many of the remaining returns indicated only that the union no longer existed and made no mention of a successor.

The limited data available indicate that during 1961-67, a much greater number of unaffiliated unions were terminated than were organized, and that these accounted for a membership loss that was not offset by gains from the newly formed unions. The apparent stability of the membership in the unaffiliated sector of the labor movement may be the result of membership losses in small unions offset by membership gains in large unions.

Among the large unaffiliated unions replaced by or affiliated with national or international unions during the 1961-67 period were the following:

Independent Metal Workers Union—2,200 workers (Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex.) replaced by the United Steelworkers of America.

Textile Machine Works Employees Independent Union—3,400 workers (Textile Machine Works, Reading, Pa.) replaced by the United Steelworkers of America.

Independent Petroleum Workers Union of Bayway—1,400 workers (Humble Oil and Refining Co., Bayway Refinery, Linden, N.J.) replaced by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America. (IPWU retained clerical members.)

Rochester Independent Workers Local No. 1—3,100 workers (General Dynamics Corp., Stromberg-Carlson Division, Rochester, N.Y.) replaced by the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. (RIW retained Electronics Divisions workers.)

Organization of Plant Clerical and Office Forces of Northern California and Nevada—1,900 workers (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.) replaced by the Communications Workers of America.

Houston Paper and Pulp Mill Worker's Union—1,150 workers (Champion Papers, Inc., Pasadena, Tex.) replaced by the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

Natural Gas Workers Union—2,800 workers (East Ohio Gas Co., Cleveland, Ohio) replaced by the Service Employees International Union.

Independent Condenser Workers Union, Local No. 2—2,200 workers (Sprague Electric Co., North Adams, Mass.) replaced by the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

Local 433, Independent—1,100 workers (Wagner Electric Co., Tung-Sol Division, Newark, N.J.) replaced by the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

### Large Unions: 1961 and 1967 Data Compared

The statistics for the 1961 and 1967 studies are not entirely comparable, since some unions were newly formed or disbanded during the period, and other unions failed to report in one of the surveys.

To obtain a set of data useful in determining trends, the 1967 questionnaires for unions reporting 1,000 members or more were matched as closely as possible with 1961 returns. Out of 107 unions in this group, 91 matches were obtained.

The matched returns indicated that membership in the 91 unions for 1967 was 255,300, or 54 percent of all unions reporting. This compared with a 1961 membership of 220,200, or 49 percent of the membership for unions reporting that year.

Membership increase for the largest unions was nearly 16 percent, compared with an overall increase of 5 percent. Of the unions reporting a 1967 membership of 1,000 or more, 59 had increased, 30 decreased, and 2 remained the same. (See table 10.) The greatest increases were noted among large unions in the machinery (except electrical), chemicals, transportation equipment, and service industries. Sizable decreases were noted in leather and leather products, and retail trade.

Bargaining unit coverage increased 10 percent for the 91 unions, from 238,600 in 1961 to 262,700 in 1967. In both years, coverage was the same as membership in 52 unions. Coverage that exceeded membership declined from 34 to 31 unions, and coverage in excess of 10 percent above membership dropped from 24 to 23 unions. Membership that exceeded coverage rose from 5 to 8 unions, and by a 10 percent margin or more from 5 to 6 unions.

Few significant membership changes were noted by State. (See table 11.) The greatest net increase was found in Illinois (8,789). Other substantial increases occurred in Hawaii (6,018), Indiana (3,882), and Virginia (3,866). In these States and several others, the increases in the matched large unions represented the entire increase for unaffiliated unions since 1961. Small net declines (under 1,000) were noted in Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Table 1. Dues-Paying Membership in Intrastate and Single-Employer Unions by Period of Organization, 1967

Period of organization	Dues-paying members			Women members		White-collar members	
	Number of unions	Total (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All unions .....	884	474.6	100.0	162.1	34.2	154.8	32.6
Union specifying a date.....	778	447.5	94.3	155.9	34.8	145.1	32.4
Pre-1930 .....	10	33.7	7.1	30.3	90.0	30.5	90.5
1930-35 .....	30	16.4	3.5	4.8	28.9	2.9	17.8
1936-39 .....	131	141.9	29.9	53.7	37.8	59.2	41.7
1940-45 .....	146	127.3	26.8	31.8	25.0	25.0	19.6
1946-50 .....	115	56.2	11.8	17.7	31.5	17.3	30.7
1951-60 .....	290	61.4	12.9	16.5	26.8	8.6	14.0
1961-67 .....	56	10.6	2.2	1.1	10.7	1.6	14.7
Unions not specifying a date .....	106	27.1	5.7	6.2	23.0	9.7	36.0

<sup>1</sup> All membership statistics in this and subsequent tables include both dues-paying members and members in good standing.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Percent figures based on unrounded numbers.

Table 2. Dues-Paying Membership<sup>1</sup> of Intrastate and Single-Employer Unions, 1967

Number of members	All unions				Single-employer unions				Intrastate unions			
	Number	Percent	Dues-paying members		Number	Percent	Dues-paying members		Number	Percent	Dues-paying members	
			Number (in thousands)	Percent			Number (in thousands)	Percent			Number (in thousands)	Percent
All unions .....	884	100.0	474.6	100.0	822	100.0	390.4	100.0	62	100.0	84.2	100.0
20-50 members.....	294	33.3	7.0	1.5	286	34.8	6.8	1.7	8	12.9	0.2	0.2
51-100 members.....	129	14.5	9.7	2.0	118	14.4	8.9	2.3	11	17.7	.9	1.0
101-150 members.....	76	8.6	9.6	2.0	73	8.9	9.2	2.4	3	4.8	.4	.5
151-200 members.....	57	6.4	10.1	2.1	52	6.3	9.2	2.4	5	8.1	.9	1.0
201-250 members.....	36	4.0	8.0	1.7	35	4.3	7.8	2.0	1	1.6	.2	.3
251-300 members.....	33	3.7	9.1	1.9	32	3.9	8.8	2.3	1	1.6	.3	.4
301-400 members.....	45	5.1	16.1	3.4	41	5.0	14.7	3.8	4	6.5	1.5	1.7
401-500 members.....	41	4.6	18.7	3.9	36	4.4	16.4	4.2	5	8.1	2.3	2.7
501-1,000 members.....	67	7.6	45.9	9.7	61	7.4	41.5	10.6	6	9.7	4.5	5.3
1,001-2,500 members.....	69	7.8	109.0	23.0	58	7.1	92.6	23.7	11	17.7	16.4	19.6
2,501-5,000 members.....	21	2.4	72.6	15.3	19	2.3	64.1	16.4	2	3.2	8.6	10.2
Over 5,000 members.....	16	1.8	158.5	33.4	11	1.3	110.4	28.3	5	8.1	48.1	57.3

<sup>1</sup> All membership statistics include both dues-paying members and members in good standing.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Percent figures are based on unrounded numbers.

Table 3. Agreement Coverage of Intrastate and Single-Employer Unions, 1967

Number of workers in bargaining unit	All unions				Single-employer unions				Intrastate unions			
	Number	Percent	Workers in bargaining unit		Number	Percent	Workers in bargaining unit		Number	Percent	Workers in bargaining unit	
			Number (in thousands)	Percent			Number (in thousands)	Percent			Number (in thousands)	Percent
All unions .....	884	100.0	480.8	100.0	822	100.0	416.9	100.0	62	100.0	64.0	100.0
1-50 workers.....	316	35.7	6.6	1.4	305	37.1	6.5	1.6	11	17.7	0.2	0.3
51-100 workers.....	120	13.6	9.0	1.9	110	13.4	8.1	1.9	10	16.1	.8	1.3
101-150 workers.....	73	8.3	9.3	1.9	71	8.6	9.0	2.1	2	3.2	.3	.5
151-200 workers.....	58	6.6	10.4	2.2	52	6.3	9.3	2.2	6	9.6	1.0	1.6
201-250 workers.....	32	3.6	7.1	1.5	31	3.8	6.9	1.7	1	1.6	.2	.3
251-300 workers.....	34	3.8	9.4	2.0	33	4.0	9.1	2.2	1	1.6	.3	.5
301-400 workers.....	40	4.5	14.3	3.0	38	4.6	13.6	3.3	2	3.2	.7	1.2
401-500 workers.....	32	3.6	14.7	3.1	28	3.4	12.8	3.1	4	6.5	1.9	3.0
501-1,000 workers.....	69	7.8	47.5	9.9	62	7.5	42.5	10.2	7	11.2	5.0	7.8
1,001-2,500 workers.....	72	8.1	115.8	24.1	60	7.3	97.2	23.3	12	19.3	18.6	29.1
2,501-5,000 workers.....	21	2.4	75.5	15.7	17	2.1	59.4	14.2	4	6.5	16.1	25.1
Over 5,000 workers.....	17	1.9	161.2	33.5	15	1.8	142.4	34.2	2	3.2	18.8	29.4

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Percent figures are based on unrounded numbers.

Table 4. Proportion of Women Members in Intrastate and Single-Employer Unions, 1967

Percent of women members	All unions				Single-employer unions				Intrastate unions			
	Number	Percent	Women members		Number	Percent	Women members		Number	Percent	Women members	
			Number (in thousands)	Percent			Number (in thousands)	Percent			Number (in thousands)	Percent
All unions .....	884	100.0	162.1	100.0	822	100.0	117.2	100.0	62	100.0	44.9	100.0
No women members.....	391	44.2	-	-	368	44.8	-	-	23	37.1	-	-
Less than 10 percent.....	122	13.8	5.3	3.3	107	13.0	4.9	4.2	15	24.2	0.4	0.9
10 and under 30 percent.....	130	14.7	17.2	10.6	125	15.2	15.9	13.6	5	8.1	1.3	2.9
30 and under 50 percent.....	86	9.7	25.8	15.9	81	9.9	22.4	19.1	5	8.1	3.4	7.6
50 and under 70 percent.....	80	9.0	22.6	13.9	74	9.0	20.6	17.6	6	9.7	2.0	4.5
70 and under 90 percent.....	48	5.4	23.3	14.4	47	5.7	22.4	19.1	1	1.6	.9	2.0
90 percent and over.....	27	3.1	67.9	41.9	20	2.4	31.0	26.5	7	11.3	36.9	82.2

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Percent figures are based on unrounded numbers.

Table 5. Proportion of White-Collar Members in Intrastate and Single-Employer Unions, 1967

Percent of white-collar members	All unions				Single-employer unions				Intrastate unions			
	Number	Percent	White-collar members		Number	Percent	White-collar members		Number	Percent	White-collar members	
			Number (in thousands)	Percent			Number (in thousands)	Percent			Number (in thousands)	Percent
All unions .....	884	100.0	154.8	100.0	822	100.0	103.7	100.0	62	100.0	51.1	100.0
No white-collar members.....	570	64.5	-	-	539	65.6	-	-	31	50.0	-	-
Less than 10 percent.....	68	7.7	3.7	2.4	61	7.4	3.2	3.1	7	11.3	0.5	1.0
10 and under 30 percent.....	66	7.5	8.2	5.3	65	7.9	8.2	7.9	1	1.6	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
30 and under 50 percent.....	24	2.7	7.7	5.0	24	2.9	7.7	7.4	-	-	-	-
50 and under 70 percent.....	9	1.0	1.9	1.2	7	.9	1.2	1.2	2	3.2	.7	1.4
70 and under 90 percent.....	9	1.0	4.4	2.8	9	1.1	4.4	4.2	-	-	-	-
90 percent and over.....	138	15.6	128.8	83.2	117	14.2	78.9	76.0	21	33.9	49.9	97.6

<sup>1</sup> Less than 100 members.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Percent figures are based on unrounded numbers.

Table 6. Dues-Paying Membership<sup>1</sup> and Agreement Coverage of Intrastate and Single-Employer Unions, by Industry, 1967

Industry	All unions					Single-employer unions					Intrastate unions				
	Number	Dues-paying members		Workers in bargaining unit		Number	Dues-paying members		Workers in bargaining unit		Number	Dues-paying members		Workers in bargaining unit	
		Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent		Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent		Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All industries .....	884	474.6	100.0	480.8	100.0	822	390.4	100.0	416.9	100.0	62	84.2	100.0	64.0	100.0
Manufacturing.....	545	311.7	65.7	336.9	70.1	516	287.5	73.6	304.0	72.9	29	24.2	28.8	32.9	51.4
Ordnance and accessories .....	2	3.3	0.7	3.3	0.7	2	3.3	0.8	3.3	0.8	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products .....	48	8.7	1.8	7.8	1.6	45	8.6	2.2	7.7	1.8	3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tobacco manufacturing.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products .....	25	6.4	1.3	6.3	1.3	24	6.1	1.6	5.9	1.4	1	.4	.4	.4	.5
Apparel and other finished products.....	4	.8	.2	.3	.1	4	.8	.2	.3	.1	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	12	1.1	.2	1.1	.2	10	.8	.2	.9	.2	2	.2	.3	.2	.4
Furniture and fixtures.....	7	.8	.2	.6	.1	7	.8	.2	.6	.1	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products .....	18	6.0	1.3	6.7	1.4	18	6.0	1.5	6.7	1.6	-	-	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	34	5.6	1.2	6.7	1.4	31	5.0	1.3	6.0	1.4	3	.6	.8	.6	1.0
Chemicals and allied products .....	57	37.0	8.0	38.3	8.0	57	37.0	9.5	38.2	9.2	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	42	26.0	5.5	31.6	6.6	38	23.2	5.9	27.9	6.7	4	2.8	3.4	3.8	5.9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	12	5.9	1.2	6.2	1.3	10	4.6	1.2	5.0	1.2	2	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.9
Leather and leather products .....	16	9.6	2.0	9.5	2.0	14	6.3	1.6	6.2	1.5	2	3.3	3.9	3.3	5.2
Stone, clay, and glass products .....	9	1.3	.3	1.3	.3	9	1.3	.3	1.3	.3	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries .....	47	36.1	7.6	38.0	7.9	47	36.1	9.2	38.0	9.1	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products .....	50	8.7	1.8	8.4	1.7	47	8.1	2.1	7.8	1.9	3	.6	.7	.6	.9
Machinery, except electrical .....	54	41.6	8.8	42.5	8.8	50	36.7	9.4	37.6	9.0	4	4.9	5.8	4.9	7.7
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies .....	54	54.2	11.4	59.4	11.2	53	54.1	13.8	59.2	14.2	1	.2	.2	.2	.3
Transportation equipment .....	34	46.2	9.7	57.2	11.9	32	39.2	10.0	42.3	10.1	2	7.0	8.3	14.8	23.2
Instruments and related products .....	6	7.0	1.5	7.0	1.5	6	7.0	1.8	7.0	1.7	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	13	5.3	1.1	4.8	1.0	11	2.5	.6	2.0	.5	2	2.8	3.3	2.8	4.4
Nonmanufacturing.....	325	161.4	34.0	142.7	29.7	293	101.6	26.0	111.8	26.8	32	59.7	70.9	30.9	48.3
Mining, crude petroleum, and natural gas production.....	11	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	11	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation.....	58	13.1	2.8	13.1	2.7	54	5.7	1.5	5.8	1.4	4	7.3	8.7	7.3	11.4
Communications.....	15	38.3	8.1	47.7	9.9	15	38.4	9.8	47.7	11.4	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	23	24.3	5.1	24.9	5.2	19	21.3	5.4	22.0	5.3	4	2.9	3.5	2.9	4.5
Wholesale trade .....	73	6.7	1.4	6.6	1.4	69	6.0	1.5	5.8	1.4	4	.8	.9	.8	1.2
Retail trade .....	76	15.8	3.3	19.8	4.1	73	15.7	4.0	19.7	4.7	3	.1	.2	.1	.2
Hotels and restaurants .....	3	1.0	.2	1.0	.2	3	1.0	.3	1.0	.2	-	-	-	-	-
Services.....	49	57.0	12.0	24.7	5.1	33	8.4	2.1	5.0	1.2	16	48.6	57.7	19.7	30.8
Construction.....	4	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	3	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing .....	13	3.7	.8	3.6	.7	13	3.7	.9	3.6	.9	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassifiable establishments.....	14	1.5	.3	1.3	.3	13	1.3	.3	1.1	.3	1	.2	.2	.2	.3

<sup>1</sup> All membership statistics include both dues-paying members and members in good standing.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 100 members or workers covered by agreement.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Percent figures are based on unrounded numbers.

Table 7. Dues-Paying Membership<sup>1</sup> and Agreement Coverage of Intrastate and Single-Employer Unions, by State, 1967

State	All unions					Single-employer unions					Intrastate unions				
	Number	Dues-paying members		Workers in bargaining unit		Number	Dues-paying members		Workers in bargaining unit		Number	Dues-paying members		Workers in bargaining unit	
		(in thousands)	Per cent	(in thousands)	Per cent		(in thousands)	Per cent	(in thousands)	Per cent		(in thousands)	Per cent	(in thousands)	Per cent
United States	884	474.6	100.0	480.8	100.0	822	390.4	100.0	416.9	100.0	62	84.2	100.0	64.0	100.0
Alabama	4	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	4	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	1	.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	68	57.5	12.1	40.7	8.5	54	26.3	6.7	29.9	7.2	14	31.2	37.1	10.9	17.0
Colorado	4	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	3	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Connecticut	12	6.2	1.3	6.2	1.3	12	6.2	1.6	6.2	1.5	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	3	4.1	.9	4.3	.9	3	4.1	1.0	4.3	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	3	6.4	1.3	7.4	1.5	3	6.4	1.6	7.4	1.8	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	4	1.5	.3	1.5	.3	3	.8	.2	.7	.2	1	.8	.9	.8	1.2
Georgia	3	.3	.1	.3	.1	3	.3	.1	.3	.1	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	3	6.7	1.4	1.4	.3	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	6.7	7.9	1.4	2.1
Idaho	1	1.2	.2	1.4	.3	1	1.2	.3	1.4	.3	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	54	46.5	9.8	48.5	10.1	51	37.7	9.6	39.7	9.5	3	8.8	10.5	8.8	13.8
Indiana	21	11.3	2.4	11.7	2.4	21	11.3	2.9	11.7	2.8	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	10	1.3	.3	1.5	.3	10	1.3	.3	1.5	.4	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	6	1.8	.4	2.7	.6	6	1.8	.5	2.7	.6	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	12	4.1	.9	4.4	.9	11	4.0	1.0	4.2	1.0	1	.2	.2	.2	.3
Louisiana	18	3.0	.6	3.2	.7	17	2.9	.7	3.2	.8	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Maine	5	2.7	.6	2.7	.6	3	.5	.1	.5	.1	2	2.2	2.7	2.2	3.5
Maryland	17	8.1	1.7	11.1	2.3	15	7.2	1.8	10.2	2.4	2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.5
Massachusetts	52	15.9	3.4	15.9	3.3	52	15.9	4.0	15.9	3.8	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	24	7.2	1.5	7.2	1.5	22	3.6	.9	3.6	.9	2	3.6	4.3	3.6	5.6
Minnesota	7	6.9	1.5	6.0	1.2	4	.8	.2	.8	.2	3	6.1	7.4	5.3	8.4
Mississippi	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	29	6.6	1.4	5.8	1.2	29	6.6	1.7	5.8	1.4	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	1	.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	.1	.1	.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	2	.3	.1	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	.3	.1	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	3	2.3	.5	2.5	.5	3	2.3	.6	2.5	.6	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	67	31.2	6.6	32.3	6.7	63	29.5	7.6	30.6	7.3	4	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.7
New Mexico	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-
New York	105	48.3	10.2	52.6	10.9	95	44.8	11.5	49.6	11.9	10	3.5	4.1	3.0	4.7
North Carolina	1	.3	.1	.3	.1	1	.3	.1	.3	.1	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	1	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	93	53.8	11.3	56.6	11.8	91	53.5	13.7	56.3	13.5	2	.3	.1	.3	.4
Oklahoma	6	1.6	.3	1.6	.3	5	.6	.2	.6	.2	1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5
Oregon	7	1.4	.3	1.4	.3	6	1.3	.3	1.3	.3	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Pennsylvania	124	45.0	9.5	46.6	9.7	120	44.5	11.4	46.1	11.0	4	.4	.5	.4	.7
Rhode Island	12	.8	.2	.8	.2	12	.8	.2	.8	.2	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	1	.4	.1	.4	.1	1	.4	.1	.4	.1	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	3	3.2	.7	2.7	.6	3	3.2	.8	2.7	.6	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	24	11.3	2.4	12.8	2.7	20	7.8	2.0	8.4	2.0	4	3.5	4.1	4.4	6.9
Utah	4	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	4	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	1	.6	.1	.6	.1	1	.6	.1	.6	.1	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	14	23.0	4.8	23.2	4.8	13	22.6	5.8	22.8	5.5	1	.4	.4	.4	.6
Washington	8	12.6	2.7	18.3	3.8	6	2.1	.5	1.9	.5	2	10.5	12.5	16.3	25.5
West Virginia	11	11.6	2.4	12.1	2.5	11	11.6	3.0	12.1	2.9	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	20	5.9	1.2	6.0	1.2	18	3.8	1.0	3.9	.9	2	2.1	2.5	2.1	3.3
Wyoming	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-
Not classified by State	7	20.0	4.0	24.0	5.0	7	20.0	5.1	24.0	5.7	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> All membership statistics include both dues-paying members and members in good standing.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 100 members or workers covered by agreements.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Percent figures are based on unrounded numbers.

Table 8. Number of Locals Affiliated With Intrastate and Single-Employer Unions, 1967

Number of locals	All unions				Single-employer unions				Intrastate unions			
	Unions	Locals	Dues-paying members <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)	Workers in bargaining unit (in thousands)	Unions	Locals	Dues-paying members <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)	Workers in bargaining unit (in thousands)	Unions	Locals	Dues-paying members <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)	Workers in bargaining unit (in thousands)
All unions .....	884	1,600	474.6	480.8	822	1,344	390.4	416.9	62	256	84.2	64.0
1 local .....	801	801	321.6	339.2	755	755	284.5	295.7	46	46	37.1	43.5
2 locals .....	20	40	15.4	16.8	15	30	9.8	11.2	5	10	5.6	5.6
3 locals .....	13	39	30.0	35.1	9	27	27.9	32.2	4	12	2.2	2.9
4 locals .....	8	32	4.5	4.5	8	32	4.5	4.5	-	-	-	-
5 locals .....	7	35	9.1	4.4	6	30	2.4	3.0	1	5	6.7	1.4
6 locals .....	3	18	1.6	1.2	2	12	1.0	.7	1	6	.6	.6
7 locals .....	2	14	1.7	2.1	2	14	1.7	2.1	-	-	-	-
8 locals .....	2	16	.9	.9	2	16	.9	.9	-	-	-	-
9 locals .....	5	45	5.4	7.3	4	36	5.2	7.1	1	9	.2	.2
10 and under 20 locals .....	13	173	27.9	35.2	12	163	27.2	34.0	1	10	.7	1.2
20 and under 30 locals .....	2	48	16.8	19.3	2	48	16.8	19.3	-	-	-	-
30 locals and over .....	8	339	39.7	14.8	5	181	8.5	6.3	3	158	31.1	8.6

<sup>1</sup> All membership statistics include both dues-paying members and members in good standing.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Percent figures are based on unrounded numbers.

Table 9. Number of Basic Collective Bargaining Agreements Negotiated by Intrastate and Single-Employer Unions, 1967

Number of collective bargaining agreements	All unions			Single-employer unions			Intrastate unions		
	Number	Collective bargaining agreements		Number	Collective bargaining agreements		Number	Collective bargaining agreements	
		Number	Workers (in thousands)		Number	Workers (in thousands)		Number	Workers (in thousands)
All unions .....	884	1,625	480.8	822	953	416.9	62	672	64.0
1 agreement .....	773	773	320.3	756	756	316.4	17	17	3.9
2 agreements .....	52	104	72.2	39	78	50.4	13	26	21.8
3 agreements .....	22	66	38.9	11	33	29.2	11	33	9.7
4-6 agreements .....	16	77	15.8	13	62	14.6	3	15	1.2
7-9 agreements .....	7	55	7.6	3	24	6.3	4	31	1.3
10-20 agreements .....	3	39	2.6	-	-	-	3	39	2.6
21-30 agreements .....	6	146	12.8	-	-	-	6	146	12.8
31-40 agreements .....	2	78	.5	-	-	-	2	78	.5
41-50 agreements .....	1	49	4.0	-	-	-	1	49	4.0
Over 50 agreements .....	2	238	6.1	-	-	-	2	238	6.1

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Percent figures are based on unrounded numbers.

Table 10. Changes in Dues-Paying Membership<sup>1</sup> in Major Intrastate and Single-Employer Unions, by Industry, 1961-67

Industry	Net increase or decrease		Decrease				Same		Increase			
			25 percent or more		Less than 25 percent				Less than 25 percent		25 percent or more	
	Unions	Dues-paying members	Unions	Dues-paying members	Unions	Dues-paying members	Unions	Dues-paying members	Unions	Dues-paying members	Unions	Dues-paying members
All industries .....	91	35,378	5	5,939	25	8,853	2	0	27	10,487	32	39,683
Manufacturing .....	63	24,020	4	3,223	15	7,025	1	0	19	8,826	24	25,442
Ordnance and accessories .....	2	1,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1,030
Food and kindred products .....	2	284	-	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	1	300
Tobacco manufacturing .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products .....	2	97	-	-	1	165	-	-	1	262	-	-
Apparel and other finished products .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products .....	2	-476	-	-	2	476	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries .....	1	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	275	-	-
Chemicals and allied products .....	11	3,285	1	500	1	396	-	-	5	1,231	4	2,950
Petroleum refining and related industries .....	4	-537	-	-	3	1,287	-	-	-	-	1	750
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products .....	2	1,405	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	1	1,405
Leather and leather products .....	3	-2,527	2	1,850	1	677	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries .....	7	1,924	-	-	1	250	-	-	5	1,834	1	340
Fabricated metal products .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, except electrical .....	7	8,868	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2,772	5	6,096
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies .....	9	5,998	1	873	4	1,482	-	-	1	275	3	8,078
Transportation equipment .....	9	3,584	-	-	1	2,276	-	-	3	2,027	5	3,833
Instruments and related products .....	2	810	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	150	1	660
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	28	11,358	1	2,716	10	1,828	1	0	8	1,661	8	14,241
Mining, crude petroleum, and natural gas production .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation .....	1	-247	-	-	1	247	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications .....	6	2,730	-	-	3	381	-	-	1	138	2	2,973
Utilities: Electric and gas .....	10	936	-	-	4	619	-	-	4	225	2	1,330
Wholesale trade .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	3	-2,655	1	2,716	-	-	1	0	1	61	-	-
Hotels and restaurants .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services .....	8	10,594	-	-	2	581	-	-	2	1,237	4	9,938
Construction .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> All membership statistics include both dues-paying members and members in good standing.

Table 11. Changes in Dues-Paying Membership<sup>1</sup> in Major Intrastate and Single-Employer Unions, by State, 1961-67

State	Net increase or decrease		Decrease				Same		Increase			
	Unions	Dues-paying members	25 percent or more		Less than 25 percent		Unions	Dues-paying members	Less than 25 percent		25 percent or more	
			Unions	Dues-paying members	Unions	Dues-paying members			Unions	Dues-paying members	Unions	Dues-paying members
United States -----	91	35,378	5	5,939	25	8,853	2	0	27	10,487	32	39,683
California -----	7	1,475	1	2,716	1	300	-	-	1	209	4	4,282
Connecticut -----	2	1,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1,760
Delaware -----	1	956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	956
District of Columbia -----	2	68	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	68	-	-
Hawaii -----	1	6,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6,018
Idaho -----	1	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	340
Illinois -----	11	8,739	-	-	2	212	-	-	5	1,079	4	7,872
Indiana -----	4	3,882	-	-	1	27	-	-	-	-	3	3,909
Kentucky -----	2	314	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	56	1	258
Maine -----	1	-677	-	-	1	677	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland -----	2	-613	-	-	2	613	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts -----	3	-365	-	-	2	689	-	-	1	324	-	-
Michigan -----	1	987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	987
Minnesota -----	1	913	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	913	-	-
Missouri -----	1	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	275	-	-
New Hampshire -----	1	-700	1	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey -----	9	1,541	2	1,373	3	470	1	0	2	1,000	1	2,384
New York -----	8	767	1	1,150	1	16	-	-	3	223	3	1,710
Ohio -----	9	1,804	-	-	3	2,922	-	-	4	3,155	2	1,571
Pennsylvania -----	12	1,259	-	-	5	2,030	-	-	3	864	4	2,425
Tennessee -----	1	1,255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,255
Texas -----	3	-524	-	-	2	561	-	-	1	37	-	-
Virginia -----	4	3,866	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1,980	2	1,886
Washington -----	2	1,789	-	-	1	281	-	-	-	-	1	2,070
West Virginia -----	1	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	304	-	-
Wisconsin -----	1	-55	-	-	1	55	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> All membership statistics include both dues-paying members and members in good standing.

# Appendix. Questionnaire

**BLS 2725**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212**

Budget Bureau No. 44-S67009.  
Approval expires Dec. 1967.

For Department of  
Labor Use Only.

## Membership Survey of Single-Employer and Intrastate Unions in the United States, 1967

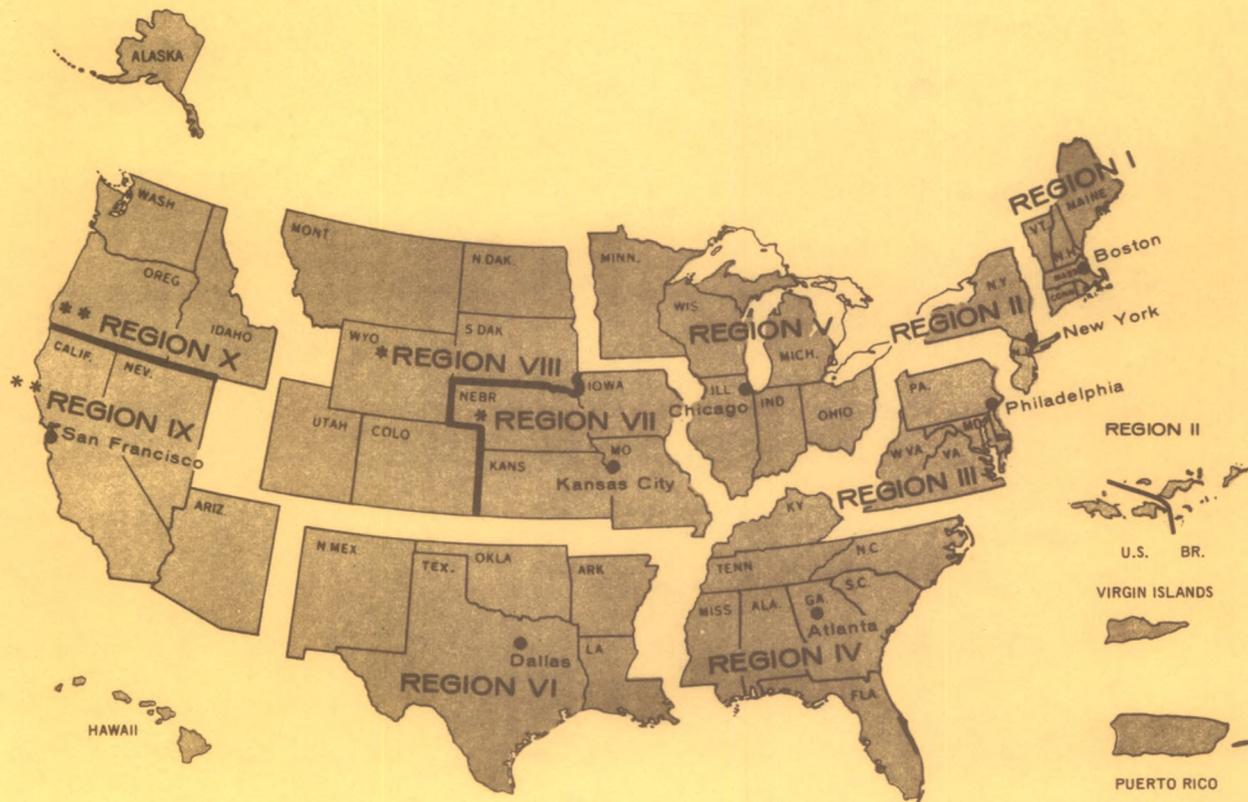
<p><b>I. Union Identification:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Please change if shown incorrectly above)</p> <hr/> <p>1. Is your collective bargaining relationship limited to only 1 employer or company or to a single association of employers?    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, only 1 employer or association of employers.    <input type="checkbox"/> No, more than 1 company or association of employers.</p> <hr/> <p>2. Are the plants or offices in which you represent workers all within a single State?    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, only 1 State.    <input type="checkbox"/> No, more than 1 State.</p> <hr/> <p>If you answered "No" to both 1 and 2, enter your name below without answering the other questions, and return the form in the enclosed envelope.</p> <p>If you answered "Yes" to either 1 or 2, please enter the information requested below and return the form in the enclosed envelope.</p> <hr/> <p>3. Number of separate locals or branches _____ locals or branches.</p> <hr/> <p>4. Is your union affiliated with (i.e., pays regular dues or per capita tax to) any other union, council, association, or federation of unions?    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <hr/> <p>5. If "Yes," please give name and address of organization with which affiliated:          Name _____          Address _____</p> <hr/> <p>6. Year union was organized: _____</p>	<p>For office use only</p>
<p><b>II. Membership:</b></p> <p>1. Number of members (dues-paying or in good standing) as of March or April 1967 (or another recent month). _____ members</p> <p>2. Approximate percentage of members who are women. _____ %</p> <p>3. Approximate percentage of members who are in "white-collar" jobs (office, technical, professional, sales). _____ %</p>	
<p><b>III. Collective Bargaining Coverage:</b></p> <p>1. Number of agreements currently held by your union. _____ agreements</p> <p>2. Total number of workers covered by these agreements (i.e., in bargaining unit) as of March or April 1967 (or another recent month). _____ workers</p> <p>3. Number of different employers covered by collective bargaining agreements. _____ employers</p> <p>4. If more than one employer, do they negotiate as an association?    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>5. Industry or business of employer(s) under agreement. _____</p> <p>6. In what city or State are most of your members employed?    City _____ State _____</p>	

Name of person reporting \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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