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**ANALYSIS OF WORK
STOPPAGES, 1968**

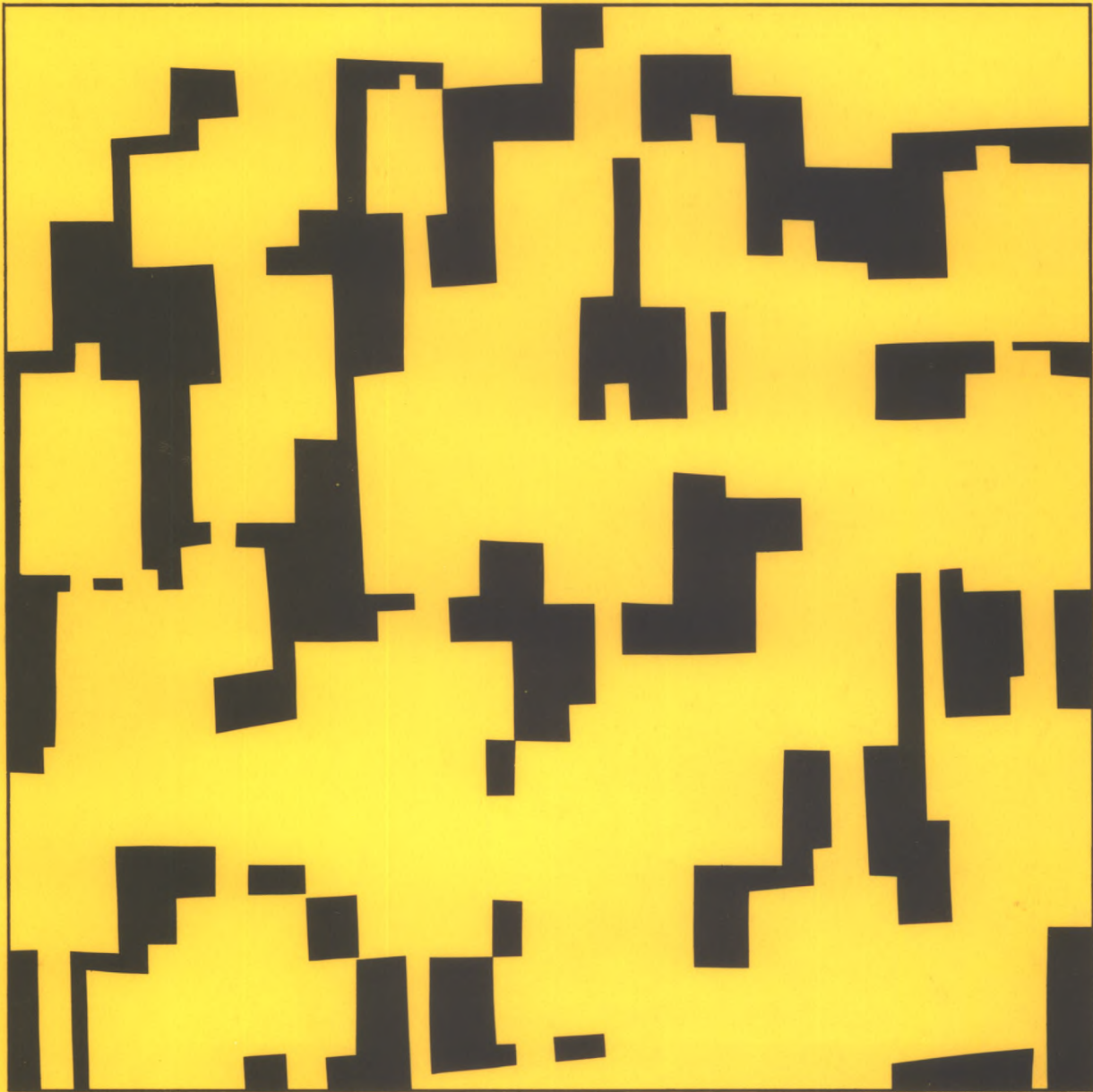
Bulletin 1646

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ANALYSIS OF WORK STOPPAGES, 1968

Bulletin 1646

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
George P. Shultz, Secretary**

**Bureau of Labor Statistics
Geoffrey H. Moore, Commissioner**



January 1970

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PREFACE

This bulletin, continuing an annual feature of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the field of industrial relations since 1941, presents a detailed statistical analysis of work stoppages in 1968. Two tabulations, which appear in appendix A, have been added to expand the scope of the analysis: A breakdown of stoppages by industry group and duration for 1968, and a historical record by industry group for the period 1937-68. Also included for the first time is a chapter analyzing major strikes in 1968, which covered 10,000 workers or more.

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 summer of the following year.

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

The Bureau wishes to acknowledge the cooperation of employers and employer associations, labor unions, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and various State agencies which furnished information for this program.

This bulletin was prepared in the Division of Industrial Relations by Howard N. Fullerton. The chapter on Major Strikes in 1968 was written by Michael Tighe. The analysis of the individual work stoppages was prepared by William F. Aden and Alroy E. Derr, under the direct supervision of James T. Hall, Jr.

Contents

	Page
Summary	1
Trends in work stoppages	1
Annual	1
Monthly	2
Contract status	4
Major issues	5
Duration	5
Size of stoppages	6
Industries affected	7
Stoppages by location	7
Region	7
States	7
Metropolitan areas	8
Establishment and employer units	8
Affiliation of unions involved	8
Mediation	8
Settlement	8
Procedures for handling unsettled issues	9
Major strikes in 1968	9
Issues	10
Industries affected	11
Size	12
Trends	12
Tables:	
Work stoppages:	
1. In the United States, 1916-68	13
2. Involving 10,000 workers or more, 1945-68	14
3. By month, 1967-68	14
4. By contract status and major issues, 1968	15
5. By major issues, 1968	16
6. Ending in 1968 by duration and major issues	17
7. Ending in 1968 by duration and contract status	19
8. By contract status and size of stoppage, 1968	20
9. Involving 10,000 workers or more, beginning in 1968	21
10. By industry group, 1968	24
11. By region, 1967-68	25
12. By State, 1968	26
13. By metropolitan area, 1968	27
14. By number of establishments involved, 1968	29
15. By affiliation of unions involved, 1968	29
16. Mediation in work stoppages ending in 1968 by contract status	30
17. Settlement of stoppages ending in 1968 by contract status	31
18. Procedure for handling unsettled issues in work stoppages ending in 1968 by contract status	32
19. Major work stoppages by industry division, 1963-67 average and 1968	33
20. Major work stoppages by size, 1963-68	33

Contents—Continued

	Page
Charts:	
1. Number of work stoppages and workers involved, 1916-68	2
2. Man-days idle in work stoppages, 1927-68	3
3. Comparison between total idleness and man-days lost in major stoppages, 1945-68	10
Appendixes:	
A. Tables:	
Work stoppages—	
A-1. By industry, 1968	34
A-2. By industry group and major issues, 1968	37
A-3. In States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1968	41
A-4. By industry group and contract status, 1968	47
A-5. By industry group and duration, 1968	49
A-6. By industry group, 1937-68	52
B. Scope, definitions, and methods	59

ANALYSIS OF WORK STOPPAGES, 1968

Summary

The 49.0 million man-days of idleness resulting from work stoppages in 1968 exceeded the previous year's level by 16 percent and represented the highest level since 1959. As a percent of estimated total working time, idleness increased slightly to 0.28 percent, compared with 0.25 the previous year. Recorded strikes¹ totaled 5,045 and involved 2.6 million workers; in 1967, fewer stoppages idled a slightly larger number of workers. Average duration, at 24.5 calendar days, was up sharply from the 22.8 days in 1967.

A protracted copper strike, stoppages associated with the completion of automobile industry negotiations, and 10 other major stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, were largely responsible for the highest level of idleness recorded in a first calendar quarter of the year (10.5 million man-days) since 1950 (15.2 million). The first nationwide telephone strike since 1945, four other major telephone disputes, and six major stoppages in other industries were in effect in the second quarter of 1968 when idleness reached its peak (18.7 million) for the year. A total of 32 major strikes began during the year and accounted for almost two-fifths of the workers idled and about the same proportion of the idleness.

Two stoppages during the year, both affecting transportation, were considered sufficiently serious to receive special attention. A lengthy stoppage in the stevedoring industry strike on the East and Gulf Coasts by the International Longshoremen's Association was halted temporarily when the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were invoked on October 2, 1968.² In December, an emergency board was appointed under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act to settle the other dispute, affecting the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the Illinois Central Railroad, the Belt Railway of Chicago, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

More than one-half of the strikes and almost nine-tenths of the idleness occurred during the renegotiation of contracts. One-third of the stoppages

arose during the term of agreements and did not involve negotiations of new contract terms. Strikes over economic issues accounted for three-quarters of the idleness; one-tenth were attributable to plant administration disputes, and almost another tenth to union organization and security matters.

For the third year, one-half of all stoppages involved 100 workers or more; in earlier years, 1954-65, smaller stoppages were dominant. Although the number of strikes involving 1,000 workers or more increased from 1967 (381 to 392), the number of workers directly affected declined. The idleness attributable to large stoppages continued to account for most of total time lost (73 percent), about the same proportion as in 1967.

Workers involved in strikes in the manufacturing sector, and the resulting idleness, declined 14 percent from 1967. Idleness accruing from stoppages in the nonmanufacturing sector increased 75 percent; the highest numbers were in transportation, communications, and utilities (9.3 million man-days), followed by contract construction (8.7 million man-days).

Trends in work stoppages

Annual. 1968 was the eighth year of economic expansion that began in 1961. During the year the unemployment rate fell to its lowest level since 1953, while the number of employed workers reached new records and corporate profits increased significantly. Because of these conditions, a continually tightening labor market, and rising Consumer Price Index (CPI) workers and unions were inclined to press for high wage increases and liberalization of many contract provisions.

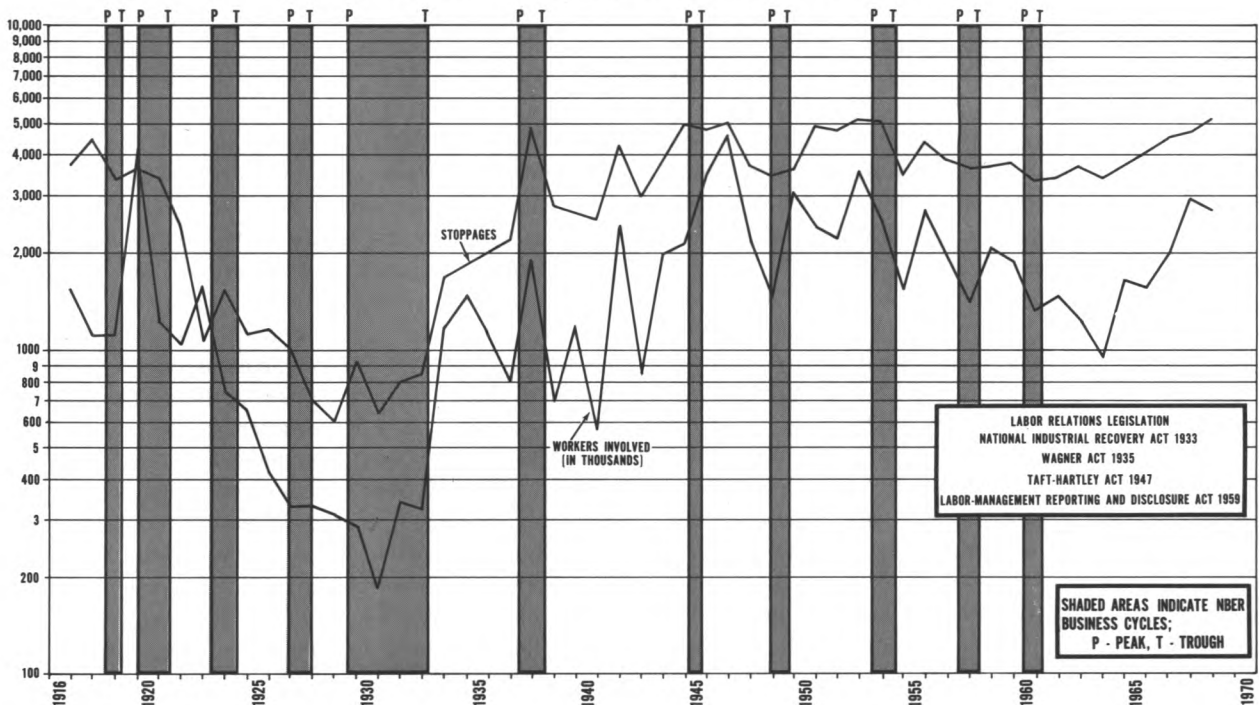
Reflecting the collective bargaining climate of 1968, the number of strikes increased 10 percent over the previous year (table 1, chart 1). Although this rate of increase was the sharpest in the past 6 years, it was well below the rise after the 1948-49 (34 percent) and 1953-54 (25 percent) recessions. With 5,045 stoppages, 1968 tallied the highest level of strikes since 1953, and was only the third year since 1916 the number of labor disputes exceeded 5,000.

Although the number of workers involved in strikes in 1968 declined almost 8 percent from the previous year, the 2.6 million workers involved represented the

¹The terms "work stoppage" and "strike" are used interchangeably in this bulletin and include lockouts.

²For a chronological account of this dispute, see *National Emergency Disputes under the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, 1947-68* (BLS Bulletin 1633).

CHART 1. NUMBER OF WORK STOPPAGES AND WORKERS INVOLVED, 1916-68



eighth highest level recorded since 1916. The number of workers on strike was at the level of the immediate post World War II period, but the percent of total employed involved in stoppages, at 3.8 percent, is well below each of the years in the middle and late forties, because of the 35 percent expansion of the work force.

Despite the decrease in the number of workers involved, strike idleness, at 49 million man-days, or 0.28 percent of estimated total working time, reached the highest annual level recorded since 1939 except for 1946, 1949, 1952, and 1959, which experienced industrywide steel stoppages (chart 2). The increase over the previous year, 16 percent, was sharply down from the 66 percent recorded in 1967. In the post-war years, periods of economic expansion have experienced a sharp increase in idleness before the peak, followed by a sharp decrease during the business contraction.³

Monthly. Peak idleness during the year was reached earlier than usual, in May (table 3), when 736,200 workers on strike caused 7.4 million man-days of inactivity. These levels of idleness were the highest for any month since 1959, and the largest for May since 1952. Eight major stoppages in effect during the month, including five in the telephone industry and two in

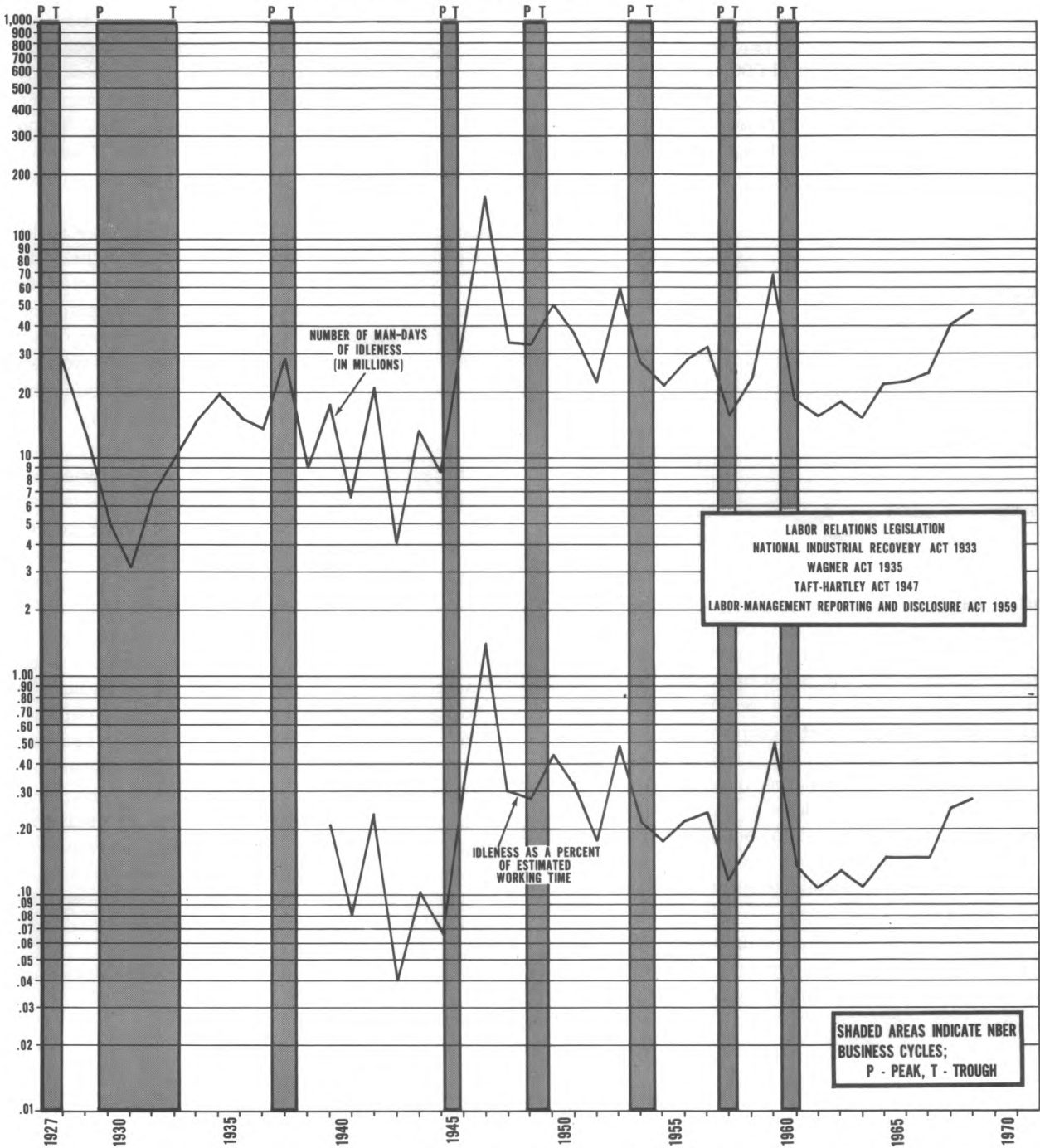
construction, accounted for more than one-half of the workers, and almost that proportion of the idleness in the month. Idleness declined over the remainder of the year, except for the upturn that is characteristic of October. At 23 percent of the May level, idleness in December reached the low point for the year. Over the past decade, the lowest month has averaged 22 percent of the highest month, ranging from 9 percent in 1959, to 43 percent in 1963.

Although idleness usually does not peak in the fifth month, the number of strikes is generally highest in May or June. The 610 stoppages that started in May 1968 were exceeded only by 614 that began in March 1937; the 930 strikes in effect during the month were the highest level since August 1946.

Workers involved in strikes also peaked in May, primarily because of the major telephone strikes that started in the previous month. After July, the number of workers involved decreased each month, except for October; December was well below December 1967. The

³Andrew R. Weintraub, "Prosperity Versus Strikes: An Empirical Approach," *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 231-238.

CHART 2. MAN-DAYS IDLE IN WORK STOPPAGES, 1927-68



primary reason for the lower number of workers involved in the last half of the year was the decline in the number of large stoppages (1,000 workers or more). As the year ended, only six large strikes were in effect. The following tabulation presents the monthly distribution of new strikes involving 1,000 workers or more for 1966-68.

Month	1968	1967	1966
January	29	22	21
February	31	21	14
March	33	22	18
April	52	36	30
May	50	53	42
June	35	43	33
July	40	33	39
August	32	20	29
September	27	36	28
October	34	34	33
November	21	42	24
December	8	19	10
Total	392	381	321

Contract status

For the first time since the contract status of the parties involved in a stoppage has been tabulated, more than half of all strikes have occurred during the renegotiation or reopening of an agreement. Since 1961 the number of all stoppages has increased 50 percent, and the number of renegotiation disputes 76 percent. Idleness attributable to all disputes has tripled, mainly because the idleness attached to renegotiation disputes has more than tripled. However, the workers involved in these disputes have not increased at the same rate as for other stoppages.

The number of workers in 1968 covered by the larger collective bargaining agreements (1,000 workers or more) that expired or were subject to reopening was not

below the level of the previous year. Some 600,000 fewer workers were affected.⁴ However, negotiations took place in several key industries and of these only aircraft-aerospace settled on a new agreement without a stoppage. In 1968, strikes occurring during renegotiation or reopening of an agreement accounted for 67 percent of the workers involved and 86 percent of the idleness (table 4). Three-quarters of this idleness arose over economic issues. As the 1967 copper industry strike continued in effect during the early part of the year, demands for recognition or union security accounted for the second highest level of idleness in renegotiation disputes. Renegotiation disputes are typically larger than the other categories; in 1968, they averaged 664 workers per stoppage, compared with 457 per strike during the term of the agreement. Twenty-four of the 32 major strikes occurred during renegotiation.

Strikes during the term of the agreement (when the negotiation of a new agreement is not involved) ranked second in frequency. The number of these strikes increased only slightly from 1967, but remained below the 1966 level. Almost one-third of all workers were involved in disputes taking place during the term of the agreement. These stoppages may be regarded as grievance stoppages, as almost two-fifths were concerned with administration issues (and involved 53 percent of the workers); more than a quarter were over interunion matters. As many contracts specify arbitration or other procedures for resolving such issues, this category of stoppage is generally of shorter duration, 6.7 man-days idle per worker compared with 18.5 for all stoppages. Two industries, mining and contract construction, accounted for almost one-half of the strikes in this classification. Over half of all construction strikes and 86 percent of all mining stoppages, including a 12-day

⁴Cordelia Ward and William Davis, "The Wage Calendar for 1968," *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1968, pp. 20-21.

	Percent of					
	Stoppages			Man-days idle		
	1968	1967	1961	1968	1967	1961
All stoppages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition . .	13.4	16.0	15.2	3.1	4.8	6.0
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	52.9	46.9	45.1	86.0	87.6	81.3
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)	31.4	33.9	32.2	9.9	7.3	11.6
Other	1.8	2.7	1.7	.9	.3	.3
Insufficient information to classify5	.5	5.8	-	-	.8

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

sympathy strike in January, took place during the term of the contract. To end this pattern in the soft coal industry, during renegotiations in the autumn the Bituminous Coal Operators Association offered a Christmas bonus which included features to discourage wildcat strikes. Four other major stoppages occurred during the term of the agreement.

Idleness accruing from stoppages that occurred during attempts to establish a collective bargaining relationship declined a half-million man-days from 1967 and reduced the proportion of idleness to the lowest level recorded since World War II. These low levels of activity reflected both a decline in the number of stoppages, and their shorter duration. Man-days idle per worker involved in strikes for union recognition are typically greater than the figure for all stoppages (24.5 in 1967 compared with 14.7 for all strikes) whereas in 1968, the measure was lower (16.7 against 18.5). Because most certifications by the NLRB are bargaining units at the lower end of the size scale, most strikes involved a relatively small number of workers. In 1968 more than one-fourth directly affected fewer than 20 workers.

Major issues

Over the past 4 years, as the rate of consumer price increases has accelerated, the proportion of idleness incurred by economic disputes rose 16 percentage points. In absolute terms, this represented an additional 23 million man-days between 1965 and 1968. The proportions of man-days lost by major issues appears in the following tabulation.

Economic demands caused more than one-half of the strikes in 1968, and three-quarters of the idleness (table 5). Twenty-one of the 32 major stoppages (page 9), and 230 of the 392 strikes involving 1,000 workers or more were over this issue. Despite increasing prices in the past several years, the demand for an escalator clause was a dominant factor in only 14 of the 5,045 stoppages.

Slightly less than 10 percent of the idleness in the year was attributable to stoppages over plant administration matters which encompasses issues such as physical facilities, safety, and work rules. Frequently professional government employees, particularly public school teachers, strike over these issues; in 1968 three-eighths of the idleness in this category was attributable to stoppages by public employees. In the private sector, stoppages over plant administration generally occur during the term of the contract (in 1968, more than four-fifths of the strikes). More than three-quarters were terminated in 2 weeks or less.

Idleness attributable to interunion or intraunion disputes declined almost 200,000 man-days from 1967. As in past years, most of these disputes (80 percent) occurred in the contract construction industry (table A-2). Despite sizable declines in idleness in the construction and in manufacturing industries in 1968, sympathy strikes in the coal industry and in the telephone industry kept total idleness attributable to this issue above the average for the sixties although it was below the levels of the previous 2 years. Over two-thirds of these strikes involved fewer than 100 workers, and three-fifths were resolved in less than a week (table 6).

Stoppages over job security and other work rules remained at the low level of the previous year, possibly because of the high employment levels. Railroad manning disputes and longshoring stoppages over containerization accounted for over half of this idleness.

Duration

All measures of strike duration indicate that stoppages were longer in 1968 than in earlier years. As a result, idleness during the year was above the 1967 level despite a decline in the number of workers involved. Mean duration increased to 24.5 man-days, almost 1 day above the 23.7 average for the decade. When the duration was weighted by the workers involved, the mean duration was even higher, 30.0 days, and indicated

Percent of man-days of idleness

<i>Major issue</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>
Economic issues	75.1	74.5	70.4	59.1
Union organization and security	8.5	15.3	12.4	12.8
Plant administration	9.2	3.9	7.3	8.1
Working conditions	5.7	4.2	8.0	16.0
Interunion or intraunion	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.9

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

that the larger stoppages were longer than those involving smaller numbers of workers. Median duration increased from 9 days, the level for the past 3 years, to 10 days, the highest measure during the 15 years for which this measure has been computed. As the tabulation below indicates, the number of prolonged strikes (those lasting 90 days or more) increased for the second year. Only 1946, which had 303 such stoppages, had more prolonged strikes. Man-days idle per worker involved reached its highest level since 1959, and the third highest in the postwar period.

A significantly greater proportion of workers were involved in longer stoppages; in 1968, 42 percent were affected by strikes extending beyond 30 days, compared with 32 percent in 1967 (table 6). Most of the increase was recorded in the 30 to 59-day grouping which increased from 570 in 1967 to 690 this year. Although the percentage increase of workers striking 90 days or more was small, there the resulting idleness increased 10 million man-days. Some 63 percent of the prolonged disputes were over economic issues, while demands for union organization and security accounted for 24 percent of the total. One-third of the prolonged disputes occurred during the attempts to negotiate an initial contract (table 7).

As the median (10 days) implies, a large proportion of the stoppages were of short duration; in 1968, almost three-fifths ended in 2 weeks or less. Stoppages of less than a week affected 15 percent fewer workers in 1968

than in 1967. Three-fifths of these shorter strikes occurred during the term of the agreement. Five major stoppages—including two teachers' strikes—were terminated in less than a week.

Size of stoppages

The number of workers involved in strikes decreased 8 percent from the 1967 level, but at 2.6 million, was the second highest level for the past decade. Workers in stoppages directly affecting 5,000 workers or more declined 368,000 or 24 percent. The number of strikes in 1968, however, increased; the largest rise was concentrated in the 100 to 499-size group (table 8). As a result, median size, at 104 workers, exceeded 100 for the first time since the early fifties. As has been indicated above, the disputes that involved fewer workers than the median occur during the term of the agreement, over grievances or interunion matters. As such, most are settled rather promptly. Other small disputes involve union organization or security (15 percent), and may be prolonged.

Strikes that directly affected a larger number of employees (1,000 or more each), accounted for 70 percent of the workers involved in 1968, and almost the same proportion of idleness. Sixty-four percent of these stoppages occurred during renegotiations, while 32 percent took place during the term of the agreement. The most important issues in large stoppages by far were

Year	<i>All stoppages ending during year</i>			
	<i>Mean duration</i>	<i>Median duration</i>	<i>Man-days idle per worker involved</i>	<i>Number of prolonged strikes¹</i>
1954	22.5	6	14.7	172
1955	18.5	8	10.7	137
1956	18.9	8	17.4	132
1957	19.2	8	11.4	124
1958	19.7	8	11.6	133
1959	24.6	10	36.7	221
1960	23.4	10	14.5	201
1961	23.7	9	11.2	191
1962	24.6	9	15.0	224
1963	23.0	8	17.1	203
1964	22.9	8	14.0	189
1965	25.0	9	15.1	221
1966	22.2	9	12.9	210
1967	22.8	9	14.7	232
1968	24.5	10	18.5	261

¹Extending 90 days or longer.

economic, followed by plant administration disputes, as the following distribution shows:

<i>Major issue</i>	<i>Percent of idleness</i>
All large stoppages ¹	100.0
Economic issues	75.5
Union organization and security	8.3
Plant administration	9.8
Other working conditions	5.4
Interunion or intraunion	1.0

¹In stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more.

Thirty-two stoppages in 1968 involved as many as 10,000 workers (tables 2 and 9), and accounted for about two-fifths of the workers and a slightly greater proportion of the idleness. (For more extensive information see page 9.)

Industries affected

Between 1967 and 1968, idleness attributable to strikes in nonmanufacturing increased 75 percent while that in manufacturing decreased 14 percent. Despite the decline, manufacturing idleness remained considerably higher than the levels of each year from 1960 through 1966 (table A-6). Average duration for nonmanufacturing stoppages were 1½ days shorter than those in the manufacturing division (30.9 days). Both sectors shared in the increase in stoppages (manufacturing 75 percent), while the workers involved in manufacturing disputes decreased proportionately more (77 percent of the decrease).

As a result of six major stoppages, including a systemwide strike against Bell system units, communications, electric, gas and sanitary services sustained the most idleness of any industry this year (7 million man-days), and its highest idleness level since 1947, the year of the last systemwide telephone stoppage. (See tables 10 and A-6.) The contract construction industry, which had the next highest level of idleness, sustained the greatest idleness level recorded for that industry. There were five major construction strikes (table 19). Mining, which experienced two major strikes, and the continuation of a third had less idleness (2.6 million man-days) than in 1967, but the highest percentage of work time lost of any industry in 1968. Government, which had 2.5 million man-days idle had twice the idleness recorded in 1967.

In the manufacturing division, idleness attributable to the primary metals industry increased 18 percent. The extensive copper strike and a lengthy stoppage at smaller basic steel firms also contributed to the idleness in this industry. As a result of these large, long strikes, average duration was 3 weeks longer for the primary metals industry than for manufacturing. However, of all industries, printing and publishing recorded the highest average duration, 87 days. Two of the more prominent stoppages affected the Los Angeles *Herald-Examiner*, and the Detroit newspapers. As a result of the high average duration, idleness in this industry increased fourfold. Other manufacturing industries sustaining idleness levels above 0.47 percent of estimated total working time were tobacco manufacturing (0.77 percent), stone, clay, and glass products (1.30), fabricated metal products (0.57 percent), machinery (0.79 percent), and transportation equipment (0.58 percent). Idleness in electrical machinery decreased for the first time in 2 years.

Stoppages by location

Region. The East North Central Region ranked first in idleness in 1968 (table 11) with 0.62 percent of estimated total working time, considerably more than that of the next highest area. Second in the array, the Mountain Region with 0.46 percent, continued to experience the effects of the 316-day copper strike that started in 1967. However, idleness in 1968 did decline below that of the previous year in the Mountain States, as well as the West North Central and West South Central Regions.

States. Eight major strikes were responsible for the 7.8 million man-days of idleness that occurred in Michigan in 1968, the highest level for any State in that year (table 12). New York, which had the second highest idleness level, was affected by two major government employee strikes, and two stoppages by longshoremen. Idleness attributable to work stoppages in soft coal, the telephone industry, and two other major disputes caused Ohio to have the third highest idleness level, followed by Illinois and Pennsylvania. Nine other States had more than 1 million man-days of idleness each.

In addition to the States having high idleness totals, several others had a level of idleness as a percent of estimated total private, nonagricultural working time substantially above the national figure of 0.32. The copper strike continued to contribute to high idleness ratios in Montana (1.35), Arizona and Utah (0.77 for

both States), though each was well below the same measure for the previous year. West Virginia (0.81 percent) experienced two major coal strikes in 1968; while Washington was the scene of two major construction strikes and a 109-day strike against the Washington Metal Trades Association.

Metropolitan areas. The New York area, which sustained the highest idleness level (3.8 million man-days or 0.31 percent of estimated total working time) of any metropolitan area in 1968, experienced two major stevedoring strikes, a teachers strike, a taxicab drivers walkout, and one by sanitation workers (table 13). Detroit, which was second in the absolute level of idleness, experienced a higher relative level, 0.99 percent. Among the larger disputes were a major construction strike, as well as the telephone stoppage. Two other areas, Chicago (0.29 percent) and St. Louis (0.44 percent) had more than 1 million man-days of idleness each in 1968.

New York which had 296 strikes, ranked first in the incidence of stoppages, followed by San Francisco-Oakland (152) and Detroit (148). Philadelphia (127), which had experienced the second highest level for 8 years, dropped to fourth. Four other areas, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and St. Louis, sustained more than 100 stoppages each in 1968.

Establishment and employer units

As in 1967, single establishment disputes constituted over three-fourths of the strikes in 1968 (table 14). The proportion of all workers involved in these disputes increased, but remained below the 1966 level. Stoppages affecting more than 10 establishments accounted for two-fifths of the workers involved and man-days idle during the year, a 10-percent decline from 1967.

The proportion of stoppages confined to a single employer operating one plant or more has continued at slightly under 90 percent. However, strikes involving two employers or more were larger and involved 28.5 percent of the workers. Nine-tenths of the multiemployer strikes occurred during renegotiation. All but 2 percent of the strikes occurring during the term of the contract affected a single employer.

Affiliation of unions involved

Unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO were involved in about three-fourths of the stoppages beginning in

1968, and accounted for a slightly higher proportion of the idleness (table 15). In 1966, the AFL-CIO represented 85 percent of all union workers and 67 percent of the national unions. National unaffiliated unions accounted for slightly more than one-fifth of the strikes and lower proportions of the workers and man-days involved. The number of workers involved in strikes by professional employee associations increased fivefold.

Mediation

Slightly more than one-half the stoppages ending in 1968 used the services of mediators (table 16). Because the proportion of workers involved (68 percent) was greater, mediators participated in negotiations to end strikes involving large numbers of workers. Federal mediators⁵ were involved in 86 percent of the disputes employing mediation, or 43 percent of all strikes. These disputes accounted for 82 percent of the idleness incurred during 1968.

Slightly more than four-fifths of the stoppages in which mediation was required occurred during renegotiation. The 2,189 stoppages involving Federal mediation amounted to 83 percent of all renegotiation disputes that ended during the year. Mediation was used in slightly more than 45 percent of the strikes resulting from attempts to establish collective bargaining.

Settlement

As in recent years, almost nine-tenths of the stoppages that ended in 1968 were terminated by a settlement or by an agreement for a procedure to resolve the issues remaining in the dispute (table 17). Eleven percent ended without a formal agreement and employers resumed operations either with new employees or with returning strikers. Less than 10 percent of all workers involved in stoppages were in this group.

Settlements were reached in 75 percent of those stoppages occurring during attempts to establish a collective bargaining relationship. On the other hand, settlements were concluded in 96 percent of the

⁵Two agencies, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the National Mediation Board, conduct most of the mediation on the Federal level. Occasionally officials of the Department of Labor, or other persons designated by the President are directly involved in mediation. Several States also have mediation agencies.

*Stoppages beginning
in 1968*

<i>Type of employer unit</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Workers involved (in thousands)</i>	<i>Man-days idle during 1968 (all stoppages) (in thousands)</i>
All stoppages	5,045	2,649	49,018
Single establishment or more than 1 but under the same ownership or management	4,452	1,894.3	31,163.6
2 or more employers—no indication of a formal association or joint bargaining arrangement.	194	122.1	4,133.6
2 or more employers in a formal association	399	632.4	13,720.4

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

stoppages occurring during the renegotiation of a contract and 81 percent of the stoppages during the term of the agreement.

Interunion (or intraunion) matters accounted for three-fifths of the issues remaining, as the tabulation shows.

Procedures for handling unsettled issues

In some instances, stoppages were terminated by an agreement to resolve unsettled issues after work had been resumed. Information was available for 536 strikes in 1968 (table 18). In about one-fifth of the cases, the parties agreed to submit all unresolved issues to final and binding arbitration; 16 percent were to be settled by direct negotiations. In 5 percent of the disputes, the issues were submitted to government agencies.

Stoppages occurring during the term of the agreement accounted for 57 percent of all those submitted to arbitration. About two-fifths of the referrals to government agencies were cases involving the negotiation of the initial contract.

Major Strikes in 1968

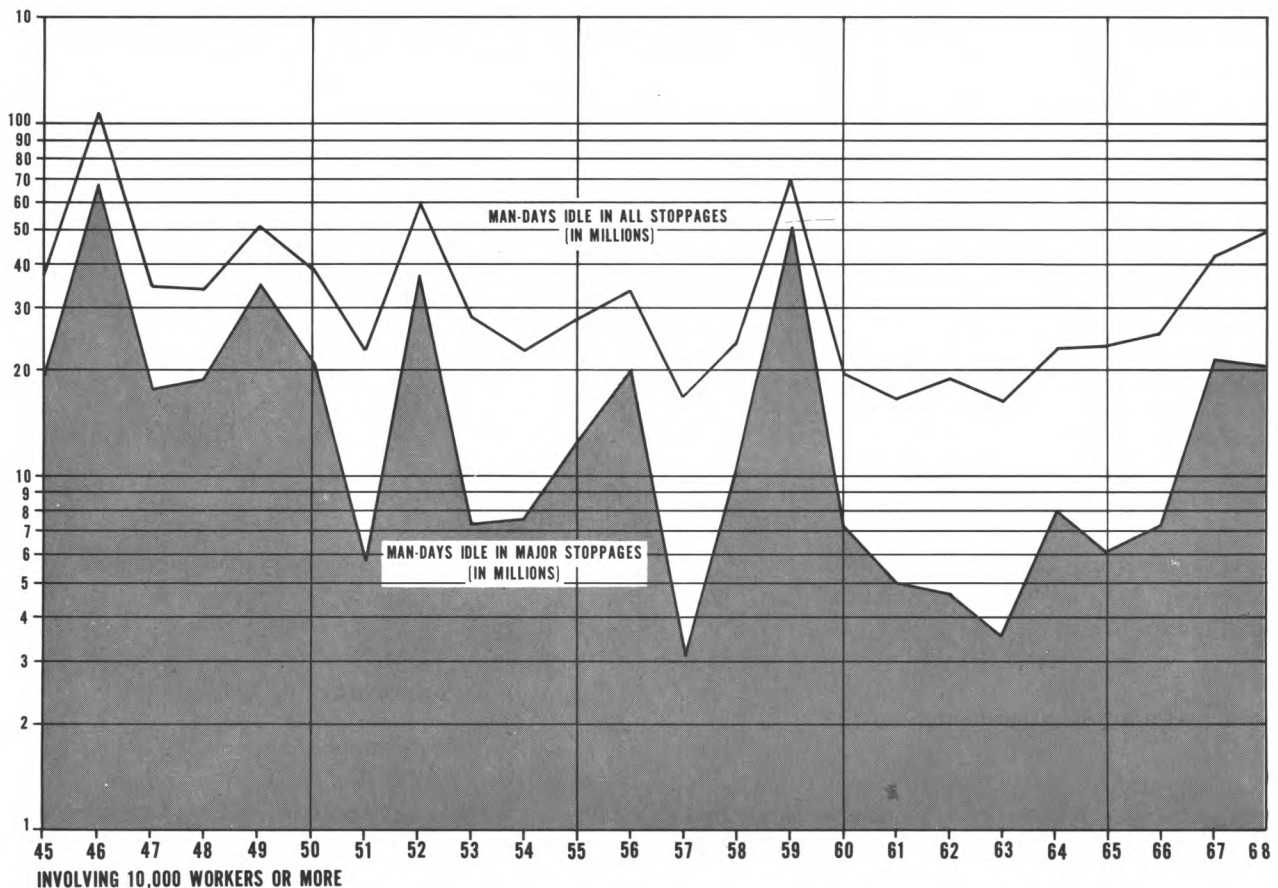
Thirty-two work stoppages (table 2), defined as those involving 10,000 workers or more, represented a moderate increase over the 28 in 1967, but constituted less than 1 percent of all stoppages in 1968. However, as in the past, these major stoppages contributed an impressive proportion of the total number of workers affected and man-days of idleness in the year. Approximately 2.6 million workers who participated in 5,045 strikes lost an estimated 49.0 million man-days of work last year, or more than in any year since 1959. Because major strikes accounted for about two-fifths of all the workers who struck during the year (chart 3) and about the same proportion of all man-days of idleness, the impact of these stoppages is particularly significant.

	<i>Stoppages</i>		<i>Workers involved</i>		<i>Man-days idle</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total stoppages covered ^{1/} . . .	519	100.0	173.5	100.0	983.2	100.0
Wages and hours	89	17.1	27.0	15.6	228.4	23.2
Fringe benefits	10	1.9	.8	.5	4.0	.4
Union organization	19	3.7	3.3	1.9	19.3	2.0
Working conditions	74	14.3	92.3	53.1	414.1	42.2
Interunion	309	59.5	31.3	18.1	177.2	18.0
Combinations	5	1.0	11.6	6.7	66.4	6.7
Other	13	2.5	7.1	4.1	74.0	7.5

¹Excludes stoppages for which there was no information on issues remaining or no agreement for issues remaining.

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

CHART 3. COMPARISON BETWEEN TOTAL IDLENESS AND MAN-DAYS LOST IN MAJOR STOPPAGES, 1945-68



In 1968 major strikes exceeded those in the previous year by four, but affected 346,000 fewer workers (table 2). Strike idleness decreased almost 890,000 man-days. Thus, the number of workers engaged in major strikes in 1968 constituted 38 percent of the total as compared with 47 percent in 1967, and 42 percent of all man-days of idleness in the current compared with 51 percent in the earlier year. The significantly higher proportions in 1967 reflect the effects of three large and prolonged stoppages—nationwide over-the-road trucking and railroad stoppages and a Ford Motor Company walkout, each involving more than 100,000 workers.

Issues

Work stoppages may result (1) from disputes during the term of the agreement, (2) from jurisdictional rivalries, or (3) from renegotiating, when parties are unable to agree on one or a combination of contract changes under consideration. Economic issues, which

include wages as well as supplementary benefits such as company-paid pensions, insurance coverage, and paid leave, figured in three-quarters (75) of the major disputes. A relatively small number (6) of these disputes were confined solely to wage issues. In this respect, the cause of 1968 major strikes deviated somewhat from the pattern found in stoppages generally, where about 50 percent relate to wages and other economic issues. In one important stoppage, Consolidated Edison in New York, agreement had been reached on general wage increases and other matters, but not until the workers had been out for 14 days were the parties able to settle their differences on fringe benefits. The demands of unions in the public sector sometimes provide complex and unusual problems. Public school teacher strikes in Florida and Oklahoma arose from wage demands that were accompanied by a public policy issue—greater State assistance to local educational systems.

Issues related to job security and working conditions were predominant in most of the remaining seven major walkouts. Again in the public sector, the

most publicized of these was the 54-day strike of New York City school teachers during the term of the agreement. Educators in the school system left their classrooms to protest the alleged arbitrary transfer of union members by a local school board during a decentralization experiment. The dispute was resolved when teachers were guaranteed a hearing and the State appointed trustees to oversee operations of the school district.

Job security questions were also prominent in the Atlantic and Gulf Coast longshoring strike, which continued into 1969. A key roadblock to settlement was the contention of the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) that the use of containers in shipping would substantially lower labor requirements in many ports. To cushion the effects of this change on dockworkers, the union demanded the right to unpack and repack containers assembled by freight forwarders in each port area, guaranteed minimum annual earnings, and a reduction in the retirement age. This stoppage continued well into February 1969 in all ports despite agreement by some local stevedoring associations and union leaders.

Issues of job security and working conditions were commingled in the year's two major railroad strikes: A February stoppage of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Seaboard Coast Line Railroad, and other lines, and in November of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. Both stoppages stemmed from demands for increases in the size of train crews, which had been reduced by a 1964 arbitration award. A settlement was reached in the February dispute when the struck railroads agreed to increase the size of some crews. Negotiations at the Louisville & Nashville continued into 1969.⁶

Industries affected

Major strikes occurred in almost all of the principal sectors of the economy in 1968. Nine stoppages in manufacturing industries accounted for more than one-sixth of all workers involved in major disputes and one-fifth of total man-days of idleness. However, less time was lost and fewer workers were involved in manufacturing strikes in 1968 than the average for the preceding 5 years (table 19). During that period, the

⁶The strike ended in February 1969 when the railroad agreed to add a trainman-helper to 250 of the 500 crews where they had been eliminated since 1964. The size of the remaining 250 crews was to be determined by future union-management evaluations.

proportion of workers involved and man-days lost were also considerably higher than 1968 levels; 37 percent and 56 percent, respectively. Notable among 1968's major manufacturing stoppages was a walkout of 50,000 workers in the glass container manufacturing industry. The strike, which affected about 90 percent of the Nation's bottle producers, began in the East in February and spread to the West Coast a month later. Settlement was reached in April when workers accepted a 3-year contract. Although a threatened nationwide steel stoppage was averted by the signing of a new agreement in the final days of the old contract, walkouts involving 14,000 workers started on August 1 at seven smaller steel companies over local issues. The last of these strikes was not settled until the end of September.

In contrast with the situation in manufacturing, major strike activity in most other industries was higher in 1968 than in 1963-67. This dissimilarity was especially true in communications and utilities, where man-days lost rose from less than 1 percent of the total during the previous 5 years to more than one-third in 1968. A walkout of 257,000 workers at American Telephone and Telegraph operating companies in May 1968 was chiefly responsible for this substantial rise. The strike, the first on a nationwide scale in 21 years, ended when the Communications Workers of America and Bell system units agreed on a 3-year contract.

More than twice as many man-days of idleness in the construction industry were reported in 1968 than for the average of the 5 preceding years. Statewide stoppages in Missouri and Michigan were the major contributors to the higher 1968 levels. Effects of a Michigan strike by construction unions were intensified when many contractors not involved in the dispute locked out their workers. In the past, construction management has felt itself handicapped in negotiations by the availability of work for strikers at nearby sites not involved in the local dispute. The statewide Michigan lockout, called to counter this situation, closed an estimated 95 percent of construction activity in the State.

Man-days lost because of major stoppages in the mining industry were well above the long-term level. Chiefly responsible were strikes led by the United Steel Workers against copper producers, which began in July 1967 but were not settled until March and April 1968. A week-long, nationwide bituminous coal stoppage also contributed to the high 1968 total.

The level of strike idleness declined one-quarter in transportation from 1967 but rose 2½ times in government. In the former, although dislocation because

of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast longshore strike and other stoppages was great, man-days lost did not approach the totals in years such as 1967, when nationwide trucking and rail stoppages occurred. In government, Strike statistics were greatly affected by four statewide teacher walkouts. Over 40 percent of Florida's public school teachers resigned in February to protest the State's educational spending policies. The teachers returned after 3 weeks when new legislation was passed. On March 4, 20,000 Pennsylvania teachers took a "professional day" to demonstrate in support of teachers' pay legislation pending in the State legislature. Teachers in Oklahoma also participated in a "professional holiday" not previously scheduled by the administration. The New York teachers dispute was discussed previously.

Size

Because of the size distribution of bargaining units in the economy, most of these disputes developed in the smaller size classes (table 20). In 1968, only about 30 percent of the walkouts occurred in bargaining units which exceeded 25,000 workers; in all but one of the years from 1963 through 1967 the proportion of major strikes which have more than 25,000 workers was lower than the 1968 level.

The impact of the major strikes was consistently more pronounced in workers involved. In 1968, stoppages of firms hiring over 25,000 employees accounted for two-thirds of all workers idled by major strikes. This ratio varied widely in the earlier years and ranged from three-fifths in 1964 to two-fifths in 1965. From 1963 through 1967, only five walkouts of 100,000 workers or more occurred. But these five—two railroad strikes, a trucking stoppage, and two automotive disputes—idled 1.2 million workers compared with 1.1 million involved in the 74 stoppages of from 10,000 to 25,000 workers during the same years.

Trends

Although the number of major strikes in only two of the past 24 years exceeded those in 1968 (table 2) this measure alone does not indicate the total impact of these stoppages. The importance of strike levels must

also be measured by the number of workers involved and the man-days of labor that have been lost.

The annual number of major strikes since 1945 has varied and ranged from a low of seven in 1963 to a high of 42 in the first year of the post-war period. The level of major strikes in 1945 heralded the first of two sweeping major wage movements in the post-war reconversion period while the second highest number, in 1952, occurred during the Korean conflict. In the past decade the number of major strikes in any given year has been influenced by the existence of long-term agreements, particularly in large collective bargaining situations. This widespread practice has resulted in "heavy" and "light" bargaining years and thus has a direct influence on the number of strikes in any year.

In 1968 the economy was faced with the third highest number of major strikes recorded in 24 years, but in workers affected the year ranked eighth. Considerably fewer workers participated in major work stoppages last year than in either of the first two post-war years, or in 1949, 1952, 1955, and 1967. More workers were involved in major strikes in 1947, but the difference between the 2 years was small—less than 4 percent. Not only was the absolute measure higher in each of the 7 years but the workers involved in major strikes also constituted a larger proportion of the total than in 1968. In 1946 and 1949, for example, workers affected by major stoppages composed over three-fifths of all strikers, while in 1968 less than two-fifths were attributable to major strikes.

Man-days lost in major stoppages have exceeded the almost 21 million level for 1968 in one-fourth of the years under consideration. The peak year, 1946, reflects the efforts of organized labor to maintain wartime take-home pay and bolster purchasing power. The somewhat lower, but substantial, man-days of idleness in 1959 is accounted for largely by a 116-day strike of steel workers against the country's major producers.

Another measure of the importance of major strikes, and probably the most revealing, is the ratio of man-days of idleness resulting from these stoppages to the total. In 10 of the 24 years under consideration, 50 percent or more of the man-days lost because of industrial disputes were contributed by major stoppages. Man-days attributable to major strikes composed less than 25 percent of the total in only 2 years—1957 and 1963.

Table 1. Work Stoppages in the United States, 1916-68¹

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved ²		Man-days idle during year			
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) ³	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (in thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time		Per worker involved
						Total economy	Private nonfarm	
1916.....	3,789		1,600	8.4				
1917.....	4,450		1,227	6.3				
1918.....	3,353		1,240	6.2				
1919.....	3,630		4,160	20.8				
1920.....	3,411		1,463	7.2				
1921.....	2,385		1,099	6.4				
1922.....	1,112		1,613	8.7				
1923.....	1,553		757	3.5				
1924.....	1,249		655	3.1				
1925.....	1,301		428	2.0				
1926.....	1,035		330	1.5				
1927.....	707	26.5	330	1.4	26,200	(4)	0.37	79.5
1928.....	604	27.6	314	1.3	12,600	(4)	.17	40.2
1929.....	921	22.6	289	1.2	5,350	(4)	.07	18.5
1930.....	637	22.3	183	.8	3,320	(4)	.05	18.1
1931.....	810	18.8	342	1.6	6,890	(4)	.11	20.2
1932.....	841	19.6	324	1.8	10,500	(4)	.23	32.4
1933.....	1,695	16.9	1,170	6.3	16,900	(4)	.36	14.4
1934.....	1,856	19.5	1,470	7.2	19,600	(4)	.38	13.4
1935.....	2,014	23.8	1,120	5.2	15,500	(4)	.29	13.8
1936.....	2,172	23.3	789	3.1	13,900	(4)	.21	17.6
1937.....	4,740	20.3	1,860	7.2	28,400	(4)	.43	15.3
1938.....	2,772	23.6	688	2.8	9,150	(4)	.15	13.3
1939.....	2,613	23.4	1,170	3.5	17,800	0.21	.28	15.2
1940.....	2,508	20.9	577	1.7	6,700	.08	.10	11.6
1941.....	4,288	18.3	2,360	6.1	23,000	.23	.32	9.8
1942.....	2,968	11.7	840	2.0	4,180	.04	.05	5.0
1943.....	3,752	5.0	1,980	4.6	13,500	.10	.15	6.8
1944.....	4,956	5.6	2,120	4.8	8,720	.07	.09	4.1
1945.....	4,750	9.9	3,470	8.2	38,000	.31	.47	11.0
1946.....	4,985	24.2	4,600	10.5	116,000	1.04	1.43	25.2
1947.....	3,693	25.6	2,170	4.7	34,600	.30	.41	15.9
1948.....	3,419	21.8	1,960	4.2	34,100	.28	.37	17.4
1949.....	3,606	22.5	3,030	6.7	50,500	.44	.59	16.7
1950.....	4,843	19.2	2,410	5.1	38,800	.33	.40	16.1
1951.....	4,737	17.4	2,220	4.5	22,900	.18	.21	10.3
1952.....	5,117	19.6	3,540	7.3	59,100	.48	.57	16.7
1953.....	5,091	20.3	2,400	4.7	28,300	.22	.26	11.8
1954.....	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.1	22,600	.18	.19	14.7
1955.....	4,320	18.5	2,650	5.2	28,200	.22	.26	10.7
1956.....	3,825	18.9	1,900	3.6	33,100	.24	.29	17.4
1957.....	3,673	19.2	1,390	2.6	16,500	.12	.14	11.4
1958.....	3,694	19.7	2,060	3.9	23,900	.18	.22	11.6
1959.....	3,708	24.6	1,880	3.3	69,000	.50	.61	36.7
1960.....	3,333	23.4	1,320	2.4	19,100	.14	.17	14.5
1961.....	3,367	23.7	1,450	2.6	16,300	.11	.12	11.2
1962.....	3,614	24.6	1,230	2.2	18,600	.13	.16	15.0
1963.....	3,362	23.0	941	1.1	16,100	.11	.13	17.1
1964.....	3,655	22.9	1,640	2.7	22,900	.15	.18	14.0
1965.....	3,963	25.0	1,550	2.5	23,300	.15	.18	15.1
1966.....	4,405	22.2	1,960	3.0	25,400	.15	.18	12.9
1967.....	4,595	22.8	2,870	4.3	42,100	.25	.30	14.7
1968.....	5,045	24.5	2,649	3.8	49,018	.28	.32	18.5

¹ The number of stoppages and workers relate to those stoppages beginning in the year; average duration not computed until 1927, relates to stoppages ending in the year. Man-days of idleness, also not computed until 1927, include all stoppages in effect.

Available information for earlier periods appears in *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, BLS Bulletin 1600 (1968), tables 130-135. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see BLS *Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies*, BLS Bulletin 1458 (1966), ch. 19. Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed. The number of workers involved in some strikes which occurred between 1916 and 1927 is not known, however, the missing information is for the smaller disputes and it is believed that the total is fairly accurate.

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.

⁴ Not available.

Table 2. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More, 1945-68

Period	Number	Workers involved		Man-days idle		
		Number (in thousands)	Percent of total for year	Number (in thousands) ¹	Percent of total idleness for year	Percent of estimated total working time
1945.....	42	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7	0.24
1946.....	31	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2	.82
1947.....	15	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2	.21
1948.....	20	870	44.5	18,900	55.3	.20
1949.....	18	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0	.41
1950.....	22	738	30.7	21,700	56.0	.25
1951.....	19	457	20.6	5,680	24.8	.57
1952.....	35	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6	.36
1953.....	28	650	27.1	7,270	25.7	.07
1954.....	18	437	28.5	7,520	33.3	.07
1955.....	26	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4	.11
1956.....	12	758	39.9	19,600	59.1	.17
1957.....	13	283	20.4	3,050	18.5	.26
1958.....	21	823	40.0	10,600	44.2	.10
1959.....	20	845	45.0	50,800	73.7	.45
1960.....	17	384	29.2	7,140	37.4	.06
1961.....	14	601	41.4	4,950	30.4	.04
1962.....	16	318	25.8	4,800	25.8	.04
1963.....	7	102	10.8	3,540	22.0	.03
1964.....	18	607	37.0	7,990	34.8	.06
1965.....	21	387	25.0	6,070	26.0	.05
1966.....	26	600	30.7	7,290	28.7	.05
1967.....	28	1,340	46.5	21,400	50.7	.15
1968.....	32	994	37.5	20,514	41.8	.12

¹ Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

Table 3. Work Stoppages by Month, 1967-68

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (in thousands)	In effect during month (in thousands)	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
1967						
January.....	286	443	94.4	163.5	1,247.9	0.09
February.....	292	485	104.1	159.2	1,275.8	.10
March.....	368	545	129.9	195.4	1,507.8	.10
April.....	462	638	397.6	438.8	2,544.8	.19
May.....	528	769	277.8	584.9	4,406.4	.30
June.....	472	759	211.8	405.0	4,927.4	.33
July.....	389	682	664.6	865.5	4,328.7	.32
August.....	392	689	91.3	233.1	2,859.5	.18
September.....	415	681	372.8	473.6	6,159.8	.45
October.....	449	727	178.8	458.7	7,105.6	.47
November.....	360	653	277.1	559.5	3,213.2	.22
December.....	82	445	74.4	209.5	2,546.5	.18
1968						
January.....	314	483	187.8	275.7	2,668.5	.18
February.....	357	569	275.0	451.3	4,104.1	.29
March.....	381	618	174.5	368.7	3,682.0	.26
April.....	505	748	537.2	656.9	5,677.4	.38
May.....	610	930	307.3	736.2	7,452.2	.49
June.....	500	810	168.5	399.9	5,576.8	.40
July.....	520	880	202.0	465.1	4,611.9	.30
August.....	466	821	153.8	359.6	4,048.9	.26
September.....	448	738	169.8	349.0	3,081.1	.22
October.....	434	741	279.0	414.5	3,991.7	.25
November.....	327	617	129.9	306.1	2,430.5	.17
December.....	183	408	64.1	189.2	1,692.5	.11

Table 4. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Major Issues, 1968

Contract status and major issue	Stoppages beginning in year				Man-days idle during year	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number (in thousands)	Percent
			Number (in thousands)	Percent		
All stoppages-----	5,045	100.0	2,649	100.0	49,018	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement-----	677	13.4	95.7	3.6	1,525.0	3.1
General wage changes-----	199	-	26.2	-	538.7	-
Supplementary benefits-----	15	-	1.2	-	27.2	-
Wage adjustments-----	6	-	.5	-	6.8	-
Hours of work-----	1	-	.2	-	2.1	-
Other contractual matters-----	2	-	(¹)	-	.6	-
Union organization and security-----	402	-	63.1	-	814.8	-
Job security-----	7	-	.5	-	11.7	-
Plant administration-----	30	-	2.7	-	110.4	-
Other working conditions-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interunion or intraunion matters-----	15	-	1.3	-	12.6	-
Not reported-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)-----	2,667	52.9	1,770.1	66.8	42,151.4	86.0
General wage changes-----	2,292	-	1,475.1	-	34,879.5	-
Supplementary benefits-----	78	-	38.4	-	460.1	-
Wage adjustments-----	23	-	6.6	-	180.9	-
Hours of work-----	5	-	.5	-	3.7	-
Other contractual matters-----	85	-	48.1	-	759.0	-
Union organization and security-----	64	-	23.7	-	3,154.9	-
Job security-----	40	-	93.6	-	1,412.2	-
Plant administration-----	58	-	75.4	-	1,059.5	-
Other working conditions-----	12	-	6.5	-	218.9	-
Interunion or intraunion matters-----	9	-	2.4	-	22.6	-
Not reported-----	1	-	(¹)	-	(¹)	-
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)-----	1,585	31.4	724.2	27.3	4,875.8	9.9
General wage changes-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary benefits-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage adjustments-----	215	-	78.9	-	324.7	-
Hours of work-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other contractual matters-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union organization and security-----	43	-	24.6	-	179.6	-
Job security-----	128	-	44.7	-	141.2	-
Plant administration-----	616	-	380.4	-	3,322.9	-
Other working conditions-----	129	-	61.4	-	241.4	-
Interunion or intraunion matters-----	448	-	132.5	-	661.7	-
Not reported-----	6	-	1.6	-	4.3	-
No contract or other contract status-----	92	1.8	43.3	1.6	442.2	.9
General wage changes-----	50	-	34.8	-	419.3	-
Supplementary benefits-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage adjustments-----	4	-	.2	-	.4	-
Hours of work-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other contractual matters-----	1	-	(¹)	-	(¹)	-
Union organization and security-----	4	-	.2	-	1.6	-
Job security-----	5	-	4.6	-	5.0	-
Plant administration-----	22	-	3.1	-	14.6	-
Other working conditions-----	1	-	(¹)	-	.2	-
Interunion or intraunion matters-----	3	-	.1	-	.5	-
Not reported-----	2	-	.2	-	.5	-
No information on contract status-----	24	.5	15.5	.6	23.2	(²)

¹ Less than 100 workers or man-days.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 5. Work Stoppages by Major Issues, 1968

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in year				Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number (in thousands)	Percent
			Number (in thousands)	Percent		
All issues	5,045	100.0	2,649	100.0	49,018	100.0
General wage changes	2,544	50.4	1,549.8	58.5	35,851.6	73.1
General wage increase	848	-	422.9	-	10,888.3	-
General wage increase plus supplementary benefits	1,410	-	1,009.4	-	21,904.3	-
General wage increase, hour decrease	33	-	9.1	-	185.2	-
General wage decrease	2	-	.1	-	2.3	-
Escalation cost-of-living increase	11	-	3.8	-	74.2	-
General wage increase and escalation	3	-	4.8	-	179.5	-
Wages and working conditions	237	-	99.7	-	2,617.8	-
Supplementary benefits	93	1.8	39.6	1.5	487.3	1.0
Pensions, insurance, other welfare programs	44	-	27.6	-	310.1	-
Severance or dismissal pay; other payments on layoff or separation	9	-	1.3	-	29.5	-
Premium pay	11	-	4.1	-	91.7	-
Other	29	-	6.6	-	56.0	-
Wage adjustments	248	4.9	86.1	3.3	512.8	1.0
Incentive pay rates or administration	83	-	24.5	-	209.4	-
Job classification or rates	58	-	14.8	-	151.4	-
Downgrading	5	-	.8	-	1.9	-
Retroactivity	5	-	.1	-	.7	-
Method of computing pay	97	-	45.8	-	149.4	-
Hours of work	6	.1	.6	(1)	5.8	(1)
Increase	1	-	(2)	-	.8	-
Decrease	5	-	.6	-	5.0	-
Other contractual matters	89	1.8	48.2	1.8	760.1	1.6
Duration of contract	11	-	5.5	-	179.6	-
Unspecified	78	-	42.7	-	580.5	-
Union organization and security	513	10.2	111.7	4.2	4,150.9	8.5
Recognition (certification)	192	-	21.1	-	352.6	-
Recognition and job security issues	2	-	(2)	-	1.3	-
Recognition and economic issues	152	-	36.3	-	349.4	-
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues	85	-	24.0	-	3,140.1	-
Union security	32	-	23.7	-	254.1	-
Refusal to sign agreement	11	-	1.9	-	29.3	-
Other union organization matters	39	-	4.5	-	24.0	-
Job security	180	3.6	143.4	5.4	1,570.1	3.2
Seniority and/or layoff	102	-	50.8	-	817.3	-
Division of work	1	-	(2)	-	1.5	-
Subcontracting	13	-	12.0	-	108.9	-
New machinery or other technological issues	9	-	49.1	-	512.7	-
Job transfers, bumping, etc	11	-	7.8	-	11.8	-
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods	3	-	.4	-	3.4	-
Other	41	-	23.3	-	114.5	-
Plant administration	726	14.4	461.4	17.4	4,507.5	9.2
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc	56	-	54.9	-	471.6	-
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc	52	-	27.7	-	105.6	-
Supervision	30	-	9.5	-	23.7	-
Shift work	27	-	10.4	-	50.5	-
Work assignments	58	-	21.9	-	184.8	-
Speedup (workload)	48	-	71.6	-	532.1	-
Work rules	28	-	37.5	-	258.7	-
Overtime work	16	-	3.4	-	38.0	-
Discharge and discipline	275	-	170.6	-	2,381.5	-
Other	136	-	53.9	-	461.0	-
Other working conditions	142	2.8	67.9	2.6	460.5	.9
Arbitration	12	-	5.5	-	69.9	-
Grievance procedures	54	-	33.6	-	269.8	-
Unspecified contract violations	76	-	28.9	-	120.7	-
Interunion or intraunion matters	475	9.4	136.4	5.2	697.4	1.4
Union rivalry ³	15	-	1.7	-	27.6	-
Jurisdiction—representation of workers ⁴	13	-	1.1	-	8.6	-
Jurisdictional—work assignment	379	-	43.9	-	258.3	-
Union administration ⁵	16	-	6.8	-	48.3	-
Sympathy	52	-	83.0	-	354.7	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	29	.6	3.5	.1	13.7	(1)

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

² Less than 100 workers.

³ Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation, such as those between AFL-CIO affiliates and independent organizations.

⁴ Includes disputes between unions, usually of the same affiliation or 2 locals of the same union, over representation of workers.

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

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

Table 6. Work Stoppages Ending in 1968 by Duration and Major Issues¹

Duration and major issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All stoppages-----	5,045	100.0	2,657	100.0	53,575	100.0
1 day-----	540	10.7	202.3	7.6	202.3	0.4
2 to 3 days-----	685	13.6	250.7	9.4	510.5	1.0
4 to 6 days-----	692	13.7	284.3	10.7	945.8	1.8
7 to 14 days-----	1,047	20.8	511.3	19.2	3,486.0	6.5
15 to 29 days-----	847	16.8	285.9	10.8	4,150.6	7.7
30 to 59 days-----	690	13.7	753.6	28.4	17,011.7	31.8
60 to 89 days-----	283	5.6	179.2	6.7	8,147.6	15.2
90 days and over-----	261	5.2	190.1	7.2	19,120.8	35.7
General wage changes-----	2,529	50.1	1,561.0	58.7	36,315.3	67.8
1 day-----	93	1.8	49.0	1.8	49.0	.1
2 to 3 days-----	180	3.6	57.5	2.2	125.1	.2
4 to 6 days-----	236	4.7	74.3	2.8	262.8	.5
7 to 14 days-----	593	11.8	256.8	9.7	1,871.8	3.5
15 to 29 days-----	586	11.6	198.9	7.5	2,968.6	5.5
30 to 59 days-----	500	9.9	648.8	24.4	13,790.8	25.7
60 to 89 days-----	189	3.7	144.2	5.4	6,839.6	12.8
90 days and over-----	152	3.0	131.6	5.0	10,407.5	19.4
Supplementary benefits-----	95	1.9	42.3	1.6	537.9	1.0
1 day-----	8	.2	1.7	.1	1.7	(²)
2 to 3 days-----	12	.2	2.8	.1	6.0	(²)
4 to 6 days-----	6	.1	.3	(²)	1.4	(²)
7 to 14 days-----	25	.5	26.6	1.0	242.9	.5
15 to 29 days-----	18	.4	4.1	.2	57.1	.1
30 to 59 days-----	18	.4	5.8	.2	152.1	.3
60 to 89 days-----	3	.1	.7	(²)	43.9	.1
90 days and over-----	5	.1	.4	(²)	32.8	.1
Wage adjustments-----	251	5.0	86.4	3.3	484.6	.9
1 day-----	55	1.1	19.6	.7	19.6	(²)
2 to 3 days-----	64	1.3	22.0	.8	44.1	.1
4 to 6 days-----	55	1.1	18.7	.7	57.2	.1
7 to 14 days-----	42	.8	17.0	.6	102.8	.2
15 to 29 days-----	12	.2	1.7	.1	25.7	(²)
30 to 59 days-----	10	.2	4.3	.2	97.7	.2
60 to 89 days-----	5	.1	2.2	.1	75.3	.1
90 days and over-----	8	.2	.8	(²)	62.2	.1
Hours of work-----	6	.1	.6	(²)	5.8	(²)
1 day-----	1	(²)	.3	(²)	.3	(²)
2 to 3 days-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 6 days-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 to 14 days-----	1	(²)	(³)	(²)	.3	(²)
15 to 29 days-----	3	.1	.3	(²)	4.5	(²)
30 to 59 days-----	1	(²)	(³)	(²)	.8	(²)
60 to 89 days-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 days and over-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other contractual matters-----	86	1.7	47.3	1.8	720.9	1.3
1 day-----	20	.4	10.3	.4	10.3	(²)
2 to 3 days-----	14	.3	3.4	.1	7.5	(²)
4 to 6 days-----	11	.2	7.1	.3	19.5	(²)
7 to 14 days-----	7	.1	.8	(²)	5.5	(²)
15 to 29 days-----	13	.3	1.2	(²)	18.2	(²)
30 to 59 days-----	9	.2	5.6	.2	101.8	.2
60 to 89 days-----	7	.1	18.3	.7	499.4	.9
90 days and over-----	5	.1	.7	(²)	58.7	.1
Union organization and security-----	525	10.4	151.7	5.7	8,672.5	16.2
1 day-----	33	.7	23.5	.9	23.5	(²)
2 to 3 days-----	58	1.1	7.6	.3	16.6	(²)
4 to 6 days-----	43	.9	12.6	.5	42.1	.1
7 to 14 days-----	114	2.3	32.6	1.2	246.1	.5
15 to 29 days-----	90	1.8	10.5	.4	160.5	.3
30 to 59 days-----	77	1.5	13.7	.5	377.6	.7
60 to 89 days-----	48	1.0	4.4	.2	225.2	.4
90 days and over-----	62	1.2	46.8	1.8	7,580.8	14.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Work Stoppages Ending in 1968 by Duration and Major Issues¹—Continued

Duration and major issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
Job security -----	183	3.6	98.6	3.7	1,223.1	2.3
1 day -----	51	1.0	14.9	.6	14.9	(²)
2 to 3 days -----	33	.7	25.6	1.0	49.5	.1
4 to 6 days -----	35	.7	16.1	.6	51.3	.1
7 to 14 days -----	25	.5	12.6	.5	52.0	.1
15 to 29 days -----	12	.2	15.8	.6	221.7	.4
30 to 59 days -----	12	.2	5.4	.2	147.3	.3
60 to 89 days -----	7	.1	3.5	.1	199.0	.4
90 days and over -----	8	.2	4.5	.2	487.3	.9
Plant administration -----	722	14.3	460.4	17.3	4,425.7	8.3
1 day -----	156	3.1	43.3	1.6	43.3	.1
2 to 3 days -----	174	3.4	96.0	3.6	192.1	.4
4 to 6 days -----	169	3.3	131.9	5.0	440.9	.8
7 to 14 days -----	104	2.1	85.1	3.2	630.0	1.2
15 to 29 days -----	49	1.0	29.9	1.1	389.6	.7
30 to 59 days -----	38	.8	66.1	2.5	2,220.6	4.1
60 to 89 days -----	17	.3	4.3	.2	190.9	.4
90 days and over -----	15	.3	3.8	.1	318.3	.6
Other working conditions -----	144	2.9	68.1	2.6	466.4	.9
1 day -----	46	.9	27.1	1.0	27.1	.1
2 to 3 days -----	42	.8	18.0	.7	34.4	.1
4 to 6 days -----	19	.4	6.2	.2	19.0	(²)
7 to 14 days -----	10	.2	3.5	.1	29.0	.1
15 to 29 days -----	13	.3	8.9	.3	127.9	.2
30 to 59 days -----	7	.1	3.0	.1	91.1	.2
60 to 89 days -----	3	.1	.2	(²)	11.6	(²)
90 days and over -----	4	.1	1.2	(²)	126.2	.2
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	475	9.4	137.5	5.2	709.6	1.3
1 day -----	73	1.4	12.1	.5	12.1	(²)
2 to 3 days -----	100	2.0	16.3	.6	32.1	.1
4 to 6 days -----	113	2.2	16.0	.6	47.7	.1
7 to 14 days -----	120	2.4	76.0	2.9	303.6	.6
15 to 29 days -----	47	.9	14.4	.5	173.8	.3
30 to 59 days -----	17	.3	.9	(²)	31.3	.1
60 to 89 days -----	3	.1	1.3	.1	61.8	.1
90 days and over -----	2	(²)	.4	(²)	47.1	.1
Not reported -----	29	.6	3.5	.1	13.7	(²)
1 day -----	4	.1	.5	(²)	.5	(²)
2 to 3 days -----	8	.2	1.5	.1	3.1	(²)
4 to 6 days -----	5	.1	1.0	(²)	3.9	(²)
7 to 14 days -----	6	.1	.3	(²)	2.0	(²)
15 to 29 days -----	4	.1	.2	(²)	2.9	(²)
30 to 59 days -----	1	-	(³)	(²)	.5	(²)
60 to 89 days -----	1	(²)	(³)	(²)	.8	(²)
90 days and over -----	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ The totals in this table differ from those in preceding tables because these (like the average duration figures shown in table 1)² relate to stoppages ending during the year and thus include idleness occurring in prior years.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Less than 100 workers.

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

Table 7. Work Stoppages Ending in 1968 by Duration and Contract Status

Duration and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All stoppages-----	5,045	100.0	2,657	100.0	53,575	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition-----	691	13.7	97.6	3.7	1,718.7	3.2
1 day-----	34	.7	23.5	.9	23.5	(¹)
2 to 3 days-----	65	1.3	9.1	.3	20.2	(¹)
4 to 6 days-----	61	1.2	13.8	.5	43.2	.1
7 to 14 days-----	156	3.1	20.5	.8	132.8	.2
15 to 29 days-----	126	2.5	13.5	.5	201.2	.4
30 to 59 days-----	103	2.0	6.8	.3	212.2	.4
60 to 89 days-----	60	1.2	3.3	.1	173.4	.3
90 days and over-----	86	1.7	7.3	.3	912.3	1.7
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)-----	2,650	52.5	1,775.3	66.8	46,494.4	86.8
1 day-----	110	2.2	45.3	1.7	45.3	.1
2 to 3 days-----	195	3.9	94.9	3.6	201.7	.4
4 to 6 days-----	237	4.7	85.1	3.2	293.9	.5
7 to 14 days-----	604	12.0	311.6	11.7	2,312.0	4.3
15 to 29 days-----	605	12.0	200.7	7.6	3,066.8	5.7
30 to 59 days-----	534	10.6	686.8	25.8	14,825.8	27.7
60 to 89 days-----	204	4.0	170.6	6.4	7,771.5	14.5
90 days and over-----	161	3.2	180.3	6.8	17,977.5	33.6
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)-----	1,588	31.5	725.2	27.3	4,898.0	9.1
1 day-----	370	7.3	110.5	4.2	110.5	.2
2 to 3 days-----	392	7.8	143.0	5.4	280.5	.5
4 to 6 days-----	376	7.5	183.2	6.9	601.7	1.1
7 to 14 days-----	261	5.2	176.7	6.7	1,027.2	1.9
15 to 29 days-----	110	2.2	45.7	1.7	551.3	1.0
30 to 59 days-----	51	1.0	60.0	2.3	1,972.7	3.7
60 to 89 days-----	16	.3	3.9	.1	145.1	.3
90 days and over-----	12	.2	2.3	.1	209.2	.4
No contract or other contract status ----	92	1.8	43.7	1.6	441.1	.8
1 day-----	22	.4	9.3	.3	9.3	(¹)
2 to 3 days-----	26	.5	3.0	.1	6.7	(¹)
4 to 6 days-----	16	.3	1.7	.1	5.1	(¹)
7 to 14 days-----	20	.4	2.2	.1	12.1	(¹)
15 to 29 days-----	3	.1	25.8	1.0	328.6	.6
30 to 59 days-----	1	(¹)	(²)	(¹)	.6	(¹)
60 to 89 days-----	2	(¹)	1.5	.1	56.8	.1
90 days and over-----	2	(¹)	.3	(¹)	21.8	(¹)
No information on contract status-----	24	.5	15.5	.6	23.2	(¹)
1 day-----	4	.1	13.8	.5	13.8	(¹)
2 to 3 days-----	7	.1	.7	(¹)	1.5	(¹)
4 to 6 days-----	2	(¹)	.4	(¹)	1.9	(¹)
7 to 14 days-----	6	.1	.3	(¹)	2.0	(¹)
15 to 29 days-----	3	.1	.2	(¹)	2.7	(¹)
30 to 59 days-----	1	(¹)	(²)	(¹)	.5	(¹)
60 to 89 days-----	1	(¹)	(²)	(¹)	.8	(¹)
90 days and over-----	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.² Less than 100 workers.

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

Table 8. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Size of Stoppage, 1968

Contract status and size of stoppage (number of workers involved)	Stoppages beginning in year				Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number (in thousands)	Percent
			Number (in thousands)	Percent		
All stoppages-----	5,045	100.0	2,649	100.0	49,018	100.0
6 and under 20-----	603	12.0	7.3	0.3	141.0	0.3
20 and under 100-----	1,805	35.8	90.8	3.4	1,622.6	3.3
100 and under 250-----	1,142	22.6	177.0	6.7	3,061.4	6.2
250 and under 500-----	695	13.8	238.2	9.0	3,675.8	7.5
500 and under 1,000-----	408	8.1	280.3	10.6	4,949.4	10.1
1,000 and under 5,000-----	330	6.5	664.9	25.1	10,988.6	22.4
5,000 and under 10,000-----	30	.6	196.1	7.4	4,065.2	8.3
10,000 and over-----	32	.6	994.1	37.5	20,513.5	41.8
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition-----	677	13.4	95.7	3.6	1,525.0	3.1
6 and under 20-----	188	3.7	2.4	.1	69.8	.1
20 and under 100-----	304	6.0	13.8	.5	412.4	.8
100 and under 250-----	115	2.3	17.0	.6	434.5	.9
250 and under 500-----	39	.8	12.7	.5	293.8	.6
500 and under 1,000-----	20	.4	13.1	.5	215.8	.4
1,000 and under 5,000-----	10	.2	16.7	.6	78.7	.2
5,000 and under 10,000-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over-----	1	(¹)	20.0	.8	20.0	(¹)
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)-----	2,667	52.9	1,770.1	66.8	42,151.4	86.0
6 and under 20-----	183	3.6	2.3	.1	49.9	.1
20 and under 100-----	976	19.3	50.9	1.9	1,045.5	2.1
100 and under 250-----	635	12.6	98.3	3.7	2,277.4	4.6
250 and under 500-----	382	7.6	130.9	4.9	2,941.1	6.0
500 and under 1,000-----	242	4.8	168.6	6.4	4,326.2	8.8
1,000 and under 5,000-----	203	4.0	418.9	15.8	9,879.0	20.2
5,000 and under 10,000-----	22	.4	146.3	5.5	3,796.2	7.7
10,000 and over-----	24	.5	753.9	28.5	17,836.0	36.4
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement)-----	1,585	31.4	724.2	27.3	4,875.8	9.9
6 and under 20-----	201	4.0	2.3	.1	17.9	(¹)
20 and under 100-----	482	9.6	24.1	.9	154.3	.3
100 and under 250-----	369	7.3	57.9	2.2	329.2	.7
250 and under 500-----	263	5.2	91.1	3.4	413.6	.8
500 and under 1,000-----	144	2.9	97.0	3.7	402.3	.8
1,000 and under 5,000-----	113	2.2	220.9	8.3	972.7	2.0
5,000 and under 10,000-----	8	.2	49.8	1.9	269.0	.5
10,000 and over-----	5	.1	181.0	6.8	2,316.7	4.7
No contract or other contract status-----	92	1.8	43.3	1.6	442.2	.9
6 and under 20-----	24	.5	.3	(¹)	2.2	(¹)
20 and under 100-----	35	.7	1.6	.1	8.7	(¹)
100 and under 250-----	16	.3	2.5	.1	14.1	(¹)
250 and under 500-----	10	.2	3.3	.1	26.7	.1
500 and under 1,000-----	2	(¹)	1.6	.1	5.1	(¹)
1,000 and under 5,000-----	4	.1	8.3	.3	58.1	.1
5,000 and under 10,000-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over-----	1	(¹)	25.7	1.0	327.3	.7
No information on contract status-----	24	.5	15.5	.6	23.2	(¹)
6 and under 20-----	7	.1	(²)	(¹)	1.1	(¹)
20 and under 100-----	8	.2	.3	(¹)	1.8	(¹)
100 and under 250-----	7	.1	1.3	.1	6.2	(¹)
250 and under 500-----	1	(¹)	.3	(¹)	.5	(¹)
500 and under 1,000-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 and under 5,000-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 and under 10,000-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over-----	1	(¹)	13.5	.5	13.5	(¹)

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.² Less than 100 workers.

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

Table 9. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More, Beginning in 1968

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. 16	1	Taxicab industry, New York, N. Y.	New York City Taxi Drivers Union.	10,000	3-year contract providing: 2 percent increase in driver's share of fare in year, additional 1 percent after 18 months; 50-cent-an-hour increase, to \$2, in breakdown pay; for full-time drivers with 10 years' service and last 3 years with one fleet—3 weeks' paid vacation; for all other full-time drivers with 3 years' service—2 weeks' paid vacation.
Jan. 29	12	Bituminous Coal industry, interstate.	United Mine Workers (Ind.).	59,000	5-State stoppage, protesting arrests of pickets by State police at newly certified mine in Pennsylvania, settled when union agreed to cease picketing in return for withdrawal from the area of all but a small police contingent.
Feb. 1	56	Glass Container Manufacturers, interstate.	The Glass Bottle Blowers Association.	50,000	3-year contract providing: 20-cent-an-hour general wage increase, additional 10 cents for skilled workers, the first year, and 4 percent each in March 1969 and 1970; uniform industrywide wage rates; new escalator clause; 2-cent-an-hour increase in shift differentials; 2-cent-an-hour increase in employer contribution to health and welfare fund; higher pension benefits; and lower retirement age.
Feb. 2	8	Department of Sanitation, New York, N. Y.	Uniformed Sanitation Men's Association (affiliated with the Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers—Ind.).	10,000	Agreement for binding arbitration by the Chairman of the New York State Mediation Board. ⁴
Feb. 5	5	Missouri Pacific, Seaboard Coast Line and Texas and Pacific Railroads, interstate.	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	39,000	Stoppage, after expiration of an arbitration award that reduced size of crews, settled by agreement to increase size of one-half the road's crews and size of the remaining crews to be determined by union-management evaluations.
Feb. 13	2	General Motors Corp., Flint, Mich.	United Auto Workers.	11,000	Dispute resolved by agreement on job classification and other local issues.
Feb. 15	7	Construction industry, Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma, Wash.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	14,000	40-month agreement providing \$1.42 in wages and 10 cents for health and welfare.
Feb. 19	19	Public Schools, State of Florida.	National Education Association.	26,000	Stoppage ended by new tax law providing an average annual salary increase of \$1,000 for each teacher, new textbooks, additional teaching aids, and smaller classrooms.
Mar. 4	1	Public Schools, State of Pennsylvania.	National Education Association.	20,000	Teachers left classrooms to demonstrate support of pending legislation to raise salaries and increase State subsidies to local school boards.
Mar. 6	1	Public Schools, State of Oklahoma.	National Education Association.	14,000	A "professional holiday" was called to allow teachers and State officials in Oklahoma City to discuss a proposed salary increase.
Mar. 18	11	Stevedoring industry, North Atlantic Ports.	International Longshoremen's Association.	19,000	The stoppage, over plans to hire new men in the New Jersey area of the Port of New York, was terminated by a New York State Supreme Court restraining order.
Apr. 1	14	Construction industry, Spokane, Wash.	Laborers' International Union.	12,000	39-month contract providing a package increase of \$1.47 an hour.
Apr. 4	109	Washington Metal Trades, Inc., Seattle—Everett, Wash.	Metal Trades Council and the Teamsters (Ind.).	10,000	3-year contract providing: General wage increases varied by occupation; new dental care plan; increased shift premiums; and overtime pay. ⁵
Apr. 15	47	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, New Jersey.	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	19,000	3-year contract providing: Weekly increases of \$4-\$12.50 effective May 1968, \$3.50-\$6.50 in 1969, and \$3.50-\$7 in 1970; supplementary benefits similar to industry pattern.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More, Beginning in 1968—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
Apr. 16	14	The Bendix Corp., interstate.	United Auto Workers.	19,000	3-year contract providing: General wage increases for skilled workers—45 cents an hour, others—15 cents, additional 7–16 cents effective in 1969 and 1970; 12 paid holidays (was 9); increase in maximum vacation pay to 7 percent of annual earnings; higher pension; improved life, sickness and accident, and hospital-medical-surgical plan; new prescription drug plan; SUB benefits equal to 75 percent of straight-time earnings.
Apr. 18	34	American Telephone and Telegraph Co., interstate.	Communications Workers of America.	257,000	3-year contract providing: Weekly increases to craftsmen in top 2 levels, \$12 in first year, \$6 in May 1969 and 1970; craftsmen in 3d level, \$8 in first year, \$6 in second and third years; plant craftsmen in progression, \$4–\$8 in first year, \$5.50 in subsequent years; operators and clerical employees, \$4–\$8 first year, \$3.50 in subsequent years. Contract, in first year, also increased holiday pay to double-time and one-half and employers share of hospital-medical-surgical and life insurance. In second year increased night differential 10 percent, in third year changed overtime to double regular rate for weekly hours over 49.
Apr. 19	26	Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, statewide.	Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania (Ind.). International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Pennsylvania Telephone Guild (Ind.).	19,000	3-year contract providing: Weekly increases, over the life of the contract, in minimum salaries of \$11–\$18, in maximum salaries of \$16–\$26; supplementary benefits similar to industry pattern.
Apr. 26	127	New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., Mass., Maine, N. H., R. I., and Vt.	International Brotherhood of Telephone Workers (Ind.).	18,000	3-year contract providing: Weekly increases, for plant and engineering department employees, of \$7–\$14 in first year, \$3.50–\$6 in 1969, and \$3.50–\$7 in 1970; supplementary benefits similar to industry pattern.
May 1	73	Construction industry, State of Michigan.	Building Trades Unions.	50,000	2-year contracts providing: Carpenters—\$1.90 in wages and benefits; operating engineers and bricklayers—\$1.92 in wages and benefits.
May 8	138	Illinois Bell Telephone Co., Illinois and Northern Indiana.	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	25,000	3-year contract providing: Weekly increases of \$7–\$14.50 in first year, \$6–\$7 in 1969 and 1970; supplementary benefits similar to industry pattern.
May 16	33	Heavy and Highway Construction industry, Missouri.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	10,000	3-year contract providing: Immediate increase of 60 cents an hour; 25 cents in 1969; 75 cents in 1969; 85 cents in 1970; upgrading of specified job classifications.
June 1	107	Aluminum Co. of America, Reynolds Metal Co., interstate.	Aluminum Workers of America; International Association of Machinists; Office and Professional Employees; International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers; and Building Trades Councils.	17,000	3-year agreement providing: General wage increases of 22 cents an hour the first year, 8 cents the second, and 10 cents in the third year; higher increments between job classes; higher pension benefits; liberalized holiday pay, medical insurance, and SUB benefit provisions. ⁶
July 19	50	Construction industry, Milwaukee, Wis.	Laborers' International Union.	15,000	2-year contract providing: Immediate increase of 25 cents an hour; 20 cents in 1968, and 25 cents June and December of 1969; increase in employer payments to pension, health and welfare, and vacation funds.
July 31	61	7 smaller basic steel companies.	United Steelworkers.	14,000	Major new contract features were generally similar to those of July contract between United Steel Workers and 11 major steel producers. ⁶ New contracts also incorporated agreements on local issues.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More, Beginning in 1968—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
Sept. 9	⁷ 55	Public Schools, New York, N. Y.	American Federation of Teachers.	47,000	Agreement between the city and union provided for reinstatement of AFT members dismissed from their posts in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville decentralization district and establishment of a commission to arbitrate teachers' complaints in schools throughout the city. Agreement also established a State trusteeship to oversee operations of the Ocean Hill-Brownsville district.
Oct. 1	31	Bituminous Coal industry, interstate.	United Mine Workers (Ind.).	66,000	3-year contract providing: General wage increases of \$3 a day retroactive to October 1, \$2 in 1969 and 1970; elimination of Alabama and western Kentucky wage differentials; additional day paid vacation for each year's service from 10 to 19, \$120 Christmas bonus, with provision for reductions if wildcat strikes occur.
Oct. 1	⁸ 116	Stevedoring industry on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.	International Longshoremen's Association.	46,000	3-year contracts providing: General wage increases of 38 cents an hour the first year, 25 cents in 1969 and 35 cents in 1970; higher employer contributions to pension and welfare funds; improved vacation and holiday benefits; new or improved guaranteed annual income plans; and limited use of containers. ⁹
Oct. 7	20	Olin-Mathieson Chemical Co., Louisville, Ky., and Charlestown, Ind.	International Chemical Workers.	14,000	2-year contract providing: General wage increase of 20 cents an hour, 15 cents the second year; \$35 a month increase to salaried employees; higher shift differentials and severance pay; 10th paid holiday; and improved pension benefits and insurance coverage.
Oct. 16	13	General Motors Corp., Flint, Mich.	United Auto Workers (Ind.).	18,000	Stoppage was terminated after adjustment of disputes over production standards.
Nov. 6	2	Louisville and Nashville Railroad, systemwide.	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	14,000	Stoppage, after expiration of an arbitration award that reduced size of crews, halted after 1 day by Presidential appointment of emergency board under the Railway Labor Act. February 1969 settlement, reached after a 1-day strike in January, increased size of one-half of road's crew and size of the remaining crews to be determined by union-management evaluations.
Nov. 18	30	National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio.	National Cash Register Employees Union (Ind.).	15,000	New contract providing: Wage increases and improved fringe benefits.
Dec. 1	13	Consolidated Edison Co., New York, N. Y.	Utility Workers Union of America.	20,000	27-month contract providing: General wage increase of 9 percent immediately, 6 percent in 1970; improved job progression pay scales; liberalized pay periods on Sunday and holidays, meal allowance, and health and welfare benefits.

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. The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

³ 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.

⁴ Adapted largely from Current Wage Developments, published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ For terms of the award, see Current Wage Developments, No. 243, Mar. 1, 1968.

⁶ Ibid, No. 246, June 4, 1968.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Instruction was resumed Sept. 11, 12, and from Sept. 30 through Oct. 13.

⁹ 2-day stoppage beginning Oct. 1 was terminated by a 10-day Federal Court restraining order. The stoppage was resumed Dec. 20 following the expiration of the 80-day injunction. For additional details, see National Emergency Disputes Under the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947-68, Bulletin 1633.

⁹ Op. cit., No. 255, Mar. 1, 1969.

Table 10. Work Stoppages by Industry Group, 1968

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in year			Man-days idle during year	
	Number	Average duration ¹	Workers involved (in thousands)	Number (in thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time
All industries	² 5,045	30.0	2,649	49,018	0.28
Manufacturing	² 2,664	30.9	1,178	23,978	0.47
Ordnance and accessories	20	14.9	31.3	333.7	0.38
Food and kindred products	209	26.6	68.1	1,171.4	.26
Tobacco manufactures	3	26.2	9.1	170.4	.77
Textile mill products	48	41.9	14.4	403.6	.16
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	82	23.5	13.1	204.7	.06
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	61	36.1	10.2	217.7	.14
Furniture and fixtures	77	36.6	18.0	393.0	.32
Paper and allied products	95	28.7	24.2	456.0	.26
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	56	87.0	20.0	1,266.8	.47
Chemicals and allied products	134	33.5	32.4	904.3	.34
Petroleum refining and related industries	19	48.6	1.9	61.6	.13
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	87	23.5	24.5	392.6	.27
Leather and leather products	20	21.9	5.1	73.9	.08
Stone, clay, and glass products	133	47.0	72.0	2,120.4	1.30
Primary metal industries	282	52.4	137.2	4,793.0	1.44
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	349	37.2	78.4	2,035.9	.57
Machinery, except electrical	414	32.1	179.7	3,936.4	.79
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	234	19.0	159.6	1,756.4	.35
Transportation equipment	241	17.2	255.2	2,985.1	.58
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	37	8.6	13.2	84.4	.07
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	63	39.1	10.5	216.4	.19
Nonmanufacturing	² 2,396	29.4	1,471	25,040	0.20
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	17	30.4	6.7	147.0	0.04
Mining	301	17.1	212.9	2,551.7	1.60
Contract construction	912	35.9	364.2	8,722.9	1.05
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	303	34.4	570.8	9,309.4	.84
Wholesale and retail trade	417	23.6	75.1	971.7	.03
Finance, insurance, and real estate	17	66.3	8.0	360.3	.04
Services	175	21.5	31.2	431.6	.02
Government ³	254	19.2	201.8	2,545.2	.08
State	16	-	9.3	42.8	-
Local	235	-	190.9	2,492.8	-

¹ Stoppages extending into 2 or more divisions have been counted in each major industry group affected; the division totals have been adjusted to eliminate duplication. Workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

² Weighted by multiplying the duration of each stoppage by the workers involved. This measure refers to stoppages ending during the year.

³ Includes 3 stoppages by Federal employees, affecting 1,680 workers, resulting in 9,600 man-days of idleness.

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

Table 11. Work Stoppages by Region,¹ 1967-68

Region	Stoppages beginning in—		Workers (in thousands) involved in stoppages beginning in—		Man-days idle, all stoppages (in thousands)		Percent of estimated total working time	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
United States -----	² 5,045	² 4,595	³ 2,649	⁴ 2,875	³ 49,018	⁴ 42,123	0.32	0.30
New England -----	346	332	134.1	136.2	3,510.1	2,318.8	0.36	0.24
Middle Atlantic -----	1,177	1,178	625.6	603.2	9,627.3	7,321.5	.26	.22
East North Central -----	1,603	1,383	876.0	1,062.6	19,427.3	17,216.9	.62	.56
West North Central -----	372	369	152.4	243.9	2,276.7	2,743.8	.21	.26
South Atlantic -----	601	577	320.8	252.8	3,420.5	2,052.7	.15	.10
East South Central -----	343	304	160.5	152.2	2,387.7	2,199.1	.30	.30
West South Central -----	280	279	123.3	133.5	1,896.2	2,141.4	.16	.19
Mountain -----	154	147	36.4	87.7	2,155.9	3,476.6	.46	.79
Pacific -----	506	474	217.5	198.5	4,262.4	2,646.4	.23	.15

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

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

³ It was not possible to secure the information necessary to allocate workers and idleness among regions in a stoppage involving Teamsters and a motor freight company in several States.

⁴ It was not possible to secure the information necessary to allocate workers and idleness among regions in 2 stoppages, 1 involving the garment workers and apparel manufacturers.

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

Table 12. Work Stoppages by State, 1968¹

State	Stoppages beginning in year			Man-days idle during year	
	Number	Average duration ²	Workers involved (in thousands)	Number (in thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time, private nonfarm
United States -----	5,045	30.0	2,649	49,018	0.32
Alabama -----	75	38.5	32.1	646.2	0.32
Alaska -----	13	12.1	2.1	25.8	.21
Arizona -----	21	197.3	4.4	707.1	.77
Arkansas -----	34	14.6	11.0	133.5	.12
California -----	354	33.9	134.8	2,403.8	.17
Colorado -----	45	31.5	9.3	153.6	.12
Connecticut -----	100	38.6	49.0	1,280.5	.48
Delaware -----	22	19.4	9.6	104.2	.23
District of Columbia -----	20	9.2	19.2	89.6	.10
Florida -----	93	20.0	55.6	672.2	.08
Georgia -----	73	19.2	36.9	477.8	.16
Hawaii -----	14	43.0	8.2	251.6	.32
Idaho -----	7	49.3	3.5	87.8	.23
Illinois -----	317	43.6	186.0	4,001.9	.42
Indiana -----	236	27.0	114.6	1,725.8	.44
Iowa -----	88	27.2	29.9	451.2	.25
Kansas -----	36	19.9	6.1	78.6	.06
Kentucky -----	148	18.0	76.7	649.7	.37
Louisiana -----	62	15.9	31.3	293.7	.14
Maine -----	15	76.3	2.4	107.3	.16
Maryland -----	64	32.4	33.3	530.3	.20
Massachusetts -----	169	42.2	69.3	1,703.7	.35
Michigan -----	354	46.2	261.1	7,752.7	1.22
Minnesota -----	61	27.6	18.3	297.7	.11
Mississippi -----	28	24.3	8.1	115.0	.11
Missouri -----	147	22.3	76.6	1,186.7	.34
Montana -----	26	167.6	4.7	487.9	1.35
Nebraska -----	20	26.0	15.9	194.1	.21
Nevada -----	22	97.1	2.8	115.0	.32
New Hampshire -----	17	46.9	4.6	133.5	.24
New Jersey -----	217	36.2	97.3	2,003.1	.36
New Mexico -----	18	64.8	5.3	124.7	.22
New York -----	488	26.8	329.9	4,953.5	.21
North Carolina -----	44	19.8	15.1	168.7	.05
North Dakota -----	10	34.2	2.5	33.2	.12
Ohio -----	573	29.6	253.2	4,593.2	.55
Oklahoma -----	35	13.0	20.7	179.9	.12
Oregon -----	51	27.1	15.2	242.8	.18
Pennsylvania -----	472	23.1	198.5	2,670.7	.28
Rhode Island -----	34	58.6	6.4	214.6	.28
South Carolina -----	23	34.2	8.7	186.5	.11
South Dakota -----	10	27.2	3.1	35.2	.10
Tennessee -----	92	29.6	43.6	976.9	.33
Texas -----	149	34.5	60.4	1,289.1	.18
Utah -----	9	170.4	4.5	467.3	.77
Vermont -----	11	46.7	2.4	70.6	.24
Virginia -----	92	16.1	46.7	329.1	.12
Washington -----	74	39.6	57.2	1,338.5	.60
West Virginia -----	170	18.1	95.7	862.2	.81
Wisconsin -----	123	36.2	61.2	1,353.6	.43
Wyoming -----	6	13.6	2.0	12.6	.07

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

It was not possible to secure the information necessary to make such allocations in a stoppage involving Teamsters and a motor freight company in several States.

² Weighted by multiplying the duration of each stoppage by the workers involved.

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

Table 13. Work Stoppages by Metropolitan Area, 1968¹

Metropolitan areas	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (in thousands)	Metropolitan areas	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (in thousands)
	Number	Workers involved (in thousands)			Number	Workers involved (in thousands)	
Akron, Ohio-----	26	6.0	73.3	Great Falls, Mont-----	7	1.0	122.2
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.-----	48	16.5	71.6	Green Bay, Wis-----	9	2.2	22.8
Albuquerque, N. Mex-----	7	4.2	28.9	Greensboro-High Point-----	6	1.1	20.7
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N. J.-----	47	9.8	149.3	Winston-Salem, N. C-----	22	4.4	64.3
Altoona, Pa-----	5	.9	18.1	Harrisburg, Pa-----	9	2.2	44.8
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif-----	12	2.6	30.6	Hartford, Conn-----	29	9.0	153.0
Anderson, Ind-----	9	2.0	61.4	Honolulu, Hawaii-----	6	4.0	138.5
Ann Arbor, Mich-----	14	4.7	229.8	Houston, Tex-----	39	8.8	133.1
Atlanta, Ga-----	27	16.4	303.7	Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio-----	13	5.0	137.8
Atlantic City, N. J-----	7	1.0	28.4	Huntsville, Ala-----	5	1.8	12.1
Augusta, Ga.-S. C-----	10	2.3	22.7	Indianapolis, Ind-----	34	15.5	196.5
Austin, Tex-----	6	1.4	16.6	Jackson, Mich-----	8	2.9	115.4
Bakersfield, Calif-----	13	1.6	32.6	Jackson, Miss-----	6	2.7	30.8
Baltimore, Md-----	41	20.5	335.9	Jacksonville, Fla-----	16	7.6	77.9
Baton Rouge, La-----	10	2.8	18.8	Jersey City, N. J. ³ -----	32	7.2	140.8
Bay City, Mich-----	16	4.4	98.5	Kalamazoo, Mich-----	12	2.7	80.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex-----	26	5.2	34.3	Kansas City, Kans.-Mo-----	34	18.5	124.5
Billings, Mont-----	5	1.3	6.2	Kenosha, Wis-----	5	.3	75.2
Birmingham, Ala-----	26	5.0	105.6	Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie, N. Y-----	16	2.9	127.4
Bloomington-Normal, Ill-----	6	2.4	39.2	Knoxville, Tenn-----	18	4.9	75.2
Boston, Mass-----	63	32.7	823.3	LaCrosse, Wis-----	11	1.5	32.9
Bridgeport, Conn-----	15	3.2	49.9	Lafayette-West Lafayette, Ind-----	6	3.2	101.9
Brockton, Mass-----	6	1.6	40.4	Lake Charles, La-----	7	1.8	18.1
Buffalo, N. Y-----	63	16.9	285.0	Lancaster, Pa-----	8	2.9	35.8
Canton, Ohio-----	26	15.5	439.7	Lansing, Mich-----	14	8.5	304.0
Cedar Rapids, Iowa-----	10	1.9	47.4	Las Vegas, Nev-----	11	1.4	23.1
Champaign-Urbana, Ill-----	7	1.6	36.6	Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N. H-----	9	7.6	112.0
Charleston, S. C-----	10	1.9	10.0	Lexington, Ky-----	6	.8	4.5
Charleston, W. Va-----	13	5.0	238.6	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark-----	9	1.1	24.9
Charlotte, N. C-----	11	2.3	19.2	Lima, Ohio-----	7	1.5	28.2
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga-----	16	10.0	345.7	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio-----	12	2.2	34.5
Chicago, Ill. ² -----	117	91.3	2,181.4	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif-----	116	41.4	836.3
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind-----	158	106.8	2,269.1	Louisville, Ky.-Ind-----	61	52.6	513.1
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind-----	63	24.8	486.6	Lowell, Mass-----	8	1.4	28.1
Cleveland, Ohio-----	75	31.4	563.9	Macon, Ga-----	9	2.2	21.5
Colorado Springs, Colo-----	6	1.0	12.6	Madison, Wis-----	8	2.8	121.9
Columbia, S. C-----	5	.7	21.0	Manchester, N. H-----	7	1.4	19.0
Columbus, Ohio-----	28	10.9	211.0	Mansfield, Ohio-----	8	3.4	39.2
Corpus Christi, Tex-----	8	2.9	138.2	Memphis, Tenn.-Ark-----	27	9.8	152.8
Dallas, Tex-----	26	10.2	249.3	Meriden, Conn-----	5	.4	4.2
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill-----	24	10.1	205.5	Miami, Fla-----	33	13.7	177.1
Dayton, Ohio-----	54	39.6	868.4	Milwaukee, Wis-----	37	32.1	756.7
Decatur, Ill-----	12	3.3	65.4	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn-----	33	12.5	172.1
Denver, Colo-----	36	6.9	129.2	Mobile, Ala-----	14	7.4	50.1
Des Moines, Iowa-----	27	10.4	105.8	Montgomery, Ala-----	5	1.3	22.6
Detroit, Mich-----	148	106.4	3,638.5	Muncie, Ind-----	13	7.1	41.4
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis-----	13	2.1	21.8	Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich-----	18	7.6	207.5
Durham, N. C-----	8	2.0	30.2	Nashua, N. H-----	5	.7	22.2
Elmira, N. Y-----	11	4.5	73.0	Nashville, Tenn-----	19	8.5	196.2
Erie, Pa-----	19	6.3	98.9	Newark, N. J. ³ -----	66	23.2	489.6
Eugene, Oreg-----	7	.6	11.0	New Bedford, Mass-----	7	1.4	27.6
Evansville, Ind.-Ky-----	17	9.9	101.0	New Haven, Conn-----	18	6.8	68.0
Fall River, Mass.-R. I-----	10	1.2	28.2	New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn-----	16	17.2	395.0
Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn-----	5	.3	8.4	New Orleans, La-----	27	15.7	136.9
Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass-----	8	3.1	33.9	New York-Northeastern New Jersey-----	456	284.0	4,698.8
Flint, Mich-----	24	38.3	339.0	New York, N. Y. SMSA ³ -----	296	236.8	3,763.6
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla-----	9	1.4	13.3	New York City ⁴ -----	191	204.4	3,269.9
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla-----	8	.7	7.3	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va-----	14	5.1	45.7
Fort Wayne, Ind-----	21	4.9	70.5	Norwalk, Conn-----	7	1.4	28.3
Fort Worth, Tex-----	12	5.5	131.4	Oklahoma City, Okla-----	9	2.6	56.8
Fresno, Calif-----	11	1.4	28.4	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa-----	17	10.4	128.4
Gadsden, Ala-----	6	.6	4.0	Orlando, Fla-----	11	2.1	32.0
Galveston-Texas City, Tex-----	10	3.3	21.2	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N. J. ³ -----	41	8.1	193.4
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind. ² -----	41	15.5	87.8				
Grand Rapids, Mich-----	30	15.5	464.2				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Work Stoppages by Metropolitan Area, 1968¹ —Continued

Metropolitan areas	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (in thousands)	Metropolitan areas	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (in thousands)
	Number	Workers involved (in thousands)			Number	Workers involved (in thousands)	
Pensacola, Fla -----	7	2.3	28.6	South Bend, Ind -----	16	10.7	67.8
Peoria, Ill -----	30	6.7	90.8	Spokane, Wash -----	11	11.0	105.6
Perth Amboy, N.J. ³ -----	21	8.8	111.4	Springfield, Ill -----	8	6.4	76.7
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J. -----	127	58.4	775.8	Springfield-Chicopee- Holyoke, Mass.-Conn -----	23	7.2	224.0
Phoenix, Ariz -----	8	.7	9.5	Springfield, Mo -----	6	.6	12.1
Pittsburgh, Pa -----	121	35.7	765.4	Springfield, Ohio -----	14	4.6	163.6
Pittsfield, Mass -----	13	2.1	8.7	Stamford, Conn -----	10	2.2	33.6
Portland, Maine -----	6	1.1	45.6	Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va -----	15	3.1	82.4
Portland, Oreg.-Wash Providence-Pawtucket- Warwick, R.I.-Mass -----	32	12.0	200.6	Stockton, Calif -----	16	1.8	30.1
Racine, Wis -----	29	5.4	163.1	Syracuse, N.Y. -----	33	25.4	65.5
Reading, Pa -----	9	2.8	34.3	Tacoma, Wash -----	9	7.4	106.8
Reno, Nev -----	13	1.7	26.1	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla -----	22	9.8	131.9
Richmond, Va -----	8	.8	14.4	Terre Haute, Ind -----	13	2.8	22.2
Rochester, N.Y. -----	11	4.7	63.9	Toledo, Ohio-Mich -----	46	27.5	934.8
Rockford, Ill -----	13	2.0	37.0	Trenton, N.J. -----	18	4.6	82.7
Rockford, Ill -----	14	5.4	169.4	Tucson, Ariz -----	7	.5	7.6
Sacramento, Calif -----	19	7.6	134.0	Tulsa, Okla -----	10	2.5	51.8
Saginaw, Mich -----	17	10.8	223.9	Utica-Rome, N.Y. -----	9	1.7	13.9
St. Joseph, Mo -----	5	1.9	36.2	Vallejo-Napa, Calif -----	5	2.0	12.7
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill -----	112	58.7	1,006.3	Waco, Tex -----	9	1.7	67.6
Salem, Oreg -----	9	.6	13.8	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va -----	30	28.8	174.8
Salinas-Monterey, Calif -----	9	.5	3.3	Waterbury, Conn -----	9	3.5	127.4
Salt Lake City, Utah -----	6	2.8	74.9	Waterloo, Iowa -----	8	1.1	23.3
San Antonio, Tex -----	9	5.5	72.1	West Palm Beach, Fla -----	11	3.1	31.0
San Bernardino-Riverside- Ontario, Calif -----	21	7.2	54.5	Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio -----	15	2.5	63.6
San Diego, Calif -----	11	3.3	52.0	Wichita, Kans -----	5	.5	10.3
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif -----	152	47.8	916.3	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa -----	27	4.3	58.4
San Jose, Calif -----	35	7.7	122.4	Wilmington, Del.-Md.- N.J -----	23	10.7	146.6
Santa Barbara, Calif -----	8	.4	7.7	Worcester, Mass -----	12	2.6	81.5
Savannah, Ga -----	6	3.2	21.8	York, Pa -----	10	2.7	43.6
Scranton, Pa -----	27	3.0	42.6	Youngstown-Warren, Ohio -----	59	29.4	286.3
Seattle-Everett, Wash -----	33	23.8	846.9				
Shreveport, La -----	9	2.2	19.1				

¹ Includes data for each metropolitan area in which 5 stoppages or more began in 1968.

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.

² Included in the Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area.

³ Included in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area.

⁴ Included in the New York SMSA.

Table 14. Work Stoppages by Number of Establishments Involved, 1968

Number of establishments involved ¹	Stoppages beginning in year				Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number (in thousands)	Percent
			Number (in thousands)	Percent		
Total	5,045	100.0	2,649	100.0	49,018	100.0
1 establishment	3,850	76.3	1,020.0	38.5	15,403.9	31.4
2 to 5 establishments	586	11.6	256.9	9.7	5,025.9	10.3
6 to 10 establishments	175	3.5	82.1	3.1	1,479.0	3.0
11 establishments or more	348	6.9	1,049.2	39.6	20,010.5	40.8
11 to 49 establishments	188	3.7	233.4	8.8	3,226.0	6.6
50 to 99 establishments	19	.4	28.2	1.1	2,816.5	5.7
100 establishments or more	34	.7	703.5	26.6	11,966.9	24.4
Exact number not known ²	107	2.1	84.2	3.2	2,001.1	4.1
Not reported	86	1.7	240.6	9.1	7,098.3	14.5

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 that more than 11 establishments were involved in each of these stoppages.

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

Table 15. Work Stoppages by Affiliation of Unions Involved, 1968

Affiliation	Stoppages beginning in year				Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number (in thousands)	Percent
			Number (in thousands)	Percent		
Total	5,045	100.0	2,649	100.0	49,018	100.0
AFL-CIO	3,723	73.8	1,964.8	74.2	37,011.0	75.5
Unaffiliated unions	1,103	21.9	502.2	19.0	6,532.4	13.3
Single firm unions	60	1.2	31.4	1.2	520.9	1.1
Different affiliations ¹	51	1.0	65.5	2.5	4,458.5	9.1
Professional employee association	47	.9	72.4	2.7	415.4	.8
No union involved	61	1.2	12.4	.5	79.4	.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.

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

Table 16. Mediation in Work Stoppages Ending in 1968 by Contract Status

Mediation agency and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All stoppages -----	5,045	100.0	2,657	100.0	53,575	100.0
Government mediation -----	2,544	50.4	1,811.9	68.2	47,882.0	89.4
Federal -----	1,856	36.8	1,225.1	46.1	26,136.5	48.8
State -----	309	6.1	217.9	8.2	3,451.2	6.4
Federal and State mediation combined -----	333	6.6	336.0	12.6	17,976.6	33.6
Other -----	44	.9	32.8	1.2	317.4	.6
Private mediation -----	67	1.3	23.1	.9	272.3	.5
No mediation reported -----	2,434	48.2	822.3	30.9	5,421.1	10.1
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negotiation of first agreement -----	691	13.7	97.6	3.7	1,718.7	3.2
Government mediation -----	317	6.3	37.8	1.4	1,110.1	2.1
Federal -----	227	4.5	24.4	.9	960.0	1.8
State -----	66	1.3	9.5	.4	93.1	.2
Federal and State mediation combined -----	19	.4	1.3	(¹)	42.2	.1
Other -----	5	.1	2.6	.1	14.8	(¹)
Private mediation -----	19	.4	6.8	.3	31.4	.1
No mediation reported -----	355	7.0	53.0	2.0	577.3	1.1
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	2,650	52.5	1,775.3	66.8	46,494.4	86.8
Government mediation -----	2,079	41.2	1,535.2	57.8	43,763.6	81.7
Federal -----	1,551	30.7	1,126.6	42.4	24,569.6	45.9
State -----	202	4.0	63.9	2.4	1,121.6	2.1
Federal and State mediation combined -----	301	6.0	323.2	12.2	17,800.8	33.2
Other -----	23	.5	21.4	.8	271.3	.5
Private mediation -----	24	.5	13.0	.5	226.5	.4
No mediation reported -----	547	10.8	227.1	8.5	2,504.3	4.7
No information -----	2	-	(²)	-	.4	-
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	1,588	31.5	725.2	27.3	4,898.0	9.1
Government mediation -----	129	2.6	209.5	7.9	2,620.8	4.9
Federal -----	76	1.5	72.2	2.7	554.9	1.0
State -----	28	.6	117.8	4.4	1,905.7	3.6
Federal and State mediation combined -----	13	.3	11.6	.4	133.6	.2
Other -----	12	.2	7.9	.3	26.6	(¹)
Private mediation -----	20	.4	3.3	.1	14.3	(¹)
No mediation reported -----	1,439	28.5	512.4	19.3	2,262.9	4.2
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No contract or other contract status -----	92	1.8	43.7	1.6	441.1	.8
Government mediation -----	17	.3	29.2	1.1	387.0	.7
Federal -----	2	(¹)	1.8	.1	52.0	.1
State -----	11	.2	26.6	1.0	330.2	.6
Federal and State mediation combined -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other -----	4	.1	.8	(¹)	4.7	(¹)
Private mediation -----	4	.1	(²)	(¹)	.2	(¹)
No mediation reported -----	71	1.4	14.4	.5	53.9	.1
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status -----	24	.5	15.5	.6	23.2	(¹)
Government mediation -----	2	(¹)	.2	(¹)	.5	(¹)
Federal -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
State -----	2	(¹)	.2	(¹)	.5	(¹)
Federal and State mediation combined -----	22	.4	15.3	.6	22.6	(¹)
Other -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private mediation -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No mediation reported -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.² Less than 100 workers.

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

Table 17. Settlement of Stoppages Ending in 1968 by Contract Status

Contract status and settlement	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All stoppages -----	5,045	100.0	2,657	100.0	53,575	100.0
Settlement reached ¹ -----	4,452	88.2	2,433.1	91.6	51,665.9	96.4
No formal settlement—work resumed (with old or new workers) -----	555	11.0	219.3	8.3	1,642.0	3.1
Employer out of business -----	34	.7	4.7	.2	260.0	.5
No information -----	4	.1	.2	(²)	7.5	(²)
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition -----	691	13.7	97.6	3.7	1,718.7	3.2
Settlement reached -----	518	10.3	66.2	2.5	1,336.2	2.5
No formal settlement -----	161	3.2	31.1	1.2	351.3	.7
Employer out of business -----	9	.2	.3	(²)	23.9	(²)
No information -----	3	.1	(³)	(²)	7.4	(²)
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	2,650	52.5	1,775.3	66.8	46,494.4	86.8
Settlement reached -----	2,552	50.6	1,739.1	65.4	45,527.2	85.0
No formal settlement -----	76	1.5	31.8	1.2	733.7	1.4
Employer out of business -----	22	.4	4.4	.2	233.5	.4
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	1,588	31.5	725.2	27.3	4,898.0	9.1
Settlement reached -----	1,287	25.5	583.7	22.0	4,364.1	8.1
No formal settlement -----	298	5.9	141.4	5.3	532.1	1.0
Employer out of business -----	2	(²)	(³)	(²)	1.7	(²)
No information -----	1	(²)	.1	(²)	.1	(²)
No contract or other contract status -----	92	1.8	43.7	1.6	441.1	.8
Settlement reached -----	75	1.5	42.4	1.6	430.4	.8
No formal settlement -----	17	.3	1.3	(²)	10.7	(²)
Employer out of business -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status -----	24	.5	15.5	.6	23.2	(²)
Settlement reached -----	20	.4	1.7	.1	8.1	(²)
No formal settlement -----	3	.1	13.8	.5	14.2	(²)
Employer out of business -----	1	(²)	(³)	(²)	.8	(²)
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ The parties either reached a formal settlement or agreed on a procedure for resolving their differences.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Less than 100 workers.

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

Table 18. Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues in Work Stoppages
Ending in 1968 by Contract Status

Procedure for handling unsettled issues and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All stoppages covered ¹ -----	536	100.0	188.3	100.0	1,025.1	100.0
Arbitration -----	115	21.5	66.7	35.4	462.7	45.1
Direct negotiations -----	86	16.0	69.5	36.9	309.9	30.2
Referral to a government agency -----	28	5.2	15.8	8.4	48.0	4.7
Other means -----	307	57.3	36.3	19.3	204.6	20.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition -----	41	7.6	7.7	4.1	49.5	4.8
Arbitration -----	15	2.8	4.6	2.4	30.3	3.0
Direct negotiations -----	12	2.2	1.5	.8	8.3	.8
Referral to a government agency -----	11	2.1	.3	.2	6.1	.6
Other means -----	3	.6	1.3	.7	4.7	.5
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	65	12.1	47.9	25.4	228.3	22.3
Arbitration -----	30	5.6	25.7	13.6	134.4	13.1
Direct negotiations -----	23	4.3	7.5	4.0	39.1	3.8
Referral to a government agency -----	10	1.9	13.9	7.4	35.9	3.5
Other means -----	2	.4	.9	.5	18.8	1.8
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	418	78.0	131.5	69.8	744.2	72.6
Arbitration -----	66	12.3	35.9	19.1	296.8	29.0
Direct negotiations -----	44	8.2	59.9	31.8	260.7	25.4
Referral to a government agency -----	7	1.3	1.5	.8	6.0	.6
Other means -----	301	56.2	34.2	18.1	180.8	17.6
No contract or other contract status -----	12	2.2	1.2	.6	3.1	.3
Arbitration -----	4	.7	.5	.3	1.1	.1
Direct negotiations -----	7	1.3	.7	.4	1.7	.2
Referral to a government agency -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means -----	1	.2	(²)	(³)	.2	(³)
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 100 workers.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 19. Major Work Stoppages by Industry Division,¹ 1963-67 Average and 1968

Industry group	Number		Workers involved (in thousands)		Man-days idle (in thousands)	
	Annual average 1963-67	1968	Annual average 1963-67	1968	Annual average 1963-67	1968
Manufacturing -----	7.8	9	227	168	5,195	4,304
Mining-----	.8	2	22	124	987	² 3,024
Contract construction -----	5.0	5	83	101	1,435	3,220
Transportation -----	2.8	5	212	126	1,012	778
Communications and utilities-----	1.4	6	24	358	82	7,121
Wholesale and retail trade -----	.6	-	8	-	94	-
Government -----	.8	5	20	116	169	2,066
Cross-industry -----	.6	-	10	-	268	-
Total -----	19.8	32	606	994	9,242	20,514

¹ Involving 10,000 workers or more.

² Man-days idle include those of the copper strike which began in 1967 and continued into 1968.

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

Table 20. Major Work Stoppages by Size,¹ 1963-68

Year	Total		10,000-24,999		25,000-49,999		50,000-99,999		100,000 and over	
	Number	Workers involved (in thou- sands)	Number	Workers involved (in thou- sands)	Number	Workers involved (in thou- sands)	Number	Workers involved (in thou- sands)	Number	Workers involved (in thou- sands)
	Number									
1968-----	32	994	22	330	5	183	4	224	1	257
1967-----	28	1,340	18	294	6	181	1	51	3	811
1966-----	26	600	21	313	3	100	1	71	1	116
1965-----	21	387	16	224	5	163	-	-	-	-
1964-----	18	607	13	228	3	50	1	53	1	275
1963-----	7	102	6	73	1	29	-	-	-	-
	Percent									
1968-----	100	100	69	33	16	18	13	23	3	26
1967-----	100	100	64	22	21	14	4	4	11	61
1966-----	100	100	81	52	12	17	4	12	4	19
1965-----	100	100	76	58	24	42	-	-	-	-
1964-----	100	100	72	38	17	8	6	9	6	45
1963-----	100	100	86	72	14	28	-	-	-	-

¹ Involving 10,000 workers or more.

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

Appendix A. Tables

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1968

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle, during year (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle, during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All industries	1,504.5	2,649.0	49,018	Manufacturing—Continued			
Manufacturing	1,266.4	1,178	23,978	Furniture and fixtures	77	18.0	393.0
Ordnance and accessories	20	31.3	333.7	Household furniture	37	9.4	152.0
Guns, howitzers, mortars, and related equipment	1	2.2	4.4	Office furniture	6	3.2	77.1
Ammunition, except for small arms	17	28.7	325.7	Public building and related furniture	4	.4	14.4
Tanks and tank components	1	.3	.6	Partitions, shelving, lockers and office and store fixtures	18	2.8	53.8
Sighting and fire control equipment	-	-	-	Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	12	2.3	95.6
Small arms	-	-	-	Paper and allied products	95	24.2	456.0
Small arms ammunition	1	.2	3.0	Pulp mills	-	-	-
Ordnance and accessories, not elsewhere classified	-	-	-	Pulp mills, except building paper mills	19	12.1	228.9
Food and kindred products	209	68.1	1,171.4	Paperboard mills	10	1.7	14.0
Meat products	40	11.2	161.8	Converted paper and paperboard products, except containers and boxes	25	2.8	70.6
Dairy products	16	2.0	27.1	Paperboard containers and boxes	31	5.7	121.9
Canned and preserved fruits, vegetables, and sea foods	21	16.5	477.0	Building paper and building board mills	10	1.8	20.7
Grain mill products	15	3.7	95.4	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	56	20.0	1,266.8
Bakery products	31	10.3	116.5	Newspapers: Publishing and printing	19	9.4	1,113.6
Sugar	3	.9	.9	Periodicals: Publishing and printing	1	1.3	6.3
Confectionery and related products	5	2.2	26.8	Books	7	3.2	21.3
Beverages	49	11.4	123.4	Miscellaneous publishing	-	-	-
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products	29	10.0	142.4	Commercial printing	18	3.7	54.6
Tobacco manufactures	3	9.1	170.4	Manifold business forms	2	1.3	45.0
Cigarettes	2	8.8	169.3	Greeting card publishing	1	.3	3.3
Cigars	1	.3	1.1	Blankbooks, loose leaf binders, and bookbinding work	5	.8	17.6
Textile mill products	48	14.4	403.6	Service industries for the printing trade	3	.1	5.1
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	-	-	-	Chemicals and allied products	134	32.4	904.3
Broadwoven fabric mills, man-made fiber and silk	2	.3	14.1	Industrial inorganic and organic chemicals	54	16.3	526.9
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool: Including dyeing and finishing	5	1.4	30.2	Plastics materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, and other man-made fibers, except glass	24	8.2	118.2
Narrow fabrics and other small-ware mills: Cotton, wool, silk, and man-made fiber	4	.4	2.7	Drugs	10	1.5	69.5
Knitting mills	13	2.2	100.7	Soap, detergents, and cleaning preparations, perfumes and other toilet preparations	15	1.7	24.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool fabrics and knit goods	5	1.1	5.8	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products	11	.8	5.2
Floor covering mills	4	1.7	16.8	Gum and wood chemicals	2	.4	15.6
Yarn and thread mills	3	4.8	188.9	Agricultural chemicals	6	2.2	112.3
Miscellaneous textile goods	12	2.4	44.4	Miscellaneous chemical products	12	1.3	32.4
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	82	13.1	204.7	Petroleum refining and related products	19	1.9	61.6
Men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	6	1.9	17.3	Petroleum refining	6	1.1	50.8
Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing and allied garments	17	2.0	20.9	Paving and roofing materials	12	.8	10.7
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear	29	2.6	87.4	Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal	1	(2)	(2)
Women's, misses', children's, and infants' under garments	6	1.0	15.5	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	87	24.5	392.6
Hats, caps, and millinery	-	-	-	Tires and inner tubes	16	7.4	102.4
Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear	3	.5	4.0	Rubber footwear	1	.5	6.4
Fur goods	1	1.3	3.9	Reclaimed rubber	1	(2)	.6
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	8	2.9	34.0	Fabricated rubber products, not elsewhere classified	24	8.4	140.6
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	12	.9	21.8	Miscellaneous plastics products	45	8.1	142.7
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	61	10.2	217.7	Leather and leather products	20	5.1	73.9
Logging camps and logging contractors	1	(2)	.4	Leather tanning and finishing	1	.4	4.6
Sawmills and planing mills	12	2.5	57.4	Industrial leather belting and packing	1	(2)	.2
Millwork, veneer, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	25	4.7	87.9	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	2	(2)	.6
Wooden containers	6	.8	22.8	Footwear, except rubber	11	4.2	50.4
Miscellaneous wood products	17	2.1	49.2	Leather gloves and mittens	-	-	-
				Luggage	2	.2	17.4
				Handbags and other personal leather goods	2	.2	.6
				Leather goods, not elsewhere classified	1	(2)	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1968—Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)							
Industry	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle, during year (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle, during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Manufacturing—Continued			Manufacturing—Continued				
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	133	72.0	2,120.4	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies—Continued			
Flat glass	5	5.6	28.7	Communication equipment	31	48.4	346.2
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	8	51.9	1,742.6	Electronic components and accessories	20	6.6	276.0
Glass products, made of purchased glass	4	.4	43.5	Miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	24	16.3	342.9
Cement, hydraulic	2	.1	4.7	Transportation equipment	¹ 241	255.2	2,985.1
Structural clay products	19	2.3	42.2	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	144	166.9	1,624.6
Pottery and related products	7	1.1	9.7	Aircraft and aircraft parts	46	45.5	594.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	60	6.4	169.5	Ship and boat building and repairing	16	30.0	418.5
Cut stone and stone products	3	.1	1.5	Railroad equipment	14	9.1	282.9
Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	25	4.0	78.0	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	3	.8	12.4
Primary metal industries	¹ 282	137.2	4,793.0	Miscellaneous transportation equipment	20	2.9	52.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling and finishing mills	79	47.8	1,040.8	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	37	13.2	84.4
Iron and steel foundries	84	40.5	665.5	Engineering, laboratory, and scientific and research instruments and associated equipment	5	3.3	18.5
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	11	7.9	915.0	Instruments for measuring, controlling, and indicating physical characteristics	12	3.0	28.8
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	4	.3	106.7	Optical instruments and lenses	2	.3	6.9
Rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals	50	30.7	1,591.0	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies	6	1.5	8.5
Nonferrous foundries	24	3.2	279.7	Ophthalmic goods	2	(²)	.4
Miscellaneous primary metal products	31	6.7	194.3	Photographic equipment and supplies	4	.4	10.6
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	¹ 349	78.4	2,035.9	Watches, clocks, clockwork operated devices, and parts	6	4.6	10.7
Metal cans	14	2.1	83.8	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	63	10.5	216.4
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware	29	10.4	426.6	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	5	1.7	30.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbing fixtures	18	5.4	68.2	Musical instruments	8	1.2	17.5
Fabricated structural metal products	149	35.6	789.5	Toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods	14	2.0	48.4
Screw machine products, bolts, nuts, screws, and rivets	12	1.6	63.8	Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials	6	1.5	7.0
Metal stampings	30	5.5	152.1	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metal	2	.2	2.0
Coating, engraving, and allied services	19	1.2	19.3	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	28	3.9	111.5
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	23	6.3	196.8				
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	61	10.5	235.8	Nonmanufacturing	¹ 2,396	1,471	25,040
Machinery, except electrical	¹ 414	179.7	3,936.4	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	17	6.7	147.0
Engines and turbines	21	14.4	130.9	Mining	301	212.9	2,551.7
Farm machinery and equipment	25	18.0	107.7	Metal	9	3.2	1,548.0
Construction, mining, and material handling machinery and equipment	68	23.5	576.4	Anthracite	2	1.1	4.2
Metalworking machinery and equipment	83	26.1	826.6	Bituminous coal and lignite	266	206.4	956.6
Special industry machinery, except metalworking	43	9.2	335.1	Crude petroleum and natural gas	3	.2	3.0
General industrial machinery and equipment	79	30.5	840.9	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	21	2.1	40.0
Office, computing, and accounting machines	13	23.4	460.7	Contract construction	912	364.2	8,722.9
Service industry machines	40	24.8	391.7	Transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services	303	570.8	9,309.4
Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical	45	9.8	266.2	Railroad transportation	19	63.9	318.7
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	234	159.6	1,756.4	Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation	61	34.1	300.8
Electric transmission and distribution equipment	48	24.7	110.2	Motor freight transportation and warehousing	91	19.5	528.1
Electrical industrial apparatus	48	14.3	256.3	Water transportation	28	85.9	663.0
Household appliances	34	39.4	342.5	Transportation by air	10	3.8	75.3
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	24	9.1	71.6	Pipeline transportation	-	-	-
Radio and television receiving sets, except communication types	5	.9	10.6	Transportation services	4	.2	7.2
				Communication	51	326.8	6,746.4
				Electric, gas, and sanitary services	39	36.5	669.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Work Stoppages by Industry, 1968—Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle, during year (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle, during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Nonmanufacturing—Continued				Nonmanufacturing—Continued			
Wholesale trade	223	46.4	597.0	Holding and other investment companies	-	-	-
Retail trade	194	28.7	374.7	Services	175	31.2	431.6
Building materials, hardware, and farm equipment dealers	21	.9	20.7	Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places	11	1.1	74.5
General merchandise stores	28	4.9	73.9	Personal services	13	.9	12.6
Food stores	34	8.3	64.8	Miscellaneous business services	43	8.3	100.4
Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations	47	5.3	125.0	Automobile repair, automobile services, and garages	19	5.8	44.2
Apparel and accessories stores	5	.6	3.9	Miscellaneous repair services	10	.7	22.5
Furniture, home furnishing, and equipment stores	15	10.0	22.7	Motion pictures	2	.4	59.4
Eating and drinking places	34	4.1	41.7	Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures	19	4.1	29.7
Miscellaneous retail stores	10	3.7	22.0	Medical and other health services	28	6.0	59.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate ..	17	8.0	360.3	Legal services	-	-	-
Banking	2	.4	.4	Educational services	18	2.5	18.8
Credit agencies other than banks	1	(²)	.5	Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens	1	(²)	.3
Security and commodity brokers, dealers, exchanges, and services	-	-	-	Nonprofit membership organizations	7	.3	2.8
Insurance carriers	3	7.1	351.4	Private households	-	-	-
Insurance agents, brokers, and services	-	-	-	Miscellaneous services	4	.9	6.9
Real estate	11	.6	8.1	Government ³	254	201.8	2,545.2
Combination of real estate insurance, loans, law offices	-	-	-	State	16	9.3	42.8
				Local	235	190.9	2,492.8

¹ The number of stoppages reported for a major industry group or division may not equal the sum of its components because individual stoppages occurring in 2 or more industry groups have been counted in each. The major industry group and division totals have been adjusted to eliminate duplication. Workers involved and man-days idle have been allocated among the respective industry groups.

² Less than 100 workers.

³ Includes 3 stoppages of Federal employees, affecting 1,680 workers, resulting in 9,600 man-days of idleness.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1968

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Total			General wage changes			Supplementary benefits		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	15,045	2,649	49,018	2,571	1,549.8	35,851.6	93	39.6	487.3
Manufacturing	12,664	1,178	23,978	1,512	632.4	16,879.7	68	14.7	246.4
Ordnance and accessories	20	31.3	333.7	8	8.1	75.6	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	209	68.1	1,171.4	132	42.9	768.3	11	3.4	81.3
Tobacco manufactures	3	9.1	170.4	1	5.4	83.4	-	-	-
Textile mill products	48	14.4	403.6	23	8.9	289.8	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	82	13.1	204.7	13	5.0	44.9	1	.2	1.5
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	61	10.2	217.7	27	5.5	141.6	5	.5	5.3
Furniture and fixtures	77	18.0	393.0	56	12.4	241.5	1	(²)	.5
Paper and allied products	95	24.2	456.0	61	18.4	398.5	1	(²)	2.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	56	20.0	1,266.8	39	15.2	³ 1,149.9	2	(²)	.4
Chemicals and allied products	134	32.4	904.3	82	19.3	633.2	6	1.1	14.8
Petroleum refining and related industries	19	1.9	61.6	12	.9	10.4	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	87	24.5	392.6	39	10.9	260.4	5	1.3	14.2
Leather and leather products	20	5.1	73.9	10	3.8	46.1	2	.2	2.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	133	72.0	2,120.4	91	65.3	2,014.4	-	-	-
Primary metal industries	¹ 282	137.2	4,793.0	149	62.7	2,841.1	6	1.3	17.2
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	¹ 349	78.4	2,035.9	233	54.3	1,465.7	5	.5	3.8
Machinery, except electrical	¹ 414	179.7	3,936.4	260	117.1	3,225.2	12	4.3	77.7
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	234	159.6	1,756.4	103	69.0	1,274.8	3	1.0	14.3
Transportation equipment	¹ 241	255.2	2,985.1	103	94.6	1,740.1	5	.3	7.6
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	37	13.2	84.4	25	6.3	63.0	1	(²)	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	63	10.5	216.4	46	6.7	134.0	2	.6	3.4
Nonmanufacturing	¹ 2,396	1,471.0	25,040.0	1,059	917.4	18,971.9	25	24.9	240.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	17	6.7	147.0	5	3.4	123.0	-	-	-
Mining	301	212.9	2,551.7	25	69.1	822.6	-	-	0.6
Contract construction	912	364.2	8,722.9	357	288.1	8,094.5	5	2.7	15.6
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	303	570.8	9,309.4	148	361.6	7,754.8	8	20.1	195.6
Wholesale and retail trade	417	75.1	971.7	283	63.6	803.3	10	2.0	26.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	17	8.0	360.3	15	7.9	360.0	-	-	-
Services	175	31.2	431.6	90	26.2	262.1	1	(²)	2.0
Government	254	201.8	2,545.2	135	97.3	729.5	1	(²)	.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1968—Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Wage adjustments			Hours of work			Other contractual matters		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	248	86.1	512.8	6	0.6	5.8	89	48.2	760.1
Manufacturing	173	60.4	444.1	3	(²)	1.2	50	28.3	454.3
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	4	1.9	6.9	2	(²)	1.0	2	0.6	1.5
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	3	.6	1.8	-	-	-	1	.4	1.4
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	23	3.0	12.7	-	-	-	6	.6	1.9
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	4	.6	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	1	(²)	.9	-	-	-	1	(²)	.3
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.2	.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(²)	.3
Chemicals and allied products	4	.4	3.8	1	(²)	.3	2	.2	5.6
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(²)	.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	11	3.7	18.0	-	-	-	1	(²)	.2
Leather and leather products	1	(²)	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	.6	3.1	-	-	-	4	.7	4.5
Primary metal industries	28	10.0	71.1	-	-	-	6	15.4	327.1
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	14	3.2	64.0	-	-	-	10	1.4	34.3
Machinery, except electrical	19	10.5	85.4	-	-	-	4	1.9	16.7
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	37	18.0	106.9	-	-	-	2	1.1	15.4
Transportation equipment	18	7.7	47.8	-	-	-	7	5.6	44.5
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	.2	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	75	25.7	68.7	3	0.6	4.6	39	20.0	305.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1	0.3	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	18	6.8	14.3	1	0.2	2.1	2	3.6	32.9
Contract construction	22	1.9	11.0	-	-	-	17	8.7	213.1
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	14	3.4	7.5	1	.3	.3	5	5.9	44.7
Wholesale and retail trade	7	.3	1.4	-	-	-	10	.3	3.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	4	.2	6.5	-	-	-	3	.1	5.5
Government	9	12.9	27.2	1	.1	2.2	2	1.4	5.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1968—Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Union organization and security			Job security			Plant administration		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	513	111.7	4,150.9	180	143.4	1,570.1	726	461.4	4,507.5
Manufacturing	223	37.2	2,258.7	91	57.2	1,006.7	425	280.0	2,162.9
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	2	14.4	206.5	7	4.5	14.6
Food and kindred products	12	8.5	221.5	9	.8	4.1	30	8.2	66.8
Tobacco manufactures	1	.3	1.1	1	3.4	85.9	-	-	-
Textile mill products	8	1.9	99.3	2	.2	1.8	7	1.3	5.4
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	27	2.7	121.9	1	.3	.8	6	.6	13.0
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	12	1.6	24.7	2	.4	10.7	9	1.5	13.9
Furniture and fixtures	8	1.1	58.4	2	.4	14.5	6	3.6	76.2
Paper and allied products	8	.3	20.8	4	1.4	3.2	17	3.2	23.1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	4	.2	7.4	3	1.1	98.3	5	2.6	8.7
Chemicals and allied products	14	1.1	42.3	5	2.8	83.3	14	4.3	88.4
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1.0	50.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	10	2.0	26.1	3	1.7	25.5	14	4.6	46.1
Leather and leather products	3	.4	20.1	-	-	3.0	1	.3	.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	14	1.7	75.5	3	.4	5.1	15	2.7	16.9
Primary metal industries	14	4.8	³ 1,126.6	11	5.9	31.8	51	29.0	299.8
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	33	2.2	54.6	9	4.5	286.3	43	12.1	142.8
Machinery, except electrical	29	2.5	89.0	9	2.7	23.7	60	33.1	258.2
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	8	2.2	171.0	13	9.0	24.3	50	36.3	124.1
Transportation equipment	15	3.0	35.3	7	6.2	92.5	71	124.0	890.0
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	2	.3	.5	2	1.1	3.1	6	5.3	10.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	.7	62.5	3	.4	2.4	8	1.9	13.2
Nonmanufacturing	290	74.5	1,892.2	89	86.2	563.3	301	181.5	2,344.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	6	1.7	21.2	2	0.7	1.1	3	0.6	1.0
Mining	16	5.3	³ 1,324.9	58	20.1	49.9	119	34.1	95.1
Contract construction	57	5.4	59.6	8	2.8	18.6	44	8.5	38.8
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	37	23.2	240.4	12	61.7	442.2	59	79.8	470.3
Wholesale and retail trade	62	2.9	89.0	3	.6	1.1	31	4.1	39.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	2	.1	.3	-	-	-
Services	52	2.3	67.0	2	.1	50.0	12	1.2	16.1
Government	60	33.6	90.1	2	(²)	.2	33	53.2	1,684.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Major Issues, 1968—Continued

Industry group	(Workers and man-days in thousands)								
	Other working conditions			Interunion or intraunion matters			Not reported		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	142	67.9	460.5	475	136.4	697.4	29	3.5	13.7
Manufacturing	85	57.0	431.6	33	8.9	80.5	12	1.9	7.6
Ordnance and accessories	1	0.2	0.5	1	3.5	35.0	1	0.7	1.4
Food and kindred products	2	1.4	15.7	5	.5	4.5	-	-	-
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	1	.8	1.6	-	-	-	3	.4	2.5
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	3	.4	4.7	2	.4	3.4	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	(²)	(²)	1	(²)	.4	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	1	.1	.3	1	.4	.4	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	2	.5	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	.8	1.6	-	-	-	1	(²)	(²)
Chemicals and allied products	3	2.8	32.0	3	.4	.6	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	1	(²)	.4	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	3	.1	1.9	-	-	-	1	.1	.4
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	.4	2.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	.5	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries	14	7.0	73.7	3	.9	3.8	1	.2	.9
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	2	(²)	1.9	6	.3	.6	-	-	-
Machinery, except electrical	18	6.3	134.0	5	1.1	26.2	1	(²)	.2
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	15	22.6	24.5	2	.5	.9	1	(²)	.1
Transportation equipment	14	13.1	123.0	3	.8	4.2	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	.3	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	(²)	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	57	11.0	28.9	442	127.5	616.9	17	1.6	6.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	39	8.8	17.4	21	64.8	191.5	2	0.2	0.5
Contract construction	4	.3	4.7	392	45.0	264.0	6	.7	3.0
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	5	1.3	3.7	10	13.1	148.2	4	.5	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade	4	(²)	1.3	6	1.3	5.8	1	(²)	(²)
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	2	.2	1.3	8	.6	2.5	1	(²)	.5
Government	3	.2	.5	5	2.7	4.9	3	.2	.3

¹ The number of stoppages reported for a major industry group or division may not equal the sum of its components because individual stoppages occurring in 2 or more industry groups have been counted in each. The major industry group and division totals have been adjusted to eliminate duplication. Workers involved and man-days idle have been allocated among the respective industry groups.

² Less than 100 workers.

³ A large proportion of the 1968 idleness resulted from a stoppage that began in 1967.

⁴ Idleness in 1968 resulting from stoppages that began in 1967.

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, 1968¹

Industry group	(Workers and man-days in thousands)								
	Alabama			Arkansas			California		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	76	32.1	646.2	34	11.0	133.5	355	134.8	2,403.8
Manufacturing	39	13.3	473.0	15	3.1	52.7	188	57.0	1,477.0
Ordnance and accessories	1	0.4	2.8	1	0.7	1.4	1	0.5	12.5
Food and kindred products	6	1.0	20.0	1	(²)	2.0	10	3.2	91.5
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	1	.9	26.0	-	-	-	1	.1	5.5
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	1	.2	3.5	1	(²)	.3
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	(²)	(²)	2	.3	8.1	8	1.5	43.0
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1.4	13.7
Paper and allied products	2	.6	20.5	2	.6	11.3	10	1.7	17.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3.0	426.9
Chemicals and allied products	1	1.4	77.0	2	.2	.7	7	1.7	49.9
Petroleum refining and related industries	2	.2	1.2	-	-	-	2	.4	1.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	.3	1.2	-	-	-	7	1.1	6.6
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	1	(²)	.2	1	(²)	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	.5	15.5	-	-	-	19	7.5	154.8
Primary metal industries	4	5.5	236.2	-	-	-	13	2.4	71.7
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	12	1.2	41.2	4	.8	24.2	37	10.2	252.8
Machinery, except electrical	3	1.0	30.0	1	.4	1.2	20	2.3	52.6
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	8.6	195.0
Transportation equipment	2	.4	1.2	-	-	-	19	10.5	66.8
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	(²)	.2	-	-	-	1	(²)	3.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1.1	11.3
Nonmanufacturing	37	18.8	173.3	19	7.9	80.8	167	77.8	926.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2.4	43.2
Mining	10	4.0	26.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	8	2.7	41.5	9	2.2	44.6	49	9.4	93.6
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	8	9.8	87.8	3	5.2	29.8	28	44.6	518.1
Wholesale and retail trade	5	.4	4.5	4	.2	2.3	35	8.1	113.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	.5	25.7
Services	4	.3	3.6	1	(²)	.4	30	7.2	118.6
Government	2	1.5	9.6	2	.3	3.7	18	5.6	13.9
	Colorado			Connecticut			Florida		
All industries	46	9.3	153.6	100	49.0	1,280.5	94	55.6	672.2
Manufacturing	10	1.2	47.5	37	27.7	1,022.9	28	5.3	112.7
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	3	0.3	10.4	1	0.1	2.9	6	1.9	16.3
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.3	1.1
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(²)	(²)
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	1	(²)	(²)	5	.2	9.7
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.1	1.1
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.7	3.5
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	2	.2	4.8	3	(²)	.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	2	.4	6.2	1	(²)	.7
Chemicals and allied products	-	-	-	2	.2	2.9	1	.6	3.0
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	2	.3	2.0	2	.2	2.8
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	.4	8.3	1	.8	29.0	1	1.0	36.6
Primary metal industries	1	(²)	36.4	4	1.0	231.6	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	-	-	-	8	4.9	293.2	2	(²)	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	3	.5	19.5	5	4.4	65.5	1	.1	13.6
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	(²)	2.9	5	.4	15.3	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	4	15.0	369.5	-	-	422.6
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(²)	.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	36	8.0	106.1	63	21.3	257.5	66	50.3	559.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1	(²)	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	2	1.0	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	17	2.8	59.6	26	6.2	120.7	32	5.2	67.0
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	7	2.7	28.2	9	8.9	91.9	12	14.5	102.4
Wholesale and retail trade	6	1.3	12.9	10	.9	12.7	10	2.1	28.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	(²)	(²)	1	.3	14.2	2	(²)	2.1
Services	2	(²)	.7	3	1.0	5.4	4	1.2	5.2
Government	-	-	-	14	4.0	12.5	6	27.2	354.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 Stoppages or More by Industry, 1968¹—Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Louisiana			Maryland			Massachusetts		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	63	31.3	293.7	64	33.3	530.3	170	69.3	1,703.7
Manufacturing	17	7.4	81.4	32	12.3	316.5	96	42.1	471.3
Ordnance and accessories	1	3.6	46.8	-	-	-	1	0.3	0.6
Food and kindred products	-	-	-	6	1.4	21.8	7	.8	8.4
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	1	2.4	100.0	4	.8	5.2
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	(²)	5.5	2	2.0	17.2	9	.7	16.5
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	2	.3	3.3	2	(²)	.3	2	.7	23.8
Furniture and fixtures	2	.3	3.1	-	-	-	2	.2	2.3
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	1	.1	2.7	6	2.6	26.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	1	(²)	.2	3	1.1	2.0
Chemicals and allied products	3	1.4	6.2	2	.2	2.3	3	.3	5.8
Petroleum refining and related industries	1	(²)	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	(²)	(²)	2	1.2	3.1	4	2.1	26.3
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1.2	17.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	.3	8.2	1	1.7	63.8	3	.3	13.5
Primary metal industries	2	1.1	2.9	3	1.2	385.2	4	.8	3.6
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	-	-	4.6	5	.5	8.7	4	.8	15.6
Machinery, except electrical	1	.1	.7	1	.2	.8	11	3.5	65.5
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	-	-	1	.1	2.7	15	10.2	120.1
Transportation equipment	1	.2	3.8	2	.5	4.7	11	13.7	114.1
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2.1	3.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	2	.5	3.0	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	46	23.9	212.3	32	20.9	213.8	74	27.2	1,232.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	1	(²)	(²)	-	-	-
Mining	1	0.4	7.0	1	(²)	0.4	-	-	-
Contract construction	25	5.1	49.0	7	1.1	19.6	30	5.4	92.0
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	9	16.1	128.4	8	13.5	142.4	11	16.9	1,066.6
Wholesale and retail trade	5	.8	13.3	8	.7	4.4	23	3.4	48.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	2	.5	22.3	1	.3	16.8
Services	2	.4	10.0	2	.1	2.6	5	.4	7.4
Government	4	1.1	4.5	3	5.0	22.2	4	.9	1.5
	Michigan			Minnesota			Mississippi		
All industries	355	261.1	7,752.7	62	18.3	297.7	29	8.1	115.0
Manufacturing	207	138.7	3,027.6	34	6.9	147.7	17	2.7	60.9
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	1	2.2	4.4	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	11	1.1	24.1	7	1.4	37.0	-	-	-
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	.3	6.0	-	-	-	1	0.2	2.3
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	2	.2	4.5	-	-	-	2	(²)	6.0
Furniture and fixtures	8	1.5	100.7	1	.4	1.8	2	.4	9.6
Paper and allied products	5	1.5	12.5	1	(²)	1.8	1	(²)	(²)
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	(²)	579.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	4	1.7	96.3	3	(²)	.7	1	.3	2.8
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	2	.5	50.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	.8	62.9	3	.4	11.8	2	.6	16.7
Primary metal industries	25	16.6	543.6	2	.1	2.9	1	(²)	1.1
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	28	4.1	93.4	4	.6	34.0	3	.5	7.8
Machinery, except electrical	49	19.2	554.7	8	1.3	38.2	2	.2	4.4
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	13	12.1	254.1	1	.3	11.6	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	45	78.1	633.3	3	(²)	3.6	2	.3	10.1
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	3	.6	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5	.5	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	148	122.4	4,725.1	28	11.4	150.0	12	5.5	54.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	3	1.2	127.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	38	86.1	3,918.8	3	0.4	4.2	6	3.8	36.6
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	13	18.5	463.6	9	7.3	81.7	3	1.2	12.9
Wholesale and retail trade	38	5.7	108.1	13	3.4	60.4	1	.3	3.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3	.5	15.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	11	.9	23.1	3	.2	3.7	-	-	-
Government	42	9.6	69.0	-	-	-	2	.2	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 Stoppages or More by Industry, 1968¹—Continued

Industry group	(Workers and man-days in thousands)								
	Missouri			Montana			New Jersey		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
Number	Workers involved	Number		Workers involved	Number		Workers involved		
All industries	148	76.6	1,186.7	26	4.7	487.9	218	97.3	2,003.1
Manufacturing	85	50.2	700.3	3	0.3	197.5	142	59.0	1,145.8
Ordnance and accessories	2	2.9	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	7	9.0	68.7	1	(²)	3.2	6	4.3	92.5
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	2	.3	1.1	-	-	-	4	.5	5.0
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	(²)	.3
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	2	(²)	13.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	5	.5	20.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	4.0	103.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	.3	11.5	-	-	-	1	(²)	3.9
Chemicals and allied products	6	1.8	59.5	-	-	-	22	3.9	83.4
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.4	47.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	3	.5	20.1	-	-	-	4	.3	1.9
Leather and leather products	1	.3	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	(²)	1.1	1	(²)	(²)	11	7.6	266.9
Primary metal industries	5	1.5	51.7	-	-	⁴ 193.8	11	2.9	238.0
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	10	3.1	62.0	1	0.2	.4	15	1.0	13.9
Machinery, except electrical	19	6.6	142.7	-	-	-	25	6.5	62.4
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	6	.8	27.0	-	-	-	13	12.5	103.2
Transportation equipment	11	22.3	210.3	-	-	-	5	14.0	108.5
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	(²)	.3	-	-	-	3	.7	4.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	.1	.9	-	-	-	3	.4	10.2
Nonmanufacturing	63	26.4	486.4	23	4.3	290.4	76	38.3	857.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	2	1.0	32.9	2	0.2	³ 244.3	1	(²)	0.2
Contract construction	24	12.3	295.2	11	3.1	26.9	15	1.6	26.7
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	11	8.4	77.3	1	(²)	1.5	23	29.6	750.1
Wholesale and retail trade	11	2.7	48.8	5	.9	16.7	17	1.5	23.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	.3	16.7	-	-	-	1	.8	38.8
Services	8	.7	9.1	3	.1	.9	9	1.5	9.9
Government	6	.9	6.4	1	(²)	.2	10	3.3	7.8
	New York			North Carolina			Ohio		
All industries	491	329.9	4,953.5	46	15.1	168.7	574	253.2	4,593.2
Manufacturing	268	90.5	1,317.6	23	9.0	122.6	345	171.2	3,025.9
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.2	4.6
Food and kindred products	17	3.2	16.5	-	-	-	16	5.6	62.6
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	1	2.6	40.8	-	-	-
Textile mill products	4	.3	14.9	3	.6	2.7	3	.9	36.9
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	21	3.2	48.3	2	.4	8.7	1	.3	11.4
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	4	.2	1.4	-	-	-	3	.4	2.4
Furniture and fixtures	6	1.2	52.9	1	(²)	(²)	5	2.5	70.7
Paper and allied products	9	.6	5.7	2	.4	2.8	14	2.6	15.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	12	1.2	85.7	-	-	4.7	5	2.7	59.7
Chemicals and allied products	10	4.2	69.9	-	-	-	13	3.2	63.5
Petroleum refining and related industries	2	(²)	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	4	.2	1.9	2	1.6	6.7	26	10.0	172.6
Leather and leather products	2	.1	1.3	1	(²)	.2	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	13	2.9	74.4	2	.5	16.6	19	9.3	143.5
Primary metal industries	22	7.9	273.5	1	(²)	(²)	58	30.1	559.9
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	23	6.1	147.9	-	-	-	48	11.6	214.5
Machinery, except electrical	43	14.9	332.4	2	.3	15.6	69	55.0	1,235.4
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	49	36.5	148.0	5	2.4	26.7	29	12.6	183.9
Transportation equipment	13	4.3	32.2	-	-	-	25	22.3	175.0
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	7	2.8	4.6	-	-	-	2	.4	8.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	7	.8	4.6	1	.1	.9	6	.6	5.0
Nonmanufacturing	223	239.4	3,635.8	23	6.1	46.2	229	81.9	1,567.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	2	(²)	0.4	-	-	-	2	0.4	3.5
Mining	1	(²)	.7	-	-	-	41	18.9	80.8
Contract construction	46	19.2	268.6	4	0.8	1.9	93	28.9	1,086.6
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	58	127.7	1,375.9	7	3.5	29.2	28	23.3	290.6
Wholesale and retail trade	49	13.4	95.4	5	1.0	11.0	26	2.9	44.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3	1.6	77.3	-	-	-	1	.3	13.3
Services	41	9.2	61.9	3	.2	1.8	14	1.2	29.0
Government	23	68.1	1,755.8	4	.6	2.3	24	6.1	19.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work Stoppages in States Having 25 Stoppages or More by Industry, 1968¹—Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Oklahoma			Oregon			Pennsylvania		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	35	20.7	179.9	52	15.2	242.8	473	198.5	2,670.7
Manufacturing	11	1.9	73.1	21	5.7	123.6	304	92.3	1,516.0
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.5	1.8
Food and kindred products	4	0.2	2.6	3	1.5	5.6	15	1.7	12.1
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2.6	21.3
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2.4	19.7
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	7	1.4	11.5	1	(²)	2.6
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	1	.8	5.3	13	2.6	25.3
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.4	72.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	(²) (⁴)	-	-	-	5	2.3	4.1
Chemicals and allied products	1	.2	10.0	1	.1	1.5	8	.9	20.9
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(²)	(²)
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	.6	20.8
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	.4	9.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	.9	33.0	1	.4	7.0	18	7.8	261.6
Primary metal industries	-	-	22.8	1	(²)	2.2	52	22.2	294.1
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	3	.5	20.1	1	(²)	.3	49	6.3	129.2
Machinery, except electrical	1	(²)	.1	3	1.3	87.3	39	11.8	324.1
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	.1	4.4	-	-	-	26	10.5	110.3
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	1	.1	.3	26	16.3	158.7
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.6	.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	2	.1	2.7	5	1.3	26.4
Nonmanufacturing	24	18.8	106.9	31	9.4	119.1	170	106.2	1,154.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	2	(²)	0.6	31	38.1	241.6
Contract construction	17	3.4	66.1	8	2.5	39.5	51	10.9	208.0
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	4	1.4	18.4	6	5.0	53.1	20	28.6	489.1
Wholesale and retail trade	2	.5	8.9	15	1.8	25.9	45	3.0	47.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.3	57.1
Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2.6	80.9
Government	1	13.5	13.5	-	-	-	13	21.7	30.4
				Rhode Island			Tennessee		
All industries				34	6.4	214.6	93	43.6	976.9
Manufacturing				18	3.1	65.0	58	29.1	795.3
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.4	3.6
Food and kindred products	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	.8	56.3
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	3	0.2		0.7	2	.6	90.1		
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	4	.4	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.3	2.4
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.2	4.4
Paper and allied products	1	.2	23.7	5	2.0	18.4			
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	.1	.7	1	(²)	3.7			
Chemicals and allied products	1	(²)	1.4	2	1.0	13.0			
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	.5	6.4	3	.9	28.0			
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	2	2.1	20.3			
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	-	-	2	.7	23.2			
Primary metal industries	1	.1	1.0	5	2.1	188.2			
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	-	-	-	7	7.2	151.5			
Machinery, except electrical	4	.8	7.5	4	.7	2.7			
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	-	-	5	4.3	20.9			
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	5	4.5	151.9			
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	(²)	.2	1	.5	1.6			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	.8	22.1	4	.8	15.2			
Nonmanufacturing	16	3.3	149.6	35	14.5	181.6			
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Mining	-	-	-	3	0.6	6.6			
Contract construction	5	0.6	12.2	16	4.8	28.5			
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	4	1.9	122.3	5	5.4	46.3			
Wholesale and retail trade	1	(²)	1.5	3	.7	8.3			
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	.2	10.2	-	-	-			
Services	1	(²)	.5	1	(²)	1.3			
Government	4	.6	2.9	7	3.1	90.5			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Contract Status, 1968

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Total			Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition			Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	¹ 5,045	2,649.0	49,018.0	677	95.7	1,525.0	2,694	1,770.1	42,151.4
Manufacturing	¹ 2,664	1,178.0	23,978.0	311	28.6	1,007.2	1,665	797.8	21,278.0
Ordnance and accessories	20	31.3	333.7	1	0.2	3.0	9	22.3	279.1
Food and kindred products	209	68.1	1,171.4	30	3.3	165.2	136	52.8	932.4
Tobacco manufactures	3	9.1	170.4	1	.3	1.1	2	8.8	169.3
Textile mill products	48	14.4	403.6	9	2.1	103.7	22	8.9	287.4
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	82	13.1	204.7	27	2.2	99.7	23	7.9	88.1
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	61	10.2	217.7	16	.9	28.0	31	7.3	172.3
Furniture and fixtures	77	18.0	393.0	6	.5	22.8	61	15.3	355.0
Paper and allied products	95	24.2	456.0	13	1.0	31.2	61	18.4	400.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	56	20.0	1,266.8	9	.2	13.1	42	16.3	1,245.9
Chemicals and allied products	134	32.4	904.3	16	1.8	33.6	98	22.8	819.5
Petroleum refining and related industries	19	1.9	61.6	4	.5	51.7	13	.9	8.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	87	24.5	392.6	12	.6	15.0	48	14.3	317.8
Leather and leather products	20	5.1	73.9	3	.4	16.3	12	3.9	55.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	133	72.0	2,120.4	17	1.8	46.4	91	66.2	2,056.0
Primary metal industries	¹ 282	137.2	4,793.0	15	2.7	53.8	176	101.3	4,545.4
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	¹ 349	78.4	2,035.9	43	2.4	80.0	248	61.6	1,863.4
Machinery, except electrical	¹ 414	179.7	3,936.4	46	3.8	150.5	277	130.1	3,586.7
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	234	159.6	1,756.4	14	1.0	16.7	108	73.8	1,471.9
Transportation equipment	¹ 241	255.2	2,985.1	22	2.5	68.6	133	149.9	2,356.8
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	37	13.2	84.4	4	.2	3.7	26	7.2	67.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	63	10.5	216.4	3	.4	2.9	48	7.8	199.2
Nonmanufacturing	¹ 2,396	1,471.0	25,040.0	366	67.0	517.8	1,029	972.3	20,873.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	17	6.7	147.0	7	1.9	22.0	5	3.4	123.0
Mining	301	212.9	2,551.7	12	4.1	20.6	29	75.8	2,170.3
Contract construction	912	364.2	8,722.9	40	3.6	45.1	384	303.2	8,352.0
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	303	570.8	9,309.4	50	5.7	100.3	158	448.9	8,453.4
Wholesale and retail trade	417	75.1	971.7	98	3.3	98.1	284	67.1	840.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	17	8.0	360.3	3	(²)	.5	13	8.0	359.8
Services	175	31.2	431.6	71	4.1	88.3	77	24.6	316.8
Government	254	201.8	2,545.2	85	44.3	142.9	79	41.3	257.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Contract Status, 1968—Continued

Industry group	(Workers and man-days in thousands)								
	During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)			No contract or other contract status			No information on contract status		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	1,585	724.2	4,875.8	92	43.3	442.2	24	15.5	23.2
Manufacturing	675	345.1	1,673.1	18	6.0	15.9	7	0.5	3.7
Ordnance and accessories	10	8.9	51.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	40	11.7	65.9	3	0.4	7.9	-	-	-
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	12	2.7	9.4	3	.5	1.1	2	0.2	2.2
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	31	3.0	16.9	1	(²)	(²)	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	14	2.0	17.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	10	2.2	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	21	4.7	24.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	4	3.4	7.8	-	-	-	1	(²)	(²)
Chemicals and allied products	20	7.9	51.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	2	.5	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	27	9.5	59.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	3	.7	2.1	1	(²)	.1	1	(²)	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	23	3.9	17.8	2	(²)	.1	-	-	-
Primary metal industries	87	32.7	191.2	4	.3	1.7	1	.2	.9
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	64	14.5	92.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, except electrical	92	45.7	198.8	1	(²)	(²)	1	(²)	.2
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	111	84.8	267.7	-	-	-	1	(²)	.1
Transportation equipment	87	98.3	555.3	1	4.5	4.5	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	7	5.8	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	10	2.2	14.0	2	(²)	.3	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	910	379.0	3,202.8	74	37.4	426.3	17	15.0	19.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	5	1.3	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	259	132.9	360.6	-	-	-	1	0.2	0.2
Contract construction	478	56.5	321.1	4	0.1	1.6	6	.7	3.0
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	89	115.8	754.3	2	(²)	(²)	4	.3	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade	32	4.3	31.8	3	.4	.9	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	1	(²)	(²)	-	-	-
Services	16	1.8	23.8	9	.7	1.7	2	(²)	.9
Government	31	66.4	1,709.1	55	36.1	422.0	4	13.8	14.1

¹ The number of stoppages reported for a major industry group or division may not equal the sum of its components because individual stoppages occurring in 2 or more industry groups have been counted in each. The major industry group and division totals have been adjusted to eliminate duplication. Workers involved and man-days idle have been allocated among the respective industry groups.

² Less than 100 workers.

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

Table A-5. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Duration,¹ 1968

Industry	Number of stoppages								
	Total	1 day	2-3 days	4-6 days	7-14 days	15-29 days	30-59 days	60-89 days	90 days and over
Total	² 5,073	540	685	692	1,051	847	692	284	282
Manufacturing	² 2,669	219	310	322	551	477	421	168	201
Ordnance and accessories	20	-	7	3	5	3	2	-	-
Food and kindred products	209	19	27	26	46	36	30	11	14
Tobacco manufactures	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Textile mill products	51	2	13	9	10	6	2	4	5
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	81	11	12	11	17	11	7	4	8
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	60	-	4	7	15	15	8	3	8
Furniture and fixtures	77	4	5	9	21	17	8	8	5
Paper and allied products	95	6	10	8	28	18	16	2	7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	61	5	7	5	13	8	8	2	13
Chemicals and allied products	132	6	10	14	32	30	20	12	8
Petroleum refining and related industries	18	2	-	2	7	2	3	1	1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	90	6	9	13	26	14	9	6	7
Leather and leather products	20	1	1	4	4	6	1	-	3
Stone, clay, and glass products	133	7	9	15	28	27	23	12	12
Primary metal industries	294	23	29	45	52	43	45	20	37
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	337	19	33	27	65	77	70	21	25
Machinery, except electrical	409	29	46	44	73	74	81	35	27
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	232	41	37	46	35	28	26	14	5
Transportation equipment	242	33	40	21	46	40	44	10	8
Professional, scientific, and control- ling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	38	3	5	7	9	6	5	1	2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	67	2	5	6	19	15	12	2	6
Nonmanufacturing	² 2,404	321	375	370	500	370	271	116	81
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ..	18	2	4	2	5	1	3	1	-
Mining	306	105	78	60	25	18	7	4	9
Contract construction	911	83	128	148	231	161	109	37	14
Transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services ..	307	47	47	34	45	40	47	26	21
Wholesale and retail trade	414	16	39	60	91	88	66	30	24
Finance, insurance, and real estate ..	17	2	1	1	1	6	4	2	-
Services	173	14	16	17	45	31	25	13	12
Government	258	52	62	48	57	25	10	3	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Duration,¹ 1968—Continued

Industry	Workers involved (in thousands)								
	Total	1 day	2-3 days	4-6 days	7-14 days	15-29 days	30-59 days	60-89 days	90 days and over
Total	2,657	202.3	250.7	284.3	511.3	285.9	753.6	179.2	190.1
Manufacturing	1,206	86.5	156.9	140.6	234.6	146.7	271.4	66.9	102.8
Ordnance and accessories	31.3	-	5.4	2.1	5.1	17.8	.9	-	-
Food and kindred products	67.4	5.2	8.7	3.8	14.3	13.9	14.6	5.0	2.0
Tobacco manufactures	9.1	-	.3	-	-	5.4	3.4	-	-
Textile mill products	15.5	.2	2.7	2.7	1.7	.5	1.0	4.9	1.8
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	12.9	.9	2.2	1.8	4.8	1.1	.8	.4	.9
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	10.0	-	.3	.3	3.6	2.0	1.8	(³)	1.9
Furniture and fixtures	18.2	.1	1.3	1.9	6.6	2.4	1.1	3.2	1.5
Paper and allied products	23.9	.8	2.7	1.0	6.1	3.1	8.4	.2	1.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	25.9	2.3	4.4	.9	4.1	2.4	4.9	(³)	6.8
Chemicals and allied products	30.1	2.0	2.1	3.6	6.8	5.4	2.7	3.9	3.6
Petroleum refining and related industries	1.8	.3		.2	.5	.2	.2	(³)	.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	26.1	1.9	3.4	3.1	6.7	3.4	4.1	2.5	1.0
Leather and leather products	5.3	.3	(³)	2.6	.7	.5	.7	-	.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	72.2	1.4	2.1	1.7	7.1	3.8	53.0	.7	2.4
Primary metal industries	155.8	4.5	9.8	18.6	28.8	11.5	16.1	19.9	46.7
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	75.2	2.5	3.6	8.6	15.4	11.0	20.0	4.3	9.9
Machinery, except electrical	185.8	9.8	32.6	15.0	19.3	23.1	67.0	9.6	9.4
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	160.0	25.3	21.3	37.1	24.5	8.0	30.2	8.4	5.2
Transportation equipment	255.2	24.0	51.0	31.5	73.8	28.6	37.1	3.5	5.7
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	13.3	4.5	2.7	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	.1	(³)
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	11.2	.6	.2	1.5	3.5	1.4	2.4	.2	1.4
Nonmanufacturing	1,451	115.8	93.8	143.7	276.6	139.2	482.2	112.3	87.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	6.7	.5	1.2	.2	.5	1.5	.6	2.2	-
Mining	235.9	22.9	18.7	21.0	73.8	7.6	66.8	.1	25.0
Contract construction	364.7	13.2	19.6	26.7	81.7	50.1	70.9	89.3	13.2
Transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services	528.6	23.6	31.9	61.5	57.4	37.2	260.1	10.4	46.7
Wholesale and retail trade	74.3	1.2	4.0	12.2	13.9	8.4	32.4	1.3	.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.7	(³)	.1	(³)	(³)	.5	.1	6.8	-
Services	30.8	1.1	3.5	2.3	16.1	3.2	2.4	.6	1.5
Government	202.4	53.2	14.8	19.8	33.2	30.7	48.9	1.5	.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5. Work Stoppages by Industry Group and Duration,¹ 1968—Continued

Industry	Man-days idle (in thousands)								
	Total	1 day	2-3 days	4-6 days	7-14 days	15-29 days	30-59 days	60-89 days	90 days and over
Total	53,575	202.3	510.5	945.8	3,486.0	4,150.6	17,011.7	8,147.6	19,120.8
Manufacturing	26,251	86.5	316.8	441.8	1,733.1	2,191.0	8,095.2	2,827.4	10,559.0
Ordnance and accessories	333.7	-	11.1	9.9	43.9	245.8	23.0	-	-
Food and kindred products	1,167.2	5.2	20.2	15.8	99.4	205.4	406.1	234.9	180.3
Tobacco manufactures	170.4	-	1.1	-	-	83.4	85.9	-	-
Textile mill products	479.4	.2	6.4	11.8	12.1	6.8	28.3	199.2	214.5
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	210.3	.9	6.0	6.1	34.9	13.9	19.9	23.1	105.4
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	220.5	-	.8	1.1	21.3	24.9	54.5	4.0	114.0
Furniture and fixtures	447.3	.1	2.3	7.6	47.7	36.9	36.5	134.2	181.9
Paper and allied products	449.9	.8	5.6	3.9	41.6	42.0	194.8	7.6	153.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1,407.8	2.3	12.4	4.0	31.4	29.4	160.2	1.8	⁴ 1,166.3
Chemicals and allied products	721.7	2.0	3.9	12.4	53.3	93.0	89.4	192.2	275.4
Petroleum refining and related industries	60.8	.3	-	1.0	3.6	2.4	5.4	.8	47.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	415.4	1.9	7.0	9.1	50.1	45.9	90.0	111.6	99.7
Leather and leather products	82.2	.3	(³)	10.3	5.7	7.9	13.3	-	44.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	2,096.1	1.4	4.2	6.6	40.6	61.9	1,771.7	36.0	⁴ 173.8
Primary metal industries	6,813.2	4.5	19.6	63.1	219.4	154.7	519.9	607.3	5,224.7
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	1,861.7	2.5	8.4	33.1	99.6	175.9	634.5	217.9	689.8
Machinery, except electrical	4,181.3	9.8	57.3	51.7	146.9	375.9	2,070.2	517.4	952.0
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1,775.9	25.3	42.7	100.0	158.1	134.3	618.3	342.6	354.6
Transportation equipment	2,964.8	24.0	101.5	79.3	593.6	410.8	1,174.8	181.5	399.3
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	85.9	4.5	5.5	9.2	9.3	19.3	26.7	6.1	5.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	305.3	.6	.6	5.6	20.6	20.6	71.8	9.1	176.5
Nonmanufacturing	27,325	115.8	193.7	504.0	1,752.9	1,959.6	8,916.5	5,320.2	8,561.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	147.1	0.5	2.2	0.5	4.2	19.5	24.1	96.1	-
Mining	5,184.3	22.9	31.8	50.9	231.3	60.0	618.5	5.9	4,163.0
Contract construction	8,732.9	13.2	42.7	92.9	590.9	700.2	2,132.8	4,163.4	996.8
Transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services	8,928.1	23.6	68.0	237.8	519.0	582.3	3,867.6	538.3	3,091.5
Wholesale and retail trade	959.4	1.2	7.2	42.8	101.4	136.3	504.7	76.9	88.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	359.6	(³)	.3	.1	.2	6.3	3.9	348.7	-
Services	467.4	1.1	7.6	8.8	104.9	47.4	63.3	33.5	200.8
Government	2,545.8	53.2	33.9	70.2	201.0	407.6	1,701.7	57.4	20.8

¹ The totals in this table differ from those in preceding tables as these relate to stoppages ending during the year, and thus may include idleness occurring in prior years.

² 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.

³ Less than 100 workers.

⁴ A large proportion of the 1968 idleness resulted from a stoppage that began in 1967.

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

Table A-6. Work Stoppages by Industry Group, 1937-68

Year	(Workers and man-days idle in thousands)											
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)		Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)		Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time
	Manufacturing				Ordnance and accessories ¹				Food and kindred products			
1937	2,779	1,230	20,000	0.79					266	52.4	673.0	(²)
1938	1,436	410	5,820	.27					168	55.5	670.0	(²)
1939	1,389	394	7,180	.31					148	29.6	395.0	(²)
1940	1,410	352	4,400	.17					152	16.9	155.0	(²)
1941	2,652	1,270	12,500	.49					261	69.8	988.0	(²)
1942	1,879	616	2,680	.08	7	3.4	8.9	(²)	178	29.6	210.0	0.08
1943	2,491	1,220	3,430	.07	20	7.9	19.8	(²)	135	26.6	98.6	.03
1944	3,257	1,680	6,150	.14	37	30.5	83.8	(²)	160	36.0	178.0	.05
1945	3,185	2,510	28,800	.78	27	14.3	236.0	(²)	212	83.9	959.0	.30
1946	2,887	2,210	81,700	2.42	3	.2	27.6	(²)	278	167.0	2,220.0	.70
1947	1,993	801	15,700	.43	1	.1	.3	(²)	183	54.2	648.0	.19
1948	1,675	959	17,600	.46	1	.1	.2	(²)	162	133.0	4,720.0	1.27
1949	1,661	1,220	24,200	.73	1	.5	9.2	0.16	199	50.8	1,490.0	.42
1950	2,705	1,450	22,900	.66	2	.5	6.2	.11	185	57.0	691.0	.19
1951	2,548	1,370	17,500	.43	6	2.0	15.5	.17	197	77.5	819.0	.21
1952	2,665	1,880	42,300	1.03	30	18.3	245.0	1.23	206	127.0	1,250.0	.32
1953	2,612	1,320	15,600	.36	23	21.4	164.0	.32	213	98.4	1,210.0	.30
1954	1,703	772	13,700	.33	11	4.3	57.8	.13	157	73.8	694.0	.18
1955	2,406	2,000	18,800	.45	13	10.8	140.0	.42	169	40.4	974.0	.25
1956	1,986	1,360	12,700	.63	15	11.2	90.7	.27	160	71.3	513.0	.13
1957	1,965	778	9,390	.22	11	7.7	121.0	.38	155	47.9	574.0	.15
1958	1,955	1,490	15,400	.39	12	12.8	94.7	.29	176	60.6	661.0	.18
1959	2,043	1,280	55,500	1.34	13	8.3	125.0	.34	169	80.0	1,720.0	.45
1960	1,598	707	11,200	.27	3	9.5	136.0	.36	184	65.7	651.0	.17
1961	1,677	897	9,780	.24	6	6.2	51.4	.10	177	80.0	589.0	.13
1962	1,789	638	10,100	.24	7	29.9	202.0	.37	206	54.5	614.0	.14
1963	1,685	555	10,400	.24	9	8.7	25.4	.04	158	53.1	444.0	.10
1964	1,794	994	15,700	.35	8	6.8	154.0	.23	186	54.9	866.0	.19
1965	2,080	913	14,300	.31	12	10.3	121.0	.20	227	57.3	928.0	.21
1966	2,296	922	13,700	.28	13	8.7	62.5	.10	187	46.6	528.0	.12
1967	2,328	1,350	27,800	.57	15	18.8	224.0	.30	187	63.7	770.0	.17
1968	2,664	1,180	24,000	.47	20	31.3	334.0	.38	209	68.1	1,170.0	.26
	Tobacco manufactures				Textile mill products ⁴				Apparel and other finished products ⁵			
1937	30	10.2	197.0	(²)	231	89.7	1,660.0	(²)	449	137.0	2,190.0	(²)
1938	9	2.6	147.0	(²)	108	41.0	661.0	(²)	428	68.3	764.0	(²)
1939	4	4.8	73.7	(²)	92	30.5	606.0	(²)	447	60.2	715.0	(²)
1940	9	5.0	78.8	(²)	91	26.2	273.0	(²)	257	51.0	406.0	(²)
1941	10	8.5	106.0	(²)	198	82.0	874.0	(²)	309	62.8	810.0	(²)
1942	9	3.6	25.1	0.10	198	93.5	464.0	0.14	175	25.7	193.0	0.08
1943	16	24.9	91.2	.38	177	54.4	306.0	.10	142	54.5	175.0	.08
1944	19	7.1	59.5	.21	184	55.3	471.0	.13	100	14.5	70.5	.02
1945	22	15.8	284.0	1.12	187	107.0	1,460.0	.44	118	15.4	177.0	.07
1946	14	4.2	255.0	1.02	188	50.7	1,360.0	.39	173	24.3	574.0	.19
1947	9	9.6	195.0	.78	82	35.5	976.0	.28	131	10.7	199.0	.06
1948	3	.6	4.3	.02	82	21.2	719.0	.19	131	23.8	267.0	.08
1949	4	.9	13.0	.06	85	26.5	419.0	.15	162	11.3	173.0	.07
1950	5	2.9	33.0	.16	147	48.4	686.0	.23	187	17.9	228.0	.08
1951	5	1.6	14.1	.06	121	153.0	3,490.0	1.07	210	54.0	354.0	.12
1952	5	1.3	53.2	.23	95	36.5	1,070.0	.34	201	17.6	213.0	.07
1953	4	.5	20.8	.08	88	26.6	593.0	.19	193	35.6	296.0	.08
1954	2	.1	.1	(³)	65	28.4	573.0	.21	135	12.2	145.0	.05
1955	3	.3	1.2	(³)	96	47.8	1,400.0	.51	139	15.0	136.0	.04
1956	4	.8	20.6	.08	70	18.2	426.0	.16	129	13.8	173.0	.06
1957	1	.2	.4	(³)	47	14.0	212.0	.08	128	16.4	215.0	.07
1958	4	.3	2.2	(³)	51	6.4	111.0	.05	126	152.0	1,100.0	.37
1959	1	.9	6.3	.02	70	23.5	229.0	.09	122	19.1	253.0	.08
1960	2	2.2	11.3	.05	30	4.8	34.0	.01	87	12.1	134.0	.04
1961	-	-	-	-	35	6.0	39.1	.02	112	15.1	146.0	.05
1962	3	1.0	20.6	.09	50	7.0	99.9	.04	95	23.6	130.0	.04
1963	2	1.6	8.6	.04	36	13.0	193.0	.09	109	22.3	210.0	.06
1964	1	.6	1.7	.01	37	8.4	124.0	.05	106	24.7	225.0	.07
1965	-	-	-	-	44	21.3	174.0	.07	100	9.8	199.0	.06
1966	-	-	-	-	56	25.7	195.0	.08	100	11.8	263.0	.07
1967	5	6.6	84.6	.39	54	15.9	328.0	.14	96	21.2	238.0	.07
1968	3	9.1	170.0	.77	48	14.4	404.0	.16	82	13.1	205.0	.06

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6. Work Stoppages by Industry Group, 1937-68—Continued

Year	(Workers and man-days idle in thousands)											
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)		Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)		Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time
	Lumber and wood products ⁶				Furniture and fixtures ⁷				Paper and allied products ⁸			
1937	168	50.1	1,340.0	(²)	158	26.9	461.0	(²)	99	14.1	203.0	(²)
1938	75	15.1	598.0	(²)	67	7.0	185.0	(²)	43	4.4	144.0	(²)
1939	103	22.9	655.0	(²)	67	8.2	144.0	(²)	37	4.3	130.0	(²)
1940	119	40.1	572.0	(²)	92	12.2	235.0	(²)	56	5.8	88.7	(²)
1941	181	50.2	1,010.0	(²)	105	17.6	315.0	(²)	92	13.6	192.0	(²)
1942	88	17.6	115.0	0.08	92	16.0	145.0	0.15	44	14.1	78.8	0.10
1943	72	11.4	55.7	.04	66	11.1	46.2	.04	38	21.3	95.4	.10
1944	81	43.5	299.0	.19	86	16.9	81.3	.07	49	16.4	123.0	.12
1945	67	57.6	2,230.0	1.61	90	20.8	363.0	.36	92	27.7	354.0	.36
1946	61	16.4	959.0	.60	208	44.9	1,550.0	1.36	76	21.5	606.0	.57
1947	109	23.9	850.0	(²)	84	12.5	292.0	(²)	37	7.6	187.0	.17
1948	100	24.6	493.0	(²)	63	12.1	156.0	(²)	40	9.7	142.0	.12
1949	84	20.0	703.0	.41	71	8.4	160.0	.22	46	11.9	458.0	.44
1950	119	23.6	700.0	.38	106	15.8	315.0	.38	76	18.9	360.0	.33
1951	118	22.8	251.0	.12	99	22.7	309.0	.35	54	20.6	494.0	.39
1952	131	64.5	1,240.0	.65	108	23.0	386.0	.43	73	22.0	815.0	.65
1953	125	19.8	512.0	.26	134	25.1	269.0	.28	45	15.4	222.0	.16
1954	70	87.3	4,200.0	2.25	70	10.9	139.0	.16	37	10.0	77.0	.06
1955	81	11.8	277.0	.12	121	26.0	287.0	.31	67	13.6	197.0	.14
1956	47	4.9	82.4	.04	96	21.0	245.0	.26	51	15.2	233.0	.16
1957	66	12.2	290.0	.17	79	18.1	175.0	.18	55	15.3	256.0	.17
1958	69	18.2	282.0	.18	74	13.8	254.0	.28	60	18.1	252.0	.18
1959	58	14.1	210.0	.12	101	16.0	422.0	.43	59	18.7	442.0	.30
1960	39	5.0	103.0	.06	81	13.4	183.0	.18	52	8.9	136.0	.09
1961	75	12.5	234.0	.15	70	12.5	256.0	.28	62	15.3	324.0	.22
1962	72	13.1	488.0	.29	61	12.3	298.0	.31	63	18.8	436.0	.28
1963	64	41.4	1,290.0	.86	68	9.5	146.0	.15	54	9.4	146.0	.09
1964	56	7.1	96.9	.06	60	6.9	145.0	.14	79	38.9	580.0	.36
1965	46	13.1	204.0	.13	69	10.2	194.0	.18	91	39.2	931.0	.57
1966	48	10.3	253.0	.16	81	16.8	199.0	.17	92	26.2	336.0	.20
1967	60	11.7	273.0	.18	76	16.1	361.0	.31	109	37.2	776.0	.45
1968	61	10.2	218.0	.14	77	18.0	393.0	.32	95	24.2	456.0	.26
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries ⁹				Chemicals and allied products ¹⁰				Petroleum refining and related industries ¹¹			
1937	62	11.2	278.0	(²)	59	9.5	262.0	(²)	7	1.8	48.2	(²)
1938	30	9.4	97.3	(²)	35	2.9	52.2	(²)	3	1.1	25.9	(²)
1939	21	.8	51.5	(²)	36	13.2	36.0	(²)	3	.5	75.6	(²)
1940	27	2.1	20.8	(²)	35	13.9	182.0	(²)	1	1.5	9.8	(²)
1941	45	5.9	133.0	(²)	83	19.9	308.0	(²)	5	1.5	7.9	(²)
1942	34	8.0	61.2	0.07	67	31.2	103.0	0.07	8	3.7	11.1	0.03
1943	23	2.0	8.0	.01	76	21.3	68.0	.03	29	4.0	14.8	.04
1944	23	2.4	9.8	.01	116	26.1	116.0	.06	42	9.3	25.1	.06
1945	47	13.2	221.0	.22	120	43.6	427.0	.25	38	50.0	450.0	1.07
1946	67	14.2	326.0	.28	122	48.1	1,190.0	.77	21	4.3	108.0	.24
1947	66	9.5	171.0	.14	94	30.8	439.0	.27	14	9.6	310.0	.67
1948	43	10.9	587.0	.46	73	21.4	538.0	.31	13	21.3	752.0	1.54
1949	53	5.7	212.0	.12	72	20.0	358.0	.23	16	4.2	85.5	.15
1950	54	10.4	240.0	.14	96	39.2	795.0	.50	22	16.4	792.0	1.39
1951	27	1.2	29.5	.02	67	20.0	201.0	.11	19	5.2	55.5	.08
1952	32	4.1	92.4	.05	100	30.4	621.0	.32	22	58.8	1,110.0	1.59
1953	44	21.3	245.0	.12	107	36.5	825.0	.43	19	2.6	105.0	.16
1954	30	6.0	103.0	.05	77	18.2	159.0	.08	16	2.2	50.6	.08
1955	29	7.7	176.0	.08	105	40.0	634.0	.31	18	3.2	51.0	.08
1956	31	6.0	105.0	.05	92	37.5	399.0	.19	19	8.5	174.0	.27
1957	52	21.6	199.0	.09	97	25.0	381.0	.18	23	7.6	233.0	.36
1958	46	22.3	324.0	.15	100	20.3	318.0	.15	16	8.1	141.0	.23
1959	58	24.4	352.0	.15	97	19.6	422.0	.19	18	18.0	550.0	.92
1960	38	4.9	186.0	.08	91	21.6	314.0	.14	12	2.4	79.8	.14
1961	50	8.9	93.5	.04	94	14.1	441.0	.21	17	15.0	316.0	.61
1962	53	45.2	694.0	.29	103	29.4	767.0	.35	10	6.9	522.0	1.05
1963	58	14.2	1,700.0	.33	105	20.7	482.0	.22	14	1.8	338.0	.71
1964	50	8.7	801.0	.33	94	21.0	337.0	.15	22	5.3	164.0	.34
1965	33	24.5	780.0	.31	102	28.9	737.0	.32	12	1.5	32.7	.07
1966	66	19.5	621.0	.24	151	44.6	727.0	.30	14	1.2	13.5	.03
1967	58	18.1	286.0	.11	124	36.7	1,100.0	.44	23	9.6	116.0	.24
1968	56	20.0	1,270.0	.47	134	32.4	904.0	.34	19	1.9	61.0	.13

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6. Work Stoppages by Industry Group, 1937-68—Continued

Year	(Workers and man-days idle in thousands)											
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)		Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)		Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time
	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products ¹²				Leather and leather products				Stone, clay, and glass products			
1937	39	53.8	674.0	(²)	142	41.6	630.0	(²)	106	24.2	612.0	(²)
1938	29	25.6	166.0	(²)	59	14.3	159.0	(²)	42	8.0	250.0	(²)
1939	19	9.7	73.9	(²)	46	9.5	184.0	(²)	53	11.4	137.0	(²)
1940	18	8.5	97.2	(²)	39	7.0	125.0	(²)	65	12.6	206.0	(²)
1941	42	39.2	155.0	(²)	92	27.9	220.0	(²)	136	39.7	656.0	(²)
1942	28	15.6	33.3	0.08	87	27.8	241.0	0.25	116	33.4	227.0	0.24
1943	73	89.3	260.0	.44	93	27.5	148.0	.17	109	27.0	145.0	.13
1944	77	39.5	114.0	.18	95	24.0	116.0	.11	122	37.9	204.0	.18
1945	123	258.0	1,520.0	2.61	111	50.6	248.0	.25	104	60.4	1,200.0	1.19
1946	89	99.4	813.0	1.26	100	29.0	434.0	.42	136	32.0	1,180.0	1.02
1947	41	47.0	382.0	.59	81	24.9	223.0	.21	94	27.1	563.0	.46
1948	48	72.3	524.0	.90	45	9.8	215.0	.19	90	22.3	365.0	.27
1949	54	84.7	714.0	1.30	65	18.1	499.0	.55	63	13.3	114.0	.10
1950	136	136.0	385.0	.66	84	25.3	157.0	.17	132	44.6	652.0	.55
1951	156	137.0	700.0	1.01	78	22.6	221.0	.23	132	19.0	231.0	.16
1952	129	154.0	912.0	1.31	65	16.7	139.0	.14	154	63.3	810.0	.59
1953	102	141.0	493.0	.71	48	11.9	99.1	.10	128	19.4	316.0	.23
1954	83	108.0	1,620.0	2.49	36	5.6	53.3	.06	106	20.7	300.0	.23
1955	105	124.0	490.0	.69	50	40.4	542.0	.56	110	32.6	495.0	.35
1956	55	81.3	580.0	.83	54	8.9	74.0	.08	113	76.4	994.0	.69
1957	54	47.5	420.0	.62	56	11.3	99.7	.10	106	32.3	614.0	.44
1958	58	23.8	147.0	.24	41	7.7	78.9	.09	117	44.9	1,200.0	.91
1959	62	76.8	1,930.0	2.90	38	5.6	53.3	.05	165	50.8	1,230.0	.87
1960	53	29.6	261.0	.40	32	5.7	64.1	.07	98	18.2	228.0	.16
1961	65	22.6	215.0	.24	25	18.2	70.4	.08	130	24.4	458.0	.32
1962	43	14.8	159.0	.16	32	7.6	58.1	.06	113	15.6	318.0	.22
1963	81	32.0	1,100.0	1.06	38	23.9	101.0	.11	118	20.3	459.0	.30
1964	67	30.0	452.0	.41	34	6.1	67.3	.07	117	22.8	412.0	.26
1965	93	55.2	443.0	.38	36	20.4	312.0	.35	139	70.7	836.0	.53
1966	83	27.3	433.0	.33	32	8.2	99.2	.11	142	31.6	594.0	.36
1967	94	101.0	3,730.0	2.85	30	11.7	109.0	.12	157	29.0	621.0	.39
1968	87	24.5	393.0	.27	20	5.1	73.9	.08	133	72.8	2,120.0	1.30
	Primary metal ¹³				Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment ¹⁵				Machinery, except electrical ¹⁶			
1937									175	48.3	546.0	(²)
1938									55	13.9	333.0	(²)
1939									63	20.4	337.0	(²)
1940									87	24.3	396.0	(²)
1941									199	102.0	1,680.0	(²)
1942									87	46.8	104.0	(²)
1943									210	62.1	139.0	0.04
1944									311	141.0	508.0	.13
1945									335	228.0	2,970.0	.91
1946									324	244.0	13,700.0	4.51
1947	188	102.0	1,130.0	(²)	218	51.3	883.0	(²)	252	114.0	2,910.0	.59
1948	168	56.7	1,450.0	(²)	151	37.0	496.0	(²)	189	152.0	2,090.0	.59
1949	147	497.0	12,200.0	4.74	134	54.0	1,050.0	0.52	176	116.0	2,720.0	.89
1950	309	142.0	1,180.0	.41	278	85.8	969.0	.45	317	224.0	4,410.0	1.40
1951	308	214.0	1,630.0	.48	242	84.2	1,300.0	.51	268	158.0	3,370.0	.83
1952	288	622.0	23,000.0	7.07	282	111.0	2,430.0	.95	323	167.0	3,990.0	.96
1953	312	202.0	1,510.0	.45	291	102.0	1,690.0	.57	286	126.0	2,150.0	.50
1954	158	80.4	952.0	.31	175	42.0	1,200.0	.45	175	64.0	1,350.0	.34
1955	279	535.0	1,570.0	.47	282	131.0	1,590.0	.57	306	230.0	3,800.0	.95
1956	238	573.0	12,700.0	3.81	229	87.7	1,420.0	.50	211	113.0	2,630.0	.83
1957	232	118.0	1,150.0	.35	237	58.5	713.0	.25	231	89.9	1,380.0	.32
1958	167	102.0	711.0	.25	256	147.0	1,220.0	.46	223	152.0	2,760.0	.72
1959	236	575.0	39,000.0	13.77	276	100.0	3,150.0	1.14	217	82.7	2,820.0	.68
1960	158	94.3	1,880.0	.62	195	44.2	597.0	.21	144	68.5	1,240.0	.30
1961	126	74.4	665.0	.23	191	96.6	1,130.0	.41	176	89.1	1,240.0	.34
1962	176	84.8	872.0	.29	220	42.5	651.0	.23	196	63.3	1,200.0	.32
1963	131	55.4	637.0	.21	193	40.8	516.0	.18	171	58.5	845.0	.22
1964	173	87.7	1,010.0	.32	228	79.9	1,550.0	.50	191	120.0	1,140.0	.27
1965	206	88.0	1,390.0	.43	269	86.8	1,430.0	.45	266	113.0	1,870.0	.43
1966	219	98.6	1,540.0	.46	277	76.1	1,290.0	.37	301	136.0	2,440.0	.51
1967	215	118.0	4,070.0	1.23	274	107.0	2,270.0	.66	260	177.0	4,010.0	.80
1968	282	137.0	4,790.0	1.44	349	78.4	2,040.0	.57	414	180.0	3,940.0	.79

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6. Work Stoppages by Industry Group, 1937-68—Continued

Year	(Workers and man-days idle in thousands)											
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)		Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)		Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time
	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies ¹⁷				Transportation equipment ¹⁸				Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks ¹⁹			
1937	86	43.4	798.0	(²)	165	372.0	4,720.0	(²)				
1938	30	7.2	247.0	(²)	49	82.7	318.0	(²)				
1939	22	4.7	96.5	(²)	56	134.0	2,660.0	(²)				
1940	43	11.3	414.0	(²)	51	49.6	270.0	(²)				
1941	87	26.9	532.0	(²)	185	394.0	2,290.0	(²)				
1942	46	20.2	53.0	0.03	115	97.1	211.0	(²)				
1943	61	33.2	95.0	.04	345	341.0	823.0	(²)				
1944	80	35.3	112.0	.05	549	752.0	2,260.0	(²)				
1945	96	121.0	1,390.0	.74	407	834.0	9,740.0	(²)				
1946	134	232.0	10,800.0	7.31	193	222.0	17,300.0	(²)				
1947	80	36.1	611.0	.37	106	171.0	4,200.0	1.18	32	8.1	97.0	(²)
1948	64	31.0	402.0	.25	107	278.0	3,170.0	.89	31	5.7	146.0	(²)
1949	67	27.1	352.0	.20	89	230.0	2,190.0	.78	14	4.1	110.0	0.20
1950	168	132.0	1,420.0	.73	171	368.0	8,540.0	2.88	26	23.1	158.0	.27
1951	136	104.0	1,040.0	.44	194	230.0	2,600.0	.68	26	10.2	127.0	.17
1952	122	100.0	1,180.0	.47	199	216.1	2,230.0	.53	23	12.6	297.0	.35
1953	137	76.6	1,620.0	.53	179	300.0	2,730.0	.55	41	11.4	246.0	.29
1954	116	57.1	1,010.0	.35	84	107.0	656.0	.15	24	18.7	145.0	.18
1955	147	202.0	3,300.0	1.15	200	440.0	1,910.0	.40	30	34.0	694.0	.87
1956	106	62.7	3,050.0	.99	145	123.0	1,800.0	.40	33	7.0	134.0	.15
1957	100	44.9	785.0	.25	154	167.0	1,170.0	.24	25	7.2	202.0	.23
1958	93	102.0	1,030.0	.36	210	551.0	4,310.0	1.06	27	14.3	233.0	.29
1959	96	48.1	820.0	.25	108	76.5	1,390.0	.32	26	8.7	158.0	.18
1960	102	96.6	1,260.0	.38	122	189.0	3,550.0	.85	29	6.4	94.8	.11
1961	114	67.1	716.0	.20	98	297.0	2,500.0	.65	19	12.5	170.0	.19
1962	99	64.2	631.0	.16	100	81.5	1,410.0	.34	38	15.1	418.0	.46
1963	109	44.3	835.0	.21	101	71.5	678.0	.16	28	4.8	122.0	.13
1964	105	62.7	859.0	.21	120	386.0	6,410.0	1.53	23	6.8	170.0	.18
1965	137	51.8	795.0	.19	140	196.0	2,630.0	.60	28	7.6	109.0	.11
1966	189	168.0	2,410.0	.50	162	150.0	1,330.0	.27	37	5.9	148.0	.14
1967	207	191.0	2,630.0	.54	165	347.0	5,530.0	1.13	24	2.7	51.2	.04
1968	234	160.0	1,760.0	.35	241	255.0	2,990.0	.58	37	13.2	84.4	.07
					Miscellaneous manufacturing ²⁰				Nonmanufacturing ²¹			
1937									1,961	663	8,450.0	0.20
1938									1,336	278	3,330.0	.08
1939									1,224	777	10,600.0	.25
1940									1,098	225	2,300.0	.05
1941									1,642	1,090	10,600.0	.23
1942					45	5.3	60.5	(²)	1,089	224	1,500.0	.03
1943					34	5.9	42.1	(²)	1,261	763	10,100.0	.21
1944					29	3.5	15.2	(²)	1,700	434	2,570.0	.05
1945					52	15.4	418.0	(²)	1,569	958	9,270.0	.21
1946					86	12.7	346.0	(²)	2,108	2,360	34,100.0	.72
1947					92	16.0	403.0	(²)	1,700	1,370	18,900.0	.39
1948					72	15.3	339.0	(²)	1,744	996	16,500.0	.31
1949					69	9.9	166.0	0.17	1,945	1,820	26,300.0	.39
1950					96	18.6	237.0	.22	2,138	959	15,900.0	.30
1951					92	12.7	195.0	.16	2,189	844	5,470.0	.11
1952					94	13.2	224.0	.18	2,452	1,660	16,800.0	.27
1953					105	21.0	280.0	.22	2,479	1,090	12,700.0	.19
1954					85	14.2	186.0	.15	1,762	761	8,900.0	.14
1955					99	14.3	191.0	.16	1,913	646	9,390.0	.14
1956					89	16.2	295.0	.23	1,856	544	6,020.0	.09
1957					80	15.0	201.0	.16	1,711	610	7,080.0	.10
1958					58	8.3	141.0	.12	1,739	574	8,520.0	.12
1959					68	11.3	179.0	.14	1,672	600	13,500.0	.19
1960					54	4.7	74.4	.06	1,740	610	7,900.0	.11
1961					56	10.4	125.0	.13	1,694	555	6,500.0	.08
1962					54	7.4	178.0	.18	1,825	596	8,460.0	.11
1963					47	7.9	95.2	.09	1,678	386	5,730.0	.07
1964					49	9.0	146.0	.14	1,865	646	7,210.0	.09
1965					54	7.5	164.0	.15	1,886	633	9,020.0	.11
1966					48	8.5	181.0	.16	2,110	1,040	11,700.0	.14
1967					56	8.3	240.0	.22	2,267	1,530	14,300.0	.15
1968					63	10.5	216.0	.19	2,396	1,470	25,000.0	.20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6. Work Stoppages by Industry Group, 1937-68—Continued

Year	(Workers and man-days idle in thousands)											
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)		Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)		Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time
	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries				Mining ²²				Contract construction			
1937-----	40	7.7	61.2	(²)	111	163.0	2,620.0	(²)	328	71.9	848.0	(²)
1938-----	48	24.3	410.0	(²)	63	37.5	529.0	(²)	315	44.4	405.0	(²)
1939-----	39	36.8	477.0	(²)	64	383.0	7,460.0	(²)	320	70.1	633.0	(²)
1940-----	24	5.8	174.0	(²)	65	42.3	269.0	(²)	310	71.3	493.0	(²)
1941-----	32	14.4	494.0	(²)	143	737.0	7,230.0	(²)	395	186.0	923.0	(²)
1942-----	21	4.7	110.0	(²)	156	83.3	516.0	0.31	239	31.0	164.0	0.04
1943-----	16	8.7	96.4	(²)	463	610.0	9,370.0	4.25	188	35.7	141.0	.04
1944-----	18	9.9	274.0	(²)	893	278.0	1,410.0	.56	168	22.5	120.0	.06
1945-----	20	5.0	47.0	(²)	670	678.0	6,230.0	2.88	206	45.8	447.0	.20
1946-----	28	17.5	219.0	(²)	570	974.0	21,400.0	10.35	351	146.0	1,450.0	.40
1947-----	22	12.2	287.0	(²)	478	517.0	2,440.0	1.12	382	175.0	2,770.0	.66
1948-----	23	23.1	531.0	(²)	614	651.0	10,400.0	4.51	380	108.0	1,430.0	.29
1949-----	24	18.1	289.0	(²)	476	1,380.0	19,200.0	8.39	615	197.0	2,760.0	.53
1950-----	12	20.7	152.0	(²)	508	196.0	9,700.0	4.37	611	237.0	2,460.0	.44
1951-----	21	17.2	348.0	(²)	622	284.0	1,290.0	.55	651	232.0	1,190.0	.18
1952-----	14	4.7	56.0	(²)	650	547.0	4,310.0	1.92	794	634.0	6,700.0	1.03
1953-----	14	8.1	113.0	(²)	460	156.0	846.0	.40	1,039	574.0	8,000.0	1.22
1954-----	10	2.9	59.9	(²)	248	111.0	845.0	.44	804	437.0	4,800.0	.71
1955-----	11	3.1	14.2	(²)	343	114.0	1,080.0	.57	733	204.0	1,810.0	.28
1956-----	6	2.0	10.4	(²)	321	129.0	1,320.0	.65	784	231.0	2,680.0	.35
1957-----	6	1.9	33.7	(²)	198	56.3	240.0	.11	785	308.0	3,970.0	.51
1958-----	6	4.0	14.3	(²)	168	38.6	302.0	.16	844	326.0	4,790.0	.71
1959-----	10	2.2	65.7	(²)	187	120.0	5,650.0	3.26	771	251.0	4,120.0	.58
1960-----	81	7.6	160.0	(²)	154	48.5	700.0	.41	773	269.0	4,470.0	.63
1961-----	31	10.6	80.0	(²)	154	37.7	310.0	.18	824	217.0	3,490.0	.50
1962-----	16	2.6	59.0	(²)	159	51.8	983.0	.60	913	284.0	4,150.0	.60
1963-----	25	16.0	84.6	(²)	153	45.8	481.0	.30	840	208.0	1,930.0	.25
1964-----	18	3.0	44.1	(²)	155	83.4	808.0	.49	944	248.0	2,790.0	.35
1965-----	21	4.3	60.3	(²)	188	71.6	431.0	.27	943	301.0	4,630.0	.57
1966-----	20	5.5	50.9	(²)	194	96.1	794.0	.50	977	455.0	6,140.0	.73
1967-----	18	7.7	70.4	(²)	254	102.0	3,030.0	1.95	867	305.0	5,160.0	.62
1968-----	17	6.7	147.0	0.04	301	213.0	2,550.0	1.60	912	364.0	8,720.0	1.05
					Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services ²³				Wholesale and retail trade ²⁴			
1937-----					379	138.0	1,890.0	(²)				
1938-----					216	76.7	730.0	(²)				
1939-----					256	87.4	867.0	(²)				
1940-----					185	45.4	596.0	(²)				
1941-----					280	51.5	433.0	(²)				
1942-----					221	42.3	171.0	(²)	260	30.0	304.0	(²)
1943-----					284	55.6	183.0	(²)	119	25.5	90.0	(²)
1944-----					335	73.4	345.0	0.03	139	31.5	270.0	0.01
1945-----					342	157.0	1,550.0	.15	182	34.8	336.0	.02
1946-----					479	1,020.0	9,020.0	.94	385	64.1	882.0	.05
1947-----					282	468.0	11,500.0	1.19	336	60.6	1,010.0	.05
1948-----					293	160.0	3,290.0	.34	241	30.2	557.0	.03
1949-----					347	154.0	2,320.0	.25	329	46.2	1,440.0	.07
1950-----					386	405.0	2,380.0	.25	381	70.1	927.0	.04
1951-----					387	231.0	1,790.0	.17	277	40.0	289.0	.01
1952-----					406	372.0	4,170.0	.39	397	75.8	1,050.0	.04
1953-----					372	256.0	2,380.0	.22	408	71.2	1,050.0	.04
1954-----					282	146.0	1,410.0	.14	298	53.4	1,690.0	.06
1955-----					275	253.0	4,860.0	.47	409	52.3	1,090.0	.04
1956-----					243	130.0	1,170.0	.11	336	37.1	558.0	.02
1957-----					209	169.0	2,010.0	.19	372	63.0	654.0	.02
1958-----					242	132.0	2,270.0	.23	358	57.0	942.0	.03
1959-----					233	140.0	1,910.0	.19	311	72.2	1,570.0	.05
1960-----					266	200.0	1,750.0	.18	290	32.6	451.0	.02
1961-----					243	211.0	1,710.0	.17	308	62.4	716.0	.02
1962-----					213	182.0	2,490.0	.25	364	29.7	535.0	.02
1963-----					205	63.4	2,540.0	.25	293	34.1	498.0	.02
1964-----					257	205.0	1,900.0	.19	309	61.6	1,340.0	.04
1965-----					216	185.0	3,000.0	.29	336	42.6	570.0	.02
1966-----					240	312.0	3,390.0	.32	365	42.3	508.0	.02
1967-----					345	866.0	3,450.0	.32	431	87.2	994.0	.03
1968-----					303	571.0	9,310.0	.84	417	75.1	972.0	.03

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6. Work Stoppages by Industry Group, 1937-68—Continued

Year	(Workers and man-days idle in thousands)											
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)		Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)		Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time
	Services ²⁴				Finance, insurance, and real estate ²⁵				Government ²⁶			
1937												
1938												
1939												
1940												
1941												
1942	130	20.4	190.0	(²)	23	5.9	20.8	(²)	39	6.0	23.7	(²)
1943	114	14.1	122.0	(²)	26	3.1	15.1	(²)	51	10.2	48.5	(²)
1944	96	11.8	74.0	(²)	15	1.0	11.0	(²)	36	5.7	65.7	(²)
1945	97	18.4	552.0	(²)	23	15.7	80.0	(²)	32	3.4	20.0	(²)
1946	206	54.7	924.0	(²)	29	2.1	14.7	(²)	62	9.7	51.0	(²)
1947	147	20.2	723.0	(²)	38	2.6	46.9	(²)	14	1.1	7.3	(²)
1948	150	20.7	306.0	(²)	18	1.9	46.3	(²)	25	1.4	8.8	(²)
1949	130	15.0	249.0	(²)	22	1.8	23.3	(²)	7	2.9	10.3	(²)
1950	182	13.9	161.0	(²)	31	13.0	52.5	(²)	28	4.0	32.7	(²)
1951	179	21.3	329.0	(²)	21	14.3	208.0	(²)	36	4.9	28.8	(²)
1952	132	14.0	193.0	(²)	16	4.2	300.0	(²)	49	8.1	33.4	(²)
1953	145	14.4	202.0	(²)	13	1.0	21.6	(²)	30	6.3	53.4	(²)
1954	104	8.0	82.9	(²)	10	.6	13.9	(²)	10	1.8	10.4	(²)
1955	121	17.8	488.0	(²)	8	.6	27.3	(²)	17	1.5	7.2	(²)
1956	125	10.7	226.0	(²)	16	.9	39.2	(²)	27	3.5	11.1	(²)
1957	122	9.0	146.0	(²)	10	1.0	22.7	(²)	12	.8	4.4	(²)
1958	102	14.1	196.0	(²)	8	.6	4.6	(²)	15	1.7	7.5	(²)
1959	128	12.7	190.0	(²)	11	.8	4.3	(²)	25	2.1	10.5	(²)
1960	138	17.6	304.0	(²)	6	6.0	7.2	(²)	36	28.6	58.4	(²)
1961	103	9.1	173.0	(²)	4	.2	3.0	(²)	28	6.6	15.3	(²)
1962	121	12.7	145.0	(²)	11	1.4	15.1	(²)	28	31.1	79.1	(²)
1963	121	12.5	148.0	(²)	13	1.3	30.8	(²)	29	4.8	15.4	(²)
1964	125	20.9	245.0	0.01	17	.8	10.4	(²)	41	22.7	70.8	(³)
1965	126	16.0	177.0	.01	16	.6	5.5	(²)	42	11.9	146.0	0.01
1966	159	21.0	358.0	.01	14	1.7	27.6	(²)	142	105.0	455.0	.02
1967	154	15.2	266.0	.01	19	10.7	91.8	0.01	181	132.0	1,250.0	.04
1968	175	31.2	432.0	.02	17	8.0	360.0	.04	254	202.0	2,550.0	.08

¹ Information for years prior to 1942 not available. The period 1942-46 was published as part of the industry group iron and steel and their products.

² Not available.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ The period 1937-41 appeared in earlier publications as textiles and their products: Fabrics.

⁵ The period 1937-41 appeared in earlier publications as textiles and their products: Wearing apparel.

⁶ The period 1937-41 excludes furniture which had been included in this group when published in annual reports for those years.

⁷ The period 1937-41 appeared in earlier publications as part of the lumber and allied products industry.

⁸ The period 1937-41 appeared in earlier publications under the group—paper and printing. These figures are for boxes, paper; paper and pulp; others appear under that group.

⁹ The period 1937-41 appeared in earlier publications under the group—paper and printing. These figures are for printing and publishing; book and job, and newspapers and periodicals.

¹⁰ The period 1937-41 excludes petroleum refining which had been included in this group when published in annual reports for those years.

¹¹ Prior to 1942, petroleum refining was included under the group—chemicals and allied products. Beginning with 1958, establishments primarily engaged in producing coke and byproducts were included in the group—primary metal industries.

¹² Prior to 1958, miscellaneous plastics products were included under the group—miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

¹³ Industry groups which include some of the components of the primary metal industries group are not entirely comparable in years prior to 1947. See iron and steel and their products and nonferrous metals and their products in annual bulletins for the earlier years.

¹⁴ Man-days idle in the primary metals industry group during the steel strike have been computed on the basis of average employment throughout the affected months, rather than on the usual basis of employment in the pay period ending nearest to the 15th of each month. If the percentage of time lost was calculated on the basis of ratio of time lost to time worked plus time lost, it would have been 12.12 for the primary metal industry group.

¹⁵ Industry groups which include some of the components of the fabricated metal products group are not entirely comparable in years prior to 1947. See iron and steel and their products and nonferrous metals and their products in annual bulletins for earlier years.

¹⁶ For the period 1937-41, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies and radios and phonographs were included in the published figures for the machinery group. In this table these 2 industries have been excluded from 1937-41 to make the figures comparable with subsequent years.

¹⁷ For the period 1937-41, radios and phonographs were added to the published figures for electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, to make those years comparable with subsequent years.

¹⁸ For the period 1942-46, transportation equipment (except automobiles) and automobiles and automobile equipment have been combined. Information for years prior to 1947 is not comparable. Some of the components of this group were included in nonferrous metals and their products, machinery, except electrical, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

¹⁹ Information for years prior to 1942 not available. For the period 1942-46, professional instruments, etc., was omitted to make comparable with subsequent years.

²⁰ Idleness as a percent of estimated working time does not include government workers.

²¹ From 1937-41 the title was extraction of minerals.

²² The period 1937-41 includes electric light, power, and manufactured gas which was published in those years under miscellaneous manufacturing industries. For the 1937-58 period, the group includes municipally operated utilities.

²³ Data for the period 1937-41 is not entirely comparable with subsequent years and has been omitted for this reason.

²⁴ Information for years prior to 1942 not available.

²⁵ Information for years prior to 1942 not available. During the period 1937-41, government strikes were included in the group—other nonmanufacturing industries.

NOTE: The number of stoppages reported for a major industry group or division may not equal the sum of its components because individual stoppages occurring in 2 or more industry groups have been counted in each. The major industry group and division totals have been adjusted to eliminate duplication. Workers involved and man-days idle have been allocated among the respective industry groups.

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

Appendix B. Scope, Definitions, and Methods ¹

Work stoppage statistics

It is the purpose of this statistical series to report all work stoppages in the United States that involve six workers or more and last 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 or denial of employment during a labor dispute to enforce terms of employment upon a group of employees. Because of the complexity of most labor-management disputes, the Bureau makes no attempt to distinguish between strikes and lockouts in its statistics; both types are included in the term "work stoppage" and are used interchangeably.

Workers and idleness. The figures on the number of "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 account for 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 may include double counting of individual workers 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, the total man-days of idleness are estimated if the 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.

The relative measures. 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 employment figures have been used:

Old Series

From 1927 to 1950, all employed workers were included in the base, 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 in total employment 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 total employed also 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.

From 1951 to 1966, the Bureau's estimates of total employment in nonagricultural establishments, exclusive of government, were used as a base. Man-days of idleness computed on the basis of nonagricultural employment (exclusive of government) usually differed 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 base used for the earlier years was 6.9, and the percent of man-days of idleness was 0.44, compared with 6.3 and 0.40, respectively, computed on the new base.

¹More detailed information is available in *BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies*, BLS Bulletin 1458 (1966), ch. 19.

New Series ²

Beginning with 1967, two estimates of employment have been used—one based on the wage and salary workers in the civilian work force, and the other on those in the private nonfarm sector. The new private nonfarm series closely approximates the former BLS series which, as noted, excluded government and agricultural workers from employment totals, but accounted for time lost by such workers while on strike. In recent years, the old method has resulted in an increasingly distorted measure of the severity of strikes; with the likely growth of strike activity among the two groups, it may distort the measure even more in the future. The new “total economy” measure of strike idleness will include government and agricultural workers in its employment count as well as in the computation of idleness ratios. On the other hand, data for the private nonfarm sector will henceforth exclude agricultural and government workers from employment totals, and these groups will also be removed from strike figures in arriving at a percentage of working time lost. To facilitate comparisons over time, the private nonfarm series has been recalculated for all years beginning with 1950, while the figure for the total economy has been carried back to 1939. The differences resulting from the use of the new methods are illustrated in table 1; the various components of each series and the methods of computation are set forth in the tabulation.

<u>Components and method</u>	<u>Total economy</u>	<u>Private sector</u>	<u>Old series</u>
Employment	Establishment series plus wage and salaried farm workers.	Establishment series less government.	Establishment series less government.
Working time	Above employment times working days.	Above employment times working days.	Above employment times working days.
Man-days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time	$\frac{\text{Total idleness}}{\text{Above working time}} \times 100$	$\frac{\text{Total idleness less farm and government}}{\text{Above working time}} \times 100$	$\frac{\text{Total idleness}}{\text{Above working time}} \times 100$

“Estimated working time” is computed by multiplying the total employed for the year by the number of days typically worked by most employed during that year. In these computations, Saturdays (when customarily not worked), Sundays, and established holidays as provided in most union contracts are excluded.³

Duration. Although only workdays are used in computing man-days of total idleness, duration is expressed in 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.⁴ The procedures outlined on the preceding page also have been used in preparing estimates of idleness by State.

²For further information, see “‘Total Economy’ Measure of Strike Idleness,” *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54-56.

³For example, the total economy figure for 1968 was computed by multiplying the average employment for the year by the number of working days (69,430,000 x 256 = 17,774,080,000) and dividing this figure into the total number of man-days lost because of strikes for the year (49,018,000) to give a percent of total working time lost of 0.28. States and industries are in a similar manner.

⁴The same procedure is followed in allocating data on stoppages occurring in more than one industry, industry group, or metropolitan area.

Metropolitan area data. Information is tabulated separately for the areas that currently comprise the list of standard metropolitan statistical areas issued by the Bureau of the Budget in addition to a few communities historically included in the strike series before the current list of standard metropolitan areas was compiled. The counties or other political districts include in each SMSA 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, but are reported by industry and State.

Unions involved. For this purpose, the union is the organization whose contract was involved or which has taken active leadership in the stoppage. Disputes involving more than one union are classified as jurisdictional or rival union disputes or as involving cooperating unions. If unorganized workers strike, a separate classification is used. However, the tabulations of "workers involved" 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. For publication purposes, union information is presented by major affiliation of the union, i.e., AFL-CIO, or nonaffiliation such as "independent," "single firm," or "no union."

Sources of information

Occurrence of strikes. Information on the 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 also 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 Manpower Administration 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 each of 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 strikes involving small numbers of workers. Presumably, these missing strikes do not substantially affect the number of workers and man-days of idleness reported.

To improve the completeness of the count of stoppages, the Bureau has constantly sought to develop new sources of information on the probable existence of 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, local offices of State employment security agencies would report⁵ monthly on work stoppages coming to their attention. It is estimated that this additional source increased the number of strikes reported in 1950 about 5 percent, and in 1951 and 1952, approximately 10 percent. Because most of these stoppages were small, they increased the number of workers involved and man-days of idleness less than 2 percent in 1950 and less than 3 percent in 1951 and 1952. In 1966, State employment security agencies were the sole source of information for 17 percent of the strikes recorded.

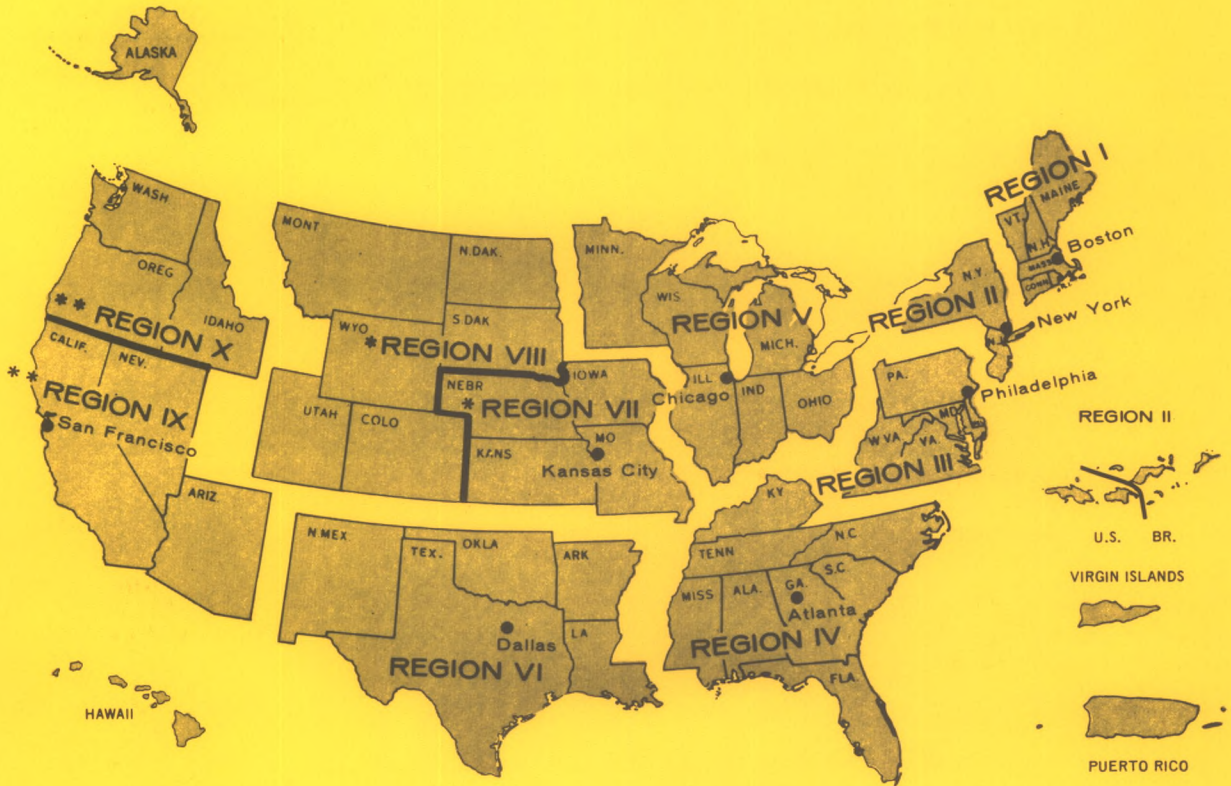
As new local agencies having knowledge of the existence of work stoppages are established or changes are made in their collection methods, every effort is made to cooperate.

⁵Until 1969, the compilation of these reports was directed by the Bureau of Employment Security.

Recent Publications in Industrial Relations

- Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1967 (BLS Bulletin 1611, 1969), price 60 cents.
- Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1966 (BLS Bulletin 1573, 1968), price 35 cents.
- Work Stoppages in Contract Construction, 1946-66 (BLS Report 346, 1968), price 35 cents.
- Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States (BLS Bulletin 1596, 1968), price 60 cents.
- National Emergency Disputes Under the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, 1947-68 (BLS Bulletin 1633, 1969), price \$1.
- Major Collective Bargaining Agreements:
- Grievance Procedures (BLS Bulletin 1425-1, 1964), price 45 cents.
 - Severance Pay and Layoff Benefit Plans (BLS Bulletin 1425-2, 1965), price 60 cents.
 - Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plans and Wage-Employment Guarantees (BLS Bulletin 1425-3, 1965), price 70 cents.
 - Deferred Wage Increase and Escalator Clauses (BLS Bulletin 1425-4, 1966), price 40 cents.
 - Management Rights and Union-Management Cooperation (BLS Bulletin 1425-5, 1966), price 60 cents.
 - Arbitration Procedures (BLS Bulletin 1425-6, 1966), price \$1.
 - Training and Retraining Provisions (BLS Bulletin 1425-7, 1969), price 50 cents.
 - Subcontracting (BLS Bulletin 1425-8, 1969), price 55 cents.
 - Paid Vacation and Holiday Provisions (BLS Bulletin 1425-9, 1969), price \$1.25.
 - Plant Movement, Transfer, and Relocation Allowances (BLS Bulletin 1425-10, 1969), price \$1.25.

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