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# ANALYSIS OF WORK STOPPAGES 1971

Bulletin 1777

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
1973

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# **ANALYSIS OF WORK STOPPAGES 1971**

Bulletin 1777

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Peter J. Brennan, Secretary  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
Ben Burdetsky, Deputy Commissioner  
1973



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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 1971. The data provided in earlier bulletins have been expanded by the addition of four appendixes: work stoppages by industry group and size, 1971, table A-6; government work stoppages by occupation, level, and activity, 1971, table A-17; settlement of work stoppages by major issue, 1971, table A-26; settlement of work stoppages by industry group, 1971, table A-27.

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 early 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 Virginia A. Bergquist and Sheldon M. Kline, under the supervision of Albert A. Belman. The analyses of the individual work stoppages was prepared by Alroy E. Derr, Douglas E. Hedger, and Evelyn L. Traylor, under the supervision of James T. Hall, Jr.





# Contents

	Page
Summary . . . . .	1
Work stoppages and the economic stabilization program . . . . .	1
Trends in work stoppages . . . . .	2
Annual . . . . .	2
Monthly . . . . .	2
Size of stoppages . . . . .	4
Affiliation of unions . . . . .	4
Contract status . . . . .	4
Major issues . . . . .	5
Industries affected . . . . .	6
Government work stoppages . . . . .	7
Stoppages by location . . . . .	8
Regions . . . . .	8
States . . . . .	9
Metropolitan areas . . . . .	9
Duration . . . . .	9
Mediation . . . . .	11
Settlement . . . . .	12
Procedures for handling unsettled issues . . . . .	12
Tables:	
1. Monthly distribution of new strikes involving 1,000 workers or more, 1969-71 . . . . .	4
2. Percent of stoppages and idleness by contract status, 1969-71 . . . . .	5
3. Percent of idleness by major issue, 1968-71 . . . . .	6
4. Work stoppages by mean and median duration, man-days idle per worker, and number of prolonged strikes, 1954-71 . . . . .	11
5. Unresolved issues in work stoppages, 1971 . . . . .	12
Charts:	
1. Number of work stoppages and workers involved, 1945-71 . . . . .	3
2. Man-days idle in work stoppages, 1945-71 . . . . .	10
3. Idleness as a percent of total available working time, in selected industries, 1970 and 1971 . . . . .	13
Appendixes:	
A. Tables	
Work stoppages:	
A-1. In the United States, 1927-71 . . . . .	14
A-2. By month, 1970-71 . . . . .	15
A-3. By size and duration, 1971 . . . . .	16
A-4. Trend of, involving 10,000 workers or more, 1927-71 . . . . .	17
A-5. Involving 10,000 workers or more, beginning in 1971 . . . . .	18
A-6. By industry group and size, 1971 . . . . .	21
A-7. By affiliation of unions involved, 1971 . . . . .	22
A-8. By contract status and major issue, 1971 . . . . .	23

# Contents—Continued

## Appendixes—Continued

### A. Tables—Continued

#### Work stoppages—Continued

	Page
A-9. By contract status and size, 1971 . . . . .	24
A-10. By industry group and contract status, 1971 . . . . .	25
A-11. By major issue, 1971 . . . . .	26
A-12. By industry group and major issue, 1971 . . . . .	27
A-13. By major issue and size, 1971 . . . . .	29
A-14. By industry, 1971 . . . . .	30
A-15. Government, by major issue, 1971 . . . . .	38
A-16. Government, by occupation, 1971 . . . . .	39
A-17. Government, by occupation, level and function, 1971 . . . . .	40
A-18. By region and State, 1971 . . . . .	42
A-19. In States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1971 . . . . .	43
A-20. By State and metropolitan area, 1971 . . . . .	50
A-21. By industry group and duration, 1971 . . . . .	52
A-22. By duration and major issue, 1971 . . . . .	54
A-23. By duration and contract status, 1971 . . . . .	55
A-24. Mediation of, by contract status, 1971 . . . . .	56
A-25. Settlement of, by contract status, 1971 . . . . .	57
A-26. Settlement of, by major issue, 1971 . . . . .	58
A-27. Settlement of, by industry group 1971 . . . . .	59
A-28. Procedure for resolving unsettled issues in, by contract status, 1971 . . . . .	61
B. Scope, definition, and methods . . . . .	63



## Summary

Marking the end of a 7-year escalation in strike activity which saw the number of strikes, workers involved, and man-days of idleness accelerate nearly every year between 1963 and 1970, major strike indexes declined significantly in 1971. The number of strikes<sup>1</sup> initiated in 1971 declined by approximately 10 percent from the 5,716 reported in 1970, the peak of the present strike cycle. Because of the absence of numerous large and prolonged stoppages, man-days off the job was reduced by nearly 30 percent, the most substantial 1-year reduction since early in the 1960's. The number of workers involved in stoppages also decreased, but by a much smaller proportion.

A contributory factor in the abatement of strike activity was the initiation of the economic stabilization program in the latter part of 1971. Even though the thrust of the new program was directed at controlling rising prices and inflationary wage settlements, a secondary concern was the high level of strike activity. Quantitatively, the program experienced some measure of success. Along with a percentage decline in price and wage increases in the first 4 months of the "freeze," the number of strikes decreased by nearly 25 percent, compared with the same period in 1970. An even greater annual percentage decline in strikes (34 percent) was experienced in the contract construction industry, which was singled out in March 1971 for special treatment before the initiation of the new economic program.

Economic issues—wage changes, supplementary benefits, wage adjustments and hours of work—were the major causes of strikes, accounting for almost 3 of 4 man-days idle in 1971, significantly higher than the preceding 2 years.

The contract status of strikes that occurred in 1971 showed little variation from the results of the past several years; about one-half of all stoppages occurred at contract renegotiations; another one-third took place during the contract term.

Because of nearly 16 million fewer man-days idle in the transportation equipment and the electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies industries in 1971, the manufacturing sector accounted for the greatest part of the 28-percent decline in total idleness. Idleness in the nonmanufacturing sector rose slightly.

New York, California, and Pennsylvania led all other States in man-days of idleness. All three accumulated a significant proportion of man-days idle during major stoppages (those involving 10,000 workers or more).

One of few significant indexes to rise in 1971 was mean duration of strikes, which climbed to a 43-year high of 27.0 days. Although the number of strikes that continued for over 90 days also peaked, average days of idleness-per-worker declined 28 percent, to a 5-year low.

Strikes by teachers and blue-collar and manual workers in cities, counties, and school districts accounted for most of the 329 government strikes. These government stoppages, although more than twice the number recorded in 1966, were 20 percent lower than the 1970 level. The percent of idleness dropped from 0.06 percent in 1970 to 0.03 percent in 1971.

The employment of mediatory assistance in 1971 did not change significantly from 1970 or even from a decade ago.

Settlement procedures in 1971 mirrored results of past years; more than 80 percent of stoppages ended either with a formal settlement or with the establishment of procedures to settle remaining problems. In 11 percent of the 1971 stoppages, workers returned to the job before all issues were settled.

## Work Stoppages and the Economic Stabilization Program

On August 15, 1971, President Nixon imposed a system of economic controls on wages, prices, and rents, the first such measure undertaken in the United States since the Korean conflict. In conjunction with the establishment of the wage-price guidelines, representatives of labor and management were urged to end all strikes in progress and to refrain from engaging in any new strikes or lockouts during the 90-day period of the freeze. These efforts appear to have contributed to the reduction in the number of work stoppages.

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

During the 4 months after the initiation of the freeze, for example, the Bureau of Labor Statistics received reports on 1,190 work stoppages compared with 1,571 for the September–December period of 1970, a decline of nearly 25 percent. For the 8 months before the freeze, on the other hand, the number of stoppages declined by less than 5 percent—3,948 compared with 4,144 in 1970. Also, the number of strikes beginning in September and October resulted in the lowest totals for those months since 1965 and 1962, respectively.

The contract construction industry was singled out for special attention before the economic stabilization program began. In March 1971, the Administration established the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee to review contract settlements in the construction industry in order to reduce the cost of these settlements. Negotiated wage increases in the industry had for a number of years been higher than the average for all industries. Under the direction of the Committee, wage increases, on a percentage basis, were reduced from a 1970 range of 15-18 percent to an average of approximately 10 percent in 1971.

Work stoppage activity in the construction industry was particularly affected by these new restraints. In the 9 months subsequent to the creation of the Committee, 625 strikes were reported, compared with 976 for the same period in 1970. For the critical April–July period, when a large proportion of construction agreements were either renegotiated or reopened, 388 work stoppages were recorded in 1971, compared with 671 in 1970.

The entire decline in strike activity, however, cannot be attributed to the work of the Committee. Indications are that the level of strikes in the industry was already on the decline. In the first 3 months of 1971, for example, the number of strikes, at 126, represented a decline of 21 percent from the number during the comparable 1970 period.

Other factors may have affected the declining incidence of work stoppages also. Perhaps most significant of these was the high level of unemployment that persisted throughout the year. Historically, the existence of a large “reserve” labor force, especially when it includes a great number of skilled workers, frequently has been held to have a dampening effect on strikes. In 1971, the annual rate of unemployment was at its highest level in 10 years, 5.9 percent.

A decrease in the number of major collective bargaining agreements renegotiated or reopened during the year also contributed to the decline in strike activity. In 1970, the peak of the strike cycle, which began in 1964, approximately 960 major agreements were either renegotiated or reopened. In 1971, this number was reduced to nearly 855 major bargaining situations.

The settlements of these large bargaining groups in particular industries may serve as pattern setters for smaller units. In that role, these large units may have significant effect on the strike propensity for an entire industry.

## Trends in Work Stoppages

### Annual

Against this backdrop of high unemployment and economic controls, nearly all indexes of strike activity declined markedly in 1971. A reduction of almost 600 strikes from 1970 was accompanied by a slight decrease in the number of workers who struck and 19 million fewer man-days of idleness. The general decline signaled the end of the 7-year trend of annual increases in strike indexes, which began in 1964 and peaked in 1970. This annual growth saw the number of strikes rise from 3,400 in 1963 to 5,700 in 1970 before dropping to 5,100 in 1971.

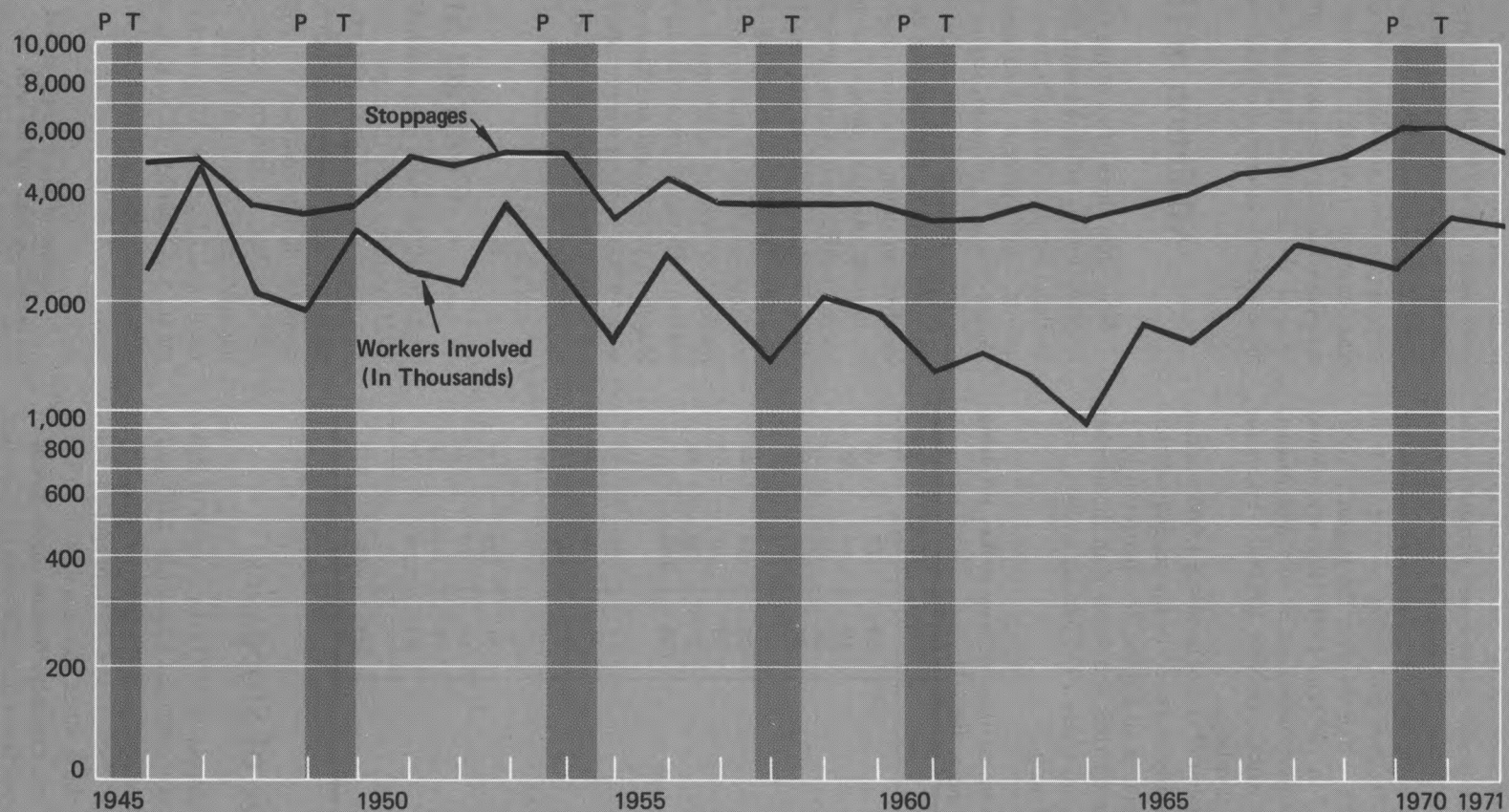
As the number of strikes declined in 9 of 12 months in 1971, the total number of stoppages fell from 5,716 in 1970 to 5,138; they involved 3.3 million workers and a total of 47.6 million man-days. Estimated working time idle in strikes similarly declined to 2.6 working days per thousand from 1970's 11-year high of 3.7 days per thousand. (See table A-1.) Only in the first 3 months of 1971 did the number of stoppages exceed 1970's level; by the last 4 months, man-days of idleness had declined significantly from the preceding year. This year-to-year decline was partly attributable to the sizable General Motors stoppage which began September 15, 1970, and which continued into 1971. Total annual idleness in 1971 fell almost 30 percent from the preceding year, but exceeded the 1969 level by almost 5 million man-days. Although strike measures declined in 1971, the number of strikes was still higher than it was 3 years earlier; the number of workers idled and total idleness both exceeded the level in 1969.

### Monthly

Monthly work stoppage movements are affected by seasonal and institutional factors which inflate or deflate totals. Of greatest seasonal significance each year are construction industry stoppages, which occur predominantly in the spring and early summer months. Many sizable stoppages in other industries occur at the time of contract expirations, normally in the second or third quarter of the year. Consequently, the primary metals, communications, and construction industries were of

Chart 1.

## Number of Work Stoppages and Workers Involved, 1945-71



Note: Shaded areas represent NBER Business Cycles.  
"P" indicates a peak, "T" a trough.

concern in 1971 due to the large number of workers covered by expiring contracts.

In fact, 1971 reflected the typical seasonal spread of strikes; the greatest number of stoppages occurred in the second and third quarters. (See table A-2.) The number of stoppages in all quarters but the first were moderately reduced from 1970. Over 600 strikes occurred in both May and June, the 2 months with the largest number of strikes recorded in 1970 and 1971. However, idleness for 2 consecutive months peaked in July and August, when eight major strikes involving 709,000 workers for 11.2 million man-days began.

The highest number of strikes involving 1,000 workers or more was similarly recorded in the second quarter. (See table 1.) Again, in all but the first quarter of 1971, the number of these strikes was lower than the number recorded in the comparable 1970 period, resulting in a 22-percent overall drop.

**Table 1. Monthly distribution of new strikes involving 1,000 workers or more, 1969-71**

Month	1971	1970	1969
January .....	30	12	29
February .....	19	15	28
March .....	29	29	32
First quarter .....	78	56	89
April .....	30	59	44
May .....	39	57	53
June .....	31	50	45
Second quarter .....	100	166	142
July .....	27	41	42
August .....	23	28	34
September .....	23	32	35
Third quarter .....	73	101	111
October .....	21	33	38
November .....	16	18	21
December .....	10	7	11
Fourth quarter .....	47	58	70
Total .....	298	381	412

## Size of Stoppages

In every size category in 1971, the number of strikes fell at least 4 percent from the number in 1970 and in most categories significantly more. (See table A-3.) The greatest percentage decline was in stoppages of 1,000 workers or more, the greatest absolute drop, in strikes in the 20 to 99 workers category. Almost three-fourths of all stoppages involved fewer than 250 workers. However, four-fifths of total idleness resulted from stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more.

The 29 stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more that occurred in 1971 idled 1.9 million persons for 23.2 million man-days. (See table A-4.) Although 248,000 more workers were involved in these stoppages than were involved in strikes in 1970, idleness dropped by more than 12 million man-days. (See table A-5.) Six of these stoppages in the communications, construction, mining, and longshore industries resulted in 14.8 million idle man-days, almost one-third of total idleness for 1971. Nine of the 29 major stoppages were in manufacturing industries, 23 in nonmanufacturing.<sup>2</sup> (See table A-6.)

## Affiliation of Unions

More than three-fifths of the strikes recorded in 1971 involved unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, the latest available membership of which was placed at almost 14.7 million, or 70 percent of all organized workers in the United States.<sup>3</sup> However, strikes by AFL-CIO affiliates accounted for only 55 percent of all idleness. (See table A-7.) At the other extreme, less than 2 percent of strikes involved no unions and contributed less than 1 percent of idleness. Another third of all strikes and idleness involved unaffiliated unions, which included the United Auto Workers; District 50; the United Mine Workers; and the Teamsters. According to the latest figures available, unaffiliated unions had a membership of 4.5 million, 21 percent of all union members in the United States.<sup>4</sup> Though 8 percent of all organized workers belonged to professional and State employee associations, only 44,000 workers were involved in the 123 stoppages by these organizations. In total, these stoppages were the cause of 326,000 man-days of idleness (0.7 percent of total idleness).

## Contract Status

As in 1970, more than one-half of work stoppages in 1971 occurred after the expiration or during the reopening of the contract. (See table 2.) Approximately nine-tenths of total idleness was attributable to strikes that occurred during contract renegotiations. Of the 5,138 1971 strikes, 51 percent occurred during contract renegotiations, 33 percent during the term of the agreement, and 13 percent at the negotiation of a first agreement. A comparison of these figures with those of 1961 reveals that they have remained relatively stable over time.

<sup>2</sup> Because of interindustry strikes, the sum of the individual items does not equal the total.

<sup>3</sup> *Directory of National Unions and Employee Associations, 1971*, Bulletin 1750 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1972), p. 69.

<sup>4</sup> *Directory of National Unions*, p. 69.

The percentage of workers involved in strikes during contract renegotiations rose to 77 percent in 1971 from 70 percent in 1970; the percent of idleness resulting from these strikes varied little from the number in 1970. (See table A-8.) Over 47 percent of all man-days of idleness were attributable to strikes involving 10,000 workers or more. (See table A-9.) In May, June, and July alone, 14 major contract renegotiation strikes occurred, mainly in the construction, railroad, and communications industries. Although these were significant stoppages in themselves, they were also significant as they may have tended to set a precedent for strikes at smaller companies in the same industry. Almost 70 percent of total idleness during the year was accounted for by contract renegotiation strikes involving 1,000 employees or more, a percentage slightly smaller than the rate in 1970. At the same time, more than one-third of the total number of strikes involved stoppages of fewer than 250 workers who were renegotiating contracts.

The greatest number of strikes occurring during the renegotiation of a contract were caused by disagreements over general wage changes. About 2,300 such strikes involved 2.1 million workers for 31.1 million man-days of idleness. (See table A-8.) These figures represented moderate percentage increases in workers involved and idleness between 1970 and 1971. Similarly causing large percentages of strike-related idleness during contract renegotiations were problems concerning other contractual matters, including contract duration and local issues (10 percent), and issues relating to supplementary benefits (6 percent).

Strikes in manufacturing industries made up three-fifths of the disputes that occurred while contracts were being renegotiated. (See table A-10.) The primary and fabricated metal products industries and the machinery, except electrical, industry, all of which experienced numerous major contract terminations in 1971, had the largest number of these strikes in manufacturing industries.

Strikes that occurred while the agreement was in effect remained at the same 33-percent level recorded in 1970; the percentage level of idleness also remained approximately the same. (See table 2.) The greatest percentage of these strikes involved 20 to 100 workers; however, more than one-half of the workers involved in stoppages that occurred while the agreement was in effect were part of strikes involving 1,000 workers or more. Most frequently, the issue cited as the cause of these strikes during the term of the contract was plant administration. This issue was cited in 820 of a total of 1,699 strikes. (See table A-8.) Seventy-seven percent of the strikes during the contract term were over in less than 7 days, a figure only slightly higher than the 1970 level. The mining and contract construction industries, particularly

affected by disputes over safety, working conditions, work rules, and physical facilities, accounted for almost 60 percent of the stoppages during the contract term, slightly more than in 1970. Less than one-third of these strikes occurred in manufacturing industries.

As in 1970, about three-fourths of all strikes caused by issues of union organization and security occurred during negotiations for a first contract. (See table A-8.) In this category, the greatest number of stoppages involved fewer than 100 workers. Fifty-seven percent of these strikes occurred in nonmanufacturing industries; contract construction and wholesale and retail trade accounted for the greatest number of stoppages.

**Table 2. Percent of stoppages and idleness by contract status, 1969-71**

Contract status	Stoppages		
	1971	1970	1969
All stoppages .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition .....	12.8	12.7	14.2
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) ....	51.3	51.0	48.6
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) ....	33.1	33.4	34.5
Other .....	1.6	2.0	2.2
Insufficient information to classify .....	1.3	.9	.5
Man-days			
All stoppages .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition .....	4.7	3.7	4.8
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) ....	89.4	90.5	85.4
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) ....	5.6	5.5	9.5
Other .....	.1	.2	.2
Insufficient information to classify .....	.2	.1	.1

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

## Major Issues

Economic issues were the cause of almost three-fourths of all man-days of idleness recorded in 1971.

(See table 3.) Although this percentage approached a record high, the past decade has consistently seen the majority of idleness attributed to disputes over wages, hours, and benefits. Only in 1961 and 1964 were economic issues the major cause of less than 50 percent of all stoppages. Over the last decade, idleness due to disputes over union organization, job security, and plant administration has shown an uneven decline; a more sizable drop occurred from 1968-69, as the inflationary trend brought on increasing concern for economic issues. Though economic issues accounted for proportionately more man-days of idleness in 1971 strikes than in 1970, the second and third major issues, other contractual matters, such as contract duration and local issues, and union organization and security, declined as major causes of idleness. (See table 3.)

In the category of economic issues, general wage changes accounted for over one-half of all strikes that occurred in 1971 and about two-thirds of the workers involved and man-days of idleness. (See table A-11.) Of these wage-related strikes, about three-fifths continued from 7 to 59 days, a figure comparable with the situation in 1970. However, about three-fourths of the man-days of idleness were recorded during strikes that lasted more than 30 days. Idleness in nonmanufacturing industries caused by economic issues—predominantly mining, contract construction, and transportation, communication, and public utilities industries—accounted for slightly over two-fifths of the idleness for all industries. (See table A-12.) This proportion is almost twice the rate that occurred in 1961. The issue of wage changes

negotiated during the expiration or reopening of a contract brought on less than one-half of the total number of strikes but close to two-thirds of idleness. Only 21 strikes (0.4 percent of total strikes) involving 10,000 workers or more were caused by economic disputes; however, these strikes accounted for one-third of total idleness. General wage increase issues alone in strikes of 1,000 workers or more caused nearly one-half of the total man-days idle. (See table A-13.)

Other contractual matters, including the duration of the contract, local issues, and other unspecified problems, accounted for only 2 percent of all strikes but over 10 percent of man-days idle. This level represents a considerable year-to-year drop attributable to this issue; it also represents a movement back to the more typical 1 percent level of the late 1960's.

Union security and organization problems ranked third as a cause of stoppages; strikes over this issue resulted in 7.0 percent of man-days of idleness in 1971, a 46-percent reduction from 1970. About two-fifths of these disputes centered around the issue of certification; nearly half of the man-days idle were due to union security problems. Almost three-fourths of the workers involved and three-fifths of the idleness in these strikes, most of which occurred during the negotiation of the first agreement, were attributed to stoppages of 15 to 29 days. Both of these figures considerably exceeded levels for 1970. Accounting for nearly three-fourths of the workers involved in union organization and security related strikes, contract construction disputes also resulted in nearly 50 percent of the man-days of idleness attributed to this issue. These issues ranked third among causes of government work stoppages. Although about three-fourths of all of these union organization and security strikes involved fewer than 100 workers, the majority of workers involved and man-days idle occurred during strikes involving more than 5,000 workers.

**Table 3. Percent of idleness by major issue, 1968-71**

Major issue	Percent of man-days idle			
	1971	1970	1969	1968
All issues . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	73.8	56.8	67.7	75.1
Other contractual matters . . . . .	10.6	27.6	.6	1.6
Union organization and security . . . . .	7.0	9.2	17.4	8.5
Job security . . . . .	2.1	.6	5.3	33.2
Plant administration . . . . .	5.1	2.6	6.6	9.2
Other working conditions . . . . .	.6	.6	1.0	.9
Intra- or interunion matters . . . . .	.7	2.4	1.2	1.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes wage changes, supplementary benefits, wage adjustments, and hours of work.

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

## Industries Affected

Over 60 percent of all idleness in 1971, nearly 29.1 million man-days, resulted from work stoppages in the nonmanufacturing sector. (See table A-14.) Although the absolute level of idleness in this sector increased only slightly over the year, the relative proportion these strikes constituted of the total has risen substantially. In 1970, idleness attributable to stoppages in the nonmanufacturing sector accounted for about 43 percent of all man-days of idleness.

Because of a 16 million decline in man-days idle in the transportation equipment and electrical machinery industries, idleness in the manufacturing sector decreased



from 38.0 million man-days in 1970 to 18.5 million in 1971, the lowest idleness level in this sector since 1966. An even larger percentage decline occurred in government, where idleness was reduced by nearly 56 percent. This reduction was primarily due to the absence of large and prolonged stoppages, as had occurred in 1970.

Nearly all other primary strike indexes were lower in 1971 than they were in 1970. The number of strikes beginning in the year, for example, declined in each sector; the most significant reduction occurred in non-manufacturing (15 percent). Over 80 percent of this decline of 480 resulted from the curtailment of work stoppages in the construction industry. (See p. 2.) In manufacturing, where the number of strikes was reduced by 4 percent, the number of workers involved in labor disputes declined by nearly 24 percent, an indication that strikes were smaller in 1971 than they were in 1970. In the government sector, the number of strikes decreased by 20 percent and the number of workers involved by 54 percent. Only in nonmanufacturing did the number of workers engaging in strikes increase, and in that sector by about 11 percent.

In 1971, the average duration of work stoppages was far higher in the manufacturing sector (35.3 days) than in either nonmanufacturing (17.3 days) or government (8.5 days). Nonetheless, each sector registered shorter average stoppages in 1971 than in 1970—by 11.6 days in manufacturing, 3.7 days in nonmanufacturing, and 2.7 days in government.

Nearly doubling the 1970 total, idleness in the transportation, communication, and utilities grouping (13.4 million man-days) was the highest experienced by any industry in 1971. The bulk of the idleness was attributable to the occurrence of nine major stoppages (those involving 10,000 workers or more), which accounted for 86 percent of the idleness total and 93 percent of all workers involved. Among these nine major strikes were four nationwide stoppages: railway clerks against REA Express, Inc.; railroad employees against the major rail operators; telegraph workers against Western Union; and telephone workers against the Bell Telephone System. In three other major stoppages, over 1 million man-days were lost: two longshoring strikes which closed all major ports on the east, gulf, and west coasts, and the New York Telephone strike which lasted for 7 months after the nationwide settlement was reached.

Declining 55 percent from 1970 to 1971, idleness in the contract construction industry reached its lowest level since 1967. Statistically, this decline was attributable to the shorter duration and thus lessened impact of major stoppages in the industry. Although the number of workers involved in these large strikes increased since 1970, the number of man-days idle declined sub-

stantially. In 1971, eight major stoppages, involving 268,000 workers and 3.9 million man-days, were initiated, compared with 10 stoppages, 258,000 workers and 7.2 million man-days for 1970. Relatively, major strikes constituted a higher proportion of the total construction industry idleness in 1971 than in 1970, 57 percent and 47 percent, respectively. Both the major strikes that accounted for 1 million or more man-days of idleness involved construction workers in the State of California.

In contrast to the declines reported for many industries, strike idleness in mining reached its highest level since 1959. More than 4.9 million man-days were lost due to work stoppages in the industry, representing 3.23 percent of estimated available worktime, the highest proportion for any industry in 1971. The preponderance of strike idleness occurred in the bituminous coal industry, which accounted for 92 percent of all mining strikes, 92 percent of total workers involved, and 85 percent of all idleness. Two major strikes against the Nation's bituminous coal companies alone involved 41 percent of all workers in mining disputes and 76 percent of total idleness. Failure to reach a new contract precipitated one major stoppage; the other was staged in protest of a Federal court decision ordering United Mine Workers' President W. A. Boyle to step down as a trustee of the union's Welfare and Retirement Fund.

As a result of reduced collective bargaining activity, a number of industries experienced fewer days idle in 1971 than they did in 1970. In the rubber industry, for example, strike-related idleness declined by 1.9 million man-days, or 82 percent, primarily because all major contracts were renegotiated in 1970. An even more dramatic reduction in idleness occurred in the transportation equipment industry, where idleness declined by 11.3 million man-days in 1971. Contracts with the Big Three auto producers were renegotiated in 1970 after a lengthy strike at General Motors, which resulted in 12.3 million man-days of idleness. Strike idleness was also significantly reduced in the electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (75 percent), chemicals and allied products (49 percent), and fabricated metals (41 percent) industries.

## Government Work Stoppages

For the first time since 1961, the number of government work stoppages <sup>5</sup> declined. The 329 stoppages in 1971 represented a 20-percent decline from the 412

<sup>5</sup> See *Work Stoppages in Government, 1958-68*, Report 348, and *Summary Report, 1960, 1969-70* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1971).



in 1970, the highest number ever recorded. (See table A-14.) Dropping more than 50 percent from 1970, both the number of workers involved and the man-days of idleness similarly halted the marked upward trend that began in 1966, when the drive for recognition by public employees began. Nevertheless, the number of strikers in 1971 was almost 13 times the 1965 figure; idleness increased more than sixfold. However, this sizable 6-year increase should not overinflate the significance of government strikes, which made up only 6 percent of total stoppages and less than 2 percent of all idleness in 1971.

Local government stoppages constituted the largest proportion of government strikes—more than 90 percent—and about the same proportion of idleness. The 304 local strikes in 1971 represented more than a sevenfold increase from 1965; idleness in 1971 was more than five times the level reached in 1965.

In State governments, no new strikes began in 1965; 23 began 1971. These strikes accounted for 14,500 idle workers and 81,800 man-days of idleness. The fact that local governments employed more than two and a half times the workers of State governments in 1971 and consequently carried on a greater proportion of collective bargaining partly explains the significant variation in strike occurrence at State and local levels.

Strike-related idleness was significantly reduced in the Federal sector between 1970 and 1971. Two Federal strikes idled 1,000 workers for fewer than 10,000 man-days in 1971, compared with three strikes, 156,000 workers, and 648,000 man-days of idleness in 1970. A 10-day Tennessee Valley Authority strike of 990 workers over plant administration issues was the cause of almost 8,000 man-days of idleness in 1971. A smaller 6-day stoppage of 35 employees at the Library of Congress resulted in less than 150 man-days of idleness. The 1970 strike by 152,000 Post Office workers was primarily responsible for the year-to-year difference.

Government strikes in 1971 generally revealed these characteristics: (1) One-third of the stoppages occurred at the negotiation of the first agreement, about two and a half times the all-industry level. Another 37 percent were precipitated during contract renegotiations. (2) Over two-thirds of government idleness was recorded in strikes over general wage changes, a level comparable with the all-industry figure. Over one-fourth of government stoppages were brought on by disputes over plant administration or union organization and security. (3) More than four-fifths of all government strikes were over in 2 weeks or less, a high proportion compared with the 56 percent of all strikes settled in 14 days or less. Only four stoppages lasted 60 days or longer.

Typical of the general strike pattern, wage issues accounted for the greatest number of government strikes

(58 percent) and more than two-thirds of idleness. (See table A-15.) School district strikes made up the greatest part of wage-related stoppages: 109 strikes involving 70,000 workers for 521,200 man-days. Plant administration problems, particularly in cities and school districts, caused another 49 strikes. As unionization and recognition drives continue, the fact that another 43 strikes were caused by this issue is not surprising.

At the State and county level, strikes occurred among numerous occupation groups; service (including house-keeping, maintenance and cafeteria workers) and blue-collar and manual workers accounted for the greatest proportion of stoppages, workers involved, and man-days idle. (See table A-16.) At the city level, however, sanitation and blue-collar and manual workers together were involved in almost three-fifths of the strikes. Strikes by teachers in public schools and libraries numbered 131 and accounted for the largest proportion of strike activity in school districts; three-fifths of total government idleness was attributable to these strikes. (See table A-17.) Of course almost one-third of all government employees were engaged in educational occupations at the local level in 1971.

## Stoppages by Location

### Regions

In line with the overall reduction in strike activity, idleness declined in 5 of 9 regions from 1970 to 1971. (See table A-18.) In the West North Central region, the absolute level of idleness decreased by 65 percent, the sharpest reduction for all regions in 1971. A 60-percent decline occurred in the East North Central region, where idleness was reduced by 16.8 million man-days. Other regions experiencing fewer man-days idle were New England (48 percent), the East South Central (36 percent), and the West South Central (10 percent).

Man-days of idleness increased by 94 percent in the Mountain, 53 percent in the Pacific, 21 percent in the Middle Atlantic, and 5 percent in the South Atlantic regions.

For the first time since the inclusion of this measure, the Middle Atlantic region led the Nation in the percentage of total available working time idled by labor disputes. This high percentage was principally a result of the New York Telephone Co. strike, which alone accounted for slightly over 30 percent of the region's idleness. The east coast longshoring strike of October and November added 900,000 man-days to the regional total. Demands for higher wages and improved hours of work

precipitated the latter stoppage; the New York Telephone Co. strike, which evolved from the system-wide Bell Telephone strike, was primarily over wage issues.

## States

New York State, experiencing the effects of 11 major stoppages, sustained the highest absolute level of idleness of any State in 1971. (See tables A-5, A-19.) The 7.3 million man-days of idleness were an increase of 24 percent over the 1970 level, and represented the highest annual idleness for the State in the past two decades. Nearly 60 percent of the idleness was due to the New York Telephone Co. strike in July.

The second highest level of idleness was experienced in California. Eleven major stoppages in that State accounted for over 80 percent of the total idleness of 5.1 million man-days; two large construction strikes, each entailing over 1 million man-days of idleness, constituted over half of the time idle. Pennsylvania, which had 5.1 million man-days idle, was third in the time lost category. A sizable construction strike in the eastern sector of the State and the interstate bituminous coal strike which began in October accounted for approximately one-fifth of the total. An additional eight States also experienced more than 1 million man-days of idleness each.

Expressed as a proportion of private nonagricultural workingtime, 20.9 days per 1,000 were lost due to work stoppages in West Virginia, the highest level this year. Eighty-two percent of the total was caused by strikes in mining. Several other States substantially surpassed the national average of 0.32 percent of estimated worktime idle: Montana (1.12 percent), Kentucky (0.65 percent), and Delaware (0.64 percent).

## Metropolitan areas

The New York SMSA, as a result of the New York Telephone Co. strike, which accounted for two-thirds of the time idle, sustained the highest level of strike idleness of any metropolitan area in 1971 (5.4 million man-days). (See table A-20.) Comparable figures for 1970 indicated that work stoppage activity in the New York SMSA increased by over 2.7 million man-days, or, in short, doubled. A massive construction dispute, which was precipitated by a Teamster walkout, cost the Los Angeles—Long Beach metropolitan area 1.0 million working days; in total, workers in the area were away from their jobs for 1.8 million man-days, the second highest number in 1971. The Philadelphia area experienced the third highest level, in part due to a 73-day construction strike which idled 11,000 workers. Nonetheless, days on strike in that metropolitan area decreased by 516,000 man-days, or 23 percent, from the 1970 level. Three other metro-

politan areas sustained more than 1 million man-days of idleness each: San Francisco—Oakland (1.3 million), Detroit (1.1 million), and Chicago (1.0 million). In 1970, 14 metropolitan areas were in this category.

For the 13th consecutive year, the New York SMSA had the highest incidence of work stoppages in the Nation (247). This number, however, represented a 30-percent decline from 1970 to 1971. Philadelphia again ranked second, as it has 11 of the last 12 years, as a result of 210 stoppages. Pittsburgh (178), Chicago (145), Los Angeles—Long Beach (132), San Francisco—Oakland (125), and Detroit (125) were next.

## Duration

Although the major measures of work stoppages declined in 1971, the mean duration of strikes rose by 2 days from the 1970 level to a level not equaled since 1928. (See table 4.) Man-days of idleness per worker, however, declined to 14.5 in 1971 from 20.1 in 1970. This drop in idleness per worker was heavily weighted by a 3-day strike of 540,000 railroad workers in May, and a 7-day 440,000-worker telephone stoppage in July. The workers involved in these two brief strikes accounted for 30 percent of all striking workers in 1971. Median duration remained at 11, the same level as occurred in 1970, and the highest recorded since the measure was first computed in 1950. (See table 4.)

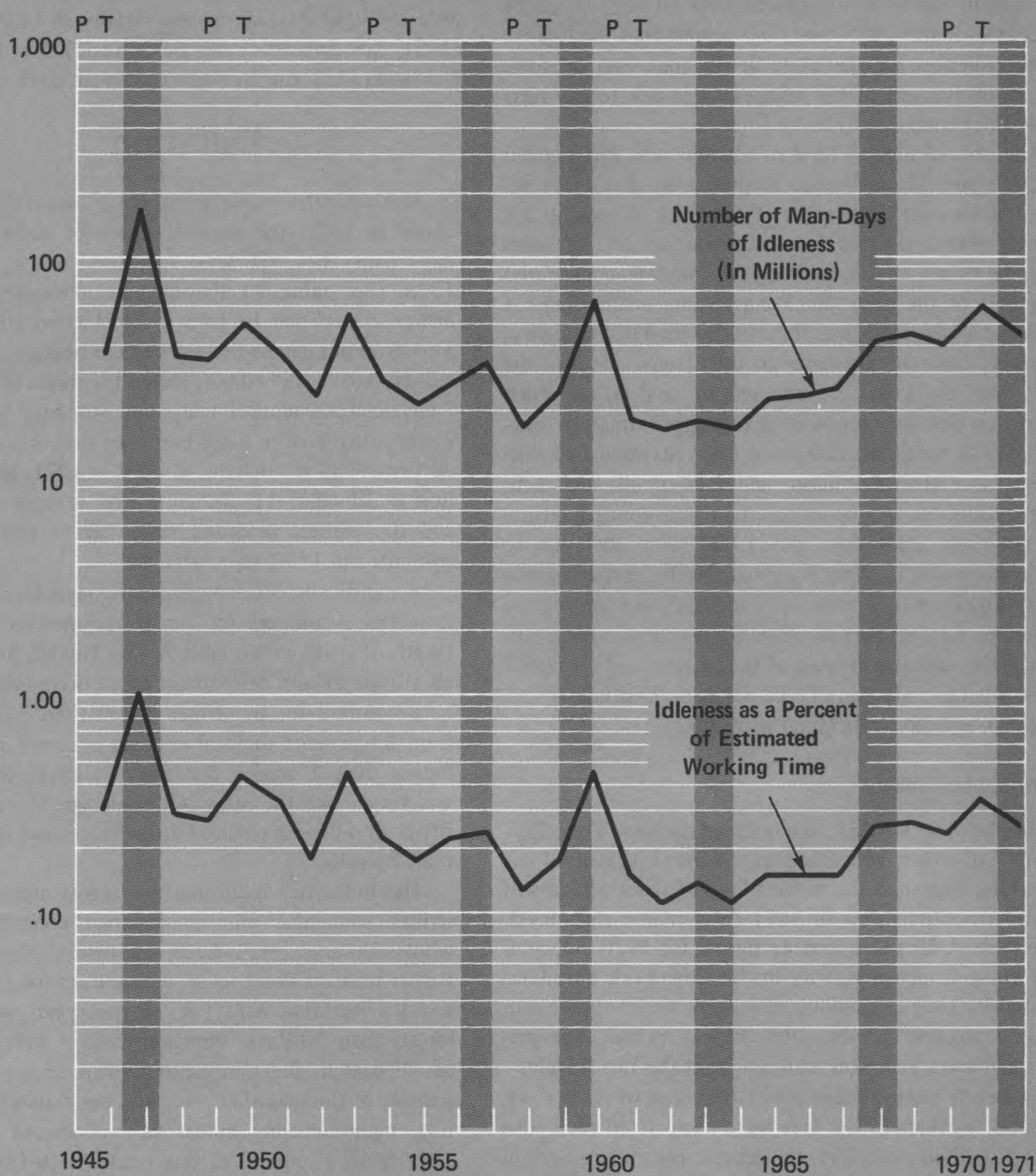
A significant percentage of stoppages lasting less than 2 weeks accounted for the lower median than mean length of strikes. (See table A-21.) Though 56 percent of all stoppages and 59 percent of workers involved could be accounted for by strikes of less than 2 weeks' duration, 89 percent of total idleness occurred in strikes of longer than 2 weeks' duration. In 1970, the situation was very much the same. A decade ago, more than four-fifths of idleness resulted from stoppages lasting more than 2 weeks.

The industries recording the largest number of 1971 strikes were the mining, contract construction, and wholesale and retail trade industries. Most of these strikes were of short to moderate duration (less than 30 days). (See table A-21.) As in past years, stoppages of longer than 30 days' duration caused over three-fifths of idleness in the nonmanufacturing sector. In a comparison of the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors, manufacturing industries experienced proportionately fewer stoppages of less than 7 days (26 compared with 49 percent) and proportionately more stoppages that were longer than 30 days (38 compared with 20 percent) than in nonmanufacturing industries.

Accounting consistently for a significant proportion of strikes of every duration were stoppages caused by

Chart 2.

## Man-days Idle In Work Stoppages, 1945-71



Note: Shaded areas represent NBER Business Cycles.  
"P" indicates a peak, "T" a trough.

**Table 4. Work stoppages by mean and median duration, man-days idle per worker, and number of prolonged strikes, 1954-71**

Year	All stoppages ending during year	
	Mean duration	Median duration
1954 .....	22.5	6
1955 .....	18.5	8
1956 .....	18.9	8
1957 .....	19.2	8
1958 .....	19.7	8
1959 .....	24.6	10
1960 .....	23.4	10
1961 .....	23.7	9
1962 .....	24.6	9
1963 .....	23.0	8
1964 .....	22.9	8
1965 .....	25.0	9
1966 .....	22.2	9
1967 .....	22.8	9
1968 .....	24.5	10
1969 .....	22.5	10
1970 .....	25.0	11
1971 .....	27.0	11
	Man-days idle per worker	Number of prolonged strikes <sup>1</sup>
1954 .....	14.7	172
1955 .....	10.7	137
1956 .....	17.4	132
1957 .....	11.4	124
1958 .....	11.6	133
1959 .....	36.7	221
1960 .....	14.5	201
1961 .....	11.2	191
1962 .....	15.0	224
1963 .....	17.1	203
1964 .....	14.0	189
1965 .....	15.1	221
1966 .....	12.9	210
1967 .....	14.7	232
1968 .....	18.5	261
1969 .....	17.3	274
1970 .....	20.1	334
1971 .....	14.5	375

<sup>1</sup> Extending 90 days or longer.

disputes over general wage changes and union organization and security, a situation similar to that in 1970. (See table A-22.) Seven strikes brought on by disputes over other contractual matters lasting over 90 days contributed the greatest number of man-days idle for any time period, over 18 million, 29 percent of total idleness. In 1970, the greatest number of man-days of idleness were accumulated in strikes over general wage

changes lasting over 90 days. A considerable number of 1971 strikes of less than 2 weeks were caused by issues of plant administration and inter- or intraunion matters.

The greatest number of strikes occurred during contract renegotiations in 1971, the largest proportion in any category lasting 30 to 59 days. (See table A-23.) Another 10 percent of strikes were 1-day stoppages occurring during the contract term. In 1970, similar results were recorded. Over 90 percent of strikes during the contract term lasted less than 2 weeks, compared with approximately one-third of contract renegotiation stoppages. Almost one-half of total idleness was recorded during contract renegotiation strikes of more than 90 days, a high percentage figure compared with that of the previous decade. Showing a 12-percent increase, the number of prolonged strikes (90 days or longer) rose to 375 in 1971; this level is 96 percent higher than the number recorded in 1961.

Over 60 percent of all work stoppages involved more than 20 and less than 250 workers; the greatest proportion of these strikes lasted less than 60 days. (See table A-3.) Close to the same percentage of workers participated in strikes of more than 10,000 workers; most of these workers were involved in stoppages of less than 30 days. Again, the 3-day major railroad stoppage in May and the 7-day major telephone stoppage in July weighted this statistic heavily. More than four-fifths of total idleness was accumulated in strikes involving more than 1,000 workers. The greatest proportion were in strikes that lasted longer than 30 days.

## Mediation

Government mediation, most frequently by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, was employed in 46 percent of all 1971 strikes, fractionally higher than the number in 1970. <sup>6</sup> (See table A-24.) In another 3 percent of 1971's strikes, private or other mediation was employed; 51 percent of all strike cases reported no mediation. In 1961, results were comparable.

Government mediation was called into use most frequently in strikes occurring during the renegotiation of contracts; 38 percent of all strikes involving 68 percent of workers idled and 55 percent of total idleness. These are typically larger strikes of longer duration than those occurring under other contract circumstances.

<sup>6</sup> Two 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 U.S. Department of Labor or other persons designated by the President are directly involved. Several States also have mediation agencies.

Thirty percent of all strikes used no mediation and occurred while the contract was in effect. This phenomenon is not unexpected in view of the short duration of most of these strikes. For the majority of strikes occurring during efforts to negotiate an initial agreement, the participants reported that the assistance of mediators was not required. Only one-fourth of strikes that took place during contract renegotiations were resolved with no mediatory assistance.

## Settlement

As in recent years, more than 8 of every 10 stoppages ending in 1971 were terminated by either a formal settlement or by the establishment of a procedure to resolve remaining differences. Nine percent of all strikes ended without a formal agreement; workers returned to their jobs after participating in a short protest or sympathy strike. In an additional 5 percent of the cases, employers resumed operations either with new employees or with returning strikers. Court-ordered injunctions terminated 118 stoppages, or 2 percent; over 20 percent of all workers involved in stoppages were in this group.

A formal settlement concluded seven-tenths of all strikes that occurred during attempts to establish a collective bargaining relationship and nine-tenths of all strikes staged during the renegotiation or reopening of an existing agreement. (See table A-25.) In nearly one-quarter of all strikes that occurred during the term of an agreement, however, no formal settlement was reached. Consequently, approximately nine-tenths of all situations in which no formal settlement was reported occurred during the term of an existing agreement.

Workers returned to their jobs with a formal settlement in 85 percent of the strikes caused by economic issues and 59 percent of the stoppages when the major

issue was union organization and security. Well over half of the strikes staged as a short protest or sympathy strike were over plant administration issues, such as the award of overtime pay, work rules, safety measures, and work assignments. (See table A-26.)

All areas of disagreement were resolved in a far greater proportion of manufacturing than nonmanufacturing strikes—81 percent compared with 53 percent. An additional 22 percent of nonmanufacturing strikes, however, were settled when the parties agreed on a procedure to resolve remaining issues. Nearly 41 percent of all construction strikes and 25 percent of all mining strikes were concluded in this manner. (See table A-27.)

## Procedures for Handling Unsettled Issues

In 550 situations in 1971, the disputing parties agreed to resume work before all disagreements had been resolved. In most instances, these agreements occurred in work stoppages which arose during the contract term (78 percent). (See table A-28.) Stoppages of this nature accounted for 73 percent of all cases submitted to arbitration, 58 percent of all cases in which direct negotiation was employed, 81 percent of cases that were referred to a government agency, and nearly 100 percent of all cases in which other means of resolution were attempted. In over half of the situations involving the negotiation of a first agreement, unresolved disputes were referred to a government agency. Direct negotiation was the primary method of resolution in work stoppages evolving from the renegotiation or reopening of an existing agreement.

As was true in past years, interunion or intraunion discord accounted for the bulk of strike cases in which issues remained unsettled. (See table 5.) Nonetheless, a larger proportion of workers and days idle were involved in stoppages in which working conditions were the primary issue.

**Table 5. Unresolved issues in work stoppages, 1971**

(Workers and man-days idle in thousands)

Issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total stoppages covered <sup>1</sup> .....	513	100.0	152.9	100.0	1,381.8	100.0
Wages and hours .....	36	7.0	24.7	16.2	103.2	7.5
Fringe benefits .....	6	1.2	.3	.2	2.0	.1
Union organization .....	32	6.2	4.2	2.7	58.5	4.2
Working conditions .....	114	22.2	42.9	28.0	580.1	42.0
Interunion .....	291	56.7	24.7	16.1	121.0	8.8
Combinations .....	28	5.5	21.5	14.1	219.8	15.9
Other .....	6	1.2	34.7	22.7	297.2	21.5

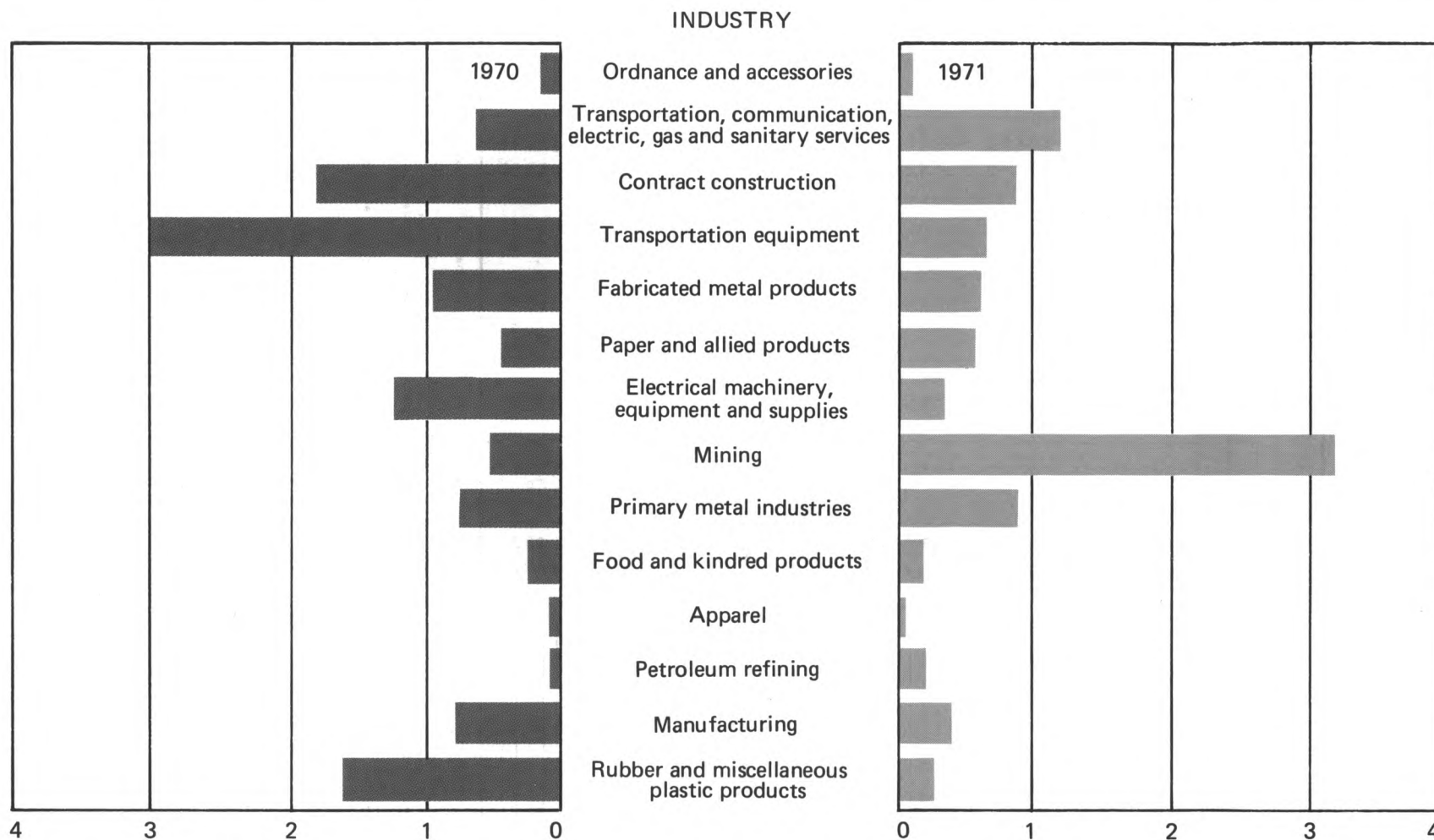
<sup>1</sup> Excludes stoppages which have no information on issues unsettled or no agreement for issues remaining.

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

Chart 3

# Idleness as a percent of total available working time, in selected industries,<sup>1/</sup> 1970 and 1971

13



<sup>1/</sup> Industries selected, ranked in descending order of organization, were the most highly unionized in 1970. (Reference: *Directory of National Unions and Employer Associations, 1971*, Bulletin 1750, Bureau of Labor Statistics, p. 81.)

# Appendix A. Tables

Table A-1. Work stoppages in the United States, 1927-71<sup>1</sup>

Year	Work stoppages			Workers involved <sup>2</sup>		Man-days idle during year			
	Number	Duration		Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (in thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time		Per worker involved
		Mean <sup>3</sup>	Median				Total economy	Private nonfarm	
1927	707	26.5	3	330	1.4	26,200	(*)	0.37	79.5
1928	604	27.6	(*)	314	1.3	12,600	(*)	.17	40.2
1929	921	22.6	(*)	289	1.2	5,350	(*)	.07	18.5
1930	637	22.3	(*)	183	.8	3,320	(*)	.05	18.1
1931	810	18.8	(*)	342	1.6	6,890	(*)	.11	20.2
1932	841	19.6	(*)	324	1.8	10,500	(*)	.23	32.4
1933	1,695	16.9	(*)	1,170	6.3	16,900	(*)	.36	14.4
1934	1,856	19.5	(*)	1,470	7.2	19,600	(*)	.38	13.4
1935	2,014	23.8	(*)	1,120	5.2	15,500	(*)	.29	13.8
1936	2,172	23.3	(*)	789	3.1	13,900	(*)	.21	17.6
1937	4,740	20.3	(*)	1,860	7.2	28,400	(*)	.43	15.3
1938	2,772	23.6	(*)	688	2.8	9,150	(*)	.15	13.3
1939	2,613	23.4	(*)	1,170	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	8	2,410	5.1	38,800	.33	.40	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	7	2,220	4.5	22,900	.18	.21	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	7	3,540	7.3	59,100	.48	.57	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	9	2,400	4.7	28,300	.22	.26	11.8
1954	3,468	22.5	9	1,530	3.1	22,600	.18	.19	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	8	2,650	5.2	28,200	.22	.26	10.7
1956	3,825	18.9	7	1,900	3.6	33,100	.24	.29	17.4
1957	3,673	19.2	8	1,390	2.6	16,500	.12	.14	11.4
1958	3,694	19.7	8	2,060	3.9	23,900	.18	.22	11.6
1959	3,708	24.6	10	1,880	3.3	69,000	.50	.61	36.7
1960	3,333	23.4	10	1,320	2.4	19,100	.14	.17	14.5
1961	3,367	23.7	9	1,450	2.6	16,300	.11	.12	11.2
1962	3,614	24.6	9	1,230	2.2	18,600	.13	.16	15.0
1963	3,362	23.0	8	941	1.1	16,100	.11	.13	17.1
1964	3,655	22.9	8	1,640	2.7	22,900	.15	.18	14.0
1965	3,963	25.0	9	1,550	2.5	23,300	.15	.18	15.1
1966	4,405	22.2	9	1,960	3.0	25,400	.15	.18	12.9
1967	4,595	22.8	9	2,870	4.3	42,100	.25	.30	14.7
1968	5,045	24.5	10	2,649	3.8	49,018	.28	.32	18.5
1969	5,700	22.5	10	2,481	3.5	42,869	.24	.28	17.3
1970	5,716	25.0	11	3,305	4.7	66,414	.37	.44	20.1
1971	5,138	27.0	11	3,280	4.6	47,589	.26	.32	14.5

<sup>1</sup> The number of stoppages and workers relate to those stoppages that began in the year; average duration, to those ending in the year. Man-days of idleness include all stoppages in effect.

Available information for earlier periods appears in *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, BLS Bulletin 1630 (1969), tables 140-145. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see BLS *Handbook of Methods for Survey and Studies*, BLS Bulletin 1458 (1966), chapter 19. Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total employed force and of the total time worked is found in "Total Economy Measure of Strike Idleness" by Howard N. Fullerton, *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 91, No. 10, Oct. 1968.

<sup>2</sup> In these tables, workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year.

<sup>3</sup> Figures are simple averages; each stoppage is given equal weight regardless of its size.

<sup>4</sup> Not available.



Table A-2. Work stoppages by month, 1970-71

Month	Number of stoppages				Workers involved				Man-days idle		
	Beginning in month		In effect during month		Beginning in month		In effect during month		Number (in thousands)	Percent	Percent of estimated working time
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent			
1970	5,716	100.0	9,626	100.0	3,305	100.0	6,557	100.0	66,414	100.0	0.37
January	279	4.9	458	4.8	71.1	2.2	269.9	4.1	3,710.8	5.6	.25
February	330	5.8	529	5.5	116.3	3.5	329.6	5.0	2,110.6	3.2	.15
March	427	7.5	630	6.5	316.2	9.6	402.5	6.1	2,471.2	3.7	.16
April	640	11.2	884	9.2	451.1	13.6	523.1	8.0	5,431.1	8.2	.34
May	699	12.2	1,050	10.9	331.1	10.0	675.4	10.3	6,650.7	10.0	.46
June	657	11.5	1,060	11.0	288.1	8.7	538.0	8.2	5,845.6	8.8	.36
July	585	10.2	989	10.3	242.4	7.3	467.1	7.1	5,112.1	7.7	.32
August	527	9.2	950	9.9	127.3	3.9	340.7	5.2	3,851.8	5.8	.26
September	560	9.8	971	10.1	591.1	17.9	785.0	12.0	8,669.5	13.1	.57
October	448	7.8	881	9.2	231.1	7.0	753.9	11.5	11,573.6	17.4	.73
November	340	5.9	695	7.2	83.6	2.5	552.0	8.4	7,798.0	11.7	.54
December	224	3.9	529	5.5	455.5	13.8	919.9	14.0	3,188.7	4.8	.20
1971	5,138	100.0	8,951	100.0	3,280	100.0	5,080	100.0	47,589	100.0	.26
January	416	8.1	647	7.2	234.5	7.2	319.9	6.3	2,868.2	6.0	.20
February	359	7.0	632	7.1	128.4	3.9	206.0	4.1	1,934.5	4.1	.14
March	457	8.9	725	8.1	150.0	4.6	260.0	5.1	2,489.5	5.2	.15
April	550	10.7	859	9.6	180.5	5.5	269.3	5.3	2,388.6	5.0	.15
May	612	11.9	957	10.7	726.9	22.2	817.7	16.1	4,000.1	8.4	.28
June	617	12.0	1,031	11.5	280.4	8.5	420.0	8.3	4,093.6	8.6	.26
July	499	9.7	938	10.5	747.8	22.8	937.6	18.5	7,894.8	16.6	.52
August	438	8.5	891	10.0	194.5	5.9	501.8	9.9	5,036.8	10.6	.32
September	352	6.9	670	7.5	110.5	3.4	330.3	6.5	3,229.7	6.8	.21
October	304	5.9	553	6.2	245.6	7.5	326.2	6.4	5,510.6	11.6	.36
November	315	6.1	562	6.3	234.6	7.2	452.6	8.9	5,033.5	10.6	.33
December	219	4.3	486	5.4	45.8	1.4	238.3	4.7	3,109.1	6.5	.20

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

Table A-3. Work stoppages by size and duration, <sup>1</sup> 1971

Number of workers	Number								
	All stoppages	1 day	2-3 days	4-6 days	7-14 days	15-29 days	30-59 days	60-89 days	90 days and over
Number of stoppages									
All workers	5,152	673	688	642	886	788	735	365	375
6 and under 20	684	71	71	76	133	107	108	54	64
20 and under 100	1,956	227	209	215	354	332	313	140	166
100 and under 250	1,183	202	193	151	185	153	160	80	59
250 and under 500	699	107	122	116	103	92	82	41	36
500 and under 1,000	330	43	55	41	63	55	38	18	17
1,000 and under 5,000	245	22	32	37	39	37	28	24	26
5,000 and under 10,000	27	-	4	2	6	3	1	6	5
10,000 and over	28	1	2	4	3	9	5	2	2
Workers involved (in thousands)									
All workers	3,287.1	185.3	768.7	251.8	740.8	614.0	397.0	176.6	152.8
6 and under 20	8.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.8
20 and under 100	97.2	11.6	9.9	10.8	17.6	16.4	15.6	7.0	8.1
100 and under 250	187.8	32.6	31.3	24.5	29.5	23.6	24.7	12.4	9.2
250 and under 500	243.5	36.9	42.7	40.8	36.7	32.0	27.7	14.4	12.2
500 and under 1,000	226.9	30.0	38.7	27.4	44.8	37.1	23.7	13.7	11.6
1,000 and under 5,000	452.1	44.8	56.6	63.3	68.3	81.1	50.1	46.1	41.8
5,000 and under 10,000	171.5	-	30.0	10.3	36.2	17.5	5.7	36.6	35.2
10,000 and over	1,899.9	28.6	558.6	73.8	506.2	404.9	248.2	45.7	33.8
Man-days idle (in thousands)									
All workers	62,266.4	185.3	1,373.6	895.1	4,099.2	7,191.8	11,143.9	7,582.4	29,795.1
6 and under 20	188.2	0.8	1.8	3.5	11.3	20.1	39.9	34.4	76.5
20 and under 100	2,079.4	11.6	22.2	36.9	131.9	247.7	461.8	356.7	810.6
100 and under 250	2,998.7	32.6	66.9	82.9	208.6	356.8	745.1	637.9	867.9
250 and under 500	3,633.0	36.9	83.2	126.3	243.0	463.5	798.7	713.5	1,167.8
500 and under 1,000	3,326.6	30.0	78.7	95.0	274.8	523.8	691.3	608.8	1,024.2
1,000 and under 5,000	9,395.8	44.8	121.2	207.1	470.3	1,052.0	1,347.7	2,281.7	3,871.0
5,000 and under 10,000	21,708.7	-	62.4	43.2	202.7	211.0	146.9	1,315.0	19,727.5
10,000 and over	18,935.8	28.6	937.2	300.2	2,556.7	4,316.8	6,912.4	1,634.4	2,249.5
Percent									
Number of stoppages									
All workers	100.0	13.1	13.4	12.5	17.2	15.3	14.3	7.1	7.3
6 and under 20	13.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.2
20 and under 100	38.0	4.4	4.1	4.2	6.9	6.4	6.1	2.7	3.2
100 and under 250	23.0	3.9	3.7	2.9	3.6	3.0	3.1	1.6	1.1
250 and under 500	13.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	.8	.7
500 and under 1,000	6.4	.8	1.1	.8	1.2	1.1	.7	.3	.3
1,000 and under 5,000	4.7	.4	.6	.7	.8	.7	.5	.4	.5
5,000 and under 10,000	.5	-	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.1
10,000 and over	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.1	.2	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1
Workers involved (in thousands)									
All workers	100.0	5.6	23.4	7.7	22.5	18.7	12.1	5.4	4.6
6 and under 20	0.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
20 and under 100	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
100 and under 250	5.7	1.0	1.0	.7	.9	.7	.8	.4	.3
250 and under 500	7.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	.8	.4	.4
500 and under 1,000	6.9	.9	1.2	.8	1.4	1.1	.7	.4	.4
1,000 and under 5,000	13.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
5,000 and under 10,000	5.2	-	.9	.3	1.1	.5	.2	1.1	1.1
10,000 and over	57.8	.9	17.0	2.2	15.4	12.3	7.5	1.4	1.0
Man-days idle (in thousands)									
All workers	100.0	0.3	2.2	1.4	6.6	11.6	17.9	12.2	47.8
6 and under 20	0.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 and under 100	3.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	0.1	0.2	0.4	.7	.6	1.3
100 and under 250	4.8	0.1	0.1	.1	.3	.6	1.2	1.0	1.4
250 and under 500	5.8	.1	.1	.2	.4	.7	1.3	1.1	1.9
500 and under 1,000	5.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.2	.4	.8	1.1	1.0	1.6
1,000 and under 5,000	15.1	.1	.2	.3	.8	1.7	2.2	3.7	6.2
5,000 and under 10,000	34.9	-	.1	.1	.3	.3	.2	2.1	31.7
10,000 and over	30.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.5	.5	4.1	6.9	11.1	2.6	3.6

<sup>1</sup> Totals in this table differ from those in preceding tables because these stoppages ended during 1971, and thus included idleness occurring in prior years.

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

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

Table A-4. Trend of work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, 1927-71

Year	Number	Workers involved		Man-days idle		
		Number (in thousands)	Percent of total for year	Number (in thousands) <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total for year	Percent of estimated total working time
1927	1	165	50.0	9,737	37.2	0.14
1928	5	137	43.6	10,086	80.0	.14
1929	1	15	5.2	195	3.6	( <sup>2</sup> )
1930	1	30	16.4	270	8.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
1931	6	122	37.7	1,954	28.4	.03
1932	7	140	43.2	5,337	50.8	.12
1933	17	429	36.7	5,199	30.7	.11
1934	18	725	49.3	7,488	38.2	.15
1935	9	516	46.1	4,523	29.2	.08
1936	8	169	21.4	2,893	20.8	.04
1937	26	528	28.4	9,110	32.1	.14
1938	2	39	5.7	171	1.9	( <sup>2</sup> )
1939	8	572	48.9	5,731	32.2	.09
1940	4	57	9.9	331	4.9	( <sup>2</sup> )
1941	29	1,070	45.3	9,344	40.6	.13
1942	6	74	8.8	245	5.9	( <sup>2</sup> )
1943	10	737	37.2	9,427	69.8	.10
1944	16	350	16.5	1,259	14.4	.01
1945	42	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7	.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
1969	25	668	26.9	17,853	41.6	.10
1970	34	1,653	50.0	35,440	53.4	.20
1971	29	1,901	58.0	23,152	48.6	.13

<sup>1</sup> Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.005 percent.

Table A-5. Work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, beginning in 1971

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) <sup>1</sup>	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of workers involved <sup>2</sup>	Major terms of settlement <sup>3</sup>
Jan. 11, 1971	15	New York Telephone Co., intrastate	Communications Workers of America	34,000	The stoppage, which resulted from a dispute over overtime, was terminated after the parties agreed to submit the issue to arbitration.
Jan. 12, 1971	6	Board of Education, Chicago, Illinois	American Federation of Teachers	22,000	2-year agreement providing: Wage increases of 8 percent in January of both 1971 and 1972. Other benefits include improved vacation time, full hospitalization coverage, reduced class sizes and automatic step increases in salaries based on experience.
Jan. 13, 1971	19	International Harvester Co., interstate	International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (Ind.)	43,000	32-month agreement providing: Wage increase of 49 cents-61 cents for hourly employees, including 26 cents per hour retroactive to October 19, 1970, representing the "spillover" cost-of-living adjustments that would have been made during the previous agreement if it had not provided for a 16 cents maximum; 13 percent minimum (\$85 a month) for salaried employees, consisting of \$10.40 a week (equivalent to the 26 cents for hourly employees) retroactive to September 15, 1970 and balance retroactive to October 19, 1970; additional 12 cents to 22 cents includes hourly, and equivalent amount—salaried employees effective November 22, 1971 and November 20, 1972. Other terms generally similar to General Motors Corporation-UAW settlement, except for establishment of company-paid dental plan.
Jan. 14, 1971	6	City of New York (Policemen) New York, N.Y.	Patrolmen's Benevolent Association (Ind.)	21,000	Work stoppage resulted from a parity issue between Patrolmen and Sergeants. Patrolmen returned to work after State Supreme Court promised to rule on dispute.
Feb. 15, 1971	28	Can Manufacturing Cos., interstate	United Steelworkers of America	30,000	3-year contract providing: Immediate wage increase of 50 cents-60.5 cents (50 cents general increase plus 0.5-cent increase in increment between 22 job classes); additional 12.5 cents to 20.9 cents effective February 1972 and February, 1973; escalator clause re-established—provides unlimited quarterly adjustment with 12.5 cents guaranteed minimum increase by February 14, 1973 and November 15, 1973. Escalator clause had been discontinued in 1962 settlement. Other improvements in pensions and health care.
Mar. 1, 1971	2	Food Employers Labor Relations, N.J., Pa., and Del.	Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America	19,000	2-year agreement providing: Weekly wage increases of \$30 the first year and \$30 the second for chief butchers; \$30 first year and \$25 second for journeymen meat cutters; \$20 first and second years for delicatessen workers; \$18 first and second years for weighers and wrappers. All first-year increases retroactive to March 1, 1971. Other improvements in health plans and job security rights.
Apr. 14, 1971	10	General Electric Co., Louisville, Ky.	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	13,000	Work stoppage resulted from a dispute over the payment of back pay. Terminated by an agreement to submit the issue to arbitration.
Apr. 19, 1971	6	Railway Express Agency, Inc. interstate	Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees	15,000	The stoppage was in response to a management decision to add new truck routes in the Northeast area of the U.S. Duties of 52 existing jobs would be reclassified under the plan. Workers respected a federal court injunction to return to work; issues were to be negotiated.
May 1, 1971	73	Construction industry, Pa. and Del.	International Union of Operating Engineers	11,000	2-year contract providing: 9 percent wage increase, retroactive to May 1, 1971; additional 9 percent effective November 1, 1971 and 7½ percent effective May 1, 1972. Fringe benefits totaling 95 cents per hour were also provided in the new agreement.
May 17, 1971	3	Railroad industry, interstate	Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen	540,000	Emergency Congressional legislation, Public Law 92-17, ended the walkout. The bill provided: 5 percent general wage increase retroactive to January 1, 1970. Additional 30 cents per hour for skilled employees and 18 cents for others, retroactive to November 1, 1970; Public Law extended through September 30, 1971. In total, agreement provides for 46 percent pay increase over 42 months. Other provisions include sick leave benefits equal to 70 percent of a worker's pay.
June 1, 1971	50	Construction industry, Seattle and Tacoma, Washington	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; International Union of Operating Engineers; United Slate, Tile, and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association; Painters and Allied Trades; Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; Laborers' International Union of North America; Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America; International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.)	15,000	Although contract terms varied by union, most agreements were to extend for 3 years and were to provide for wage increases of between 6 and 9 percent in each year.
June 1, 1971	*103	Western Union Telegraph Co., interstate	United Telegraph Workers and Communications Workers of America	19,000	2-year contract providing: 14 percent increase in wages and fringes (10 percent in pay); additional 9 percent increase in wages effective June 1, 1972; job security guarantee for workers with at least 5 years seniority. Skilled technicians received 28 cents an hour more than general wage agreement in the first year of the contract.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5. Work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, beginning in 1971-Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) <sup>1</sup>	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of workers involved <sup>2</sup>	Major terms of settlement <sup>3</sup>
June 1, 1971	15	Construction industry, Buffalo, New York	International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades	10,000	1-year agreement providing: Wage increases and improved fringe benefits amounting to \$2.05 an hour.
June 2, 1971	15	Clothing Manufacturers Association, Philadelphia, Pa. and vicinity	Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America	11,000	3-year contract providing: 20 cents hourly increase each year of the contract; 1/2 percent increase in company contribution to welfare and pensions, effective June 1972 and June 1973. Clothing workers in Philadelphia area refused at first to accept these terms which were negotiated nationally.
June 14, 1971	7	Bituminous Coal industry, interstate	United Mine Workers of America (Ind.)	54,000	Formal return-to-work order was issued by union president W.A. Boyle. Strike was precipitated in protest of a federal court decision ordering Mr. Boyle to step down as a trustee of the United Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund.
June 18, 1971	27	Construction industry, Northern California	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	20,000	3-year contract providing: A 9.8 percent increase in wages and fringes the first year, 9.2 percent in the second year and 8.9 percent in the third year.
June 28, 1971	16	Construction industry, Oregon and Southwestern Washington	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	12,000	2-year contract providing: Pay increases of 65 cents per hour in wages and fringe benefits for each of the 2 years. The first increase, retroactive to June 1, was not to be received pending approval by the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee. Improved health and welfare benefits included a new dental insurance plan; increased pensions and additional vacation time.
July 1, 1971	84	Copper Mining industry, interstate	United Steelworkers of America and 13 AFL-CIO unions, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.)	35,000	3-year contracts providing: 50 cents an hour general increase; plus increase in increments between job grades; additional 12.5 cents general increase plus average 3.5 cents resulting from increment increases, effective in both second and third years; unlimited cost-of-living adjustments established effective second year. Improvements also in pensions, health benefits, and SUB plans.
July 1, 1971	( <sup>5</sup> )	Longshore industry, West Coast	International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.)	17,000	18-month agreement providing: 72 cents per hour general wage increase, retroactive to December 25, 1971; additional 42 cents per hour, effective July 1, 1972; skill rates differentials also revised; guaranteed annual income plan established (replacing mechanization and modernization fund) providing 36 hours pay per week at straight-time rates for Class A longshoremen, and 18 hours pay for Class B longshoremen. Improvements also in pensions, life insurance, and health insurance. On March 16, 1972, Pay Board announced it had reduced first year package to 10 percent in wages and "includable" benefits plus 4.9 percent in "excludable" benefits (pensions, health and welfare, etc.). Work stoppage, which had been ended on October 8, 1971 under Taft-Hartley injunction, was resumed on January 17, 1972.
July 1, 1971	5	Construction industry, Houston, Tex. and vicinity	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	16,000	1-year contract providing: Wage increase of 45 cents per hour effective July 8, 1971 and 35 cents per hour effective January 1, 1972.
July 14, 1971	7	Bell Telephone Systems, interstate	Communications Workers of America	440,000	3-year contract providing: \$23 to \$25 a week—plant craftsmen, and \$16.50 to \$18.50 other employees; additional \$7.50 a week—plant craftsmen and \$5 a week—other employees, effective July 16, 1972 and \$8 a week—plant craftsmen, and \$5.50 a week—other employees effective, July 15, 1973. \$5 to \$9 a week allowed for employees working in 29 specified "big cities" to compensate for higher cost-of-living. Other terms included: Cost-of-living escalator clause established providing for unlimited adjustments effective July 16, 1972 and July 15, 1973. Improvements also in health insurance and retirement benefits and schedule.
July 16, 1971	18	Railroad industry, interstate	United Transportation Union	125,000	42-month agreement providing: Wage increases of 42 percent over the period of the contract. Changes in some work rules were designed to improve the operations of the industry.
July 21, 1971	( <sup>6</sup> )	New York Telephone Co., New York	Communications Workers of America	( <sup>7</sup> )	3-year contract providing: General terms similar to Bell Systems national contract. The settlement package also included an additional \$1 to \$1.50 increase above master agreement in first year; established agency shop; 10 percent premium pay for Saturday work as part of 5-day week, increase to 15 percent effective July 1972; \$9 per week "Central City Allowance."
Aug. 2, 1971	33	Construction industry, Northern and Central California	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.)	65,000	2-year contract providing: Wage and fringe benefit increases of 80 cents an hour each year; first year increase retroactive to June 16, 1971. Contractors also agreed to classify independent truck owner-operators as "employees" as the union had demanded.
Aug. 26, 1971	<sup>8</sup> 39	Litton Systems, Inc., Ingalls Nuclear Shipbuilding Division and Litton Ship Systems Division, Pascagoula, Miss.	Metal Trades Council; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and Office and Professional Employees International Union	12,000	Metal Trades Council: Separate 3-year contracts providing: A wage increase of 38 cents an hour effective November 14, 1971 and 20 cents an hour on November 13, 1972 and November 12, 1973; and improved supplementary benefits. Employees may transfer between plants in the event of layoffs.  Settlement terms were not available for either the IBEW or OPEIU.
Oct. 1, 1971	<sup>10</sup> 57	Longshore industry, East and Gulf Coasts	International Longshoremen's Association	52,000	Following terms relate specifically to the New York City area settlement. Terms of other settlements are generally similar.  3-year agreement providing: 70 cents per hour general wage increase retroactive to November 14, 1971 (subsequently reduced to 55 cents an hour by Pay Board); additional 40 cents per hour effective both October 1, 1972 and October 1, 1973, (Pay Board approved second year increase, but did not rule on third year provision.) Improvements also in pension financing and benefits.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5. Work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, beginning in 1971-Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) <sup>1</sup>	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of workers involved <sup>3</sup>	Major terms of settlement <sup>3</sup>
Oct. 1, 1971	57	Bituminous Coal industry, interstate	United Mine Workers of America (Ind.)	105,000	3-year contract providing: Increased daily pay to \$50, from \$37, for skilled workers and to \$42.25, from about \$34 for the unskilled. Employer's contribution to the welfare fund was doubled, in steps, to 80 cents for each ton of coal processed. (The 40-cent rate had been in effect since 1952.)
Nov. 22, 1971	1	Meat Packing Companies and Stockyards, interstate	Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America	29,000	Workers returned to their jobs after staging one day stoppage in protest over Administration's decision to disallow the retroactive payment of wage increases withheld during the 90-day wage-price-rent freeze.
Nov. 28, 1971	15	Construction industry, Southern California	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (Ind.)	120,000	3-year contract providing: 85 cents an hour increase each year. Stoppage by 3,500 Teamsters was supported by the other construction workers in the area.

<sup>1</sup> Includes nonworkdays, such as Saturdays, Sundays and established holidays.

<sup>2</sup> 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.).

The 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 effect on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortage.

<sup>3</sup> Adopted largely from Current Wage Developments, published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>4</sup> Approximately 16,000 Telegraphers settled and returned to work on July 28, 1971; Communication workers remained on strike until September 12, 1971.

<sup>5</sup> Strike was still in progress at end of year; settled February 18, 1972.

<sup>6</sup> Strike was still in progress at end of year; settled February 16, 1972.

<sup>7</sup> Workers were counted in Bell Telephone Systems total.

<sup>8</sup> Ingalls plant was idled August 31-September 1. Workers at both plants agreed to return to work and continue negotiations for new contracts.

<sup>9</sup> Metal Trades Council represented the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers; Painters and Allied Trades; United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada; Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.); Laborers' International Union of North America; and International Union of Operating Engineers.

<sup>10</sup> Stoppage was terminated by 80-day injunction.

Table A-6. Work stoppages by industry group and size, 1971

Industry group	Number of work stoppages								
	Total	6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 250 workers	250 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers	5,000 and under 10,000 workers	10,000 workers or more
All industries	15,138	673	1,943	1,194	701	329	243	26	29
Manufacturing	12,391	226	945	570	315	181	132	13	9
Ordnance and accessories	5	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-
Food and kindred products	215	18	77	50	35	24	10	-	1
Tobacco manufactures	5	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-
Textile mill products	36	7	13	11	3	2	-	-	-
Apparel, etc	75	15	38	12	6	1	2	-	1
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	66	8	32	22	3	1	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	73	9	36	14	10	3	1	-	-
Paper and allied products	98	4	38	32	10	8	4	2	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	81	14	33	17	5	1	10	1	-
Chemicals and allied products	132	17	57	30	19	8	1	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	13	-	6	5	1	-	-	1	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	88	5	38	20	8	10	7	-	-
Leather and leather products	16	-	5	4	4	-	3	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	156	18	73	35	16	5	9	-	-
Primary metal industries	235	11	71	68	36	29	19	-	1
Fabricated metal products	350	25	162	88	42	24	8	-	1
Machinery, except electrical	332	47	123	74	43	21	21	2	1
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	174	16	56	40	28	16	14	2	2
Transportation equipment	168	7	52	32	31	23	17	4	2
Instruments, etc	29	2	12	6	5	1	3	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	44	3	21	7	9	4	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	12,761	447	1,001	626	387	150	114	13	23
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	7	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	-
Mining	657	21	146	244	172	45	22	4	3
Contract construction	751	158	287	140	79	35	40	4	8
Transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services	316	47	127	60	40	15	17	2	8
Wholesale and retail trade	502	137	241	67	25	18	11	1	2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	23	10	8	3	1	1	-	-	-
Services	176	41	81	31	15	4	4	-	-
Government <sup>2</sup>	329	32	108	79	55	31	20	2	2
Workers involved (in thousands)									
All industries	3,279.6	8.2	96.8	189.6	244.1	229.4	453.0	163.8	1,894.7
Manufacturing	862.7	2.9	47.8	89.4	109.8	126.3	236.9	81.9	167.8
Ordnance and accessories	2.7	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	.4	-	.5	1.7	-	-
Food and kindred products	85.4	.2	3.7	8.0	12.7	15.6	16.5	-	28.6
Tobacco manufactures	9.2	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1	.3	-	3.6	5.1	-
Textile mill products	5.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	.6	1.7	.9	1.9	-	-	-
Apparel, etc	19.3	.2	1.7	1.8	2.1	.7	2.2	-	10.6
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	7.3	.1	1.6	3.4	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	10.9	.1	1.8	2.3	3.2	1.7	1.7	-	-
Paper and allied products	34.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	2.1	4.9	3.4	5.8	7.8	10.8	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	28.7	.2	1.4	2.7	1.8	.6	17.0	5.0	-
Chemicals and allied products	21.3	.2	2.8	4.7	6.8	5.5	1.3	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	7.6	-	.3	.7	.4	-	-	6.2	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	27.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	2.1	3.3	3.0	7.6	11.9	-	-
Leather and leather products	6.5	-	.2	.7	1.5	-	4.1	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	29.9	.2	3.4	5.3	5.5	3.2	12.3	-	-
Primary metal industries	100.9	.2	4.3	10.5	11.8	21.8	34.1	-	18.3
Fabricated metal products	95.2	.3	7.8	14.0	14.3	16.9	12.6	-	29.2
Machinery, except electrical	124.1	.6	6.4	11.2	15.1	13.6	42.4	14.0	20.8
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	109.1	.2	2.8	6.2	9.7	10.5	33.7	14.2	31.9
Transportation equipment	119.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	2.7	5.3	11.0	16.3	29.2	26.5	28.4
Instruments, etc	9.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	.6	1.2	2.1	.7	4.8	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	7.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	1.2	1.1	3.0	2.4	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,416.8	5.3	49.0	100.2	134.3	103.1	216.1	81.8	1,726.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	.2	.3	-	1.0	-	-	-
Mining	383.2	.3	8.2	41.5	60.0	29.0	41.3	27.4	175.6
Contract construction	451.3	1.8	13.3	21.4	26.2	24.7	72.3	24.0	267.5
Transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services	1,266.7	.5	5.9	9.5	13.8	10.0	37.3	10.9	1,178.7
Wholesale and retail trade	134.0	1.6	11.0	9.9	8.9	12.5	22.5	6.0	61.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.1	.1	.4	.6	.3	.6	-	-	-
Services	25.4	.5	4.0	4.6	5.6	2.9	7.9	-	-
Government <sup>2</sup>	152.6	.4	6.0	12.4	19.5	22.4	34.8	13.5	43.7

See footnotes at end of table.



Table A-6. Work stoppages by industry group and size, 1971-Continued

Industry group	Man-days of idleness (in thousands)								
	Total	6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 250 workers	250 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers	5,000 and under 10,000 workers	10,000 workers or more
All industries	47,589.1	185.3	6,321.8	3,083.1	3,601.1	3,299.0	8,862.4	3,509.9	18,726.5
Manufacturing	18,484.8	80.5	1,442.3	2,202.3	2,459.3	2,379.3	5,457.2	2,438.0	2,026.0
Ordnance and accessories	41.6	-	.3	7.7	-	13.5	20.0	-	-
Food and kindred products	868.0	10.4	59.4	217.5	200.8	160.4	190.9	-	28.6
Tobacco manufactures	347.6	-	5.4	4.2	1.6	-	118.1	218.3	-
Textile mill products	70.3	1.3	19.2	14.8	24.3	10.7	-	-	-
Apparel, etc	197.4	5.2	35.6	11.9	46.4	9.1	17.2	-	71.9
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	194.8	2.7	54.5	92.8	41.5	3.3	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	316.2	3.5	30.4	43.6	87.2	44.4	107.1	-	-
Paper and allied products	1,006.2	2.4	62.0	88.1	51.1	241.3	253.8	307.5	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	793.7	3.2	53.4	49.8	48.1	5.2	613.9	20.0	-
Chemicals and allied products	687.5	5.7	53.4	125.3	157.2	143.1	202.8	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	99.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	6.6	14.4	1.8	-	-	77.1	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	426.4	1.8	58.7	128.3	87.0	91.7	58.9	-	-
Leather and leather products	95.6	-	6.0	8.7	20.5	31.5	28.9	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	544.9	3.5	83.5	129.4	148.8	43.8	135.9	-	-
Primary metal industries	2,622.6	2.9	97.4	255.4	274.1	511.9	860.9	-	620.0
Fabricated metal products	2,028.2	10.4	188.1	315.4	286.2	338.3	306.2	-	583.5
Machinery, except electrical	3,293.2	20.4	198.7	357.5	347.5	263.9	983.0	851.3	270.9
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1,549.4	3.7	294.1	127.2	199.5	96.8	490.3	210.9	127.0
Transportation equipment	2,742.9	2.2	89.3	138.0	350.1	337.7	748.5	753.0	324.0
Instruments, etc	402.0	.6	14.9	44.2	20.8	.7	320.7	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	156.4	.5	31.2	27.8	64.8	32.0	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	29,104.3	104.8	4,879.5	880.8	1,141.9	919.7	3,405.2	1,071.9	16,700.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	4.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	1.4	1.9	-	1.0	-	-	-
Mining	4,934.4	4.5	45.7	111.9	152.8	76.8	200.7	98.9	4,243.2
Contract construction	6,849.6	22.4	148.5	247.0	430.4	377.7	1,194.9	378.0	4,050.7
Transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services	13,419.9	10.3	3,739.5	121.1	168.8	110.8	826.7	499.8	7,942.9
Wholesale and retail trade	2,086.4	50.8	787.3	180.1	163.2	116.3	478.9	42.0	267.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	61.7	1.5	11.2	27.2	12.5	9.4	-	-	-
Services	846.6	13.3	112.5	110.1	84.9	47.4	478.8	-	-
Government <sup>2</sup>	901.4	2.1	33.6	81.6	129.7	180.2	225.1	53.2	195.9

<sup>1</sup> 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 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 groups.

<sup>2</sup> The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

<sup>3</sup> Fewer than 50.

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

Table A-7. Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1971

Affiliation	Stoppages beginning in year				Man-days idle during year	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number (in thousands)	Percent
			Number (in thousands)	Percent		
Total	5,138	100.0	3,279.6	100.0	47,589.1	100.0
AFL-CIO	3,123	60.8	1,788.6	54.5	26,042.2	54.7
Unaffiliated unions	1,697	33.0	889.6	27.1	16,363.5	34.4
Single firm unions	35	.7	13.8	.4	327.9	.7
Different affiliations <sup>1</sup>	72	1.4	534.0	16.3	4,488.3	9.4
Professional employees associations	123	2.4	44.1	1.3	326.1	.7
No union involved	88	1.7	9.5	.3	41.2	.1

<sup>1</sup> 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 A-8. Work stoppages by contract status and major issue, 1971

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 .....	5,138	100.0	3,279.6	100.0	47,589.1	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement .....	657	12.8	79.1	2.4	2,260.1	4.7
General wage changes .....	240	4.7	35.6	1.1	605.7	1.3
Supplementary benefits .....	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.0	( <sup>1</sup> )
Wage adjustments .....	6	.1	1.4	( <sup>1</sup> )	43.3	.1
Other contractual matters .....	4	.1	.9	( <sup>1</sup> )	3.5	( <sup>1</sup> )
Union organization and security .....	363	7.1	35.4	1.1	1,465.0	3.1
Job security .....	10	.2	.4	( <sup>1</sup> )	9.3	( <sup>1</sup> )
Plant administration .....	25	.5	3.4	.1	48.1	.1
Other working conditions .....	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.8	( <sup>1</sup> )
Interunion or intraunion matters .....	5	.1	1.7	.1	82.5	.2
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) .....	2,635	51.3	2,529.7	77.1	42,544.9	89.4
General wage changes .....	2,312	45.0	2,096.2	63.9	31,096.3	65.3
Supplementary benefits .....	37	.7	77.0	2.3	2,798.8	5.9
Wage adjustments .....	20	.4	8.6	.3	192.6	.4
Hours of work .....	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	.5	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other contractual matters .....	102	2.0	38.5	1.2	4,862.6	10.2
Union organization and security .....	74	1.4	138.4	4.2	1,840.0	3.9
Job security .....	39	.8	16.4	.5	398.9	.8
Plant administration .....	39	.8	147.6	4.5	1,193.4	2.5
Other working conditions .....	9	.2	6.2	.2	148.9	.3
Interunion or intraunion matters .....	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	.8	( <sup>1</sup> )	12.9	( <sup>1</sup> )
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) .....	1,699	33.1	654.0	19.9	2,649.8	5.6
Wage adjustments .....	131	2.6	83.9	2.6	338.9	.7
Hours of work .....	3	.1	1.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.8	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other contractual matters .....	8	.2	10.1	.3	181.4	.4
Union organization and security .....	35	.7	3.5	.1	13.2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Job security .....	157	3.1	87.0	2.7	595.6	1.3
Plant administration .....	820	16.0	365.5	11.1	1,156.4	2.4
Other working conditions .....	141	2.7	34.2	1.0	115.6	.2
Interunion or intraunion matters .....	404	7.9	68.5	2.1	246.0	.5
Not reported .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No contract or other contract status .....	80	1.6	8.8	.3	35.5	.1
General wage changes .....	39	.8	2.5	.1	9.3	( <sup>1</sup> )
Supplementary benefits .....	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	.3	( <sup>1</sup> )
Wage adjustments .....	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Hours of work .....	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	.4	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other contractual matters .....	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	.4	( <sup>1</sup> )
Union organization and security .....	7	.1	.7	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.4	( <sup>1</sup> )
Job security .....	3	.1	.9	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.0	( <sup>1</sup> )
Plant administration .....	20	.4	2.9	.1	12.8	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other working conditions .....	3	.1	.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	.4	( <sup>1</sup> )
Interunion or intraunion matters .....	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	8.3	( <sup>1</sup> )
Not reported .....	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
No information .....	67	1.3	8.0	.2	98.8	.2

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>2</sup> Less than 100 workers or man-days.

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

Table A-9. Work stoppages by contract status and size, 1971

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 -----	5,138	100.0	3,279.6	100.0	47,589.1	100.0
6 and under 20 -----	673	13.1	8.2	0.3	185.3	0.4
20 and under 100 -----	1,943	37.8	96.8	3.0	1,992.2	4.2
100 and under 250 -----	1,194	23.2	189.1	5.8	3,071.0	6.5
250 and under 500 -----	701	13.6	243.8	7.4	3,596.9	7.6
500 and under 1,000 -----	329	6.4	225.9	6.9	3,206.2	6.7
1,000 and under 5,000 -----	243	4.7	450.5	13.7	8,875.2	18.6
5,000 and under 10,000 -----	26	.5	163.8	5.0	3,509.9	7.4
10,000 and over -----	29	.6	1,901.4	58.0	23,152.4	48.7
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition -----	657	12.8	79.1	2.4	2,260.1	4.7
6 and under 20 -----	176	3.4	2.1	.1	73.2	.2
20 and under 100 -----	317	6.2	14.6	.4	504.1	1.1
100 and under 250 -----	91	1.8	13.9	.4	385.6	.8
250 and under 500 -----	48	.9	16.4	.5	323.7	.7
500 and under 1,000 -----	14	.3	10.1	.3	188.2	.4
1,000 and under 5,000 -----	10	.2	13.0	.4	272.3	.6
5,000 and under 10,000 -----	1	-	9.0	.3	513.0	1.1
10,000 and over -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renegotiation of agreement (expiriation or reopening) -----	2,635	51.3	2,529.7	77.1	42,544.9	89.4
6 and under 20 -----	272	5.3	3.5	.1	91.6	.2
20 and under 100 -----	1,050	20.4	54.1	1.6	1,307.9	2.7
100 and under 250 -----	610	11.9	94.8	2.9	2,396.3	5.0
250 and under 500 -----	331	6.4	114.1	3.5	2,913.0	6.1
500 and under 1,000 -----	178	3.5	121.6	3.7	2,682.4	5.6
1,000 and under 5,000 -----	152	3.0	291.4	8.9	7,864.4	16.5
5,000 and under 10,000 -----	19	.4	113.9	3.5	2,806.8	5.9
10,000 and over -----	23	.4	1,736.4	52.9	22,482.5	47.2
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	1,699	33.1	654.0	19.9	2,649.8	5.6
6 and under 20 -----	182	3.5	2.1	.1	17.3	( <sup>1</sup> )
20 and under 100 -----	513	10.0	25.5	.8	146.5	.3
100 and under 250 -----	472	9.2	77.5	2.4	266.3	.6
250 and under 500 -----	310	6.0	108.6	3.3	325.9	.7
500 and under 1,000 -----	130	2.5	89.2	2.7	301.4	.6
1,000 and under 5,000 -----	80	1.6	145.2	4.4	732.6	1.5
5,000 and under 10,000 -----	6	.1	40.9	1.2	190.0	.4
10,000 and over -----	6	.1	164.9	5.0	669.9	1.4
No contract or other contract status -----	80	1.6	8.8	.3	35.5	.1
6 and under 20 -----	29	.6	.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.2	( <sup>1</sup> )
20 and under 100 -----	31	.6	1.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	4.6	( <sup>1</sup> )
100 and under 250 -----	9	.2	1.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	4.4	( <sup>1</sup> )
250 and under 500 -----	7	.1	2.4	.1	9.9	( <sup>1</sup> )
500 and under 1,000 -----	3	.1	2.6	.1	9.4	( <sup>1</sup> )
1,000 and under 5,000 -----	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.0	( <sup>1</sup> )	6.0	( <sup>1</sup> )
5,000 and under 10,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status -----	67	1.3	8.0	.2	98.8	.2
6 and under 20 -----	14	.3	.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.9	( <sup>1</sup> )
20 and under 100 -----	32	.6	1.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	29.2	.1
100 and under 250 -----	12	.2	1.8	.1	18.5	( <sup>1</sup> )
250 and under 500 -----	5	.1	2.3	.1	24.4	.1
500 and under 1,000 -----	4	.1	2.4	.1	24.8	.1
1,000 and under 5,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 and under 10,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over -----	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table A-10. Work stoppages by industry group and contract status, 1971

(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	15,138	3,279.6	47,589.1	657	79.1	2,260.1	2,652	2,529.7	42,544.9
Manufacturing	12,391	862.7	18,484.8	288	36.0	1,749.3	1,582	594.8	15,709.6
Ordnance and accessories	5	2.7	41.6	-	-	-	5	2.7	41.6
Food and kindred products	215	85.4	868.0	30	3.3	90.6	137	38.5	693.0
Tobacco manufactures	5	9.2	347.6	1	(2)	5.4	4	9.1	342.2
Textile mill products	36	5.0	70.3	13	.3	16.8	15	2.8	43.2
Apparel, etc. <sup>1</sup>	75	19.3	197.4	23	1.8	54.7	26	13.3	123.0
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	66	7.3	194.8	11	.6	27.2	44	5.7	159.4
Furniture and fixtures	73	10.9	316.2	10	1.4	63.0	45	6.8	230.9
Paper and allied products	98	34.9	1,006.2	12	1.3	26.1	67	30.2	961.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	81	28.7	793.7	16	2.1	181.4	56	24.2	598.2
Chemicals and allied products	132	21.3	687.5	15	1.7	76.3	96	14.8	572.0
Petroleum refining and related industries	13	7.6	99.9	-	-	-	11	7.4	99.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	88	27.9	426.4	13	1.1	79.6	54	16.4	300.4
Leather and leather products	16	6.5	95.6	-	-	-	14	5.5	94.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	156	29.9	544.9	15	1.0	53.6	111	18.9	457.5
Primary metal industries	236	100.9	2,622.6	17	1.3	56.0	163	81.0	2,441.9
Fabricated metal products <sup>2</sup>	350	95.2	2,028.2	35	2.1	78.4	257	79.4	1,854.0
Machinery, except electrical	333	124.1	3,293.2	37	10.7	593.7	241	93.7	2,616.6
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	174	109.1	1,549.4	6	.8	64.5	92	46.6	1,316.1
Transportation equipment	168	119.6	2,742.9	24	4.7	211.5	96	85.9	2,294.6
Instruments, etc. <sup>3</sup>	29	9.3	402.0	5	.8	29.7	19	7.0	367.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	44	7.7	156.4	5	.8	40.8	29	5.0	102.8
Nonmanufacturing	12,761	2,416.8	29,104.3	369	43.1	510.9	1,070	1,934.9	26,835.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	7	1.5	4.2	3	0.1	0.8	1	0.1	1.3
Mining	657	383.2	4,934.4	8	.4	7.0	39	144.0	4,323.1
Contract construction	751	451.3	6,849.6	47	5.7	40.6	286	385.7	6,509.6
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	316	1,266.7	13,419.9	35	2.4	47.3	172	1,186.6	12,778.2
Wholesale and retail trade	503	134.0	2,086.4	105	5.1	123.5	341	119.4	1,907.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	23	2.1	61.7	6	.2	4.0	17	1.8	57.8
Services	176	25.4	846.6	55	3.3	89.3	91	19.5	745.6
Government <sup>4</sup>	329	152.6	901.4	110	25.9	198.5	123	77.8	512.4
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)			No contract or other contract status			No information on contract status			
All industries	1,698	653.9	2,649.4	80	8.8	35.5	67	8.0	98.8
Manufacturing	488	226.6	993.7	10	2.0	6.3	25	3.4	26.0
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	44	42.6	83.1	2	.9	.9	2	.2	.5
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	7	1.7	10.1	-	-	-	1	.2	.2
Apparel, etc. <sup>1</sup>	22	3.9	16.1	-	-	-	4	.2	3.6
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	10	.9	8.2	1	(2)	(2)	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	13	1.7	11.2	1	(2)	.3	4	1.0	10.8
Paper and allied products	18	3.3	18.3	-	-	-	1	(2)	.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	9	2.4	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	19	4.8	39.0	1	(2)	(2)	1	(2)	.1
Petroleum refining and related industries	2	.2	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	19	10.2	45.9	1	(2)	.2	1	(2)	.4
Leather and leather products	2	1.1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	29	10.0	33.8	-	-	-	1	(2)	(2)
Primary metal industries	54	18.6	124.5	-	-	-	2	(2)	.1
Fabricated metal products <sup>2</sup>	53	13.6	93.2	1	(2)	.1	4	.2	2.5
Machinery, except electrical	52	18.9	79.0	1	(2)	(2)	2	.9	3.9
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	75	61.7	168.8	1	(2)	(2)	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	45	27.5	228.9	1	.9	4.7	2	.5	3.1
Instruments, etc. <sup>3</sup>	5	1.5	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	10	1.9	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,211	427.4	1,656.1	70	6.8	29.3	42	4.6	72.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1	1.0	1.0	1	(2)	0.6	1	0.2	0.6
Mining	607	238.6	603.3	2	0.1	.2	1	(2)	.8
Contract construction	394	56.0	245.0	11	2.4	14.4	13	1.5	40.1
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	98	76.4	577.6	6	.2	.4	5	1.2	16.4
Wholesale and retail trade	42	8.9	44.7	3	.4	.6	12	.2	10.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	19	2.0	8.1	5	.4	1.0	6	.3	2.5
Government <sup>4</sup>	50	44.5	176.4	42	3.3	12.1	4	1.2	2.0

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, table A-14.<sup>2</sup> Fewer than 100.<sup>3</sup> Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.<sup>4</sup> Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.<sup>5</sup> Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.<sup>6</sup> The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

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

Table A-11. Work stoppages by major issue, 1971

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in year				Man-days idle during year	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number (in thousands)	Percent
			Number (in thousands)	Percent		
All issues	5,138	100.0	3,279.6	100.0	47,589.1	100.0
General wage changes	2,600	50.6	2,137.0	65.2	31,754.8	66.7
General wage increase	652	12.7	136.1	4.2	2,351.5	4.9
General wage increase plus supplementary benefits	1,539	30.0	1,726.5	52.6	22,448.6	47.2
General wage increase, hour decrease	18	.4	3.5	.1	64.4	.1
General wage decrease	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	.7	( <sup>1</sup> )
Escalation cost-of-living increase	12	.2	7.4	.2	109.5	.2
General wage increase and escalation	19	.4	5.2	.2	92.0	.2
Wages and working conditions	358	7.0	257.9	7.9	6,688.2	14.1
Supplementary benefits	40	.8	77.3	2.4	2,800.1	5.9
Pensions, insurance, and other welfare programs	26	.5	20.2	.6	940.5	2.0
Severance or dismissal pay; other payments on layoff or separation	3	.1	51.7	1.6	1,750.9	3.7
Premium pay	4	.1	1.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	21.8	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other	7	.1	4.2	.1	87.0	.2
Wage adjustments	159	3.1	94.0	2.9	574.8	1.2
Incentive pay rates or administration	33	.6	13.7	.4	188.6	.4
Job classification or rates	32	.6	10.6	.3	110.5	.2
Downgrading	3	.1	2.1	.1	5.9	( <sup>1</sup> )
Retroactivity	14	.3	4.5	.1	46.4	.1
Method of computing pay	77	1.5	63.1	1.9	223.5	.5
Hours of work	5	.1	1.6	( <sup>1</sup> )	3.8	( <sup>1</sup> )
Increase	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.3	( <sup>1</sup> )
Decrease	3	.1	.4	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.5	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other contractual matters	116	2.3	49.6	1.5	5,048.0	10.6
Duration of contract	17	.3	2.9	.1	50.5	.1
Local issues supplementing national contract	11	.2	19.9	.6	4,773.2	10.0
Unspecified	88	1.7	26.9	.8	224.3	.5
Union organization and security	482	9.4	178.6	5.4	3,326.8	7.0
Recognition (certification)	198	3.9	12.4	.4	322.2	.7
Recognition and job security issues	12	.2	1.7	.1	158.4	.3
Recognition and economic issues	71	1.4	15.8	.5	740.4	1.6
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues	98	1.9	15.8	.5	398.4	.8
Union security	27	.5	122.5	3.7	1,585.4	3.3
Refusal to sign agreement	35	.7	6.6	.2	106.7	.2
Other union organization matters	41	.8	3.8	.1	15.3	( <sup>1</sup> )
Job security	210	4.1	104.7	3.2	1,007.2	2.1
Seniority and/or layoff	98	1.9	37.4	1.1	303.7	.6
Division of work	9	.2	.8	( <sup>1</sup> )	9.2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Subcontracting	19	.4	10.9	.3	223.6	.5
New machinery or other technological issues	8	.2	1.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	77.8	.2
Job transfers, bumping, etc	13	.3	3.2	.1	16.4	( <sup>1</sup> )
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods	9	.2	3.6	.1	58.7	.1
Other	54	1.1	47.6	1.5	317.9	.7
Plant administration	905	17.6	519.4	15.8	2,410.7	5.1
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc	72	1.4	14.5	.4	46.4	.1
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc	75	1.5	27.3	.8	86.7	.2
Supervision	39	.8	7.7	.2	19.0	( <sup>1</sup> )
Shift work	15	.3	3.7	.1	50.9	.1
Work assignments	85	1.6	43.8	1.3	227.8	.5
Speedup (workload)	33	.6	12.8	.4	56.8	.1
Work rules	18	.4	144.7	4.4	977.6	2.1
Overtime work	27	.5	7.4	.2	17.7	( <sup>1</sup> )
Discharge and discipline	257	5.0	79.9	2.4	392.6	.8
Other	284	5.5	177.5	5.4	535.2	1.1
Other working conditions	155	3.0	40.8	1.2	266.8	.6
Arbitration	10	.2	7.1	.2	146.1	.3
Grievance procedures	24	.5	5.0	.2	24.4	.1
Unspecified contract violations	121	2.4	28.7	.9	96.2	.2
Interunion or intraunion matters	415	8.1	72.1	2.2	350.4	.7
Union rivalry <sup>2</sup>	5	.1	1.7	.1	85.8	.2
Jurisdiction-representation of workers <sup>3</sup>	9	.2	.8	( <sup>1</sup> )	4.5	( <sup>1</sup> )
Jurisdictional-work assignment	316	6.2	28.2	.9	124.9	.3
Union administration <sup>4</sup>	12	.2	5.1	.2	10.4	( <sup>1</sup> )
Sympathy	70	1.4	36.1	1.1	113.4	.2
Other	3	.1	.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	11.4	( <sup>1</sup> )
Not reported	51	1.0	4.3	.1	45.6	.1

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent<sup>2</sup> Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation, such as those of AFL-CIO affiliates and independent organizations.<sup>3</sup> Includes disputes between unions, usually the same affiliation or 2 locals of the same union over representation of workers.<sup>4</sup> Includes disputes within a union over the administration of union affairs or regulations.

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

Table A-12. Work stoppages by industry group and major issue, 1971

(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	15,138	3,279.6	47,589.1	2,615	2,137.0	31,754.8	40	77.3	2,800.1
Manufacturing	12,391	862.7	18,484.8	1,514	514.5	13,349.0	26	24.2	1,029.8
Ordnance and accessories	5	2.7	41.6	4	2.5	36.7	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	215	85.4	86.0	140	38.9	724.1	1	0.1	0.7
Tobacco manufactures	5	9.2	347.6	4	5.6	229.5	-	-	-
Textile mill products	36	5.0	70.3	14	2.6	42.5	-	-	-
Apparel, etc. <sup>3</sup>	75	19.3	197.4	21	13.2	120.5	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	66	7.3	194.8	48	5.6	155.6	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	73	10.9	316.2	48	7.8	264.5	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.8
Paper and allied products	98	34.9	1,006.2	64	26.2	824.9	3	2.9	134.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	81	28.7	793.7	49	19.1	355.9	3	2.7	147.5
Chemicals and allied products	132	21.3	687.5	100	15.0	625.8	2	.3	2.8
Petroleum refining and related industries	13	7.6	99.9	10	7.3	98.0	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	88	27.9	426.4	48	7.2	249.5	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	16	6.5	95.6	14	5.5	94.5	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	156	29.9	544.9	103	17.8	432.9	1	.2	.3
Primary metal industries	236	100.9	2,622.6	145	66.5	2,101.0	6	5.8	146.0
Fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup>	350	95.2	2,028.2	250	71.2	1,668.9	2	1.6	72.1
Machinery, except electrical	333	124.1	3,293.2	234	88.7	2,458.5	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.6
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	174	109.1	1,549.4	85	44.3	1,085.0	2	1.5	9.9
Transportation equipment	168	119.6	2,742.9	88	58.4	1,403.8	2	8.9	513.1
Instruments, etc. <sup>5</sup>	29	9.3	402.0	18	5.9	281.0	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	44	7.7	156.4	27	5.0	95.9	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	12,762	2,416.8	29,104.3	1,101	1,622.5	18,405.9	14	53.1	1,770.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	7	1.5	4.2	3	.4	2.5	-	-	-
Mining	657	383.2	4,934.4	36	130.1	4,283.0	-	-	-
Contract construction	751	451.3	6,849.6	253	256.2	4,842.2	2	.8	10.3
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	316	1,266.7	13,419.9	162	1,002.2	6,498.9	5	51.9	1,756.0
Wholesale and retail trade	503	134.0	2,086.4	345	120.2	1,407.8	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	23	2.1	61.7	15	1.5	45.2	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Services	176	25.4	846.6	96	17.2	696.3	-	-	-
Government <sup>7</sup>	329	152.6	901.4	191	94.8	630.1	2	.3	1.1
Wage adjustments			Hours of work			Other contractual matters			
All industries	159	94.0	574.8	5	1.6	3.8	118	49.6	5,048.0
Manufacturing	80	51.2	340.7	-	-	-	62	22.4	797.1
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	0.3	-	-	-	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.2
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	2	0.3	2.4	-	-	-	2	.2	.8
Apparel, etc. <sup>3</sup>	5	.8	2.5	-	-	-	4	.2	2.9
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	3	.4	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	3	.2	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	2	.6	1.3	-	-	-	4	.5	3.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.2	-	-	-	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	.6
Chemicals and allied products	1	.1	8.8	-	-	-	2	.1	2.4
Petroleum refining and related industries	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	3	3.0	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	1	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	.1	.2	-	-	-	5	.6	14.2
Primary metal industries	8	1.8	69.2	-	-	-	7	1.4	30.5
Fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup>	8	1.8	17.1	-	-	-	10	5.6	77.5
Machinery, except electrical	12	6.1	32.3	-	-	-	13	4.4	143.1
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	18	28.9	84.0	-	-	-	3	.4	245.1
Transportation equipment	7	5.6	87.3	-	-	-	6	8.7	265.9
Instruments, etc. <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3	.3	.8	-	-	-	2	.2	9.2
Nonmanufacturing	79	42.8	234.2	5	1.6	3.8	56	27.3	4,251.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	34	8.0	24.5	1	.1	.1	4	13.9	36.2
Contract construction	16	1.9	9.0	2	.1	.5	16	6.2	72.3
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	9	4.5	65.4	-	-	6.5	8	4.5	3,609.1
Wholesale and retail trade	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.6	-	-	-	16	.6	522.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	4	1.3	7.4	-	-	-	5	.5	5.4
Government <sup>7</sup>	13	27.0	126.2	2	1.3	2.6	7	1.6	5.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-12. Work stoppages by industry group and major issue, 1971-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	482	178.6	3,326.8	210	104.7	1,007.2	905	519.4	2,410.7
Manufacturing	207	34.4	1,398.9	99	40.4	548.3	294	147.1	696.6
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	1	.1	4.9	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	24	2.7	50.4	10	3.4	17.5	28	39.2	71.6
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	12	.3	16.8	2	.3	2.1	1	.9	5.0
Apparel, etc. <sup>3</sup>	21	1.7	53.9	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.5	7	1.9	8.6
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	6	.5	20.2	4	.2	2.6	5	.6	4.5
Furniture and fixtures	7	1.0	38.7	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	1.1	7.4
Paper and allied products	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	5.1	3	.2	1.2	15	3.6	23.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	13	2.0	170.0	4	.4	14.0	9	4.4	103.5
Chemicals and allied products	6	1.0	14.0	5	1.7	16.6	10	1.8	14.9
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	1	.1	.1	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	15	5.0	97.2	4	.9	5.9	13	10.2	50.6
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	14	.9	57.6	9	2.0	10.8	14	6.9	16.8
Primary metal industries	11	1.4	54.4	10	8.4	116.1	42	14.0	97.9
Fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup>	23	3.2	33.7	7	1.2	73.0	35	8.7	80.4
Machinery, except electrical	23	10.4	568.7	10	4.3	46.3	29	7.3	25.7
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	9	.8	29.9	12	11.2	47.8	39	19.3	39.3
Transportation equipment	12	2.6	125.0	11	4.1	95.9	34	25.9	141.0
Instruments, etc. <sup>5</sup>	3	.2	24.9	2	1.6	90.6	3	.6	2.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5	.5	38.4	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	3	.6	4.1
Nonmanufacturing	275	144.2	1,927.9	111	64.3	458.9	611	372.3	1,714.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3	.1	.8	-	-	-	1	1.0	1.0
Mining	8	.5	6.9	62	13.8	32.7	394	169.5	412.9
Contract construction	77	129.1	1,628.2	13	7.2	54.8	43	17.4	77.9
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	23	1.3	24.3	14	40.0	348.4	68	155.9	1,094.3
Wholesale and retail trade	74	3.6	95.2	6	.7	10.4	36	7.4	33.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6	.2	4.0	-	-	-	1	.3	12.5
Services	41	3.7	120.8	3	.8	3.7	19	1.6	12.0
Government <sup>7</sup>	43	5.6	47.7	13	1.8	8.9	49	19.3	69.9
	Other working conditions			Interunion or intraunion matters			Not reported		
All industries	155	40.8	266.8	415	72.1	350.4	51	4.3	45.6
Manufacturing	61	17.8	203.5	29	8.2	107.6	21	2.5	13.3
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	2	.5	.7	5	.4	1.0	2	.2	.5
Tobacco manufactures	1	3.6	118.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	2	.2	.6	-	-	-	1	.2	.2
Apparel, etc. <sup>3</sup>	9	1.1	4.3	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	.9	3	.2	1.2
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	4	.5	3.4	-	-	-	2	.2	.6
Paper and allied products	3	.8	11.7	-	-	-	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	6	1.3	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.7	3	1.5	3.2	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4
Leather and leather products	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	1.4	11.3	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	.8	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Primary metal industries	4	.6	5.5	1	.9	1.8	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1
Fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup>	7	.9	2.1	4	.7	.9	4	.2	2.5
Machinery, except electrical	4	.9	1.4	5	1.0	12.6	2	.9	3.9
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	4	2.1	5.7	2	.6	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	3	2.0	24.6	3	2.9	83.1	2	.5	3.1
Instruments, etc. <sup>5</sup>	3	1.0	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3	1.0	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	94	23.0	63.3	386	64.0	242.8	30	1.8	32.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	61	18.2	43.6	57	29.1	94.5	-	-	-
Contract construction	12	2.0	9.4	306	29.5	124.7	11	1.0	20.3
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	11	1.1	4.1	13	4.7	17.5	3	.5	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade	2	.7	1.2	7	.5	1.9	10	.2	9.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	-	-	3	.2	.3	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	.7
Government <sup>7</sup>	8	1.1	5.0	-	-	63.9	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, table A-14.<sup>2</sup> Fewer than 100.<sup>3</sup> Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.<sup>4</sup> Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.<sup>5</sup> Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.<sup>6</sup> Idleness in 1971 resulting from stoppage that began in 1970.<sup>7</sup> The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

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



Table A-13. Work stoppages by major issue and size, 1971

Major issue	Number of stoppages								
	Total	6-19 workers	20-99 workers	100-249 workers	250-499 workers	500-999 workers	1,000-4,999 workers	5,000-9,999 workers	10,000 workers and over
Total	5,138	673	1,943	1,194	701	329	243	26	29
General wage increase	2,600	303	1,041	594	332	170	126	16	18
Supplementary benefits, no general wage increase	40	5	13	8	3	2	7	1	1
Wage adjustments	159	12	50	42	24	14	14	1	2
Hours of work	5	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
Other contractual matters	116	12	50	21	13	9	7	3	1
Union organization and security	482	136	238	61	29	8	8	1	1
Job security	210	13	65	63	40	12	16	-	1
Plant administration	905	56	250	269	188	89	45	3	5
Other working conditions	155	14	44	48	33	10	6	-	-
Interunion or intraunion matters	415	107	169	75	36	14	13	1	-
Not reported	51	14	23	10	3	1	-	-	-
Workers involved (in thousands)									
Total	3,279.6	8.2	96.8	189.1	243.8	225.9	450.5	163.8	1,901.4
General wage increase	2,137.0	3.9	53.2	92.6	114.3	115.3	238.5	91.8	1,427.3
Supplementary benefits, no general wage increase	77.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	13.1	8.3	51.7
Wage adjustments	94.0	.1	2.4	6.5	8.0	9.4	25.6	7.6	34.3
Hours of work	1.6	( <sup>1</sup> )	-	.5	-	-	1.1	-	-
Other contractual matters	49.6	.1	2.7	3.0	4.7	7.1	13.3	18.8	( <sup>2</sup> )
Union organization and security	178.6	1.6	10.5	9.4	10.4	5.7	11.9	9.0	120.0
Job security	104.7	.2	3.3	10.4	13.8	8.7	34.6	-	33.7
Plant administration	519.4	.7	13.4	44.9	66.9	61.5	76.8	21.0	234.4
Other working conditions	40.8	.2	2.1	8.1	11.2	6.8	12.4	-	-
Interunion or intraunion matters	72.1	1.2	7.6	11.2	12.1	9.5	23.2	7.3	-
Not reported	4.3	.2	.8	1.5	1.3	.5	-	-	-
Man-days idle (in thousands)									
Total	47,589.1	185.3	1,992.2	3,071.0	3,596.9	3,206.2	8,875.2	3,509.9	23,152.4
General wage increase	31,754.8	105.7	1,312.6	2,355.2	2,865.0	2,549.0	6,470.8	2,192.2	13,904.4
Supplementary benefits, no general wage increase	2,800.1	1.1	8.0	16.5	17.8	32.9	484.0	489.7	1,750.1
Wage adjustments	574.8	.8	18.5	49.1	87.1	83.2	174.4	22.8	138.9
Hours of work	3.8	( <sup>1</sup> )	3.5	1.1	-	-	2.2	-	-
Other contractual matters	5,048.0	3.7	66.8	47.8	35.5	104.8	259.9	200.0	4,329.6
Union organization and security	3,326.8	53.2	357.6	272.9	249.9	102.1	258.1	513.0	1,520.0
Job security	1,007.2	2.0	44.6	84.5	52.6	61.0	480.0	-	282.5
Plant administration	2,410.7	3.8	98.7	130.9	226.6	214.9	462.7	46.2	1,226.8
Other working conditions	266.8	2.7	10.1	41.8	27.8	17.6	166.7	-	-
Interunion or intraunion matters	350.4	10.5	55.8	53.5	30.4	37.8	116.5	46.0	-
Not reported	45.6	1.7	18.9	17.7	4.3	3.0	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Fewer than 100.<sup>2</sup> Workers were included in telephone industry stoppage.<sup>3</sup> Idleness in 1971 resulted from a stoppage that began in 1970.

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

Table A-14. Work stoppages by industry, 1971

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry	Stoppages			Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Mean duration <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
All industries	25,138	22.1	3,279.6	47,589.1	0.26
Manufacturing	22,391	35.3	862.7	18,484.8	.39
Ordnance and accessories	5	21.2	2.7	41.6	.08
Guns, howitzers, mortars, and related equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Ammunition, except for small arms	4	30.7	.9	21.6	-
Tanks, and tank components	-	-	-	-	-
Sighting and fire control equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Small arms	-	-	-	-	-
Small arms ammunition	1	16.0	1.7	20.0	-
Ordnance and accessories not else- where classified	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	215	13.2	85.4	868.0	.19
Meat products	57	10.9	43.6	343.5	-
Dairy products	16	2.9	6.8	14.5	-
Canned and preserved fruits, vegetables, and sea foods	15	7.1	6.8	51.4	-
Grain mill products	15	28.5	2.8	62.3	-
Bakery products	35	14.4	6.6	69.9	-
Sugar	9	10.3	4.7	40.1	-
Confectionery and related products	7	14.1	5.0	59.5	-
Beverages	50	32.8	7.8	177.9	-
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products	11	34.9	1.3	48.9	-
Tobacco manufactures	5	52.7	9.2	347.6	1.85
Cigarettes	3	52.7	9.0	338.0	-
Cigars	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco stemming and redrying	2	57.0	.2	9.6	-
Textile mill products	36	19.2	5.0	70.3	.03
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	2	7.3	1.1	5.4	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, man-made fiber and silk	-	-	-	-	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool including dyeing and finishing	-	86.0	-	311.7	-
Narrow fabrics and other smallwares mills: Cotton, wool, silk, and man-made fiber	-	-	-	-	-
Knitting mills	21	9.1	1.3	9.8	-
Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool fabrics and knit goods	3	64.1	.4	18.3	-
Floor covering mills	1	12.0	(*)	.4	-
Yarn and thread mills	2	5.8	.6	2.8	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	7	17.9	1.7	21.8	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	75	19.9	19.3	197.4	.06
Men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	6	14.9	11.0	75.6	-
Men's youths', and boys' furnish- ings, work clothing, and allied garments	14	30.4	4.3	72.3	-
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear	25	12.3	1.8	15.2	-
Women's, misses', children's, and infants' undergarments	2	48.8	.2	1.4	-
Hats, caps, and millinery	1	3.0	(*)	.3	-
Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear	4	12.7	.3	3.1	-
Fur goods	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	2	2.4	(*)	.2	-
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	21	26.6	1.5	29.3	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	66	41.1	7.3	194.8	.13
Logging camps and logging contractors	1	13.0	1.0	2.9	-
Sawmills and planing mills	17	61.8	1.8	61.6	-
Millwork, veneer, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	33	34.5	3.4	90.7	-
Wooden containers	1	79.0	.1	8.2	-
Miscellaneous wood products	14	44.3	.9	31.5	-
Furniture and fixtures	73	43.8	10.9	316.2	.27
Household furniture	39	37.6	5.6	139.1	-
Office furniture	11	62.2	3.1	124.3	-
Public buildings and related furniture	3	96.8	.4	28.3	-
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures	17	26.6	1.4	22.7	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	3	5.9	.4	1.8	-

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-14. Work stoppages by industry, 1971-Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry	Stoppages			Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Mean duration <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
Manufacturing—Continued					
Paper and allied products	98	50.5	34.9	1,006.2	.58
Pulp mills	5	25.4	5.5	98.8	
Paper mills except building paper mills	21	49.8	14.3	462.8	
Paperboard mills	8	101.3	6.7	268.3	
Converted paper and paperboard products, except containers and boxes	26	24.8	2.6	48.0	
Paperboard containers and boxes	35	29.7	5.2	117.1	
Building paper and building board mills	3	32.1	.5	11.2	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	81	40.7	28.7	793.7	.29
Newspapers: Publishing and printing	24	60.0	9.2	376.2	
Periodicals: Publishing and printing	3	4.7	5.7	25.3	
Books	3	51.9	.5	18.5	
Miscellaneous publishing	6	56.5	6.8	254.4	
Commercial printing	29	18.6	4.6	59.0	
Manifold business forms	5	27.7	.8	15.9	
Greeting card publishing	-	-	-	-	
Blankbooks, loose leaf binders and bookbinding work	5	75.3	.8	40.2	
Service industries for the printing trade	6	23.9	.3	4.2	
Chemicals and allied products	132	62.8	21.3	687.5	.27
Industrial inorganic and organic chemicals	48	77.0	7.0	279.1	
Plastics materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, and other man-made fibers, except glass	23	25.5	5.3	115.6	
Drugs	5	153.5	.6	18.9	
Soap, detergents and cleaning pre- parations, perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations	13	23.3	2.7	44.0	
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products	12	38.0	1.0	29.0	
Gum and wood chemicals	1	13.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	.3	
Agricultural chemicals	13	59.3	.7	27.6	
Miscellaneous chemical products	17	62.1	3.9	172.8	
Petroleum refining and related products	13	55.8	7.6	99.9	.21
Petroleum refining	8	57.6	7.1	90.8	
Paving and roofing materials	5	38.5	.5	9.0	
Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal	-	-	-	-	
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	88	27.3	27.9	426.4	.29
Tires and inner tubes	19	15.8	16.2	98.8	
Rubber footwear	-	-	-	-	
Reclaimed rubber	1	70.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	4.1	
Fabricated rubber products not elsewhere classified	23	40.9	5.5	128.9	
Miscellaneous plastics products	45	43.1	6.2	194.7	
Leather and leather products	16	22.8	6.5	95.6	.12
Leather tanning and finishing	1	15.0	.2	1.8	
Industrial leather belting and packing	-	-	-	-	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	2	55.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.8	
Footwear, except rubber	10	23.1	5.6	80.9	
Leather gloves and mittens	-	-	-	-	
Luggage	-	-	-	-	
Handbags and other personal leather goods	2	17.4	.7	9.3	
Leather goods not elsewhere classified	1	83.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.8	
Stone, clay, and glass products	156	38.7	29.9	544.9	.34
Flat glass	-	-	-	-	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	14	24.4	10.5	104.4	
Glass products, made from purchased glass	7	30.7	.8	19.5	
Cement, hydraulic	1	9.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	.5	
Structural clay products	14	42.3	1.4	41.0	
Pottery and related products	12	7.1	5.9	55.7	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	81	72.1	7.1	208.7	
Cut stone and stone products	5	36.9	.4	11.3	
Abrasives, asbestos, and miscel- laneous nonmetallic mineral products	22	40.6	3.7	104.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-14. Work stoppages by industry, 1971-Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry	Stoppages			Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Mean duration <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>					
Primary metal industries ———	235	41.6	100.9	2,622.6	.84
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling and finishing mills ———	64	23.5	26.2	456.4	
Iron and steel foundries ———	61	34.2	22.6	663.3	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ———	10	74.2	23.4	742.8	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ———	9	46.3	1.7	50.4	
Rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals ———	44	26.6	17.1	370.3	
Nonferrous foundries ———	25	43.3	5.4	157.4	
Miscellaneous primary metal products ———	23	58.5	4.4	181.9	
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transporta- tion equipment ———	350	31.8	95.2	2,028.2	.60
Metal cans ———	11	27.7	31.0	609.1	
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware ———	19	39.4	3.8	106.7	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbing fixtures ———	27	64.2	7.0	227.0	
Fabricated structural metal products ———	154	31.1	24.6	519.2	
Screw machine products, bolts, nuts, screws, and rivets ———	10	30.3	2.1	44.1	
Metal stampings ———	32	36.3	5.3	139.5	
Coating, engraving, and allied services ———	26	11.7	8.0	73.4	
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products ———	27	34.1	3.8	90.3	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ———	44	32.8	9.5	219.0	
Machinery, except electrical ———	332	44.5	124.1	3,293.2	.72
Engines and turbines ———	29	67.9	21.6	606.5	
Farm machinery and equipment ———	17	20.9	30.6	443.5	
Construction, mining, and material handling machinery and equipment ———	74	36.3	20.9	505.3	
Metalworking machinery and equipment ———	61	94.6	9.2	405.1	
Special industry machinery and equipment ———	33	24.0	5.7	121.3	
General industrial machinery and equipment ———	58	17.7	15.7	211.2	
Office, computing, and accounting machines ———	7	55.7	10.0	548.2	
Service industry machines ———	29	34.8	5.5	135.3	
Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical ———	25	95.6	5.0	316.8	
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies ———	174	21.0	109.1	1,549.4	.34
Electric transmission and distribu- tion equipment ———	55	5.2	14.0	95.0	
Electrical industrial apparatus ———	27	30.6	5.8	128.8	
Household appliances ———	25	31.1	45.8	733.5	
Electric lighting and wiring equipment ———	18	32.5	3.3	71.6	
Radio and television receiving sets, except communication types ———	3	3.3	2.1	6.3	
Communication equipment ———	9	6.6	23.5	340.1	
Electronic components and accessories ———	24	4.4	8.6	29.6	
Miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies ———	13	38.1	6.1	144.5	
Transportation equipment ———	168	42.3	119.6	2,742.9	.62
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment ———	95	42.9	71.1	1,763.6	
Aircraft and parts ———	24	66.8	17.2	465.5	
Ship and boatbuilding and repairing ———	26	36.0	23.8	377.1	
Railroad equipment ———	6	19.1	5.2	66.6	
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts ———	2	2.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2	
Miscellaneous transportation equipment ———	15	48.1	2.3	69.9	
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks ———	29	61.3	9.3	402.0	.37
Engineering, laboratory, and scientific and research instruments and associated equipment ———	6	68.3	2.3	109.4	
Instruments for measuring, con- trolling, and indicating physical characteristics ———	12	67.8	5.8	275.2	
Optical instruments and lenses ———	2	52.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	3.0	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies ———	5	26.8	.4	6.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-14. Work stoppages by industry, 1971-Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry	Stoppages			Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Mean duration <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
Manufacturing—Continued					
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks—Continued					
Ophthalmic goods	3	11.7	.6	5.8	
Photographic equipment and supplies	-	-	-	-	
Watches, clocks, clockwork operated devices and parts	1	9.0	.2	1.6	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	44	29.7	7.7	156.4	.15
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2	51.6	.1	3.7	
Musical instruments	5	25.7	1.3	24.5	
Toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods	12	37.9	2.5	63.2	
Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials	4	27.5	.9	16.9	
Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metals	2	31.5	.2	4.2	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	19	23.8	2.8	43.8	
Nonmanufacturing	<sup>2</sup> 2,762	17.3	2,416.8	29,104.3	.22
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries—					
Agricultural production	-	-	-	-	( <sup>5</sup> )
Agricultural services and hunting and trapping	4	3.7	1.1	1.8	
Forestry	-	-	-	-	
Fisheries	3	7.7	.4	2.5	
Mining	657	23.8	383.2	4,934.4	3.23
Metal mining	15	57.9	30.2	671.0	
Iron ores	5	6.1	8.2	30.6	
Copper ores	2	80.3	19.3	591.1	
Lead and zinc ores	4	55.9	2.0	14.3	
Gold and silver ores	-	-	-	-	
Bauxite and aluminum ores	1	32.0	.1	2.3	
Ferroalloy ores except vanadium	1	71.0	.3	15.8	
Metal mining services	2	1.0	.3	16.9	
Miscellaneous metal ores	2	5.6	.2	.5	
Anthracite mining	2	20.8	350.7	4,215.1	
Bituminous coal and lignite	606	8.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.3	
Crude petroleum and natural gas	2	8.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.3	
Crude petroleum and natural gas	2	8.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.3	
Natural gas liquids	-	-	-	-	
Oil and gas field services	-	-	-	-	
Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	32	38.0	2.1	47.5	
Dimension stone	4	40.3	.4	12.3	
Crushed and broken stone, including riprap	18	26.5	.8	14.9	
Sand and gravel	6	45.2	.4	12.8	
Clay, ceramic, and refractory minerals	-	-	-	-	
Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining	4	48.3	.4	7.6	
Nonmetallic minerals (except fuels) services	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	-	-	-	-	
Contract construction	751	27.6	451.3	6,849.6	.83
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services—	316	12.0	1,266.7	13,419.9	1.18
Railroad transportation	9	5.8	681.9	1,845.7	
Railroads	6	5.8	667.2	1,772.3	
Sleeping car and other passenger car service	-	-	-	-	
Railway express service	3	6.0	14.7	73.4	
Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation	59	25.0	11.6	184.0	
Local and suburban passenger transportation	28	28.4	2.8	67.9	
Taxicabs	12	32.9	4.6	83.0	
Intercity and rural highway passenger transportation	10	16.5	1.5	23.1	
Passenger transportation charter service	2	40.4	.4	1.5	
School buses	7	6.2	2.2	8.6	
Terminal and service facilities for motor vehicle passenger transportation	-	-	-	-	
Motor freight transportation and warehousing	93	26.8	18.9	303.7	
Trucking, local and long distance—	81	27.2	18.2	295.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-14. Work stoppages by industry, 1971-Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)					
Industry	Stoppages			Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Mean duration <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
Nonmanufacturing—Continued					
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services— Continued					
Public warehousing	11	20.1	.6	8.1	
Terminal and joint terminal maintenance facilities for motor freight transportation	1	5.0	.2	.5	
Water transportation	18	51.7	74.4	2,948.3	
Deep sea foreign transportation	-	-	-	-	
Deep sea domestic transportation	1	150.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	7.9	
Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway transportation	-	-	-	-	
Transportation on rivers and canals	1	1.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	
Local water transportation	1	5.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	
Services incidental to water transportation	15	51.7	74.3	2,940.3	
Transportation by air	8	104.8	4.4	214.0	
Air transportation, certificated carriers	2	144.7	3.4	209.0	
Air transportation, noncertificated carriers	-	-	-	-	
Fixed facilities and services related to air transportation	6	6.5	1.0	5.0	
Pipeline transportation	-	-	-	-	
Pipelines, except natural gas	-	-	-	-	
Transportation services	8	29.3	.6	14.4	
Freight forwarding	1	5.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	
Arrangement of transportation	-	-	-	-	
Stock yards	3	2.2	.3	8.2	
Rental of railroad cars	1	100.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	3.5	
Miscellaneous services incidental to transportation	3	20.2	.2	2.6	
Communication	73	11.7	446.7	6,882.4	
Telephone communication (wire or radio)	54	7.6	427.4	6,008.1	
Telegraph communication (wire or radio)	2	103.0	18.9	854.5	
Radio broadcasting and television	14	80.2	.3	17.8	
Communication service, not elsewhere classified	3	28.6	.1	2.0	
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	48	55.1	28.2	1,027.4	
Electric companies and systems	17	65.2	8.7	382.8	
Gas companies and systems	15	22.8	7.1	114.3	
Combination companies and systems	5	67.6	11.8	522.4	
Water supply	1	74.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	6.1	
Sanitary services	9	4.8	.5	1.7	
Steam supply	1	8.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	
Irrigation systems	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale and retail trade	502	16.7	134.0	2,086.4	.05
Wholesale trade	271	17.8	73.1	1,410.0	
Motor vehicle and automotive equipment	35	31.4	2.7	62.8	
Drugs, chemicals, and allied products	10	20.7	.4	4.6	
Piece goods, notions, apparel	6	24.7	.4	7.3	
Groceries and related products	53	11.0	7.5	67.4	
Farm products—Raw materials	11	69.7	.6	34.1	
Electrical goods	21	6.9	47.9	755.0	
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	11	26.9	1.1	21.1	
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	27	73.6	5.1	267.2	
Miscellaneous wholesalers	97	45.4	7.3	190.6	
Retail trade	232	15.5	60.9	676.3	
Building materials, hardware, and farm equipment dealers	20	19.4	2.6	32.9	
Lumber and other building material dealers	16	26.5	1.3	21.9	
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning equipment dealers	-	55.0	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	2	45.5	.2	6.7	
Electrical supply stores	-	-	-	-	
Hardware and farm equipment dealers	2	4.6	1.0	4.2	
General merchandise stores	28	25.7	4.6	84.3	
Department stores	19	20.1	4.0	56.6	
Mail order houses	1	108.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	8.3	
Variety stores	1	132.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	2.2	
Merchandising machine operators	7	33.1	.6	12.5	
Direct selling establishments	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous general merchan- dise stores	-	128.0	-	34.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-14. Work stoppages by industry, 1971-Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry	Stoppages			Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Mean duration <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
Nonmanufacturing—Continued					
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued					
Retail trade—Continued					
Food stores	53	9.2	44.1	293.3	
Grocery stores	50	9.1	44.0	292.2	
Meat and fish (seafood) markets	1	62.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	.4	
Fruit stores and vegetable markets	-	-	-	-	
Candy, nuts, and confectionery stores	-	-	-	-	
Dairy products stores	-	-	-	-	
Retail bakeries	2	8.7	.1	.7	
Miscellaneous food stores	-	-	-	-	
Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations	63	39.1	4.9	140.8	
Motor vehicle dealers (new and used cars)	53	38.2	3.1	94.6	
Motor vehicle dealers (used cars only)	1	9.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	
Tire, battery, and accessory dealers	7	17.4	.9	9.5	
Gasoline service stations	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous aircraft, marine, and automotive dealers	2	63.4	.9	36.7	
Apparel and accessory stores	5	39.3	.5	12.9	
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores	2	26.6	.2	4.1	
Women's ready-to-wear stores	-	92.0	-	3.3	
Women's accessory and specialty stores	-	-	-	-	
Children's and infants' wear stores	-	-	-	-	
Family clothing stores	1	21.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	.3	
Shoe stores	2	52.6	.2	8.1	
Custom tailors	-	-	-	-	
Furrier and fur shops	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessory stores	-	-	-	-	
Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores	14	49.2	.6	21.6	
Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores, except appliances	12	47.6	.6	18.7	
Household appliance stores	1	51.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	2.1	
Radio, television, and music stores	1	78.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	.8	
Eating and drinking places	40	35.1	3.0	74.3	
Eating and drinking places	40	35.1	3.0	74.3	
Miscellaneous retail stores	9	40.5	.7	16.3	
Drug stores and proprietary stores	2	35.0	.5	10.6	
Liquor stores	-	-	-	-	
Antique stores and secondhand stores	-	-	-	-	
Book and stationery stores	-	-	-	-	
Sporting goods stores and bicycle shops	-	-	-	-	
Farm and garden supply stores	2	67.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	3.4	
Jewelry stores	1	140.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	2.0	
Fuel and ice dealers	4	8.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	.4	
Retail stores, not elsewhere classified	-	-	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	23	38.5	2.1	61.7	.01
Banking	1	119.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	3.3	
Federal reserve banks	-	-	-	-	
Commercial and stock savings banks	1	119.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	3.3	
Mutual savings banks	-	-	-	-	
Trust companies not engaged in deposit banking	-	-	-	-	
Establishments performing functions closely related to banking	-	-	-	-	
Credit agencies other than banking	1	3.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2	
Rediscount and financing institu- tions for credit agencies other than banks	-	-	-	-	
Savings and loan associations	-	-	-	-	
Agricultural credit institutions	-	-	-	-	
Personal credit institutions	1	3.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2	
Business credit institutions	-	-	-	-	
Loan correspondents and brokers	-	-	-	-	
Security and commodity brokers, dealers, exchanges, and services	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-14. Work stoppages by industry, 1971-Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry	Stoppages			Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Mean duration <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
Nonmanufacturing—Continued					
Finance, insurance, and real estate—Continued					
Security brokers dealers, and flotation companies—	-	-	-	-	-
Commodity contracts brokers and dealers—	-	-	-	-	-
Security and commodity exchanges—	-	-	-	-	-
Services allied with the exchange of securities or commodities—	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers—	1	66.0	.3	12.5	
Life insurance—	1	66.0	.3	12.5	
Accident and health insurance—	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, marine and casualty insurance—	-	-	-	-	-
Surety insurance—	-	-	-	-	-
Title insurance—	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carrier not elsewhere classified—	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance agents brokers and service—	1	19.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	
Insurance agents brokers, and service—	1	19.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	
Real, estate—	19	33.8	1.7	45.6	
Real estate operators (except developers) and lessors—	10	24.0	1.0	17.3	
Agents, brokers, and managers—	3	5.5	.1	.6	
Title abstract companies—	-	-	-	-	-
Subdividers and developers—	6	60.2	.5	27.7	
Operative builders—	-	-	-	-	-
Combinations of real estate, insurance—	-	-	-	-	-
Loans, law offices—	-	-	-	-	-
Combinations of real estate, insurance loans, law offices—	-	-	-	-	-
Holding and other investment companies—	-	-	-	-	-
Holding companies—	-	-	-	-	-
Investment companies—	-	-	-	-	-
Trusts—	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous investing institutions—	-	-	-	-	-
Services—	177	45.4	25.7	847.1	.03
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places—	7	66.5	.4	18.8	
Hotels, tourist courts, and motels—	7	66.5	.4	18.8	
Rooming and boarding houses—	-	-	-	-	-
Trailer parks and camps—	-	-	-	-	-
Organization hotels and lodging houses, on membership basis—	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service—	19	103.3	4.7	445.6	
Laundries, laundry services, and cleaning and dyeing plants—	13	104.4	4.4	420.0	
Photographic studios, including commercial photography—	1	14.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2	
Beauty shops—	1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.0	
Barber shops—	1	5.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	
Shoe repair shops, shoe shine parlors, and hat cleaning shops—	-	-	-	-	-
Funeral services and crematories—	3	80.0	.3	24.2	
Garment pressing, alteration, and repair—	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous personal services—	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous business services—	44	35.9	3.1	81.2	
Advertising—	12	43.4	.6	16.6	
Consumer credit reporting agencies, mercantile reporting agencies, and adjustment and collection agencies—	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating addressing, blueprint- ing, photocopying mailing list, and stenographic services—	-	-	-	-	-
Services to dwellings and other buildings—	2	46.8	.4	12.8	
News syndicates—	11	20.9	1.2	17.4	
Private employment agencies—	-	-	-	-	-
Business services, not elsewhere classified—	19	46.1	.9	34.5	
Automobile repair, automobile services and garages—	10	14.1	3.4	35.4	
Automobile rentals, without drivers—	4	19.2	.1	1.5	
Automobile parking—	3	13.0	3.2	30.9	
Automobile repair shops—	3	35.7	.1	3.0	
Automobile services, except repair—	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



Table A-14. Work stoppages by industry, 1971-Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry	Stoppages			Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Mean duration <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
Nonmanufacturing—Continued					
Services—Continued					
Miscellaneous repair services .....	5	56.0	.2	9.0	
Electrical repair shops .....	1	84.0	.1	7.7	
Watch, clock, and jewelry repair .....	-	-	-	-	
Reupholstery and furniture repair .....	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous repair shops and related services .....	4	18.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.3	
Motion pictures .....	2	155.0	.3	8.3	
Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures .....	18	28.4	2.5	60.0	
Medical and other health services .....	36	14.7	3.7	46.9	
Legal services .....	-	-	-	-	
Educational services .....	13	30.4	3.6	71.0	
Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens .....	3	16.2	.3	3.5	
Nonprofit membership organizations .....	16	26.6	2.4	39.1	
Private households .....	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous services .....	3	55.0	.7	27.9	
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	329	8.5	152.6	901.4	.03
Federal .....	2	6.3	1.0	8.1	
State .....	23	7.6	14.5	81.8	
County .....	29	7.0	6.7	30.1	
City .....	115	5.9	47.4	205.0	
School district .....	159	10.3	82.9	576.4	
Other local government .....	1	1.0	.1	.1	

<sup>1</sup> Weighted by multiplying the duration of each stoppage by the workers involved.<sup>2</sup> 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 two or more 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 groups.<sup>3</sup> Idleness in 1971 resulting from stoppage that began in 1970.<sup>4</sup> Fewer than 100.<sup>5</sup> Less than 0.005 percent.<sup>6</sup> Did not end in 1971.<sup>7</sup> The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

NOTE: Dashes denote zeros.

Table A-15. Government work stoppages by major issue, 1971

Major issue	Number of stoppages						
	Total	Federal	State	County	City	School district	Other local government
Total	329	2	23	29	115	159	1
Wages	191	1	12	15	54	109	-
Supplementary benefits	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Wage adjustments	13	-	-	2	4	7	-
Hours of work	2	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other contractual matters	7	-	-	-	2	5	-
Union organization and security	43	-	7	5	18	13	-
Job security	13	-	2	1	3	7	-
Plant administration	49	1	2	6	27	12	1
Other working conditions	9	-	-	-	6	3	-
Interunion or intraunion matters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers involved (in thousands)							
Total	152.6	1.0	14.5	6.7	47.4	82.9	0.1
Wages	94.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	12.6	4.2	7.9	70.0	-
Supplementary benefits	.3	-	-	-	-	.3	-
Wage adjustments	27.0	-	-	1.2	21.4	4.4	-
Hours of work	1.3	-	-	-	.2	1.1	-
Other contractual matters	1.6	-	-	-	.2	1.3	-
Union organization and security	5.6	-	.7	.6	1.7	2.5	-
Job security	1.8	-	1.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	.5	-
Plant administration	19.3	1.0	.1	.6	15.2	2.3	.1
Other working conditions	1.1	-	-	-	.6	.5	-
Interunion or intraunion matters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man-days idle (in thousands)							
Total	901.4	8.1	81.8	30.1	205.0	576.4	0.1
Wages	630.1	.1	72.2	14.2	22.3	521.2	-
Supplementary benefits	1.1	-	-	-	-	1.1	-
Wage adjustments	126.2	-	-	8.4	106.5	11.3	-
Hours of work	2.6	-	-	-	.4	2.2	-
Other contractual matters	5.6	-	-	-	.7	4.9	-
Union organization and security	47.7	-	2.9	4.9	15.7	24.1	-
Job security	8.9	-	6.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	.8	1.5	-
Plant administration	69.9	7.9	.2	2.4	52.1	7.2	.1
Other working conditions	5.2	-	-	-	2.5	2.8	-
Interunion or intraunion matters	3.9	-	-	-	3.9	-	-

<sup>1</sup> The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

<sup>2</sup> Fewer than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Idleness in 1971 resulting from a stoppage that began in 1970.

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

Table A-16. Government work stoppages by occupation, 1971<sup>1</sup>

Occupation	Number of work stoppages						
	Total	Federal	State	County	City	School district	Other government
All occupations	329	2	23	29	115	159	1
Teachers	135	-	1	3	-	131	-
Nurses	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Other professionals	15	-	2	4	8	1	-
Clerical	9	1	2	1	1	4	-
Sanitation workers	31	-	-	2	28	-	1
Craftsmen	3	-	-	-	1	1	-
Blue collar and manual	55	-	5	6	38	6	-
Police	17	-	1	1	15	-	-
Firemen	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Combinations, police, firemen and others	5	-	1	-	4	-	-
Other protective	5	-	3	-	2	-	-
Service workers	22	-	5	4	3	10	-
Professional, technical and clerical	5	-	-	-	3	2	-
Clerical and blue collar	13	-	2	-	8	3	-
Professional, technical and blue collar	9	-	1	6	1	1	-
Workers involved (in thousands)							
All occupations	152.6	1.0	14.5	6.7	47.4	82.9	0.1
Teachers	76.6	-	.3	.7	-	75.6	-
Nurses	.1	-	-	.1	-	-	-
Other professionals	4.0	-	2.9	.3	.7	.1	-
Clerical	1.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	.2	-
Sanitation workers	4.4	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	4.2	-	.1
Craftsmen	1.7	1.0	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	.6	-
Blue collar and manual	20.3	-	3.4	.5	16.0	.4	-
Police	23.4	-	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	23.2	-	-
Firemen	.6	-	-	-	.6	-	-
Combinations, police, firemen and others	.4	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	.3	-	-
Other protective	.4	-	.4	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Service workers	13.8	-	5.9	2.5	.5	5.0	-
Professional, technical and clerical	.8	-	-	-	.1	.7	-
Clerical and blue collar	1.9	-	.3	-	1.4	.2	-
Professional, technical and blue collar	3.0	-	.5	2.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Man-day idle (in thousands)							
All occupations	901.4	8.1	81.8	30.1	205.0	576.4	0.1
Teachers	551.4	-	2.7	4.8	<sup>3</sup> 1.2	542.7	-
Nurses	.6	-	-	.6	-	-	-
Other professionals	18.1	-	11.9	1.4	2.9	1.9	-
Clerical	3.1	.1	1.0	.5	.5	.9	-
Sanitation workers	8.2	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	7.8	-	.1
Craftsmen	24.4	7.9	-	-	.3	16.2	-
Blue collar and manual	93.8	-	24.0	1.1	67.3	1.4	-
Police	110.6	-	.1	.1	110.2	-	-
Firemen	.6	-	-	-	.1	-	-
Combinations, police, firemen and others	.7	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	.6	-	-
Other protective	1.7	-	1.7	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Service workers	59.3	-	38.2	11.1	.9	9.2	-
Professional, technical and clerical	5.7	-	-	-	2.1	3.6	-
Clerical and blue collar	11.2	-	.7	-	10.1	.4	-
Professional, technical and blue collar	12.3	-	1.4	10.4	.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	-

<sup>1</sup> The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has violated any law or public policy.

<sup>2</sup> Fewer than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Idleness in 1971 resulted from a stoppage that began in 1970.

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

Table A-17. Government work stoppages by occupation, level and function, 1971

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Level and function	Occupation												
	Total	Professional and technical			Clerical	Production and maintenance			Protective				Other <sup>1</sup>
		Teachers	Nurses	Other		Sanitation workers	Craftsmen	Other	Policemen	Firemen	Combination of policemen, firemen, and others	Other	
Number of stoppages													
All functions	329	135	2	15	9	31	2	54	17	3	5	5	51
Administration and protection services	54	-	-	6	2	-	-	10	17	3	5	3	8
Sanitation services	40	-	-	-	-	30	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Public schools and libraries	174	135	-	3	5	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	20
Public owned transportation	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Public owned utilities	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	3
Street and highway	17	-	-	-	1	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	4
Hospitals and other health services	18	-	2	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	8
Miscellaneous services	9	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	3
Federal	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Administration and protection services	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public owned utilities	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
State	23	1	-	2	2	-	-	5	1	-	1	3	8
Administration and protection services	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-
Public schools and libraries	11	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Public owned transportation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Street and highway	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals and other health services	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous services	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
County	29	3	2	4	1	2	-	5	1	-	-	-	11
Administration and protection services	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Sanitation services	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public schools and libraries	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public owned transportation	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Street and highway	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals and other health services	12	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Miscellaneous services	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
City	115	-	-	8	1	28	1	38	15	3	4	2	15
Administration and protection services	43	-	-	5	1	-	-	9	15	3	4	-	6
Sanitation services	37	-	-	-	-	27	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Public schools and libraries	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public owned transportation	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Public owned utilities	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	2
Street and highway	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	4
Hospitals and other health services	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Miscellaneous services	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1
School district	159	131	-	1	4	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	16
Public schools and libraries	159	131	-	1	4	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	16
Other	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation services	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of workers													
All functions	152.6	76.6	0.1	4.0	1.2	4.4	0.7	20.1	23.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	20.7
Administration and protection services	30.4	-	-	.5	.2	-	-	3.2	23.4	.6	.4	.4	1.8
Sanitation services	7.4	-	-	-	-	4.3	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-
Public schools and libraries	88.6	76.6	-	1.1	.6	-	.6	3.4	-	-	-	-	6.2
Public owned transportation	8.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.3
Public owned utilities	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.4
Street and highway	9.4	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	.3
Hospitals and other health services	5.2	-	.1	2.3	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	2.4
Miscellaneous services	.7	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3
Federal	1.0	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Administration and protection services	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public owned utilities	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
State	14.5	.3	-	2.9	.7	-	-	3.4	.1	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	6.6
Administration and protection services	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	-
Public schools and libraries	4.9	.3	-	.9	.4	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	.3
Public owned transportation	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5
Street and highway	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals and other health services	2.8	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8
Miscellaneous services	.3	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
County	6.7	.7	.1	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	5.1
Administration and protection services	1.1	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	1.0
Sanitation services	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public schools and libraries	.7	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public owned transportation	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3
Street and highway	.2	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals and other health services	2.1	-	.1	.2	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	1.6
Miscellaneous services	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-17. Government work stoppages by occupation, level and function, 1971-Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Level and function		Occupation												
		Total	Professional and technical			Clerical	Production and maintenance			Protective				Other <sup>1</sup>
			Teachers	Nurses	Other		Sanitation workers	Craftsmen	Other	Police-men	Fire-men	Combination of policemen, firemen, and others	Other	
Number of workers—Continued														
City	47.4	-	-	.7	.2	4.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	16.0	23.2	.6	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.1	
Administration and protection services	28.8	-	-	.5	.2	-	-	3.2	23.2	.6	.3	-	.8	
Sanitation services	7.2	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Public schools and libraries	.1	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public owned transportation	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	
Public owned utilities	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.0	-	-	-	-	.4	
Street and highway	8.8	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	8.5	-	-	-	-	.3	
Hospitals and other health services	.3	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous services	.1	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	
School district	82.9	75.6	-	.1	.2	-	.6	.4	-	-	-	-	5.9	
Public schools and libraries	82.9	75.6	-	.1	.2	-	.6	.4	-	-	-	-	5.9	
Other	.1	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanitation services	.1	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of man-days														
All functions	901.4	551.4	0.6	18.1	3.1	8.0	16.5	93.3	110.5	0.6	0.7	1.7	96.9	
Administration and protection services	147.0	-	-	3.0	.6	-	-	18.8	110.5	.6	.7	1.7	11.0	
Sanitation services	23.6	-	-	-	-	7.8	-	15.8	-	-	-	-	-	
Public schools and libraries	608.4	551.4	-	8.4	1.3	-	16.2	16.7	-	-	-	-	14.3	
Public owned transportation	49.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.9	-	-	-	-	46.0	
Public owned utilities	16.2	-	-	-	-	-	.3	6.0	-	-	-	-	9.9	
Street and highway	27.2	-	-	-	.5	.2	-	25.9	-	-	-	-	.6	
Hospitals and other health services	27.4	-	.6	6.4	-	-	-	5.9	-	-	-	-	14.5	
Miscellaneous services	1.7	-	-	.3	.6	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	.6	
Federal	8.1	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	
Administration and protection services	.1	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public owned utilities	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	
State	81.8	2.7	-	11.9	1.0	-	-	24.0	.1	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.7	40.3	
Administration and protection services	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.7	-	
Public schools and libraries	25.8	2.7	-	6.3	.4	-	-	15.3	-	-	-	-	1.1	
Public owned transportation	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.2	
Street and highway	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	
Hospitals and other health services	7.6	-	-	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	
Miscellaneous services	.7	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	
County	30.1	4.8	.6	1.4	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	.6	.1	-	-	-	22.0	
Administration and protection services	2.4	-	-	.7	-	-	-	.1	.1	-	-	-	1.4	
Sanitation services	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public schools and libraries	4.8	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public owned transportation	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	
Street and highway	.7	-	-	-	.5	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Hospitals and other health services	14.0	-	.6	.7	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	
Miscellaneous services	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	
City	205.0	<sup>3</sup> 1.2	-	2.9	.5	7.8	.3	67.3	110.2	.6	.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	13.4	
Administration and protection services	142.6	-	-	2.3	.5	-	-	18.7	110.2	.6	.6	-	9.6	
Sanitation services	23.4	-	-	-	-	7.6	-	15.8	-	-	-	-	-	
Public schools and libraries	1.4	<sup>3</sup> 1.2	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public owned transportation	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.9	-	-	-	-	1.2	
Public owned utilities	8.3	-	-	-	-	-	.3	6.0	-	-	-	-	2.0	
Street and highway	17.8	-	-	-	-	.2	-	17.0	-	-	-	-	.6	
Hospitals and other health services	5.8	-	-	.1	-	-	-	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous services	.5	-	-	.3	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	
School district	576.4	542.7	-	1.9	.9	-	16.2	1.4	-	-	-	-	13.2	
Public schools and libraries	576.4	542.7	-	1.9	.9	-	16.2	1.4	-	-	-	-	13.2	
Other	.1	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanitation services	.1	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> Includes combinations of occupations.<sup>2</sup> Less than 100.<sup>3</sup> Idleness in 1971 resulting from stoppage that began in 1970.

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

Table A-18. Work stoppages by region and State, 1971<sup>1</sup>

Region and State	Work stoppages		Workers involved (in thousands)	Man-days of idleness	
	Number	Mean duration <sup>2</sup>		Number (in thousands)	As a percent of private nonagricultural working time
United States -----	5,138	22.1	3,279.6	47,589.1	0.32
New England -----	290	24.5	84.4	1,390.2	.14
Maine -----	14	32.7	6.5	154.7	.23
New Hampshire -----	17	16.6	1.9	21.8	.04
Vermont -----	5	130.9	.6	19.7	.06
Massachusetts -----	154	23.4	42.2	675.2	.14
Rhode Island -----	29	20.2	3.8	47.5	.06
Connecticut -----	71	20.3	29.4	471.3	.18
Middle Atlantic -----	1,354	22.4	703.4	14,223.8	.48
New York -----	399	18.7	253.2	7,256.4	.49
New Jersey -----	281	27.4	114.0	1,910.8	.32
Pennsylvania -----	674	23.6	336.2	5,056.6	.52
East North Central -----	1,475	24.1	754.3	11,398.5	.37
Ohio -----	524	24.9	250.5	3,872.6	.47
Indiana -----	197	26.5	96.6	1,467.9	.38
Illinois -----	356	16.3	228.8	2,419.4	.25
Michigan -----	282	35.8	126.3	2,942.8	.46
Wisconsin -----	116	20.6	52.1	695.9	.21
West North Central -----	421	16.4	249.5	2,613.5	.24
Minnesota -----	75	14.3	58.4	557.2	.21
Iowa -----	84	21.0	45.6	710.6	.40
Missouri -----	171	19.0	73.7	824.4	.24
North Dakota -----	12	6.2	6.6	25.5	.09
South Dakota -----	10	12.1	5.6	53.2	.17
Nebraska -----	37	10.2	28.8	204.1	.21
Kansas -----	32	16.0	30.9	238.5	.18
South Atlantic -----	881	19.3	471.2	5,214.7	.24
Delaware -----	36	34.0	12.6	292.9	.64
Maryland -----	79	18.3	46.3	558.4	.21
District of Columbia -----	31	13.1	16.7	126.6	.16
Virginia -----	120	17.9	76.5	777.6	.26
West Virginia -----	426	19.2	202.9	2,244.1	2.09
North Carolina -----	38	16.2	26.6	276.5	.07
South Carolina -----	13	20.7	9.4	103.5	.06
Georgia -----	56	28.4	35.8	389.8	.12
Florida -----	82	14.4	44.3	445.4	.10
East South Central -----	351	26.9	226.8	2,836.2	.36
Kentucky -----	150	16.9	112.4	1,228.5	.65
Tennessee -----	97	18.2	46.7	589.5	.21
Alabama -----	79	51.6	44.5	777.2	.38
Mississippi -----	25	24.8	23.1	240.9	.21
West South Central -----	242	19.9	168.0	1,537.6	.12
Arkansas -----	25	15.3	9.7	78.9	.07
Louisiana -----	52	19.7	35.1	396.5	.19
Oklahoma -----	31	16.1	13.1	139.7	.09
Texas -----	134	20.7	110.1	922.5	.12
Mountain -----	217	29.8	125.8	1,610.8	.31
Montana -----	25	43.7	14.0	428.5	1.12
Idaho -----	20	20.3	9.7	66.2	.16
Wyoming -----	16	12.6	8.1	53.8	.26
Colorado -----	54	13.4	24.4	193.8	.13
New Mexico -----	24	20.8	11.8	108.7	.20
Arizona -----	37	45.2	30.4	461.2	.40
Utah -----	19	37.8	19.9	238.8	.35
Nevada -----	22	21.0	7.6	59.7	.14
Pacific -----	454	20.2	496.1	6,763.9	.37
Washington -----	67	30.8	66.0	1,071.5	.53
Oregon -----	43	16.4	38.1	512.9	.35
California -----	315	18.8	387.9	5,135.9	.37
Alaska -----	8	39.2	.4	11.4	.08
Hawaii -----	21	12.7	3.7	32.2	.05

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

<sup>2</sup> Weighted by multiplying the duration of each stoppage by the workers involved. Duration calculated for strikes ending in the year only.

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

Table A-19. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1971<sup>1</sup>

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Alabama			Arizona			Arkansas		
	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	79	44.5	777.2	37	30.4	461.2	25	9.7	78.9
Manufacturing	40	12.7	292.0	9	4.6	83.8	11	1.5	43.5
Ordnance and accessories	1	.2	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	4	.8	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	1	.1	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	.8	20.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	(2)	.4	-	-	-	2	.2	16.1
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	.5	1	(2)	.6
Paper and allied products	1	2.6	132.6	-	-	-	1	(2)	.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	1	.1	3.2	1	.2	10.5	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	2	(2)	.8	-	-	-	1	(2)	1.0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	3	.7	27.2	-	-	-	1	.1	3.2
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(2)	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	.6	3.6	2	(2)	1.1	1	(2)	1.5
Primary metal industries	7	2.8	28.0	3	3.3	61.6	1	.1	13.4
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	7	2.1	27.0	1	(2)	7.9	1	.5	5.5
Machinery, except electrical	4	.9	23.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1	.5	9.6	2	1.0	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	1	(2)	4.7	-	-	-	1	.2	1.2
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	.1	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
Nonmanufacturing	40	31.9	485.2	31	25.8	377.4	14	8.2	35.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	1	(2)	.2	-	-	-
Mining	12	9.9	168.0	3	11.7	294.9	1	.1	9.3
Contract construction	7	1.2	130.3	9	2.0	17.7	6	.3	3.4
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	10	20.0	162.8	9	10.4	50.9	6	7.7	21.7
Wholesale and retail trade	3	.5	12.1	7	.9	8.8	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	4	(2)	3.1	1	(2)	(2)	-	-	-
Government <sup>3</sup>	4	.3	9.0	1	.8	4.9	1	.1	1.0
Industry group	California			Colorado			Connecticut		
	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	315	387.9	5,135.1	54	24.4	193.8	71	29.4	471.3
Manufacturing	167	35.8	659.9	13	4.4	37.8	28	4.4	124.7
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	10	1.7	38.5	2	3.8	18.9	3	.4	2.5
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	12	.8	8.4	-	-	-	1	(2)	1.9
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	5	.3	13.6	-	-	-	1	(2)	(2)
Furniture and fixtures	9	.8	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	8	2.4	54.4	1	(2)	4.6	1	(2)	(2)
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	4	.4	13.6	2	(2)	3.6	2	(2)	.3
Chemicals and allied products	6	.4	10.7	1	(2)	1.4	3	.3	15.8
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.1	.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	9	2.6	44.2	-	-	-	2	.3	4.2
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	1	(2)	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	11	.9	15.3	1	(2)	.5	-	-	-
Primary metal industries	12	1.4	22.1	-	-	-	2	.9	6.0
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	24	6.6	142.2	2	.2	4.5	5	1.3	11.6
Machinery, except electrical	21	2.9	73.8	-	-	-	2	.2	36.5
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	12	1.3	15.6	1	.1	.6	2	.2	1.6
Transportation equipment	19	12.2	177.4	1	(2)	.5	2	.4	39.3
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	2	.1	3.3	1	(2)	1.3	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3	1.0	18.6	-	-	-	1	.2	4.4
Nonmanufacturing	151	352.1	4,475.2	42	19.9	156.0	44	24.9	346.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	4	.2	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	2	.4	16.0	3	1.8	38.9	-	-	-
Contract construction	33	209.5	2,940.7	9	.9	10.1	15	3.2	117.4
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	28	126.1	1,330.7	14	14.8	72.7	8	17.0	166.5
Wholesale and retail trade	43	9.7	104.8	7	1.5	20.5	11	1.3	9.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	.2	19.7	2	.3	12.5	1	(2)	(2)
Services	23	1.4	29.0	3	(2)	.3	6	1.3	46.0
Government <sup>3</sup>	16	4.5	31.9	4	.5	1.1	3	2.2	6.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-19. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1971<sup>1</sup>-Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Delaware			District of Columbia			Florida		
	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	36	12.6	292.9	31	16.7	126.6	82	44.3	445.4
Manufacturing	7	0.8	16.5	3	2.7	12.8	28	6.4	173.6
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	2	.4	1.6	1	0.6	1.2	2	.6	7.5
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.1
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.6	9.7
Paper and allied products	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	-	-	-	4	1.5	94.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	2	2.1	11.6	3	.1	1.6
Chemicals and allied products	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.5	-	-	-	4	.2	2.8
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.2	2.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	.1	2.8	-	-	-	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.4
Primary metal industries	1	.2	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.7	-	-	-	3	1.5	32.3
Machinery, except electrical	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	.9	7.8
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.5	4.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.9
Nonmanufacturing	29	11.8	276.4	29	14.0	113.8	56	37.9	271.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.5
Contract construction	13	5.4	247.6	5	.6	13.3	26	7.7	41.9
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	10	4.7	25.5	6	8.3	53.1	14	20.7	207.4
Wholesale and retail trade	4	1.0	2.5	7	3.1	33.5	7	2.2	11.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	.7	11.4	3	.5	5.7
Government <sup>3</sup>	1	.8	.8	5	1.3	2.7	5	.6	3.4
Industry group	Georgia			Illinois			Indiana		
	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	56	35.8	389.8	356	228.8	2,419.4	197	96.6	1,467.9
Manufacturing	26	4.9	180.9	179	73.1	1,479.2	126	51.4	1,123.6
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	3	.5	20.5	22	10.4	214.3	5	.7	3.0
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	2	1.0	17.4	2	1.1	8.6	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	2	.2	3.6	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.1
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	4	.3	14.6	5	.3	14.5	1	.2	10.8
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	2.0	3	.1	1.5	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Paper and allied products	3	1.4	19.2	6	.7	29.5	3	.4	12.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	.9	4	.3	13.8	1	.2	.6
Chemicals and allied products	1	.5	7.6	7	1.1	20.2	2	.2	5.0
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	4	.7	27.8	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	4	1.1	7.2	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.2
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	2	1.1	3.2	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	4.3	13	2.7	14.4	8	.7	22.5
Primary metal industries	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.7	21	5.6	139.6	18	6.3	182.4
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	5	.5	7.4	29	11.0	253.8	30	11.3	186.9
Machinery, except electrical	2	.3	.9	31	29.3	464.5	13	3.0	77.9
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	.2	7.4	10	3.8	94.4	26	11.5	282.6
Transportation equipment	-	-	77.9	8	3.0	156.2	13	16.4	331.5
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	3	.1	2.7	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	3	.5	9.5	1	.4	4.3
Nonmanufacturing	31	30.9	208.9	180	155.8	940.3	73	45.1	344.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	50	20.9	362.5	10	3.4	82.1
Contract construction	10	1.6	17.9	47	7.3	43.4	32	8.6	123.8
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	7	26.9	175.0	19	91.8	348.9	12	30.5	109.3
Wholesale and retail trade	9	1.7	14.6	20	4.9	42.4	12	2.1	23.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	1	.2	.7	-	-	-
Services	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	11	.8	6.5	4	.3	4.6
Government <sup>3</sup>	2	.6	1.3	31	29.7	135.7	3	.3	.5

See footnotes at end of table.



Table A-19. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1971<sup>1</sup>-Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Iowa			Kansas			Kentucky		
	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	84	45.6	710.6	32	30.9	238.5	150	112.4	1,228.5
Manufacturing	47	23.4	557.7	15	3.6	151.2	59	58.9	698.4
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	9	12.1	91.2	4	.2	4.8	4	1.2	10.1
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6.2	241.8
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.1	.1
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.9	-	-	-	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.8
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.5	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.9	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	.9	26.2
Paper and allied products	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.0	-	-	-	4	.5	8.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	.8	7.7	-	-	47.5	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.9
Chemicals and allied products	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.3	-	-	4.1	2	1.2	36.3
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.2	5.8
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	.4	7.8	-	-	-	2	1.9	3.8
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	4	.7	33.5	4	.9	48.0
Primary metal industries	2	.2	9.7	-	-	-	2	.6	1.3
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	4	.7	24.2	1	1.9	61.9	8	1.9	61.9
Machinery, except electrical	18	5.7	113.9	3	.7	35.6	8	8.5	127.5
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	2.7	280.6	-	-	-	7	33.3	110.6
Transportation equipment	2	.2	12.5	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.0	4	1.2	5.7
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	-	-	-	2	.3	3.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	.4	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	43.1
Nonmanufacturing	38	22.2	152.9	18	27.2	87.3	92	53.6	530.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	2	0.4	7.8	56	28.9	376.3
Contract construction	17	3.9	37.2	7	.4	4.9	10	2.8	59.3
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	10	17.3	78.8	8	26.0	72.3	12	19.2	61.3
Wholesale and retail trade	8	.8	36.5	1	.4	2.2	8	1.6	23.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	.2
Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	.4	9.4
Government <sup>3</sup>	3	.2	.3	-	-	-	2	.6	.6
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	52	35.1	396.5	80	46.3	558.4	154	42.2	675.2
Manufacturing	17	4.7	102.0	33	10.5	237.6	74	17.1	239.3
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.5	13.5
Food and kindred products	5	1.2	29.9	4	2.1	15.2	9	2.0	12.7
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.2	2.6
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	.3	1.3	-	-	-	4	.1	2.7
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	2	.6	11.3	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.1	3	.3	5.4
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.5	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	4	.5	6.8	3	.3	5.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	-	4	.2	1.2	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.2
Chemicals and allied products	2	.4	16.2	5	1.7	35.8	4	.3	8.1
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	4	.4	11.9	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	.4	15.0	3	.5	14.4	4	.4	9.9
Primary metal industries	-	-	-	3	2.3	70.0	2	.2	4.6
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	3	1.2	24.8	1	2.2	43.4	10	1.6	23.7
Machinery, except electrical	1	.2	1.8	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	13	2.2	17.2
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	7.7	49.2
Transportation equipment	1	.4	1.6	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.0	3	1.3	82.5
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	1	.4	34.0	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1
Nonmanufacturing	36	30.4	294.5	47	35.9	320.8	82	25.1	435.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	13	5.2	13.0	12	6.5	13.5	30	2.7	50.7
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	10	24.0	262.4	13	26.1	252.2	15	16.3	258.0
Wholesale and retail trade	6	.9	7.6	13	2.4	22.1	24	5.1	84.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	-	-	-	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3
Services	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.3	7	.6	32.0	7	.6	41.3
Government <sup>3</sup>	1	.1	2.9	2	.3	1.1	5	.5	.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-19. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1971<sup>1</sup>—Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Michigan			Minnesota			Mississippi		
	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	282	126.4	2,943.6	75	58.4	557.2	25	23.1	240.9
Manufacturing	173	48.6	1,640.5	35	18.3	158.5	13	14.0	188.0
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	1	1.7	20.0	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	7	1.7	15.2	9	11.8	22.0	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	3	.5	8.4	2	.1	3.3	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.6
Furniture and fixtures	2	.5	21.4	-	-	-	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.8
Paper and allied products	11	2.8	81.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied products	6	4.8	157.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	3	.5	5.3	1	.2	4.6	1	.1	8.0
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	2	3.1	33.6	2	.5	28.6	1	.1	13.6
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	7	.5	16.4	1	.3	8.9	-	-	-
Primary metal industries	27	5.7	179.7	2	.5	11.6	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	24	2.5	70.0	11	2.0	37.1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.1
Machinery, except electrical	42	9.8	598.9	4	.2	9.1	3	.4	15.2
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	6	2.0	69.2	2	1.0	13.4	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	26	12.9	344.2	-	-	-	3	13.0	145.6
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	2	.6	17.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4	.8	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	112	77.7	1,303.1	41	40.1	398.6	12	9.2	52.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	4	4.4	95.3	1	6.0	25.6	-	-	-
Contract construction	23	6.3	37.0	12	.8	7.1	4	0.6	14.8
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	13	46.7	598.7	13	29.4	132.0	8	8.6	38.1
Wholesale and retail trade	30	4.0	46.9	12	3.8	233.8	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3	.2	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	11	3.6	423.6	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	-	-	-
Government <sup>3</sup>	28	12.5	88.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry group	Missouri			Montana			Nebraska		
	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	171	73.7	824.4	25	14.0	428.5	37	28.8	204.1
Manufacturing	71	26.2	411.1	2	3.8	237.0	16	4.3	42.9
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	11	1.4	16.6	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.2	8	3.9	27.1
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	.1	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	4.7	-	-	416.0	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	2	.4	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	2	.3	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	6	.4	2.9	-	-	-	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.3
Chemicals and allied products	5	.3	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	21.5	1	3.8	217.8	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Primary metal industries	2	1.7	87.7	-	-	-	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.7
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	8	2.6	46.3	-	-	4.9	3	.2	5.5
Machinery, except electrical	11	2.4	98.1	-	-	-	1	.1	6.3
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	9	13.6	73.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	7	2.7	24.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	102	47.6	413.3	24	10.1	191.6	22	24.4	161.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	2	.2	3.9	2	2.8	160.1	-	-	-
Contract construction	31	4.3	75.7	9	.5	16.4	12	4.0	61.4
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	18	35.6	272.8	5	6.0	11.3	5	19.6	93.0
Wholesale and retail trade	30	5.7	43.9	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	.9	3	.8	4.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	9	.2	6.6	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	.8	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.0
Government <sup>3</sup>	9	1.6	7.1	2	.8	2.0	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-19. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1971<sup>1</sup>-Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Workers and man-days in thousands)									
Industry group	New Jersey			New York			North Carolina		
	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	281	114.0	1,910.8	399	253.2	7,256.4	38	26.6	276.5
Manufacturing	140	37.3	938.4	191	43.3	989.4	20	9.9	162.6
Ordnance and accessories	1	(2)	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	6	.5	16.6	15	7.8	55.6	2	.2	5.0
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2.5	83.1
Textile mill products	9	.4	3.7	10	.5	4.1	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	4	.2	2.4	15	1.4	15.4	1	(2)	(2)
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.2	6.5
Furniture and fixtures	2	.3	7.7	9	.7	8.6	1	(2)	.3
Paper and allied products	8	1.2	30.0	8	.7	6.7	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	6	1.6	149.6	6	.2	7.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	28	5.3	139.2	4	1.0	120.6	1	(2)	.9
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	2	.2	5.9	6	.4	7.6	2	.5	2.9
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	1	.5	8.8	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	14	4.7	66.8	8	2.5	31.8	1	(2)	1.1
Primary metal industries	10	6.2	197.2	19	5.5	93.2	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	19	6.6	125.2	26	4.5	138.0	2	.2	5.8
Machinery, except electrical	11	6.9	152.8	27	6.4	71.5	2	.5	20.6
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	15	2.3	28.5	24	8.0	283.3	1	5.2	26.1
Transportation equipment	3	.5	8.1	8	1.5	18.8	2	.4	10.3
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	3	1.8	114.5	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	.3	4.3	2	.1	3.6	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	143	76.7	972.4	213	209.9	6,267.0	20	16.7	113.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	3	.2	.4	1	.2	16.8	1	.3	3.6
Contract construction	28	6.8	134.5	53	25.4	257.5	3	.7	5.4
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	33	49.8	620.9	52	125.6	5,063.1	10	14.0	98.3
Wholesale and retail trade	40	9.2	63.0	54	16.9	665.8	5	1.7	6.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	(2)	1.6	2	.6	9.4	-	-	-
Services	14	1.0	29.4	32	8.2	118.1	1	(2)	(2)
Government <sup>3</sup>	23	9.8	122.6	19	32.9	136.3	-	-	-
Ohio			Oklahoma			Oregon			
All industries	524	250.5	3,872.6	31	13.1	139.7	43	38.1	512.9
Manufacturing	315	117.2	3,029.0	14	3.5	88.8	13	4.7	87.7
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	18	1.8	29.6	2	1.1	7.8	2	(2)	0.2
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	2	.4	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	3	.4	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	6	.9	20.9	-	-	-	3	0.8	4.1
Furniture and fixtures	7	2.3	119.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	8	.8	11.9	2	.3	4.9	3	1.7	52.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	7	7.9	124.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	20	2.4	83.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	4	.9	11.4	1	(2)	3.1	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	20	6.0	65.8	1	.1	2.3	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	2	1.3	19.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	20	4.9	90.3	1	.1	2.1	2	.4	7.6
Primary metal industries	51	19.8	490.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	37	9.1	127.5	3	.7	27.0	2	1.8	23.3
Machinery, except electrical	49	18.5	878.0	3	1.0	36.9	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	18	8.0	93.0	1	.1	4.7	1	(2)	.2
Transportation equipment	35	30.3	835.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	2	.6	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6	.7	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	210	133.2	843.4	17	9.6	50.9	31	33.3	425.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	55	30.6	276.6	1	(2)	.7	-	-	-
Contract construction	33	11.5	106.6	9	1.3	15.3	10	12.9	152.8
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	28	72.9	311.9	6	8.3	31.3	12	19.7	253.9
Wholesale and retail trade	42	9.3	107.6	1	(2)	3.6	9	.7	18.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	13	1.9	15.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government <sup>3</sup>	40	7.1	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-19. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1971<sup>1</sup>-Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Pennsylvania			Rhode Island			Tennessee		
	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 -----	674	336.2	5,056.6	29	3.8	47.5	97	46.7	589.5
Manufacturing -----	328	104.2	2,106.5	10	1.5	28.0	63	18.7	414.8
Ordnance and accessories -----	1	.1	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products -----	18	5.1	41.4	-	-	-	6	.7	21.2
Tobacco manufactures -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products -----	4	.8	4.1	-	-	-	1	.2	2.2
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	15	12.0	83.3	1	.1	.4	3	1.5	14.5
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	10	.6	13.3	-	-	-	3	.2	9.1
Furniture and fixtures -----	12	1.1	16.0	-	-	-	7	1.4	29.1
Paper and allied products -----	11	2.5	48.2	-	-	-	2	.5	2.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	13	8.2	224.5	-	-	-	2	.1	11.2
Chemicals and allied products -----	13	1.9	84.9	-	-	-	2	.2	.8
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	1	.1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	15	6.6	102.6	1	(2)	2.1	4	1.9	16.5
Leather and leather products -----	5	.7	5.1	-	-	-	1	2.1	14.8
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	23	3.0	55.9	1	(2)	.4	4	.6	25.1
Primary metal industries -----	41	17.0	464.1	1	.3	13.4	2	.4	15.8
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	58	11.5	226.4	-	-	-	10	2.3	69.0
Machinery, except electrical -----	42	14.6	232.9	2	.3	1.7	7	2.5	50.2
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	17	4.6	39.9	1	(2)	.2	4	1.2	21.5
Transportation equipment -----	13	7.5	199.2	1	(2)	.4	1	1.9	98.7
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	8	4.7	242.0	1	.4	8.3	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	8	1.6	16.2	1	(2)	1.0	4	.8	12.5
Nonmanufacturing -----	348	232.0	2,950.2	19	2.3	19.5	35	28.0	174.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining -----	67	51.0	630.2	-	-	-	4	.8	7.4
Contract construction -----	67	29.7	1,149.1	4	.3	1.6	10	3.3	33.2
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	44	89.7	724.9	7	1.3	9.0	10	21.7	109.6
Wholesale and retail trade -----	61	23.5	164.3	3	.2	6.5	9	1.8	16.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	2	(2)	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	20	1.9	23.2	3	.5	1.9	1	(2)	(2)
Government <sup>3</sup> -----	87	36.1	257.8	2	.1	.5	1	1.0	7.9

All industries -----	Texas			Virginia		
	134	110.1	922.5	120	76.5	777.6
Manufacturing -----	58	17.8	299.9	19	3.3	107.5
Ordnance and accessories -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products -----	6	1.6	8.2	3	.2	4.6
Tobacco manufactures -----	-	-	-	1	.4	17.3
Textile mill products -----	-	-	-	1	.2	5.1
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	1	.7	9.1	2	.2	1.5
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	3	.4	7.9	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures -----	4	.4	24.4	1	.5	12.5
Paper and allied products -----	3	.9	18.2	1	(2)	.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	3	.4	36.2	2	.2	7.9
Chemicals and allied products -----	6	1.4	36.0	1	.4	17.4
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	1	5.0	42.1	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	3	.3	7.9	-	-	-
Leather and leather products -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	2	.1	.8	-	-	-
Primary metal industries -----	6	2.5	53.3	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	7	2.2	35.9	1	(2)	1.0
Machinery, except electrical -----	6	.5	13.4	3	.6	2.1
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	-	-	-	2	.2	37.4
Transportation equipment -----	6	1.5	6.2	1	(2)	.4
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	1	(2)	.5	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	77	92.3	622.6	102	73.5	670.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining -----	1	.2	.2	73	33.7	375.7
Contract construction -----	44	27.6	238.6	10	1.8	36.2
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	13	56.4	328.3	11	36.7	253.0
Wholesale and retail trade -----	10	7.2	46.8	3	.9	4.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	7	.2	4.8	3	(2)	.3
Government <sup>3</sup> -----	2	.6	3.9	2	.3	.3

Table A-19. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1971<sup>1</sup>—Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Washington			West Virginia			Wisconsin		
	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 -----	67	66.0	1,071.5	426	202.9	2,244.1	116	52.1	695.9
Manufacturing -----	20	13.7	311.6	43	10.1	196.7	52	23.2	430.2
Ordnance and accessories -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products -----	2	.5	2.6	4	.4	1.6	8	2.0	56.7
Tobacco manufactures -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products -----	-	-	-	-	-	11.7	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	-	-	-	1	.1	13.3	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	3	.6	3.1	-	-	-	2	.3	2.2
Furniture and fixtures -----	1	.4	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products -----	3	9.1	233.6	4	.5	12.8	2	.7	21.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	-	-	-	1	.2	4.7	2	.1	.8
Chemicals and allied products -----	-	-	-	4	.7	2.4	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	-	-	-	2	.3	2.6	-	-	-
Leather and leather products -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	1	.1	.3	5	2.6	28.0	3	1.4	13.8
Primary metal industries -----	4	1.2	45.4	9	3.6	45.6	3	1.9	19.6
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	2	.4	14.0	6	.7	68.6	10	2.7	68.4
Machinery, except electrical -----	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.2	3	.3	.8	12	4.9	114.2
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.5	1	.4	3.2	-	-	-
Transportation equipment -----	1	1.4	8.1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.6	8	9.1	132.7
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	-	-	-	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	-	-	-	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.5	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.5
Nonmanufacturing -----	48	52.2	759.9	383	192.8	2,047.4	65	28.9	265.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	1	.2	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining -----	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	321	167.2	1,848.5	-	-	-
Contract construction -----	14	25.7	334.8	27	6.5	101.7	23	4.2	111.7
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	9	22.5	327.0	16	17.6	76.2	12	18.8	70.9
Wholesale and retail trade -----	18	3.7	95.2	7	.2	3.8	11	.9	43.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services -----	5	.1	1.9	6	.6	1.0	4	.2	4.4
Government <sup>3</sup> -----	-	-	-	6	.7	7.0	15	4.9	35.1

<sup>1</sup> No work stoppages were recorded during 1971 for the industry groups for which no data are presented.

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

<sup>2</sup> Fewer than 100.<sup>3</sup> The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.<sup>4</sup> Idleness in 1971 resulted from a stoppage that began in 1970.

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

Table A-20. Work stoppages by State and metropolitan area,<sup>1</sup> 1971

(Workers involved and man-days in thousands)

State and metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	State and metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All states	5,138	3,279.6	47,589.1	Indiana-Continued			
Alabama	79	44.5	777.2	Terre Haute	15	5.6	38.0
Birmingham	28	7.7	207.4	Iowa	84	45.6	710.6
Huntsville	5	1.4	9.5	Cedar Rapids	9	4.9	19.3
Mobile	9	6.7	217.5	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline,			
Montgomery	7	1.6	5.0	Iowa-III	33	8.0	59.7
Alaska	8	1.4	11.4	(Iowa portion)	14	1.8	15.8
Arizona	37	30.4	461.2	(Illinois portion)	19	6.2	43.9
Phoenix	21	8.2	53.6	Des Moines	22	8.1	128.7
Tucson	11	4.8	81.9	Dubuque	5	1.3	5.7
Arkansas	25	9.7	78.9	Sioux City, Iowa-Neb	13	1.9	39.5
Ft. Smith, Ark.-Okla	8	1.2	6.1	(Iowa portion)	11	1.8	36.7
(Arkansas portion)	6	1.9	5.5	Waterloo	6	4.9	18.5
Little Rock-North Little Rock	7	2.7	20.3	Kansas	32	30.9	238.5
California	315	387.9	5,135.9	Topeka	10	6.8	30.0
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	12	21.2	253.7	Wichita	6	2.6	66.9
Bakersfield	7	15.9	238.3	Kentucky	150	112.4	1,228.5
Fresno	14	6.0	87.5	Lexington	5	1.9	41.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach	132	137.2	1,836.6	Louisville, Ky.-Ind	56	62.2	718.1
Oxnard-Ventura	9	4.5	54.4	(Kentucky portion)	46	58.5	570.2
Sacramento	16	18.4	174.7	(Indiana portion)	10	3.7	147.9
Salinas-Monterey	5	2.0	27.8	Paducah	9	1.1	20.9
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	22	22.8	209.6	Louisiana	52	35.1	396.5
San Diego	21	12.5	102.4	Baton Rouge	8	1.2	20.3
San Francisco-Oakland	125	80.8	1,272.2	Lake Charles	7	1.1	5.9
Marin County	6	1.8	8.7	New Orleans	26	14.8	255.1
Oakland-East Bay	59	33.3	461.9	Shreveport	6	1.8	8.7
San Francisco	41	44.6	762.3	Maine	14	6.5	154.7
San Mateo	19	2.1	39.4	Maryland	79	46.3	558.4
San Jose	25	13.9	202.1	Baltimore	57	33.6	472.4
Santa Barbara	6	3.2	40.1	Massachusetts	154	42.2	675.2
Stockton	12	5.2	84.2	Boston	80	21.4	372.1
Vallejo-Napa	7	1.9	25.8	Brockton	6	1.0	5.5
Colorado	54	24.4	193.8	Fall River, Mass.-R. I.	9	1.2	6.0
Colorado Springs	10	1.4	10.0	(Massachusetts portion)	9	1.2	6.0
Denver	35	10.7	82.2	Fitchburg	6	1.3	4.2
Pueblo	5	1.7	2.3	Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N. H.	5	6.7	33.9
Connecticut	71	29.4	471.3	New Bedford	11	1.6	28.4
Bridgeport	15	1.5	7.2	Pittsfield	11	1.8	2.0
Hartford	13	2.5	92.6	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke,			
New Haven	22	6.6	88.7	Mass.-Conn	14	4.2	116.9
New London-Groton-Norwich	11	1.2	30.1	(Massachusetts portion)	14	4.2	116.9
Norwalk	5	1.4	7.6	Worcester	15	1.3	24.1
Stamford	6	1.9	6.9	Michigan	282	126.3	2,942.8
Waterbury	7	2.3	54.7	Ann Arbor	10	5.3	28.3
Delaware	36	12.6	292.9	Bay City	13	2.6	73.6
Wilmington, Del.-Md.-N. J.	41	11.9	278.3	Detroit	125	49.7	1,077.0
(Delaware portion)	32	10.4	261.0	Flint	15	3.2	71.1
(New Jersey portion)	5	1.0	13.2	Grand Rapids	30	6.2	141.5
District of Columbia	31	16.7	126.6	Jackson	8	1.6	46.4
Washington, D. C.-Md.-Va	45	22.9	131.9	Kalamazoo	11	1.3	32.9
(District of Columbia portion)	29	15.7	100.8	Lansing	10	5.5	147.9
(Maryland portion)	6	3.2	15.0	Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	15	5.5	359.1
(Virginia portion)	6	4.0	16.2	Saginaw	14	3.2	53.3
Florida	82	44.3	445.4	Minnesota	75	58.4	557.2
Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood	8	1.8	14.2	Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis	5	4.6	12.9
Jacksonville	9	5.4	37.3	Minneapolis-St. Paul	51	28.7	431.5
Miami	30	7.5	75.2	Mississippi	25	23.1	240.9
Orlando	10	3.7	19.6	Jackson	6	13.2	116.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg	19	6.2	67.3	Missouri	171	73.7	824.4
West Palm Beach	6	1.3	8.8	Kansas City, Mo.-Kans	56	29.4	331.9
Georgia	56	35.8	389.8	(Missouri portion)	46	23.6	361.9
Atlanta	30	9.1	160.9	(Kansas portion)	10	5.8	70.1
Augusta, Ga.-N. C.	5	1.4	1.2	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill	93	43.1	405.7
Columbus, Ga.-Ala	5	1.5	1.5	(Missouri portion)	68	29.6	310.3
Macon	6	1.7	2.2	(Illinois portion)	25	13.5	95.3
Savannah	10	2.9	46.9	Springfield	15	6.4	72.0
Hawaii	21	3.7	32.2	Montana	25	14.0	428.5
Honolulu	12	1.0	27.8	Billings	5	1.6	4.4
Idaho	20	9.7	66.2	Butte	6	3.2	170.2
Boise	8	1.3	4.9	Great Falls	8	2.5	94.7
Illinois	356	228.8	2,419.4	Nebraska	37	28.8	204.1
Champaign-Urbana	6	1.7	8.6	Omaha, Neb.-Iowa	24	15.3	90.5
Chicago-Northwestern Indiana				(Nebraska portion)	21	14.0	87.9
Standard Consolidated Area	177	134.1	1,181.6	Nevada	22	7.6	59.7
Chicago	145	120.6	1,016.7	Las Vegas	10	2.0	9.9
Decatur	9	3.9	31.7	Reno	12	2.0	9.0
Peoria	25	4.9	111.2	New Hampshire	17	1.9	21.8
Rockford	14	9.7	254.5	Manchester	9	1.8	11.4
Springfield	11	4.9	37.1	New Jersey	281	114.0	1,910.8
Indiana	197	96.6	1,467.9	Atlantic City	11	2.7	31.2
Anderson	5	1.5	28.1	Jersey City	42	22.2	344.2
Evansville, Ind.-Ky	13	3.2	200.4	Newark	67	31.7	712.1
(Indiana portion)	9	2.9	199.9	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	62	13.6	157.7
Ft. Wayne	35	19.9	190.4	Perth Amboy	31	10.6	312.9
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	32	13.5	164.9	Trenton	24	5.9	110.1
Indianapolis	22	16.9	199.9	New Mexico	24	11.8	108.7
Lafayette-West Lafayette	5	1.0	19.4	Albuquerque	5	2.3	16.6
Muncie	11	1.9	25.9	New York	399	253.2	7,256.4
South Bend	10	1.6	18.8	Albany-Schenectady-Troy	58	13.9	331.2
				Binghamton, N. Y.-Pa	19	2.0	36.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-20. Work stoppages by State and metropolitan area,<sup>1</sup> 1971-Continued

(Workers involved and man-days in thousands)

State and metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	State and metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
New York—Continued				Pennsylvania—Continued			
(New York portion) -----	17	1.8	33.0	Philadelphia, Pa.—N. J. -----	210	111.4	1,679.8
Buffalo -----	58	30.8	727.3	(Pennsylvania portion) -----	155	100.6	1,560.9
Elmira -----	9	2.8	30.8	(New Jersey portion) -----	55	10.8	118.9
Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie -----	16	3.0	75.4	Pittsburgh -----	179	61.4	841.1
New York-Northeastern New Jersey -----	449	243.5	6,883.5	Reading -----	28	7.0	37.1
New York, N. Y. SMSA <sup>3</sup> -----	247	165.5	5,356.6	Scranton -----	14	2.0	29.7
Nassau and Suffolk Counties -----	69	18.8	751.0	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton -----	27	5.5	43.0
New York City <sup>4</sup> -----	135	136.8	4,253.4	York -----	9	4.4	48.0
Rockland County <sup>4</sup> -----	9	4.4	4.0	Rhode Island -----	29	3.8	47.5
Westchester County <sup>4</sup> -----	34	9.5	348.3	Providence-Pawtucket, R. I.—Mass -----	29	3.7	44.8
Rochester -----	22	4.9	56.6	(Rhode Island portion) -----	26	3.7	44.4
Syracuse -----	20	8.0	170.3	South Carolina -----	13	9.4	103.5
Utica-Rome -----	14	5.0	210.1	Charleston -----	5	1.3	31.6
North Carolina -----	38	26.6	276.5	Columbia -----	5	1.2	3.9
Asheville -----	5	3	1.0	South Dakota -----	10	5.6	53.2
Charlotte -----	11	2.7	19.4	Sioux Falls -----	9	4.3	49.2
Durham -----	5	3	2.9	Tennessee -----	97	46.7	589.5
Greensboro-High Point-Winston-Salem -----	17	9.7	140.8	Chattanooga, Tenn.—Ga -----	15	3.1	29.4
Raleigh -----	6	8	1.8	(Tennessee portion) -----	13	3.1	29.4
Wilmington -----	5	1.2	29.1	Knoxville -----	15	2.3	35.5
North Dakota -----	12	6.6	25.5	Memphis, Tenn.—Ark -----	26	7.9	80.6
Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.—Minn -----	8	1.9	12.1	(Tennessee portion) -----	25	7.9	80.6
(North Dakota portion) -----	5	1.4	7.0	Nashville -----	20	6.7	147.4
Ohio -----	524	250.5	3,872.6	Texas -----	134	110.1	922.5
Akron -----	30	4.9	106.6	Austin -----	6	2	1.6
Canton -----	35	12.8	141.1	Beaumont-Port Arthur -----	31	20.2	234.9
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.—Ind -----	59	20.5	277.9	Corpus Christi -----	5	7	18.2
(Ohio portion) -----	47	17.1	232.4	Dallas -----	17	8.2	107.1
(Kentucky portion) -----	7	2.6	15.6	El Paso -----	12	4.5	57.4
(Indiana portion) -----	5	8	29.9	Ft. Worth -----	10	5.5	48.1
Cleveland -----	86	33.9	548.7	Galveston-Texas City -----	11	1.5	23.6
Columbus -----	44	10.8	89.6	Houston -----	40	35.3	200.4
Dayton -----	22	23.4	683.2	San Antonio -----	11	2.9	10.7
Hamilton-Middletown -----	12	2.6	35.6	Texarkana, Tex.—Ark -----	5	4	1.0
Lima -----	7	1.7	6.3	Utah -----	19	19.9	238.8
Lorain-Elyria -----	13	4.4	39.9	Salt Lake City -----	11	11.5	160.7
Mansfield -----	8	3.6	48.9	Vermont -----	5	6	19.7
Springfield -----	13	8.5	151.4	Virginia -----	120	76.5	777.6
Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va -----	18	3.9	25.8	Newport News-Hampton -----	5	2.3	41.4
(Ohio portion) -----	9	1.6	9.9	Norfolk-Portsmouth -----	12	6.2	113.9
(West Virginia portion) -----	9	2.3	15.9	Richmond -----	8	4.4	29.5
Toledo, Ohio-Mich -----	45	13.3	174.7	Roanoke -----	5	5.2	12.3
(Ohio portion) -----	35	12.0	143.8	Washington -----	67	66.0	1,071.5
(Michigan portion) -----	10	1.3	30.9	Seattle-Everett -----	32	22.6	450.4
Youngstown-Warren -----	45	28.8	652.2	Spokane -----	10	4.1	16.2
Oklahoma -----	31	13.1	139.7	Tacoma -----	11	4.2	69.8
Oklahoma City -----	13	6.1	40.4	West Virginia -----	426	202.9	2,244.1
Tulsa -----	12	3.2	72.2	Charleston -----	16	7.2	48.4
Oregon -----	43	38.1	512.9	Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.—Ky.—			
Eugene -----	7	3.3	43.2	Ohio -----	30	10.4	112.1
Portland, Oreg.—Wash -----	28	22.5	364.7	(West Virginia portion) -----	15	5.8	32.2
(Oregon portion) -----	21	18.5	273.8	(Kentucky portion) -----	7	1.9	48.2
(Washington portion) -----	7	4.0	90.9	(Ohio portion) -----	8	2.6	31.8
Salem -----	7	2.7	15.2	Wheeling, W. Va.—			
Pennsylvania -----	674	336.2	5,056.6	Ohio -----	25	3.5	95.0
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.—N. J. -----	43	13.2	88.6	(West Virginia portion) -----	17	2.3	55.1
(Pennsylvania portion) -----	36	10.5	76.5	(Ohio portion) -----	9	1.2	39.9
(New Jersey portion) -----	7	2.7	12.1	Wisconsin -----	116	52.1	695.9
Altoona -----	9	6.9	28.0	Green Bay -----	9	2.0	24.8
Erie -----	21	5.6	124.6	Kenosha -----	7	1.7	8.0
Harrisburg -----	12	5.4	33.0	La Crosse -----	11	2.1	28.6
Johnstown -----	17	2.2	19.5	Madison -----	9	1.4	10.4
Lancaster -----	8	2.4	22.0	Milwaukee -----	37	19.9	227.4
				Racine -----	12	3.7	60.0
				Wyoming -----	16	8.1	53.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for each metropolitan area in which 5 stoppages or more began in 1971.

Some metropolitan areas include the counties in more than 1 State, and hence, an area 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.

<sup>2</sup> Included in the Chicago, Ill.—Northern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area.<sup>3</sup> Included in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area.<sup>4</sup> Included in the New York SMSA.

Table A-21. Work stoppages by industry group and duration, 1971

Industry group	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
All industries	25,167	673	688	642	888	795	740	366	375
Manufacturing	22,397	167	219	247	408	434	441	233	248
Ordnance and accessories	5	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-
Food and kindred products	209	19	33	22	42	37	26	15	15
Tobacco manufactures	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-
Textile mill products	35	3	8	3	13	-	5	2	1
Apparel, etc. <sup>4</sup>	79	6	14	12	13	12	7	7	8
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	67	2	4	4	9	14	16	10	8
Furniture and fixtures	75	5	6	5	18	12	16	6	7
Paper and allied products	101	6	8	11	12	22	21	9	12
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	79	7	6	7	14	12	11	11	11
Chemicals and allied products	136	8	9	14	23	30	22	15	15
Petroleum refining and related industries	14	1	2	-	1	2	4	4	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	92	2	4	10	17	22	18	9	10
Leather and leather products	18	1	2	1	2	7	1	2	2
Stone, clay, and glass products	147	4	12	15	26	38	29	13	10
Primary metal industries	229	13	26	25	33	42	51	18	21
Fabricated metal products <sup>5</sup>	347	20	18	30	63	63	91	36	26
Machinery, except electrical	333	20	22	37	52	54	55	36	57
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	178	31	25	25	25	23	25	13	11
Transportation equipment	175	17	18	17	26	26	27	16	28
Instruments, etc. <sup>6</sup>	28	1	1	4	5	6	3	6	2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	46	1	1	5	12	10	9	4	4
Nonmanufacturing	22,770	506	469	395	480	361	299	133	127
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	7	-	3	-	3	1	-	-	-
Mining	657	299	147	110	53	23	15	6	4
Contract construction	754	59	118	128	183	117	93	34	22
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	316	53	44	34	45	43	52	21	26
Wholesale and retail trade	505	23	57	39	95	98	91	46	56
Finance, insurance, and real estate	23	1	8	2	1	3	3	3	2
Services	176	12	17	19	25	33	32	20	18
Government <sup>7</sup>	332	59	75	63	75	43	13	3	1
Workers involved (in thousands)									
All industries	3,287.1	185.3	768.7	251.8	740.8	614.0	397.0	176.6	152.8
Manufacturing	870.8	80.7	80.3	81.8	133.0	193.2	106.4	102.4	93.0
Ordnance and accessories	2.7	-	-	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	2.0	0.7	-	-
Food and kindred products	85.6	35.4	13.4	7.0	12.0	8.6	4.1	2.0	3.2
Tobacco manufactures	9.1	-	-	-	.3	-	3.7	5.1	-
Textile mill products	5.3	.6	.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	2.9	-	.7	.3	( <sup>3</sup> )
Apparel, etc. <sup>4</sup>	20.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	2.9	12.2	.3	.6	.9
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	7.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	.4	.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.1	.6
Furniture and fixtures	11.1	.2	.6	.7	1.8	1.6	3.2	.9	2.2
Paper and allied products	35.4	.5	1.7	1.7	3.0	7.0	9.4	4.4	7.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	28.9	2.4	.5	6.5	6.7	2.8	.9	5.3	3.8
Chemicals and allied products	25.6	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.8	4.6	3.2	2.9	7.0
Petroleum refining and related industries	7.9	.1	.5	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1	.4	6.6	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	29.5	1.0	3.1	4.4	8.6	4.0	5.2	1.7	1.6
Leather and leather products	7.4	1.0	.3	.3	2.3	2.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	.2	.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	31.3	3.7	2.2	4.1	3.4	5.9	5.0	3.6	3.5
Primary metal industries	91.6	2.8	7.4	9.3	7.9	19.3	15.2	26.1	3.5
Fabricated metal products <sup>5</sup>	94.4	3.9	6.9	6.0	7.7	42.8	14.2	8.3	4.7
Machinery, except electrical	123.1	6.1	7.7	16.4	14.4	36.0	8.3	11.2	23.2
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	116.1	14.4	23.9	8.5	39.8	10.5	6.5	1.2	11.3
Transportation equipment	120.3	5.5	7.8	11.5	10.3	28.4	22.7	17.5	16.5
Instruments, etc. <sup>6</sup>	9.3	.7	.4	.5	2.5	1.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	1.9	2.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	7.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.3	.5	.5
Nonmanufacturing	2,416.3	104.6	688.4	170.1	607.8	420.8	290.6	74.2	59.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1.5	-	1.2	-	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	-	-
Mining	383.2	59.5	55.1	39.1	90.3	11.9	108.1	19.0	.2
Contract construction	464.4	9.6	24.4	34.5	40.3	196.4	101.1	39.3	18.7
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	1,250.9	18.1	547.8	22.1	384.8	177.7	62.3	9.2	28.8
Wholesale and retail trade	133.8	4.1	30.8	7.0	56.8	14.7	11.4	2.8	6.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	.5	.3
Services	26.5	1.3	2.0	1.7	7.2	2.6	4.4	1.7	5.6
Government <sup>7</sup>	154.0	12.0	26.7	65.5	28.1	16.7	3.1	1.7	.1

See footnotes at end of table.



Table A-21. Work stoppages by industry group and duration,<sup>1</sup> 1971-Continued

Industry group	Man-days idle during year (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
All industries	62,266.4	185.3	1,373.6	895.1	4,099.2	7,191.8	11,143.9	7,582.4	29,795.1
Manufacturing	36,877.8	80.7	183.2	295.8	844.6	2,852.2	2,840.1	4,493.4	25,287.8
Ordnance and accessories	41.6	-	-	-	.3	22.8	18.4	-	-
Food and kindred products	809.8	35.4	30.6	28.8	93.4	142.6	111.5	65.4	302.1
Tobacco manufactures	342.2	-	-	-	1.6	-	122.3	218.3	-
Textile mill products	75.5	.6	2.0	.1	19.4	-	20.5	20.4	12.4
Apparel, etc. <sup>4</sup>	245.4	1.0	3.1	4.4	23.3	94.1	8.3	33.3	77.8
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	192.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	1.2	.5	8.7	20.6	48.1	69.4	44.1
Furniture and fixtures	327.9	.2	1.5	2.1	13.0	22.7	89.6	44.9	154.0
Paper and allied products	1,030.3	.5	3.7	7.0	21.5	115.1	272.6	213.6	396.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	815.8	2.4	.9	26.8	49.6	33.1	33.2	272.5	397.2
Chemicals and allied products	1,121.2	1.1	3.3	8.1	22.3	64.4	86.9	153.0	782.0
Petroleum refining and related industries	110.4	.1	.6	-	.5	1.6	10.4	97.1	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	467.5	1.0	6.9	10.0	59.1	59.0	100.5	87.6	143.5
Leather and leather products	119.4	1.0	.7	.9	16.3	37.5	2.2	12.4	48.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	757.8	3.7	4.5	11.8	27.3	91.8	125.8	121.8	371.1
Primary metal industries	2,225.9	2.8	15.8	37.8	52.0	274.7	468.8	1,039.7	334.2
Fabricated metal products <sup>5</sup>	2,045.4	3.9	15.0	21.1	49.3	789.5	416.6	363.1	386.9
Machinery, except electrical	3,385.6	6.1	15.3	59.0	99.2	495.0	242.1	554.4	1,914.5
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1,671.3	14.4	59.3	32.0	191.7	140.1	205.0	62.3	966.6
Transportation equipment	20,527.9	5.5	17.7	40.8	63.4	393.7	420.7	923.5	18,662.6
Instruments, etc. <sup>6</sup>	402.3	.7	.8	1.5	17.8	18.2	3.5	115.9	244.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	161.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	.2	3.3	15.0	35.8	32.8	25.0	49.9
Nonmanufacturing	25,388.6	104.6	1,190.4	599.3	3,254.6	4,339.6	8,303.8	3,089.0	4,507.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	4.2	-	1.6	-	2.0	.6	-	-	-
Mining	4,929.8	59.5	90.9	107.3	315.9	82.4	3,708.3	541.8	23.6
Contract construction	8,221.4	9.6	54.1	94.8	257.0	2,367.2	2,044.2	1,720.7	1,673.6
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	8,822.1	18.1	916.7	101.9	2,101.1	1,420.6	2,043.7	486.5	1,733.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1,583.5	4.1	66.0	20.6	328.9	215.1	311.8	137.7	499.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	56.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	1.3	.3	.1	9.8	.9	20.9	22.9
Services	861.1	1.3	4.2	5.8	55.5	37.5	124.1	86.4	546.3
Government <sup>7</sup>	910.4	12.0	55.7	268.7	194.0	206.4	70.8	94.9	8.0

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Fewer than 100.

<sup>4</sup> Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

<sup>6</sup> Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

<sup>7</sup> The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

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

Table A-22. Work stoppages by duration and major issue,<sup>1</sup> 1971

Major issue	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
All stoppages	5,152	673	688	642	886	788	735	365	375
General wage changes	2,596	80	166	223	477	572	569	262	247
Supplementary benefits	40	3	5	2	8	6	8	7	1
Wage adjustments	162	34	37	31	34	9	7	6	4
Hours of work	6	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
Other contractual matters	112	9	17	14	25	13	16	11	7
Union organization and security	505	25	47	44	90	76	77	54	92
Job security	205	61	34	32	33	22	10	6	7
Plant administration	904	321	241	179	94	37	16	8	8
Other working conditions	155	58	30	25	21	12	5	2	2
Interunion or intraunion matters	414	73	100	84	91	35	21	6	4
Not reported	53	7	11	5	13	6	5	3	3
Workers involved (in thousands)									
All stoppages	3,287.1	185.3	768.7	251.8	740.8	614.0	397.0	176.6	152.8
General wage changes	2,142.6	19.5	598.0	106.2	565.1	278.5	301.9	142.3	131.1
Supplementary benefits	77.3	.1	.4	1.3	.8	3.7	55.7	15.3	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wage adjustments	95.5	9.7	19.8	33.5	24.7	1.2	2.5	2.2	1.9
Hours of work	1.6	.1	-	1.5	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Other contractual matters	57.1	3.3	10.6	5.9	11.6	10.0	3.2	2.7	9.7
Union organization and security	171.1	1.4	7.5	3.5	9.1	130.3	9.0	3.9	6.5
Job security	102.1	16.3	13.3	8.4	11.5	44.5	4.0	2.5	1.6
Plant administration	522.9	106.8	87.5	72.5	95.4	137.3	15.4	7.4	.6
Other working conditions	40.8	13.8	4.9	6.0	6.3	5.7	4.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Interunion or intraunion matters	71.7	13.5	25.6	12.9	15.1	2.5	.7	.2	1.2
Not reported	4.4	.8	1.2	.3	1.3	.3	.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1
Man-days idle during year (in thousands)									
All stoppages	62,266.4	185.3	1,373.6	895.1	4,099.2	7,191.8	11,143.9	7,582.4	29,795.1
General wage changes	33,230.7	19.5	1,022.8	371.5	3,268.8	3,837.6	8,423.2	5,770.8	10,516.4
Supplementary benefits	2,799.6	.1	.7	6.4	6.7	57.1	1,880.3	846.0	2.2
Wage adjustments	669.3	9.7	49.4	149.3	102.2	17.6	46.7	122.5	171.9
Hours of work	4.3	.1	-	3.2	-	-	1.0	-	-
Other contractual matters	18,513.9	3.3	16.1	23.5	54.2	139.6	105.1	120.3	18,051.9
Union organization and security	2,904.3	1.4	14.7	11.4	68.9	1,664.3	207.1	202.2	734.2
Job security	985.9	16.3	31.4	26.7	71.6	417.9	125.5	138.2	158.3
Plant administration	2,488.6	106.8	174.8	251.6	377.2	975.4	188.0	370.0	44.8
Other working conditions	270.4	13.8	11.5	17.3	35.4	50.8	134.5	1.9	5.1
Interunion or intraunion matters	352.5	13.5	49.9	33.4	104.9	28.0	18.0	7.3	97.5
Not reported	47.0	.8	2.3	.8	9.2	3.5	14.4	3.2	12.7

<sup>1</sup> Totals in this table differ from those in preceding tables because these stoppages ended during 1971, and thus include idleness occurring in prior years.

<sup>2</sup> Fewer than 100.

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

Table A-23. Work stoppages by duration and contract status,<sup>1</sup> 1971

Duration and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-day idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All stoppages	5,152	100.0	3,287.1	100.0	62,266.4	100.0
1 day	673	13.1	185.3	5.6	185.3	.3
2 to 3 days	688	13.4	768.7	23.4	1,373.6	2.2
4 to 6 days	642	12.5	251.8	7.7	895.1	1.4
7 to 14 days	886	17.2	740.8	22.5	4,099.2	6.6
15 to 29 days	788	15.3	614.0	18.7	7,191.8	11.6
30 to 59 days	735	14.2	397.0	12.1	11,143.9	17.9
60 to 89 days	365	7.1	176.6	5.4	7,582.4	12.2
90 days and over	375	7.3	152.8	4.6	29,795.1	47.8
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition	682	13.2	72.6	2.2	1,883.7	3.0
1 day	24	.5	3.1	.1	3.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
2 to 3 days	62	1.2	10.6	.3	26.0	( <sup>2</sup> )
4 to 6 days	63	1.2	8.6	.3	35.1	.1
7 to 14 days	133	2.6	17.1	.5	129.0	.2
15 to 29 days	106	2.1	11.3	.3	167.9	.3
30 to 59 days	105	2.0	6.4	.2	180.3	.3
60 to 89 days	67	1.3	5.3	.2	283.6	.4
90 days and over	122	2.4	10.0	.3	1,058.6	1.7
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	2,628	51.0	2,540.7	77.3	57,487.0	92.3
1 day	84	1.6	20.0	.6	20.0	( <sup>2</sup> )
2 to 3 days	169	3.3	608.0	18.5	1,034.4	1.7
4 to 6 days	215	4.2	108.3	3.3	377.4	.6
7 to 14 days	483	9.4	577.3	17.6	3,330.6	5.3
15 to 29 days	575	11.2	539.3	16.4	6,413.5	10.3
30 to 59 days	582	11.3	382.5	11.6	10,745.3	17.3
60 to 89 days	280	5.4	163.4	5.0	6,911.9	11.1
90 days and over	240	4.7	141.9	4.3	28,653.9	46.0
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)	1,693	32.9	657.1	20.0	2,760.0	4.4
1 day	532	10.3	158.1	4.8	158.1	.3
2 to 3 days	425	8.2	147.4	4.5	307.6	.5
4 to 6 days	341	6.6	132.4	4.0	474.3	.8
7 to 14 days	244	4.7	142.3	4.3	615.0	1.0
15 to 29 days	90	1.7	61.6	1.9	581.7	.9
30 to 59 days	39	.8	7.1	.2	195.8	.3
60 to 89 days	13	.3	7.3	.2	360.0	.6
90 days and over	9	.2	.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	67.5	.1
No contract or other contract status	80	1.6	8.8	.3	35.5	.1
1 day	24	.5	2.7	.1	2.7	( <sup>2</sup> )
2 to 3 days	19	.4	1.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.4	( <sup>2</sup> )
4 to 6 days	15	.3	1.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.0	( <sup>2</sup> )
7 to 14 days	12	.2	2.7	.1	14.5	( <sup>2</sup> )
15 to 29 days	9	.2	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	4.6	( <sup>2</sup> )
30 to 59 days	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	5.3	( <sup>2</sup> )
60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 days and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status	69	1.3	8.0	.2	100.2	.2
1 day	9	.2	1.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.4	( <sup>2</sup> )
2 to 3 days	13	.3	1.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
4 to 6 days	8	.2	1.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.3	( <sup>2</sup> )
7 to 14 days	14	.3	1.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	10.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
15 to 29 days	8	.2	1.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	24.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
30 to 59 days	8	.2	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	17.2	( <sup>2</sup> )
60 to 89 days	5	.1	.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	26.9	( <sup>2</sup> )
90 days and over	4	.1	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	15.1	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-22.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table A-24. Mediation of work stoppages by contract status, 1971<sup>1</sup>

Mediation agency and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All stoppages	5,152	100.0	3,287.1	100.0	62,266.4	100.0
Government mediation <sup>2</sup>	2,382	46.2	2,478.6	75.4	36,630.2	58.8
Federal mediation	1,781	34.6	1,769.5	53.8	28,745.4	46.2
State mediation	313	6.1	119.5	3.6	1,128.9	1.8
Federal and State mediation combined	209	4.1	538.3	16.4	6,442.8	10.3
Other mediation	79	1.5	51.3	1.6	313.1	.5
Private mediation	74	1.4	7.1	.2	45.4	.1
No mediation reported	2,623	50.9	782.7	23.8	25,189.5	40.5
No information	73	1.4	18.7	.6	401.2	.6
Negotiation of first agreement	682	13.2	72.6	2.2	1,883.7	3.0
Government mediation	291	5.6	36.8	1.1	1,113.9	1.8
Federal mediation	191	3.7	22.6	.7	927.4	1.5
State mediation	61	1.2	8.5	.3	90.4	.1
Federal and State mediation combined	18	.3	1.9	.1	49.0	.1
Other mediation	21	.4	3.8	.1	47.1	.1
Private mediation	19	.4	1.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	14.3	( <sup>3</sup> )
No mediation reported	359	7.0	32.7	1.0	613.7	1.0
No information	13	.3	1.8	.1	141.9	.2
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	2,628	51.0	2,540.7	77.3	57,487.0	92.3
Government mediation	1,960	38.0	2,262.5	68.4	34,295.4	54.8
Federal mediation	1,528	29.6	1,648.4	49.8	27,225.9	43.5
State mediation	221	4.3	49.5	1.5	582.4	.9
Federal and State mediation combined	179	3.5	532.0	16.1	6,258.6	10.0
Other mediation	32	.6	32.6	1.0	228.5	.4
Private mediation	22	.4	1.7	.1	15.4	( <sup>3</sup> )
No mediation reported	619	12.0	268.9	8.2	22,950.5	36.9
No information	27	.5	7.5	.2	225.6	.4
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)	1,693	32.9	657.1	20.0	2,760.0	4.4
Government mediation	111	2.2	176.0	5.4	1,174.5	1.9
Federal mediation	52	1.0	96.0	2.9	548.9	.9
State mediation	29	.6	61.2	1.9	454.5	.7
Federal and State mediation combined	10	.2	4.3	.1	135.1	.2
Other mediation	21	.4	14.6	.4	36.4	.1
Private mediation	26	.5	4.0	.1	14.5	( <sup>3</sup> )
No mediation reported	1,533	29.8	468.8	14.3	1,548.9	2.5
No information	22	.4	8.2	.3	21.7	( <sup>3</sup> )
No contract or other contract status	80	1.6	8.8	.3	35.5	.1
Government mediation	11	.2	.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	3.0	( <sup>3</sup> )
Federal mediation	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )
State mediation	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	1.6	( <sup>3</sup> )
Federal and State mediation combined	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1	( <sup>3</sup> )
Other mediation	5	.1	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	1.1	( <sup>3</sup> )
Private mediation	6	.1	.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	.4	( <sup>3</sup> )
No mediation reported	61	1.2	8.0	.2	32.0	.1
No information	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
No information on contract status	69	1.3	8.0	.2	100.2	.2
Government mediation	8	.2	2.5	.1	43.0	.1
Federal mediation	8	.2	2.5	.1	43.0	.1
State mediation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal and State mediation combined	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other mediation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private mediation	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	.8	( <sup>3</sup> )
No mediation reported	51	1.0	4.4	.1	44.4	.1
No information	9	.2	1.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	11.9	( <sup>3</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-22.<sup>2</sup> Includes stoppages involving workers in which private mediation also was employed.<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>4</sup> Fewer than 100.

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

Table A-25. Settlement of work stoppages by contract status,<sup>1</sup> 1971

Contract status and settlement	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All stoppages -----	5,152	100.0	3,287.1	100.0	62,266.4	100.0
Formal settlement reached, all issues resolved, procedure for handling unresolved issues -----	4,193	81.4	2,320.2	70.6	56,756.2	91.2
No formal settlement, short protest or sympathy strike -----	465	9.0	251.7	7.7	593.8	1.0
Strike broken -----	236	4.6	22.0	.7	827.1	1.3
Work resumed under court injunction -----	118	2.3	669.3	20.4	3084.6	5.0
Employer out of business -----	51	1.0	4.4	.1	131.8	.2
Other -----	83	1.6	17.6	.5	760.5	1.2
No information -----	6	.1	1.9	.1	112.4	.2
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition -----	682	13.2	72.6	2.2	1,883.7	3.0
Formal settlement reached, all issues resolved, procedure for handling unresolved issues -----	485	9.4	53.4	1.6	1,324.5	2.1
No formal settlement, short protest or sympathy strike -----	14	.3	3.0	.1	26.5	( <sup>2</sup> )
Strike broken -----	122	2.4	6.5	.2	385.9	.6
Work resumed under court injunction -----	25	.5	7.2	.2	52.2	.1
Employer out of business -----	16	.3	1.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	41.2	.1
Other -----	19	.4	1.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	51.2	.1
No information -----	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.2	( <sup>2</sup> )
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	2,628	51.0	2,540.7	77.3	57,487.0	92.3
Formal settlement reached, all issues resolved, procedure for handling unresolved issues -----	2,407	46.7	1,873.1	57.0	53,309.6	85.6
No formal settlement, short protest or sympathy strike -----	20	.4	21.1	.6	57.8	.1
Strike broken -----	74	1.4	7.8	.2	383.1	.6
Work resumed under court injunction -----	30	.6	617.8	18.8	2,829.3	4.5
Employer out of business -----	30	.6	2.6	.1	88.8	.1
Other -----	63	1.2	16.4	.5	708.3	1.1
No information -----	4	.1	1.8	.1	110.1	.2
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	1,693	32.9	657.1	20.0	2,760.0	4.4
Formal settlement reached, all issues resolved, procedure for handling unresolved issues -----	1,185	23.0	380.4	11.6	2,002.4	3.2
No formal settlement, short protest or sympathy strike -----	412	8.0	225.3	6.9	501.4	.8
Strike broken -----	29	.6	6.5	.2	50.5	.1
Work resumed under court injunction -----	60	1.2	44.1	1.3	202.9	.3
Employer out of business -----	5	.1	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.8	( <sup>2</sup> )
Other -----	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.9	( <sup>2</sup> )
No information -----	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
No contract or other contract status -----	80	1.6	8.8	.3	35.5	.1
Formal settlement reached, all issues resolved, procedure for handling unresolved issues -----	52	1.0	6.0	.2	25.0	( <sup>2</sup> )
No formal settlement, short protest or sympathy strike -----	18	.3	2.2	.1	7.9	( <sup>2</sup> )
Strike broken -----	7	.1	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.3	( <sup>2</sup> )
Work resumed under court injunction -----	3	.1	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )
Employer out of business -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status -----	69	1.3	8.0	.2	100.2	.2
Formal settlement reached, all issues resolved, procedure for handling unresolved issues -----	64	1.2	7.2	.2	94.7	.2
No formal settlement, short protest or sympathy strike -----	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Strike broken -----	4	.1	.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	5.4	( <sup>2</sup> )
Work resumed under court injunction -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employer out of business -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information -----	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-22.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>3</sup> Fewer than 100.

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

Table A-26. Settlement of work stoppages by major issue, 1971

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Workers and man-days in thousands)

Major issue	Total	Settlement				Work re-summed under court injunction	Employer out of business	No information	Other
		Formal settle- ment reached		No formal settlement reached					
		All issues resolved	Procedure for handling unresolved issues	Short pro- test or sympathy strike	Strike broken				
		Number of work stoppages <sup>1</sup>							
All stoppages -----	5, 152	3, 408	785	465	236	118	51	6	83
General wage changes -----	2, 596	2, 237	108	22	85	40	32	3	69
Supplemental benefits, no general wage increase -----	40	32	1	3	2	1	1	-	-
Wage adjustments -----	162	104	30	16	5	5	2	-	-
Hours of work -----	6	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Other contractual matters -----	112	81	12	6	6	3	3	1	-
Union organization and security -----	505	297	63	12	102	10	8	1	12
Job security -----	205	122	38	31	2	11	-	-	1
Plant administration -----	904	376	204	266	19	36	3	-	-
Other working conditions -----	155	60	32	46	9	5	2	-	1
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	414	47	295	61	4	6	-	1	-
Not reported -----	53	50	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
		Number of workers involved <sup>1</sup>							
All stoppages -----	3, 287.1	2, 095.1	225.1	251.7	22.0	669.3	4.4	1.9	17.6
General wage changes -----	2, 142.6	1, 508.4	31.5	4.7	6.6	570.7	2.7	1.7	16.2
Supplemental benefits, no general wage increase -----	77.3	25.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	51.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Wage adjustments -----	95.5	61.2	23.9	5.8	1.2	3.2	.2	-	-
Hours of work -----	1.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.1	.3	-	.1	-	-	-
Other contractual matters -----	57.1	31.3	4.5	17.7	2.5	.6	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Union organization and security -----	171.1	155.7	5.9	.8	5.7	1.7	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.9
Job security -----	102.1	45.8	41.6	8.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.0	-	-	.4
Plant administration -----	522.9	237.3	85.6	165.1	2.2	32.2	.5	-	-
Other working conditions -----	40.8	14.8	6.2	16.7	.9	2.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	.1
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	71.7	11.1	24.7	31.9	2.8	1.1	-	.1	-
Not reported -----	4.4	4.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-
		Number of man-days of idleness <sup>1</sup>							
All stoppages -----	62, 266.4	55, 125.3	1, 630.9	593.8	827.1	3, 084.6	131.8	112.4	760.5
General wage changes -----	33, 230.7	30, 116.8	653.9	19.0	408.8	1, 108.5	99.0	109.6	715.1
Supplemental benefits, no general wage increase -----	2, 799.6	1, 045.1	.2	1.8	2.3	1, 750.1	.1	-	-
Wage adjustments -----	669.3	511.5	72.8	8.5	61.9	13.5	1.1	-	-
Hours of work -----	4.3	1.0	2.2	.6	-	.5	-	-	-
Other contractual matters -----	18, 513.9	18, 408.6	25.6	41.5	32.8	2.9	2.1	.5	-
Union organization and security -----	2, 904.3	2, 462.7	91.2	5.3	263.1	17.9	19.6	2.2	42.4
Job security -----	985.9	590.8	341.3	17.7	3.1	30.9	-	-	2.0
Plant administration -----	2, 488.6	1, 642.4	309.3	357.8	32.4	137.0	9.7	-	-
Other working conditions -----	270.4	185.2	16.7	35.4	16.4	15.6	.2	-	.9
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	352.5	115.2	116.7	106.4	6.4	7.7	-	.1	-
Not reported -----	47.0	46.0	1.0	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-22.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 100.

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

Table A-27. Settlement of work stoppages by industry group, 1971<sup>1</sup>

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Total	Formal settle- ment reached		No formal settlement reached		Work re- sumed under court injunction	Employer out of business	No infor- mation	Other
		All issues resolved	Procedure for handling unresolved issues	Short pro- test or sympathy strike	Strike broken				
Number of work stoppages									
All industries -----	25,167	3,408	785	465	236	118	51	6	83
Manufacturing -----	2,397	1,947	181	59	99	26	29	3	53
Ordnance and accessories -----	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products -----	209	174	16	5	9	4	1	-	-
Tobacco manufactures -----	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Textile mill products -----	35	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Apparel, etc. <sup>3</sup> -----	79	56	7	4	5	1	4	-	2
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	67	52	3	2	5	-	2	-	3
Furniture and fixtures -----	75	61	4	1	7	-	-	-	2
Paper and allied products -----	101	82	6	3	1	5	2	-	2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	79	56	8	-	11	3	-	-	1
Chemicals and allied products -----	136	113	12	1	7	-	-	1	2
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	14	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	92	71	10	3	5	1	-	-	2
Leather and leather products -----	18	14	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	147	114	16	2	6	4	1	-	4
Primary metal industries -----	229	191	17	4	6	5	3	-	3
Fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup> -----	347	283	27	7	11	1	4	1	13
Machinery, except electrical -----	333	280	16	8	13	1	4	1	10
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies -----	178	143	18	7	4	1	2	-	3
Transportation equipment -----	175	139	17	10	5	-	2	-	2
Instruments, etc. <sup>5</sup> -----	28	22	1	-	2	-	2	-	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	46	41	1	1	2	-	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,770	1,476	604	406	137	92	22	3	30
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	7	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Mining -----	657	146	166	323	5	14	2	-	1
Contract construction -----	754	380	306	20	23	17	3	-	5
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	316	221	32	15	20	12	9	-	7
Wholesale and retail trade -----	505	390	33	10	50	4	3	2	13
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	23	19	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Services -----	176	133	13	-	22	1	5	1	1
Government <sup>6</sup> -----	332	183	52	38	13	44	-	-	2
Number of workers involved									
All industries -----	3,287.1	2,095.1	225.1	251.7	22.0	669.3	4.4	1.9	17.6
Manufacturing -----	870.8	700.0	77.4	49.7	9.6	22.6	2.6	1.3	7.7
Ordnance and accessories -----	2.7	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products -----	85.6	50.2	3.5	29.8	.9	1.2	( <sup>7</sup> )	-	-
Tobacco manufactures -----	9.1	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Textile mill products -----	5.3	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>7</sup> )
Apparel, etc. <sup>3</sup> -----	20.4	6.1	2.0	.8	.2	10.6	.1	-	.5
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	7.9	6.8	.3	( <sup>7</sup> )	.2	-	.1	-	.3
Furniture and fixtures -----	11.1	9.5	.2	.1	1.1	-	-	-	( <sup>7</sup> )
Paper and allied products -----	35.4	31.6	1.5	.9	( <sup>7</sup> )	1.2	( <sup>7</sup> )	-	.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	28.9	25.0	1.7	-	.5	.6	-	-	1.1
Chemicals and allied products -----	25.6	22.7	1.7	.8	.3	-	-	.1	( <sup>7</sup> )
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	7.9	7.7	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	29.5	21.2	3.6	2.1	2.4	.2	-	-	( <sup>7</sup> )
Leather and leather products -----	7.4	6.4	.6	-	-	-	.2	-	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	31.3	25.0	1.4	1.8	.5	2.3	( <sup>7</sup> )	-	.2
Primary metal industries -----	91.6	80.9	5.7	1.4	.4	2.4	.4	-	.5
Fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup> -----	94.4	80.5	8.2	2.0	.8	.6	.1	( <sup>7</sup> )	2.1
Machinery, except electrical -----	123.1	113.1	4.2	1.4	1.0	.5	.7	1.1	1.2
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	116.1	84.3	24.8	2.5	.2	3.0	.5	-	.8
Transportation equipment -----	120.3	95.8	17.8	5.6	.8	-	.1	-	.2
Instruments, etc. <sup>5</sup> -----	9.3	8.8	( <sup>7</sup> )	-	.4	-	( <sup>7</sup> )	-	( <sup>7</sup> )
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	7.9	7.4	( <sup>7</sup> )	.2	( <sup>7</sup> )	-	( <sup>7</sup> )	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Settlement of work stoppages by industry group, 1971<sup>1</sup>—Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Total	Formal settle- ment reached		No formal settlement reached		Work re- sumed under court injunction	Employer out of business	No infor- mation	Other
		All issues resolved	Procedure for handling unresolved issues	Short pro- test or sympathy strike	Strike broken				
Number of workers involved—Continued									
Nonmanufacturing -----	2,416.3	1,395.1	147.7	202.0	12.5	646.8	1.8	.6	9.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	1.5	1.4	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-
Mining -----	383.2	159.5	41.0	171.8	.4	10.4	( <sup>7</sup> )	-	( <sup>7</sup> )
Contract construction -----	464.4	409.4	32.6	7.2	6.4	5.4	.2	-	3.1
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	1,250.9	581.9	42.7	8.6	1.3	609.9	.8	-	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade -----	133.8	123.7	4.2	2.4	1.6	.7	.1	.5	.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	2.0	1.3	.7	-	( <sup>7</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>7</sup> )
Services -----	26.5	23.7	.9	-	1.2	( <sup>7</sup> )	.6	.1	( <sup>7</sup> )
Government <sup>6</sup> -----	154.0	94.3	25.6	12.1	1.5	20.4	-	-	.2
Number of man-days of idleness									
All industries -----	62,266.4	55,125.3	1,630.9	593.8	827.1	3,084.6	131.8	112.4	760.5
Manufacturing -----	36,877.8	35,254.6	587.1	83.3	453.9	119.1	85.2	73.5	221.1
Ordnance and accessories -----	41.6	41.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products -----	809.8	734.9	17.1	33.0	19.8	4.7	.3	-	-
Tobacco manufactures -----	342.2	338.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2
Textile mill products -----	75.5	63.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.4
Apparel, etc. <sup>3</sup> -----	245.4	140.1	9.8	2.5	8.1	71.9	1.2	-	11.7
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	192.6	148.8	12.6	.2	11.5	-	4.5	-	15.0
Furniture and fixtures -----	327.9	302.0	.8	1.2	22.9	-	-	-	1.0
Paper and allied products -----	1,030.3	994.3	14.8	2.0	1.8	4.2	5.0	-	8.1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	815.8	757.6	14.8	-	35.5	1.3	-	-	6.6
Chemicals and allied products -----	1,121.2	1,079.3	21.0	.8	15.1	-	-	3.7	1.5
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	110.4	110.3	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	467.5	382.2	21.1	8.7	50.5	2.6	-	-	2.4
Leather and leather products -----	119.4	99.8	8.5	-	-	-	10.6	-	.6
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	757.8	694.1	8.6	1.9	27.8	14.0	1.5	-	9.9
Primary metal industries -----	2,225.9	2,131.5	51.8	2.8	15.4	6.4	2.3	-	15.6
Fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup> -----	2,045.4	1,824.4	101.4	5.3	32.4	3.1	10.9	.5	67.5
Machinery, except electrical -----	3,385.6	3,072.7	63.0	8.9	111.8	1.8	25.4	69.3	32.6
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	1,671.3	1,546.4	66.4	2.5	14.0	9.0	15.6	-	17.3
Transportation equipment -----	20,527.9	20,264.6	172.1	12.9	60.8	-	2.8	-	14.7
Instruments, etc. <sup>5</sup> -----	402.3	372.2	.5	-	25.5	-	4.0	-	( <sup>7</sup> )
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	161.9	156.7	2.7	.5	1.0	-	1.0	-	-
Nonmanufacturing -----	25,388.6	19,870.7	1,043.8	510.4	373.2	2,965.6	46.6	38.9	539.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	4.2	3.4	-	-	.8	-	-	-	-
Mining -----	4,929.8	4,341.3	93.5	435.9	8.5	48.8	1.6	-	.2
Contract construction -----	8,221.4	7,812.9	179.3	19.1	94.7	26.8	2.2	-	86.2
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	8,822.1	4,903.5	601.3	14.0	99.8	2,730.6	37.9	-	434.9
Wholesale and retail trade -----	1,583.5	1,383.2	29.8	5.2	85.2	24.0	3.5	38.8	13.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	56.2	43.0	9.7	-	.2	-	-	-	3.3
Services -----	861.1	779.1	8.9	-	71.0	.1	1.4	.1	.5
Government <sup>6</sup> -----	910.4	604.2	121.3	36.2	13.0	135.3	-	-	.5

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

<sup>5</sup> Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

<sup>6</sup> The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

<sup>7</sup> Fewer than 100.

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



Table A-28. Procedure for resolving unsettled issues in work stoppages by contract status,<sup>1</sup> 1971

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 <sup>2</sup> -----	550	100.0	165.6	100.0	1,817.9	100.0
Arbitration-----	85	15.5	73.8	44.6	731.3	40.2
Direct negotiations-----	126	22.9	58.4	35.3	858.6	47.2
Referral to a government agency-----	230	41.8	23.1	13.9	186.3	10.3
Other means-----	109	19.8	10.3	6.2	41.6	2.3
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition-----	47	8.5	5.0	3.0	130.6	7.2
Arbitration-----	6	1.1	.4	.3	4.4	.2
Direct negotiations-----	16	2.9	2.9	1.7	90.2	5.0
Referral to a government agency-----	25	4.5	1.8	1.1	36.0	2.0
Other means-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)-----	68	12.4	38.1	23.0	1,049.9	57.7
Arbitration-----	16	2.9	7.6	4.6	329.5	18.1
Direct negotiations-----	36	6.5	24.8	15.0	658.7	36.2
Referral to a government agency-----	15	2.7	5.6	3.4	61.5	3.4
Other means-----	1	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.3	( <sup>4</sup> )
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)-----	430	78.2	122.3	73.8	633.7	34.9
Arbitration-----	62	11.3	65.7	39.7	397.4	21.9
Direct negotiations-----	73	13.3	30.8	18.6	109.5	6.0
Referral to a government agency-----	187	34.0	15.5	9.4	85.4	4.7
Other means-----	108	19.6	10.3	6.2	41.3	2.3
No contract or other contract status-----	4	.7	.2	.1	2.8	.2
Arbitration-----	1	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )
Direct negotiations-----	1	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )
Referral to a government agency-----	2	.4	.1	.1	2.6	.1
Other means-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status-----	1	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.8	( <sup>4</sup> )
Arbitration-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct negotiations-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referral to a government agency-----	1	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.8	( <sup>4</sup> )
Other means-----	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-22.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes stoppages on which there was no information on unsettled issues or no agreement on a procedure for handling these issues.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 100.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

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



## Appendix B. Scope, Definition, and Methods<sup>1</sup>

### 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. This measure of employment 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 government.

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.

*New series*<sup>2</sup>—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.

<sup>1</sup> More detailed information is available in *BLS Handbook of Methods*, BLS Bulletin 1711 (1972), ch. 19.

<sup>2</sup> For further information, see "'Total Economy' Measure of Strike Idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54-56.

The new "total economy" measure of strike idleness now includes 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 excludes 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.

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 Office of Management and 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 in-

<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 average employment for the year by the number of days typically worked by most employed workers during that year. In these computations, Saturdays (when customarily not worked), Sundays, and established holidays as provided in most union contracts are excluded.<sup>3</sup>

*Duration.* Although only workdays are used in computing total man-days of 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.<sup>4</sup> The procedures outlined on the preceding page also have been used in preparing estimates of idleness by State.

*Metropolitan area data.* Information is tabulated separately for the areas that currently comprise the list of standard metropolitan statistical areas issued by the Office of Management and Budget, formerly Bureau of the Budget, in addition to a few communities historically included in the strike series before the current list of

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" include 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

<sup>3</sup> For 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 of 0.28. States and industries are in a similar manner.

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

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 report<sup>5</sup> 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 local collection methods, every effort is made by the Bureau to establish cooperative arrangements.

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

## Recent Publications in Industrial Relations

*Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1970* (BLS Bulletin 1727, 1972), price 65 cents.

*Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1969* (BLS Bulletin 1687, 1971), price 65 cents.

*Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1968* (BLS Bulletin 1646, 1970), price 65 cents.

*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.

*National Emergency Disputes, Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, 1947-68* (BLS Bulletin 1633, 1969), price \$1.

*Airline Experience Under the Railway Labor Act* (BLS Bulletin 1683, 1971), price 55 cents.

*Work Stoppages in Electrical Machinery Industry, 1927-68* (BLS Report 374, 1970), free.

*Work Stoppages in Government, 1958-68* (BLS Report 348, 1970), free.

*Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States* (BLS Bulletin 1596, 1968), price 60 cents.

### *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.

*Seniority in Promotion and Transfer Provisions* (BLS Bulletin 1425-11, 1970), price 75 cents.

*Administration of Negotiated Pension, Health, and Insurance Plans* (BLS Bulletin 1425-12, 1970), price 60 cents.

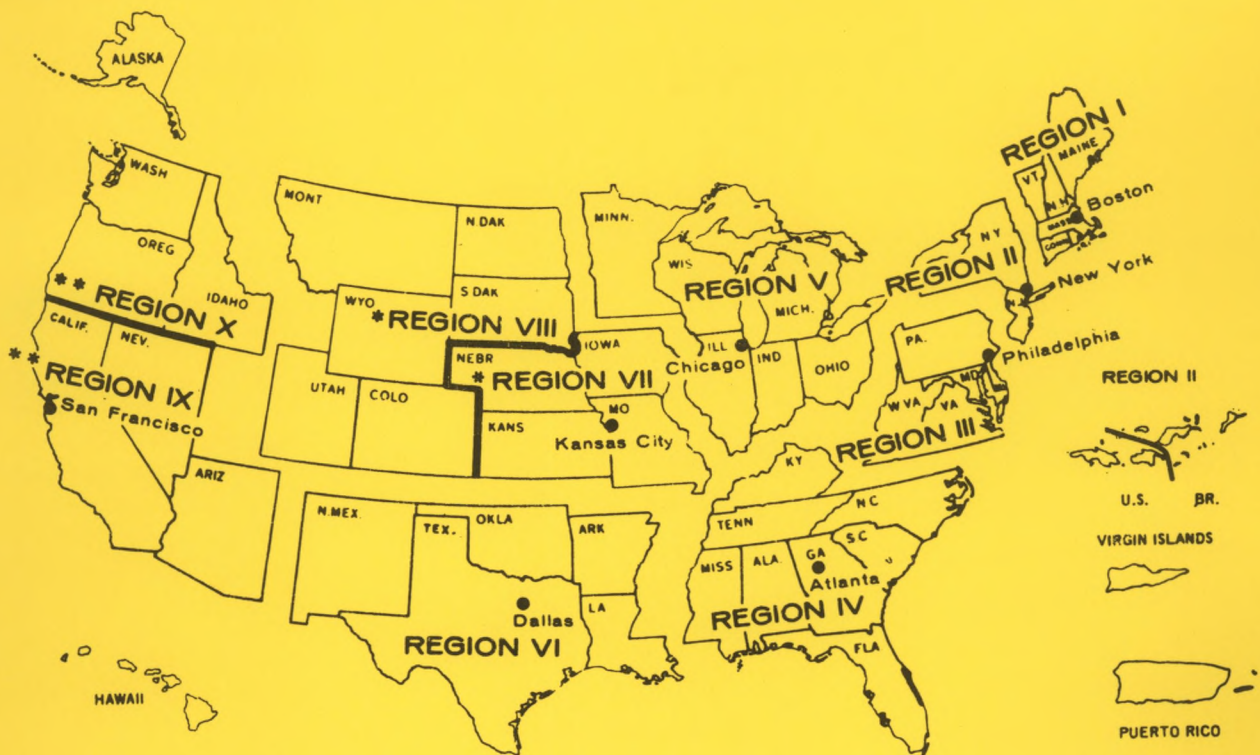
*Characteristics of Agreements Covering 2,000 Workers or More* (BLS Bulletin 1729, 1972), price 75 cents.

*Municipal Public Employee Associations* (BLS Bulletin 1702, 1971), price 50 cents.

*Negotiation, Impasse, Grievance, and Arbitration in Federal Agreements* (BLS Bulletin 1661, 1970), price 75 cents.

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 Kansas City, Mo. 64106  
 Phone: 374-2481 (Area Code 816)

**Region IX and X**  
 450 Golden Gate Ave.  
 Box 36017  
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 Phone: 556-4678 (Area Code 415)

- \* Regions VII and VIII are serviced by Kansas City.
- \*\* Regions IX and X are serviced by San Francisco.



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