

Work Stoppages in Contract Construction, 1962-73



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Preface

This bulletin provides a detailed account of work stoppages in the contract construction industry since 1962. It updates and expands in scope Bureau of Labor Statistics Report 346, *Work Stoppages in Contract Construction, 1946-66*. While some of the information provided in the tables included in this bulletin has been published in the BLS annual *Analysis of Work Stoppages*, much of the material is based on previously unpublished data.

The definition of this major industry group conforms to classifications 15, 16, and 17, in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1967 edition.

This bulletin was prepared in the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations by Jon Soder under the direction of Albert A. Belman. Technical assistance was provided by James T. Hall, Jr., and William M. Pugh.

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Chapter I. Review of the Findings

Introduction

This bulletin provides a quantitative measure of work stoppages in contract construction, one of the Nation's largest industries. At the same time, the bulletin presents an overview of the institutional framework and working environment which influences the substance of collective bargaining between the building trades unions and contractor associations. Three basic measures are employed to indicate the direction and intensity of labor disputes. The first of these, the number of work stoppages, provides a measure of the frequency of disputes. Next, the severity of such actions are measured by the number of workers involved. Finally, the resultant man-days of idleness acts as a direct measure of the interruption of services resulting from these stoppages.¹

Primary work stoppage data for the 11-year period 1962 to 1972 are included in this report. Limited data for 1973 have been included in a number of the series. Data extending back to 1962, however, are provided only where information has been previously tabulated for existing Bureau of Labor Statistics work stoppage bulletins.² Many of the tables in this report provide data which were not available prior to 1965.

For purposes of this analysis, 1967-71 was selected as the basic reference period. This 5-year period was chosen because it is viewed as being especially indicative of the favorable economic conditions which prevailed immediately before and during the noticeable surge in strike activity that commenced in 1968. Where a broader scope is warranted, the 10-year period 1962 to 1971 is used as a reference period.

Some significant findings have emerged from the data. The industry has experienced a substantial share of the Nation's strike activity. For example, while only 4 percent of the Nation's civilian labor force were employed by the construction industry between 1962 and 1971, these workers accounted for an average of almost 17 percent of all striking employees in the United

States.³ Moreover, the industry was responsible for about one-fifth of all strikes and nearly 19 percent of total strike idleness during the 10 year period.

These proportions suggest that construction tends to be a relatively strike-prone industry. According to the Bureau's standard measurement of idleness as a percent of total working time in the construction industry, as shown in appendix table A-1, the average estimated amount of time not worked due to strike activity between 1962 and 1971 was eight-tenths of 1 percent. This figure needs cautious interpretation. It is based upon the assumption of a "standard year" of 255 working days.⁴ But the evidence cited in chapter III indicates that the average construction worker is employed only 200 days in a typical year. The difference is attributed largely to the seasonal nature of the industry. Hence, the formula used to estimate days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time in table A-1 understates the proportion of idleness in the industry.⁵

Interindustry comparisons

In terms of absolute man-days of idleness, the construction industry ranked first during the 1962-71 decade, having an annual average of 6.6 million man-days of idleness. Construction was followed by the transportation equipment industry with 4.2 million man-days. On the other hand, the building industry might be

³This estimate of the construction industry's share of the civilian labor force includes both union and nonunion employees. According to the Bureau's biannual estimates, there were almost 2.8 million union members in the industry in 1972. Since unions often report retired and unemployed members as part of the active membership, it is difficult to accurately estimate union labor's share of the employed labor force.

⁴Due to the presence of leap years and annual variation in the number of observed holidays, the number of working days varies from year to year. Over the last decade, American workers have averaged 255.1 annual days worked.

⁵Estimated working time is computed by multiplying the average employment (or available jobs) for the year by the number of days typically worked by most employed workers during that year. When annual idleness in man-days is divided by the estimated working time and the result multiplied by 100, the proportion of idleness to working time is determined.

¹ See appendix B for a discussion of the scope and definition of these measures of strike activity, as well as limitations on their use and interpretation.

² See *Work Stoppages in Contract Construction, 1946-66*, Rept. 346 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1967).

expected to have a large absolute amount of idleness, simply because of the size of its work force. Relatively speaking, construction lags behind both the mining industry and the transportation equipment industry in terms of strike intensity. While nearly one-quarter of all miners and over 12 percent of the employees of transportation equipment manufacturers took part in work stoppages between 1962 and 1971, only 11.3 percent of construction workers were involved in work stoppages over the same decade. Nearly half of all miners struck during 1972 and 1973; the proportion of striking transportation equipment workers declined, and there was a slight increase in the proportion of construction workers who were strike participants. Table 1 presents the number of workers involved in strikes as a percent of employment in four selected industries. It should be noted that the mining industry has experienced a large number of small stoppages in recent years with some workers striking more than once.

Even though the building industry ranked third in the relative number of striking workers during the 1962-71 period, it had a strike participation rate nearly double that in manufacturing, almost half again as many as in primary metals, and more than three times that of the all-industry average.⁶

Trends in work stoppages

A relatively steady growth in construction idleness began in 1964 and, aside from a slight dip in 1967,

“Such a “strike participation rate” is subject to one important limitation. If a worker is involved in more than one strike during the year, he is counted more than once. Whenever this occurs, the number of workers involved is increased relative to total employment, thus causing a disproportionate increase in the strike participation rate.

continued through the end of the decade. Beginning in January 1971, a noticeable decline in strike intensity was recorded. Due to the combined effects of high unemployment, growing nonunion competition, and the wage stabilization program in construction, the frequency of work stoppages in 1971 was reduced to its lowest level in a decade. In 1972, there was only a modest reduction in the number of strikes, partly due to an increase in contract expirations that year. The number of strikers fell by almost one-quarter during 1973 and idleness decreased by almost one-half.

The timing of contract expirations determines the monthly pattern of construction strikes. Since the bulk of agreements expire during the second quarter of the year, idleness tends to peak in May and June. Almost half of the industry's strike idleness occurs during these two months.

Typically, construction strikes do not involve many workers. The majority, in fact, involve less than 100 employees, because more than one-third of all strikes are jurisdictional disputes involving a single craft union only, usually at a single site. Another third involve more than 100, but less than 500 workers. Strikes of 500 workers or more occur infrequently and comprise only about 14 percent of all stoppages.

Ordinarily, construction strikes do not last very long. Between 1965 and 1972, half of them continued for less than a week and a half. The use of averages is inappropriate when attempting to describe strike duration because of the wide variation in the length of strikes. The mean duration between 1965 and 1972 was 15.4 days, for example, while the median was only 8 days. This difference in “average” duration indicates that one-half of all strikes remained unsettled for a long period. A better measure of duration is shown in table A-1 in the column headed “Man-days idle per

Table 1. Workers involved in strikes as a percent of industry employment, selected industries, 1962-73

Industry	Year					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
All industries	2.2	1.7	2.8	2.5	3.1	4.4
Manufacturing	3.8	3.3	5.8	5.1	4.8	6.9
Primary metals	7.3	4.7	7.1	6.8	7.3	8.9
Mining	8.0	7.2	13.2	11.3	15.3	16.6
Transportation equipment	5.3	4.4	24.1	11.3	7.8	17.8
Contract construction	9.8	7.0	8.1	9.5	13.9	9.5
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
All industries	3.9	3.5	4.7	4.6	2.3	3.0
Manufacturing	6.0	6.5	5.8	4.7	3.4	4.9
Primary metals	10.4	7.8	6.2	8.2	4.3	4.3
Mining	35.1	35.6	33.9	63.7	44.0	48.2
Transportation equipment	12.5	12.8	18.0	6.9	6.7	11.1
Contract construction	11.1	12.6	18.4	13.2	12.9	10.1

worker involved." This statistic indicates simply the number of days the "average" employee spent on strike in a given year. By this measure, the "average" striker was away from his job for 16.9 days over the decade 1962-71. Average idleness ranged from 14.6 days per worker involved in 1962, to 24.5 days in 1970. Idleness then declined abruptly to 15.2 days in 1971 as the wage stabilization program reduced the probable advantage a union or a contractor association might gain from prolonging a dispute. Strike duration rose to 17.3 days in 1972, and then dropped again to 10.0 days per worker in 1973, the lowest in a decade.

To evaluate the true significance of an industrial dispute, it is necessary to group work stoppages by the point at which they occur in the life of the collective bargaining agreement. Thus, a walkout called while the contract is being negotiated or renegotiated indicates that the parties are unable to agree to a proposed change in one or more of the numerous provisions contained in the agreement. If, on the other hand, one craft union on the jobsite decides to withhold its services while the contract is still in effect, this implies that a disagreement has arisen over job assignments, working conditions or, perhaps, safety considerations. Worker dissatisfaction over economic issues is probably best revealed by the pattern of renegotiation disputes. It is here that accords on wages and working conditions are hammered out.

Largely as a result of wage stabilization measures, prompted by the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee, less than one out of seven contract expirations were followed by a strike in 1972. This was a significant improvement over the record in 1970, before the stabilization program, when more than one out of three expirations resulted in a strike.⁷ As a proportion of all strikes, renegotiation stoppages vary with the state of economic conditions in the industry. In 1967, at the beginning of a sizable expansion in construction activity, an estimated 69 percent of all workers who struck did so because of a failure to agree on a new contract. Over the next 3 years, this proportion continued to rise until, in 1970, 88 percent chose to do so. Undoubtedly, during this period construction workers correctly perceived that they could achieve substantial wage increases by maintaining a resolute bargaining stance.

Major issues

Economic issues rank far above jurisdictional disputes as a cause of serious and lengthy strikes. More than four-fifths of all strike-related idleness can be attributed

⁷ A reliable count of total contract expirations resulting in a strike is not available before 1970.

to disagreement over wage and benefit changes from 1962-1971. This is true even though such disputes make up somewhat over one-third of all strikes. That so few stoppages are responsible for so much idleness attests to the lengthy duration of economic strikes.

Jurisdictional strikes are frequent but brief. They involved relatively few workers (one-tenth of all strikers) between 1962 and 1971 and fewer man-days of idleness (3.6 percent of all idleness). They constituted more than one-third of all strikes in construction, but these stoppages have become more common in recent years, possibly due to the increasing use of new materials and technology which has blurred traditional craft lines and intensified the problem of work assignments.

When classified by amount of idleness, most of the Nation's strike activity was limited to just a few States during the 10-year period. For example, more than one-third of the Nation's construction idleness occurred in California, Missouri, and Michigan. Another one-third of the strikes occurred in seven additional States—Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Illinois, Washington, and Louisiana. The fact that some less populous States such as Missouri and Louisiana rank so high on the listing can usually be traced to one or two record breaking strikes that disproportionately raised that particular State to near the top of the ranking.

While the New York metropolitan area ranked second after Pittsburgh in the number of stoppages, it ranked ninth in total idleness largely due to its relatively effective homebred methods of resolving contract expiration disputes. As with the States, metropolitan area idleness is heavily concentrated. The top four areas bore more than one-fifth of all big area idleness.

Of those strikes qualifying for Government mediatory assistance, well over half were settled without the help of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Federal mediators did provide assistance in over one-fifth of building industry disputes, however, while State, and sometimes local Government mediators helped settle about 3 percent of these disputes. Only 1.5 percent of all mediated strikes were handled privately.

Private settlement machinery, such as the new Impartial Jurisdictional Disputes Board (formerly the National Joint Board), already exists to establish jurisdictional awards. Government mediation agencies are seldom called to help settle work assignment disputes, although some of these disputes are handled by the National Labor Relations Board.

While major strikes, those involving 10,000 workers or more, are rare, accounting for only 1 percent of all stoppages, these conflicts involve nearly 40 percent of all strike participants. Moreover, such disputes became increasingly severe during the 1962-71 period. The

number of these large scale stoppages has doubled over the last 8 years. Since 1967, however, the industry has experienced a three-fold increase in the number of workers participating in major strikes and between 1967 and 1973 almost 1,218,000 workers were so involved. This upturn was probably influenced by the favorable economic conditions of the period which encouraged and rewarded persistent strike behavior and the fact that the industry has experienced a slow, but steady, trend toward the formation of larger bargaining units. In Chicago and New York, for example, the practice of area-wide bargaining has meant that more workers are likely to become involved in any given dispute. In

addition, the construction labor force has been increasing: In fact, the number of jobs available to construction workers has risen about 15 percent between 1962 and 1971. There has been a smaller increase in the number of union members in the industry over the same period, as shown in table 1.

During the 1962-71 decade, a formal settlement terminated 9 out of 10 construction work stoppages with the parties either reaching complete agreement on all issues or, in some cases, agreeing to establish a procedure, usually arbitration, to resolve remaining issues. In less than one-tenth of all stoppages, no settlement is reached and the workers return to work.

Chapter II. Background on the Construction Industry

In terms of employment and production, the contract construction industry was a major contributor to the Nation's economy in 1973. It provided more than 3.0 million jobs for construction workers while contributing an estimated \$135.6 billion to the Nation's Gross National Product,⁸ or nearly 11 percent of GNP in 1973.⁹ Despite its imposing national stature, the industry's organizational structure as well as its collective bargaining framework display little of the cohesiveness and integration which characterize other large industries.

In the process of fulfilling public and private demand for highways, buildings, waterways, residential homes, and other construction projects, the building industry acts as a major purchaser of goods and supplies from many other primary industries. Among these are producers of lumber and wood products; steel, aluminum, and copper; sand, building stone, and gravel; earthmoving machinery, and other power equipment; paints and allied products; and heating and plumbing equipment, to name a few.

This major dependence on other industries means that a prolonged interruption in construction activity can result in serious economic dislocations throughout the strike area, particularly when thousands of workers are involved.¹⁰ This was the case in the 1970 building trades work stoppage in Kansas City when 27,000 workers were idled for 197 days.

Nature of the industry

Contract construction is unlike other sizeable busi-

⁸*Employment and Earnings* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1974), and *Construction Review* (U.S. Department of Commerce, February 1974).

⁹The Bureau of the Census' definition of the "value of new construction put in place" excludes broker's sales commissions on the transfer of dwelling ownership as well as any below ground construction not directly connected to human occupation such as oil well drilling and exploration—both of which are counted in the national product accounts as "total structures." Thus the true GNP figure will be slightly larger than the figure cited here. Neither measure, however, includes routine maintenance of existing structures such as periodic painting and new roofing.

¹⁰See G. Burck, "The Building Trades Versus the People," *Fortune*, October 1970, pp. 98-101.

ness sectors. It consists of a wide spread group of enterprises made up of many local, isolated firms; 794,838 were identified during the 1967 census of construction. Of this number, less than one-half were large enough to maintain a payroll and pay Federal Insurance Contribution Act taxes.¹¹ The remaining firms were predominantly special trade contractors established as sole proprietors; they earned only 6 percent of the industry's total receipts.

The industry's largest construction firm accounted for only 2.3 percent of the industry's annual receipts in 1972.¹² On the other hand, there exists a high level of market control among the largest firms in the industry. In fact, of 900,832 establishments reporting taxable income in 1969, less than 2 percent, 17,662 companies, earned more than \$1 million each, and accounted for over one-half of all expenditures for contract construction. Only a quarter of 1 percent of all firms reported receipts in excess of \$5 million. These 2,336 companies shared almost \$33 billion worth of building contracts during 1969, close to 30 percent of the industry's total receipts.¹³ Among the smallest firms in 1969 were 358,000 that earned more than \$10,000 but less than \$100,000 in annual receipts.¹⁴

There is evidence that keen intra-industry competition prevails. A pronounced characteristic of the industry is the large number of firms constantly entering and leaving the field.¹⁵ Table 2 illustrates the irregular growth in the number of firms in the industry since

¹¹*Census of Construction Industries, 1967*, Vol. 1 (Bureau of the Census, 1967), p. 1 A-1. An update of this survey, containing data for 1972, will be published in August 1974.

¹²*Engineering News-Record*, Apr. 12, 1973, p. 46.

¹³*Statistics of Income, 1969, Business Income Tax Returns* (U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service, 1972), pp. 35, 116, 214.

¹⁴*Ibid.*

¹⁵Peter J. Cassimatis, *Economics of the Construction Industry* (New York, National Industrial Conference Board, 1969), p. 3, and Daniel Quinn Mills, *Industrial Relations and Manpower in Construction* (Cambridge, MIT Press, 1972), p. 26. It should be noted that the Bureau of the Census' count of the number of construction firms excludes dummy firms, those set up on paper for the administration of special projects. They do not create new employment or new tax revenue and, as such, are excluded from the census count.

Table 2. Selected economic statistics, 1962-73

Year	New construction put in place		Number of construction firms (thousands) ¹	Construction worker employment (thousands)	Unemployment Rate ³			Construction union membership (thousands) ⁴	Consumer price index 1967 = 100
	Value (in millions)	Percent increase			All men 20 years and over	Carpenters and other construction crafts ²	Contract construction		
1962	59,965	—	836.0	2,462	4.6	5.5	13.5	2,417	90.6
1963	64,563	7.7	848.5	2,523	4.5	5.7	13.3	(⁶)	91.7
1964	67,413	4.4	856.8	2,597	3.9	5.2	11.2	2,323	92.9
1965	73,412	8.9	876.4	2,710	3.2	4.5	10.1	(⁶)	94.5
1966	76,002	3.5	856.3	2,784	2.5	3.8	8.0	2,463	97.2
1967	77,503	2.0	856.0	2,708	2.3	3.8	7.4	(⁶)	100.0
1968	86,626	11.8	839.0	2,768	2.2	3.6	6.9	2,541	104.2
1969	93,368	7.8	900.8	2,896	2.1	3.5	6.0	(⁶)	109.8
1970	94,167	.9	874.5	2,820	3.5	4.9	9.7	2,576	116.3
1971	109,238	16.0	932.0	2,832	4.4	5.4	10.4	(⁶)	121.3
1972	123,836	13.4	1,019.9	2,908	4.0	5.6	10.3	2,752	125.3
1973	135,604	9.5	(⁵)	3,011	3.2	4.9	8.8	(⁶)	133.1

¹ Internal Revenue Service annual count of the number of proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations reporting taxable income.

² According to the Bureau of the Census, fewer than 4 percent of construction workers were under 20 years of age in 1960.

³ These data have been adjusted to reflect seasonal experience. For a discussion of seasonal adjustment procedures, see the February 1974 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

⁴ Includes members in Canada.

⁵ Data not yet available.

⁶ The survey of union membership is conducted on a biennial basis.

SOURCES: Business Statistics, 1973, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; *Statistics of Income*, Internal Revenue Service, *Employment and Earnings*, *Directory of National Unions and Employee Associations*, and *Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1972*, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

1962. Interestingly, there were only 395,000 firms in 1947, according to IRS income statistics, less than one-half the number in 1962.

Low capital requirements and overhead facilitates easy entry into the field by small operators who often lack adequate working capital. This in turn affects the ability of these operators to continue in business under adverse conditions.

While many of these small firms are primarily engaged in residential construction and employ nonunion work crews, a substantial number, notably specialty contractors, operate under a union contract. To the extent that this occurs, such small undercapitalized union shop contractors will possess minimal capacity to resist strong union wage demands and may have to discontinue operations during a determined and prolonged work stoppage.

In a period of high construction investment, some firms are reported to have shown little concern for the longrun inflationary effects of their labor agreements. When faced with costly wage settlements it has not been difficult for builders to increasingly shift the burden of their labor agreements to the investor or speculator who may be more interested in future returns than upon present labor costs. Thus contractors may have agreed to what would ordinarily be considered unreasonable demands rather than face a stoppage by their employees.

Unlike other industries, the demand for private nonresidential and public construction (which accounted for 57 percent of all new construction in 1973) is relatively inelastic and unresponsive to fluctuations in building costs in periods when the economy is expanding.¹⁶ As a result, large cost increases frequently have not affected the immediate level of construction activity. Moreover, since each commercial or industrial site has its own unique design, the building process does not lend itself to standardization or mass production techniques comparable to those prevailing in manufacturing. One result of this customized production is the large number of skilled craft workers who are required in the industry. Journeymen, working in many different crafts, according to one estimate, make up approximately 62 percent of total construction employment.¹⁷ This intensive utilization of skilled labor in the work process is one factor which causes the unionized sector of the industry to be vulnerable to work stoppages. Crafts not involved in the dispute usually honor a picket line and supervisory personnel cannot continue building activity in the absence of the craft labor force.

¹⁶ *Annual Report* (Council of Economic Advisers, 1974), p. 292, and Cassimatis, *Economics of Construction* p. 115.

¹⁷ *Compensation in the Construction Industry*, Bull. 1656 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1970), p. 6.

Table 3. Extent to which employment in August exceeded that in February

Selected years, 1960-73				
Year	Contract construction	General building contractors	Heavy construction	Special trades contractors
1960	28.0	25.8	63.9	17.3
1962	35.8	30.0	69.3	21.8
1964	32.3	32.6	65.8	20.9
1966	28.6	24.1	64.8	19.0
1968	22.8	16.7	55.9	14.9
1970	18.9	13.2	53.4	10.4
1972	33.3	33.0	65.6	22.1
1973	25.0	22.2	53.1	16.9

SOURCE: *Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909-72*, Bull. 1312-9 and monthly issues (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1972-74).

Many construction projects have fixed contract completion dates and carry contract clauses which specify penalties for late performance. Accordingly, a strike over work assignments or other issues called prior to a project completion date may induce an employer to settle rather than be subject to penalties.

Conditions of employment: seasonality

In construction negotiations, the wage structure is influenced by the industry's unique working environment as well as by its complex organizational structure. For example, construction employment is often seasonal and intermittent. For nearly one-third of the industry's work force, this means unemployment and loss of earnings during winter months. Table 3 describes the extent to which employment in August exceeded that in February for selected years. As can be seen, seasonal fluctuations in employment are most severe in heavy construction. As might be expected, due to cold weather, seasonal fluctuations are much more pronounced in the North than in the South.

Generally, construction laborers experience a greater degree of unemployment during the peak building season than do craft workers.¹⁸

That unemployment is higher among laborers at this time is probably due to the influx of male college students and others who often have only limited success in finding summer construction work. As a result, these workers tend to retard the normal seasonal decline in the

¹⁸ *Seasonality and Manpower in Construction*, Bull. 1642 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1970), p. 43.

unemployment rate among unskilled workers. Moreover, craft workers often can find employment in residential construction and repair work if they are faced with a layoff from their primary employer.

Some insight into the work patterns of construction workers in areas of both severe and mild winter weather was obtained during a special BLS study of annual hours worked for the period 1966-67, covering 13 occupations in four metropolitan areas.¹⁹ Since the data were obtained from pension fund records, it relates specifically to occupation, locality, and individual hours of work. Therefore, it is more appropriate than the more commonly used Social Security data, which gives only quarters of coverage in the industry and provides no information by occupation. The study was designed to exclude "short-hours" workers, i.e., those workers not firmly attached to the industry who worked fewer than 700 hours in the 12-month period.²⁰ The report concluded that a number of factors including weather conditions, level and composition of construction activity, and institutional practices inhibit winter work, and that the median number of hours of work reported for the construction trades in the crafts and areas studied was only 1,535 hours, about 10 months of paid employment each year.²¹

The study indicates that the reported average annual hours worked in construction was approximately 500 below the standard 2,041 hour full work year or, for example at an average hourly wage rate of \$6, \$3000 less than if the worker had been employed the full work year. Thus, with the inability of the average construction worker to obtain full-year work, it is inappropriate to compare the absolute hourly earnings of construction workers with the hourly wage rates of workers in industries not restricted by similar conditions.²²

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 68-72.

²⁰ Yet in several occupations and areas, these short-hours workers accounted for almost one-half of all workers. In Omaha, for example, 37 percent of the cement masons, 30 percent of the carpenters, and about 43 percent of the operating engineers reported fewer than 700 hours of work.

²¹ *Seasonality*, op. cit. p. 69.

²² For additional information on the industry affiliation, occupation, race, age, and other characteristics of union members, see *Selected Earnings and Demographic Characteristics of Union Members*, 1970, Rept. 417 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1972).

Hazardous conditions

Together with these disadvantages, the existence of often adverse working conditions is mutually recognized as a legitimate reason for paying substantially higher hourly earnings than normally found in other sectors of the economy. Construction activity is often potentially hazardous, or of an unpleasant nature. Members of the building trades not only face outdoor exposure in all seasons but also remain vulnerable to the risk of personal injury. Both the frequency and severity rates of injury in construction far exceed the risks in manufacturing. For example, in 1972, (the last period for which data are available), the incidence rate of construction work injuries and illnesses was 19.0 disabling injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers—nearly twice as high as in all industries. In addition, the severity rate, which measures the number of days of disability, was nearly three times as high as in manufacturing.²³ Preliminary results from a recently completed BLS survey show that the building industry suffered almost 570,000 injuries and illnesses during 1972.²⁴ In terms of reduced production, these nonfatal afflictions cost the industry a loss of approximately 2.6 million man-days—equal to one-third of the industry's idleness due to strike activity in that year.

Another inconvenience usually encountered by employees of heavy construction contractors, in such fields as road building, cable laying, dams and pipeline construction, is extended travel time to and from the jobsite.

Moreover, as each contract is completed, the jobsite changes. Accordingly, construction workers must be readily mobile and, on occasion, willing to endure lengthy commuting time between home and the new jobsite. In some types of speciality construction involving repair work of an urgent nature, such as maintenance of a water supply system in an outlying town, a crew may be required to work more than normally scheduled hours and be separated from family for an extended period.

²³ *Injury Rates by Industry*, Rept. 406 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1972), pp. 7 and 15. This series has been discontinued.

²⁴ *First Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Preliminary Results*, News Release 74-16 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Jan. 21, 1974).

Chapter III. Collective Bargaining in the Construction Industry

The bargaining environment

As the prosperous economic period of the late 1960's drew to a close, a number of construction industry indicators were recording the disturbing consequences of an economy which was rapidly approaching its full-capacity and full-employment ceiling. The costs of financing, machinery, land, and building materials were increasing steadily. These trends, when combined with a rapidly rising level of consumer prices, placed a severe strain on the collective bargaining process in the building industry, as union negotiators sought to maintain, and where possible, increase the buying power of their members' wages. In an effort to curtail the mounting inflationary spiral in construction costs, in September 1969, the Federal Government announced a temporary 75 percent cutback in new contracts for Federally financed public works projects.²⁵ This restriction remained in effect until March 17, 1970.

By the end of 1970, following an unprecedented number of work stoppages, the upward trend in wage increases was accelerated. As a result of the year's negotiations, nearly 700,000 union construction workers won wage and benefit increases averaging 19.6 percent in the first contract year and 15.6 percent annually during the life of the contract.²⁶ The Administration believed these increases to be a major factor in the sharp rise in construction costs and prices as well as contributing to inflationary wage demands in other sectors of the economy. On February 23, 1971, the President suspended the Davis-Bacon Act for 37 days, thus temporarily halting the requirement that prevailing (usually union) wages be paid on Federal construction projects.²⁷ The next step in this process was the reinstatement of the Davis-Bacon Act on March 29, 1971, coordinated with the President's announcement of Executive Order 11588, which created the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee (CISC).

²⁵ *Construction Labor Report*, The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., Sept. 10, 1969, pp. A1-2.

²⁶ *Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisors*, 1972, p. 74.

²⁷ *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*, Mar. 1, 1971, p. 286.

Under the authority provided by the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, EO 11588 established administrative rules and procedures to be used in the stabilization of wages and prices in the construction industry. A tripartite industry committee (the CISC) was formed, representing labor, contractors, and the public. The CISC was responsible for reviewing all negotiated agreements to insure that they properly reflected the following basic criteria for approving proposed increases in compensation. First, the Executive Order states that "acceptable economic adjustments in labor contracts negotiated on or after the date of this order will be those normally considered supportable by productivity improvement and cost-of-living trends, but not in excess of the average of the median increases in wages and benefits over the life of the contract negotiated in major construction settlements in the period 1961-1968." Second, "equity adjustments . . . may, where carefully identified, be considered over the life of the contract to restore traditional relationships among crafts in a single locality and within the same craft in surrounding localities."²⁸ In the event that a proposed contract failed to meet these criteria, special Craft Dispute Boards, jointly established by the international unions and contractor associations, were to be employed to determine appropriate contract modifications. In effect, the CISC returned the contracts to the parties for renegotiation in accordance with its guidelines. As of September 1973, the CISC had reviewed and approved over 6,500 construction agreements covering more than 2.8 million workers since the original 90-day wage-price freeze ended on November 15, 1971.

The CISC has pursued a course of administrative independence since its inception,²⁹ although it had been formally under the jurisdiction of the Cost-of-Living Council, a cabinet-level group charged with the responsibility to provide overall supervision of the stabilization program. With regard to wage stabilization, its record of achievement during this time had been noteworthy. For

²⁸ *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*, Apr. 5, 1971, p. 583.

²⁹ From an address by former CISC Chairman John T. Dunlop before the 56th convention of the Building Trades Department, AFL-CIO, Nov. 8, 1971.

example, construction industry collective bargaining agreements settled and approved in 1971 provided first year wage and benefit increases of 12.6 percent, a significant reduction from 1970, when such increases averaged 17.6 percent.³⁰ The situation further improved in 1972, as the same 1st-year increases dropped to 6.9 percent. First-year increases for 1973 averaged 5.2 percent.³¹ According to the Council of Economic Advisors, the CISC retarded the rate of growth in the compensation of unionized construction workers and therefore appears to have been an important factor in a reduction of strike activity in the industry.³²

Structural changes affecting bargaining

The transition in the composition and demand for construction activity altered the structure of the industry during the 1960's, and created additional pressure for substantial wage settlements. During the decade there developed a growing demand for industrial and commercial construction relative to all private construction, and the annual value of nonresidential construction put in place increased nearly 118 percent from 1960 to 1970. In contrast, the annual value of residential building rose by only 38 percent over the same period.³³ It is widely believed that this shift in industry demand toward more nonresidential construction resulted in an intensified demand for the skilled speciality crafts who are employed predominantly in this sector. As a consequence, such crafts as the iron workers, plumbers, pipefitters, electricians, and sheet metal workers, generally designated as the mechanical trades, were able to exercise particular leverage on their wages during collective negotiations.³⁴

Also affecting bargaining was the inability of union and employer representatives to successfully resolve disputes involving work assignments. In contrast to an earlier period, the degree of cohesion and cooperation between the major contractor associations and their

³⁰*Current Wage Developments* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1972), p. 41.

³¹*Current Wage Developments* (April 1974), p. 30.

³²*Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisors, 1972*, p. 75.

³³*Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisors, Table B-40, 1972*, p. 240.

³⁴This trend toward building more public, commercial, and industrial facilities tapered off during the last half of the 60's, as a result of a rising shortage of residential dwelling units exacerbated by a substantial growth of new family formations. Still, the expansion in industrial and commercial building activity during the early part of the decade had already tightened the market for skilled labor.

union counterparts are reported to have diminished in recent years.³⁵

The bargaining framework

For union construction workers in the United States and their employers, collective bargaining has evolved into a remarkably standard pattern despite wide variation in the geographical area encompassed by the industry's many agreements.³⁶ Unlike other industries, few contracts are negotiated directly by a local union representative with a single employer. In most situations, employers in a relatively confined geographic area have banded together to form an association to represent contractors engaged in a particular craft operation. Generally, the structure of bargaining is on a city-by-city, craft-by-craft basis. In Boston, for example, the International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, District 35, has negotiated an agreement with the Painting and Decorating Employers Association of Boston which sets standards for wages and working conditions throughout the metropolitan area. This contract forms a binding agreement between approximately 100 contractors and their 2,500 employees.

There are a number of instances in which more than one union will negotiate a single agreement with an association of employers. Such is the case, for example, in Phoenix, San Diego, Pittsburgh, Allentown, Pa., New Orleans, Birmingham, Mobile, Ala., and Knoxville, Tenn. Typically the union bargaining team will consist of a coalition of Teamsters, Laborers, and Carpenters, occasionally accompanied by the Cement Masons. In each of these cities there are multiunion contracts covering 1,000 workers or more. In like manner, it is not uncommon for one local of a union to join other locals of the same union in negotiations. The Carpenters in

³⁵For example see Daniel Quinn Mills, *op. cit.*, p. 40. Also see *Construction Labor Report*, Oct. 1, 1969, pp. A-13-14.

³⁶This estimate of the number of union construction workers is based on the results of the March 1971 Current Population Survey, conducted and tabulated by the Bureau of the Census which contained a supplementary question regarding union membership. It represents 39.2 percent of the 4,975,000 wage and salary workers reportedly employed in the industry in that month. This estimate, based on a sample of about 47,000 households, differs considerably from the estimate of employment in table 1 which is based on payroll records from a sample of establishments. Estimates of industry employment from these 2 sources differ from each other primarily because the annual employment figures in table 1 are derived by averaging monthly estimates of names on payrolls and fail to account for turnover among those names. In other words, while construction contractors provided more than 3.4 million year-long jobs in 1971, because of turnover, approximately 5 million persons were employed in the industry at one time or another during the year.

New York, for example, combine 139 locals into 16 district councils for bargaining purposes.

These amalgamations may represent employers and employees that operate in a city, a metropolitan area, or may even encompass several counties or sections of a State. Strictly local or metropolitan bargaining units are most often found in the basic trades—carpenters, glazers, plumbers, roofers, sheet metal workers, and electricians. In Southern California, the Carpenters' District Council has signed a single agreement with the Southern California Chapter of the Associated General Contractors, the Engineering and Grading Contractors Association, and the Building Industry Association of California. The geographical scope of this agreement extends across the county lines of Los Angeles, Inyo, Mono, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Imperial, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Kern counties. The agreement provides wages and working conditions for an estimated 45,000 carpenters.

An employer association representing contractors engaged in a single craft activity is not normally concerned with the effect its settlement may have on bargaining in other crafts. On the other hand, when an association has members that bargain with several or all crafts in an area, it must realize that a settlement reached with one craft union may have a considerable impact on the outcome of bargaining with the other crafts. Consequently, employer associations attempt to provide a measure of bargaining coordination among contractors in the same trade, particularly when negotiations involving several crafts closely follow one another. Such leadership is advantageous to members of the employers association in so far as it counteracts upward pressure on wages exerted by whipsawing settlements as each craft strives to improve on the terms achieved by its bargaining predecessor. If successful, coordination of bargaining in this fashion may also avoid the succession of work stoppages that may occur during contract renegotiations.³⁷

Each member of an association is bound by the terms of the agreement negotiated by the parties. The impact of the agreement may, however, be considerably wider since not all union contractors are association members. In some instances, an "industry-area" contract is negotiated by a temporary alliance of independent contractors with the provisions of the agreement being incorporated into a single document which each employer signs. Cases of an agreement being negotiated with a single contracting firm are relatively rare in construction.

On the union side, negotiations are largely decentralized. Usually, negotiations are conducted by the business

manager who is accompanied by other representatives of the local union. National union officials seldom participate in local negotiations but may consult with local representatives in the event a particular agreement is expected to set a pattern that may have a pervading influence on other settlements. Currently, most of the 17 international building trades unions have authority under their constitutions to give final approval to local strikes, but in many unions such authority can be exercised only when strike benefits are requested.³⁸

National agreements

A handful of large firms bid for and secure contracts on a nationwide basis. Often this requires moving equipment and supervisory personnel into a new area where a local union work force must be recruited. To facilitate union-management cooperation with a visiting contractor, international unions in a number of crafts, most notably in elevator, pipeline, boiler erection, and sprinkler system construction, negotiate standard nationwide agreements. In each, the contractor agrees to subcontract all work to union firms and to meet prevailing wage levels and working conditions in the local bargaining area. In return, the international union will not only assist the visiting contractor in acquiring a local labor pool, but will also offer its assistance in disposing of any disputes that may arise during the course of the agreement. Furthermore, such agreements usually include a "no-strike" clause which prohibits work stoppages during the term of the agreement.

Despite these advantages, the national agreement has been criticised, particularly by local contractors who complain that the large builders, protected by a national agreement prohibiting work stoppages, will continue operations during local negotiations, occasionally employing workers who are striking against local contractors. This animosity is understandably reinforced if the national contractor has won his contract in a competitive letting with local builders.

Jurisdictional disputes

A recurring outgrowth of the operational methods and union structure (craft rather than industrial) of the construction industry is a multiplicity of disputes, arising over issues involving work jurisdiction.

To union members, the essence of work jurisdiction is the exclusive right to perform all work which they believe to be traditionally associated with their craft. As a consequence, a jurisdictional dispute often results

³⁷ Daniel Quinn Mills, *op. cit.*, p. 32.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

when two or more unions contend that their members are exclusively entitled to perform a certain job. While issues involving work assignments are not unique to the construction industry, such conflicts are recurrent in this sector for a number of reasons.³⁹ First, the construction industry has the problem of interunion factionalization in which each craft insists on regarding its job function as a proprietary right. This means that any incursion by members of another craft, perhaps either through a misassignment of work, or a change in work technology involving the use of new methods or materials, may potentially lead to a work stoppage. Second, since construction fabrication requires that work proceed in specific stages, nearly every craft occupies a strategic position on the job. Before cement workers can pour concrete, for example, the carpenters must have already constructed the required supporting framework to hold the concrete while it sets. Thus a work stoppage by carpenters will halt the cement worker's activities along with other craft operations which follow the initial

³⁹This section draws heavily upon an excellent discussion of the root causes of interunion conflict in W. Haber and H. Levinson, *Labor Relations and Productivity in the Building Trades* (Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1956), ch. 11.

pouring of concrete. Third, many job assignments on construction projects are completed in a relatively short period of time. An aggrieved craft union must seek immediate settlement of disputed work assignment. It cannot await a lengthy period of consideration of its claims, lest many paid hours of employment be lost. The local union members may feel that an immediate strike is the only effective way to settle the issue. Fourth, the incidence of jurisdictional work stoppages seem to vary directly with project size.⁴⁰ This is because larger projects contain many work assignments which must be repeated over and over. Accordingly, a union will resist competition from another craft more tenaciously where many jobs are at stake. Lastly, certain tasks have vague job boundaries. Which craft, for example, should have the responsibility for putting up acoustical tile: the painters or the carpenters? As a result, unclear work assignments between speciality contractors over who should perform those undefined tasks outside the subcontractor's nominal field may lead to jurisdictional disputes between the unions representing each craft.

⁴⁰Ibid. p. 233 See also Dunlop, John T. "Jurisdictional Disputes: 10 types." *The Constructor* (Journal of the Associated General Contractors, July 1953), p. 165.

Chapter IV. Settlement Machinery

In the construction industry, as in industry generally, the terms of an estimated 90 percent of all new contracts are agreed to by the parties without resort to a strike. A large proportion of all contract negotiations also are successfully concluded without the assistance of Government or private mediators. Even when the employees of a company have decided to press demands for contract improvements by withholding their services, the parties themselves frequently settle on a new agreement or use the assistance of Federal or State mediators. Some work stoppages—particularly those that occur while the contract is in effect—are not easily settled by standard methods. A preponderance of construction strikes are of this type and a large proportion of these are disputes by two unions over work assignments. Since they generally concern two crafts, these jurisdictional disputes involve considerably fewer workers than stoppages over new contract terms. In 1972, jurisdictional strikes accounted for 38 percent of all construction work stoppages; they included only for 1.6 percent of all construction workers who participated in strikes.

Jurisdictional disputes have been a matter of particular concern to the industry and the unions that represent construction workers. No other industry has experienced disputes of the same magnitude. Over the years, various approaches to solving problems of work assignments have been jointly developed by the parties since these disputes are costly to contractors in terms of delayed project completion dates and to workers in terms of lost or delayed wages.

Although Section 8(b) (4) (D) of the Taft-Hartley Act makes it an unfair labor practice for a union to strike over work assignments, the Act's settlement machinery is too complex to resolve such issues speedily. For example, few contractors can afford to take the time required to adequately prepare for an NLRB investigation, hearing, and initial 10(k) determination of an unfair labor practice while incurring a work stoppage. Even after such a determination has been made, the union may still refuse to abide by the decision, in which case a formal charge of an unfair labor practice must be filed and then proceed through lengthy Board procedures before an injunction can be obtained.

At the same time section 10 (k) of the Taft-Hartley

amendments permit private resolution of disputes on a voluntary basis. In brief, the NLRB will not make a jurisdictional determination if the parties themselves have "agreed upon methods for the voluntary adjustment of the dispute." This provision subsequently resulted in the establishment of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in 1948 through an agreement between the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, the Associated General Contractors (AGC), and eight speciality contractor associations.⁴¹ The Board consisted of an impartial chairman, four union members, and four employer members, each of whom "had experience and were actively engaged in the building and construction industry."⁴²

Briefly, when the Board received a notice of a jurisdictional work stoppage, its chairman first asked the president of the striking union to direct its members to return to work pending a settlement of the dispute. At the same time, the Board investigated the claims of the disputing parties to determine if a precedent existed in any previous decisions of record which would indicate the party that had a rightful claim to the disputed work. If no precedent existed, the Board rendered a job decision after careful consideration of the "established trade practice and prevailing practice in the locality."⁴³ An appeals procedure was added in 1965 which gave each party the privilege of requesting an oral hearing and the right to present witnesses in support of its case. Unfortunately, these carefully developed procedures have met with only partial success.

As evidence of the Joint Board's inability to enforce its determinations, in the 5-year period following the reconstitution of the Board in 1965, man-days of idleness resulting from interunion conflict more than

⁴¹ These additional participants were the National Electrical Contractors Association; Insulation Distributor-Contractors National Association; National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors; Mechanical Contractors Association of America; Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association; and Glazing Contractors Labor Jurisdiction Committee.

⁴² *Plan for Settling Jurisdictional Disputes Nationally and Locally* (National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, Apr. 3, 1970).

doubled. Moreover, such disputes have shown a relatively steady rate of increase throughout the 1950's and 1960's.

Partly as a consequence of the Board's inability to reduce interunion conflict, the AGC, the Nation's largest building employers association, abandoned the plan in September 1969. It advised its members to "direct their efforts toward settlement at the local level, and failing this, to use the procedures available through the NLRB." Foremost among the AGC's complaints against the Joint Board's operation was the practice of hearing cases where at least one of the parties, particularly the contractor, had not agreed to use its procedures and had decided not to adhere to its job awards. In the event that the Board reversed such a "nonstipulated" contractor's assignment, the union to whom the work was originally given could be placed in a "status of noncompliance" by the Board, thus losing its right to get a favorable ruling in any future case—despite the fact that the union might have a valid bargaining agreement with the nonstipulated employer.⁴⁴ A second source of dissatisfaction was a lack of effective enforcement procedures. As previously constituted, the Board's method of enforcing compliance with its rulings was limited solely to persuasion.

New National Board

Upon the AGC's withdrawal from the National Joint Board in September 1969, an interim plan with essentially the same procedures became operational for some months until the Joint Board was reconstituted in April 1970. The Participating Contractors Employers' Association (PCEA) then replaced the AGC as the primary employer party.⁴⁵ Upon its expiration 1 year later, the April agreement was extended several times while a new agreement was being hammered out—the first major change in the industry's method of resolving jurisdictional disputes since the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act 25 years earlier.

In a major departure from past practice, the new plan, which became effective June 1, 1973, substitutes a

⁴³The Associated General Contractors of America, *Jurisdictional Disputes Bulletin*, No. 1-72, Jan. 10, 1972.

⁴⁴*Construction Labor Report*, Mar. 19, 1969.

⁴⁵In 1970, the PCEA included the 8 speciality contractors associations listed in footnote 41, with the addition of the Gypsum Drywall Contractors International; Painting and Decorating Contractors of America; National Constructors Association; National Erectors Association, National Association of Miscellaneous Ornamental and Architectural Products Contractors; National Association of Reinforcing Steel Contractors; and Crane and Rigging Division, Heavy Specification Carriers Conference.

three-member panel of neutral public members for the old nine-member Joint Board which consisted of labor and management representatives. The panel has been designated as the "Impartial Jurisdictional Disputes Board." Each of the three members is selected by a Joint Administrative Committee representing the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, and the signatory employer associations, who also designate one of the members as the impartial chairman.

Over the Disputes Board is an appeals board, also composed of three impartial members. This body has the discretionary authority to hear an appeal from a determination of the Disputes Board, and must base its decision entirely on the record developed in the lower panel. The Appeals Board decision relates only to the dispute under review, and is not considered a decision of record which could be used in establishing a precedent for future cases.

In recognition of the impact of technological changes in materials, methods, and machinery upon the industry, the revised plan sets up a new Technological Change Committee which will review changes that may affect jurisdiction.

Both labor and management are given responsibilities for good faith compliance under the plan. Employer associations, for instance, must urge their members to adhere to the plan and members are supposed to use their "best efforts" to assure compliance with the terms of the plan by their subcontractors. Moreover, it is understood that contractors will not make job assignments that are widely at variance with area or national jurisdictional practices.⁴⁶

On the union side, the revised plan has discarded an ineffective "noncompliance" procedure as a means of compelling unions to abide by its decisions. In its place, the Building Trades Department has set up an internal system calling for substantial financial penalties—from \$250 to \$1,000 per day—against unions that engage in jurisdictional strikes or otherwise ignore Board rulings. In addition, if a local union violates the plan's unequivocal ban on coercive activity or work stoppages, its international headquarters must attempt to end the strike, and the internationals of other unions at the jobsite must instruct their members to ignore the picket lines.⁴⁷

Despite the promising effectiveness of the financial penalties, the determinations of special hearings panels are expected to have even greater impact. The panels will rule on disputes of a repetitive nature which the responsible international unions have been unable to

⁴⁶*Construction Labor Report*, No. 922, June 6, 1973, p. A-16.

⁴⁷*Ibid.*

resolve by themselves. The decisions of the hearings panels become matters of record and effectively set future jurisdictional boundaries throughout the industry. Clearly, such a procedure contains a strong incentive for the respective international unions to resolve jurisdictional disagreements before they reach the level of the hearings panel, where a single job dispute may ultimately result in the loss of thousands of jobs to a rival's jurisdiction.

Electrical industry plan

The most successful arrangement for the adjudication of contract disputes has been the agreement negotiated between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the National Electrical Contractors Association. Since 1921, the electrical industry's Council on Industrial Relations has rendered private judicial determinations on a variety of disputed matters including wage rate determination. While it has no mandatory powers to enforce compliance, its record is unique—never in the more than 48 years of the Council's existence has a decision been violated.⁴⁸ Its success, however, is the product of many years of experience and may not be readily duplicated in other branches of the industry.

Mediation

Government mediation, principally by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS), was employed to render third party assistance in 2,091 work stoppages (28.8 percent of all disputes) during 1965-72. Under the law the FMCS, an independent agency, enters a bargaining situation only when, in its judgment, a dispute threatens to interrupt interstate commerce to a considerable extent.⁴⁹ Mediation of local disputes is left to State and local agencies wherever they are available. The FMCS primarily offers its services as a last resort, thus placing the burden of accommodation squarely upon the parties to the agreement. In addition, Sec. 8(d) (3) of the National Labor Relations Act specifies that a party to an existing agreement must file a dispute notice with the FMCS in the event that an agreement has not been reached 30 days in advance of a contract termination or reopening. Upon receipt of this notice, the FMCS decides whether the facts warrant intervention.

FMCS mediation is a free and voluntary process:

⁴⁸ *Rules and Procedures*, 10th ed. (Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Contracting Industry, Washington, 1971).

⁴⁹ Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, Sec. 203(b).

Either party in a dispute may ask the FMCS for assistance, but in no case does its recommendations bind the parties.

According to the FMCS, in more than 9 out of 10 cases in which (30-day) notices are filed, the parties reach agreement on their own.⁵⁰

Despite the fact that short-lived jurisdictional disputes account for about 38 percent of strikes, effectively removing these stoppages from those which could require mediation, Federal mediators were called to help settle 23 percent of all construction industry disputes during the years 1965 to 1972. State, and sometimes local Government mediators provided assistance, sometimes in conjunction with Federal officials, in 5.8 percent of construction strikes; private mediators resolved an even smaller share, 1.4 percent. (See Table A-11.) Of those strikes in which there was held to be an opportunity for Government mediation, approximately 57 percent were resolved without mediatory assistance from any outside party.⁵¹

During 3 representative years, 1967, 1969, and 1971, Government mediators assisted in the resolution of 746 stoppages, nearly 92 percent of which occurred during the renegotiation of an agreement. (See table 4.) This concentration of conciliatory efforts toward the settlement of renegotiation stoppages results from the fact that the FMCS, as a rule, does not intervene in a representation dispute since the employer's refusal to recognize the union raises a question of whether the union does represent his employees—a question for the National Labor Relations Board, rather than the FMCS, to settle.

In the event that a jurisdictional dispute occurs during the contract term, Federal mediators generally do not become involved since problems of this nature most frequently are handled by the Impartial Jurisdictional Disputes Board (formerly the National Joint Board) or the NLRB. As a consequence, of those stoppages that occurred during the term of the agreement, just 3.6 percent involved any form of Government mediation in the years 1965 through 1972 (table 4). As might be expected, in these cases such disputes accounted for less than 1 percent of total workers and man-days of idleness.

Renegotiation stoppages, on the other hand, accounted for 98.6 percent of the workers involved and

⁵⁰ Twenty-five years of Service to Labor and Management (Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, 1972), p. 5.

⁵¹ Prior to 1969, settlement arrangements were classed simply as "formal settlement," "no formal settlement," and "employer out of business." For this reason, table A-13 which covers the period 1965-72 is restricted to this brief classification system.

Table 4. Government mediation of work stoppages by contract status, selected years, 1965-72¹

Contract status	1965		1967		1969		1971		1972	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of stoppages ending in the year										
Government mediation employed	227	100.0	240	100.0	297	100.0	209	100.0	196	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement	11	4.8	14	5.8	8	2.7	11	5.3	11	5.6
Renegotiation of agreement	198	87.2	219	91.3	278	93.6	188	90.0	169	86.2
During term of agreement	17	7.5	7	2.9	11	3.7	9	4.3	15	7.7
No information on contract status	1	.4	—	—	—	—	1	.5	1	.5
Workers involved (in thousands)										
Government mediation employed	214.5	100.0	206.3	100.0	320.1	100.0	351.8	100.0	315.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement	1.4	.7	2.2	1.1	1.9	.6	3.7	1.1	1.2	.4
Renegotiation of agreement	204.3	95.2	201.8	97.8	317.0	99.0	346.9	98.6	298.7	94.8
During term of agreement	8.9	4.1	2.1	1.0	1.0	.3	.7	.2	15.3	4.9
No information on contract status	(²)	(³)	—	—	—	—	.5	.1	.4	.1
Days idle (in thousands)										
Government mediation employed	4,146.2	100.0	4,416.0	100.0	9,550.8	100.0	6,144.3	100.0	5,787.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement	20.2	.5	28.5	.6	10.7	.1	25.9	.4	18.7	.3
Renegotiation of agreement	4,093.3	98.7	4,369.2	98.9	9,531.8	99.8	6,094.2	99.2	5,690.0	98.3
During term of agreement	32.2	.8	18.3	.4	8.2	(³)	4.6	(³)	77.1	1.3
No information on contract status3	(³)	—	—	—	—	19.6	.3	1.2	(³)

¹ Totals in this table may differ from those in preceding tables because these stoppages include strikes that ended during the stated year and may include idleness occurring in prior years.

² Fewer than 100.

³ Less than 0.1 percent.

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

99.4 percent of all idleness in those strikes where Government mediation was employed.

As a proportion of all stoppages, it is uncommon for strikes to occur during the negotiation of the first agreement. They account for less than 9 percent of all construction stoppages. Of stoppages requiring Government mediatory assistance during 1967, 1969, and 1971, only 4.4 percent were caused by union recognition disputes. These stoppages affected less than 1 percent of the industry's work force.

Settlement

During the 1967-71 reference period, more than 9 of every 10 construction stoppages were terminated by either a formal settlement or by the establishment of a procedure to resolve remaining differences. In the latter case, the parties have reached agreement on most issues, and have generally terminated the strike. They also agreed to submit all unresolved issues to final and binding arbitration, or to continue with direct negotiations, or possibly to submit remaining issues to a government agency where applicable.

About 5 percent of the industry's strikes ended without a formal settlement; in these, workers either returned to their jobs after participating in a short protest or sympathy strike, or their efforts were unsuccessful (See table A-12.)

Since a detailed breakdown of construction settlement arrangements was not available before 1969, table 5 presents a cross-tabulation between methods of settlements and contract status for the period 1969-72. A formal settlement was reached with all issues resolved in more than 87 percent of all strikes staged during renegotiations or reopenings of an existing agreement. The number of stoppages that ended with some unresolved issues remaining decreased sharply from nearly one-third of all formal settlements in 1969 to less than one-twentieth in 1972.⁵²

Of those few stoppages where no formal settlement was reached, 22 cases of a broken strike were recorded which occurred during the attempted renegotiation of an existing agreement. There were no reports of a contractor being forced out of business during such stoppages. In five additional cases, all occurring during 1971, work was resumed pending a decision by the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee.

In almost three-quarters of all construction stoppages that occurred during the term of an existing agreement a

⁵²Since 1969 was the first year in which such a detailed record of settlement data was maintained, some of the rapid decrease in this category is possibly due to an improvement in methods of data classification.

formal settlement was reached, but some issues remained unresolved. In contrast to contract renegotiation disputes where more than four-fifths of all strikes are concluded with all issues resolved, only about one-fifth of contract term disputes are concluded in the same manner. This clearly resulted from the fact that the National Joint Board did not issue its decision until after the disputing parties had returned to work. Thus, in four-fifths of all contract term stoppages, the strike was ended before the issue was resolved. In an additional 5 percent of these stoppages, the workers returned to their jobs following a short protest or sympathy strike.

According to table 5, between 1969 and 1972, three-quarters of all strikes that occurred during attempts to establish a collective bargaining relationship were concluded with a formal settlement. In an additional 18 percent of such stoppages, no settlement was reached, and the strike was broken.

Procedures for handling unsettled issues

From 1965 to 1972, there were 2,623 situations where the disputing parties agreed to resume work before all disagreements had been resolved. (See Table A-13.) In 95.5 percent of such instances, these agreements occurred in work stoppages which arose during the contract term. Table 6 indicates what proportion of these unsettled contract term stoppages were resolved by each of the procedures listed. Disputes of this nature, usually interunion disagreements over work assignments, are seldom resolved by either arbitration or by direct negotiations.

Private settlement, notably by the former National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, effectively handled 95 percent of these stoppages between 1965 and 1968. In that latter year, however, growing employer dissatisfaction with the Board's procedures, as well as its effectiveness, began to reduce the number of cases submitted for resolution. As explained in Chapter V, from 1965 to 1969, strike idleness resulting from interunion conflict more than doubled. Part of this rapid increase can be traced to a lack of machinery required by the Joint Board to enforce its decisions.

On September 30, 1969, the Associated General Contractors abandoned the Joint Board and advised their members to use the procedures available through the National Labor Relations Board. By the end of the following year, 1970, the number of unsettled disputes referred to a Government agency (the NLRB), had risen more than three-fold. Correspondingly, workers involved and man-days of idleness had doubled. Private methods of settlement now received only 35 percent of the cases

in which some unsettled issues were present. This conspicuous rise in referrals to the NLRB leveled off in 1971, with about three-fifths of all unsettled issues being

handled by that agency. Most of the remaining two-fifths of these disputes were resolved by private settlement machinery.

Table 5. Settlement of construction work stoppages by contract status,¹ 1969-1972

Settlement and contract status	1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Number of stoppages ending in the year							
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages ending in the year	968	100.0	1133	100.0	754	100.0	705	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement	58	100.0	53	100.0	51	100.0	34	100.0
Formal settlement reached:								
All issues resolved	18	31.0	26	49.1	30	58.8	15	44.1
Unresolved issues remaining	26	44.8	11	20.8	11	21.6	7	20.6
No formal settlement reached: short protest or sympathy strike	2	3.4	6	11.3	2	3.9	2	5.9
Strike broken	10	17.2	9	17.0	6	11.8	10	29.4
Work resumed under court injunction	2	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work resumed pending CISC action ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employer out of business	—	—	1	1.9	2	3.9	—	—
Renegotiation of agreement	368	100.0	514	100.0	286	100.0	290	100.0
Formal settlement reached:								
All issues resolved	245	66.6	489	95.1	258	90.2	266	91.7
Unresolved issues remaining	119	32.4	21	4.1	12	4.2	13	4.5
No formal settlement reached:								
Short protest or sympathy strike	—	—	2	0.4	1	0.3	2	.7
Strike broken	4	1.1	2	0.4	8	2.8	8	2.8
Work resumed under court injunction	—	—	—	—	2	0.7	1	.3
Work resumed pending CISC action ²	—	—	—	—	5	1.7	—	—
Employer out of business	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During term of agreement	531	100.0	546	100.0	392	100.0	365	100.0
Formal settlement reached:								
All issues resolved	76	14.3	109	20.0	76	19.4	85	23.3
Unresolved issues remaining	409	77.0	394	72.2	281	71.7	247	67.7
No formal settlement reached:								
Short protest or sympathy strike	23	4.0	33	6.0	15	3.8	18	4.9
Strike broken	15	2.8	7	1.3	6	1.5	5	1.4
Work resumed under court injunction	8	1.5	3	0.5	13	3.3	9	2.5
Work resumed pending CISC action ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employer out of business	1	0.2	—	—	1	0.3	1	.3
No contract or no information on contract status	11	100.0	20	100.0	25	100.0	16	100.0

¹ See footnote 1, table 4.

² The Construction Industry Stabilization Committee (CISC) was empowered to review the amount of each settlement, and would allow it or disallow it in accordance with its guidelines. If

disallowed, it would be returned to the parties for renegotiation.

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

Table 6. Percentage of contract term work stoppages by procedure for handling unsettled issues, 1965-72

Procedure for handling unsettled issues	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Percent of stoppages ending in the year								
During term of agreement	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arbitration	1.6	1.5	.4	3.8	2.2	1.0	.7	1.7
Direct negotiations	2.5	.9	.4	.3	.6	.8	.4	.4
Referral to a government agency	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.9	17.1	63.2	61.6	58.3
Private and other means	94.3	95.9	97.8	94.0	80.1	35.0	37.3	39.7
Percent of workers involved								
During term of agreement	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arbitration	1.0	3.1	2.1	6.8	4.0	.4	1.2	1.7
Direct negotiations	16.2	3.7	3.7	1.5	1.7	4.0	4.3	.5
Referral to a government agency	13.7	8.2	2.1	2.8	23.3	61.4	56.2	46.9
Private and other means	69.0	85.0	92.1	88.9	71.0	34.2	38.3	50.9
Percent of Days idle								
During term of agreement	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arbitration	1.2	4.3	1.8	6.0	2.5	.6	.9	2.9
Direct negotiations	11.4	3.8	2.4	.8	1.0	2.5	2.9	.1
Referral to a government agency	10.3	18.2	2.5	2.9	31.5	63.7	62.9	60.2
Private and other means	77.1	73.7	93.2	90.4	65.0	33.2	33.4	36.8

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

Chapter V. Analysis of Work Stoppages

Trends in strike activity

A monthly distribution of construction work stoppages closely reflects the prevailing pattern of contract expirations in the industry. The bulk of construction agreements expire during the second quarter of the year; levels of idleness peak in May and June. In fact, more than 45 percent of the total man-days of idleness from 1967-71 occurred during these 2 months. In terms of the number of strikes, the single most active month was May, having an annual average of 151 beginning strikes during the 5-year period. (See table A-2.) On the other hand all strikes do not end in the month they began. When the total number of strikes in effect are counted—those that began in a month combined with those that continued from previous months—June was the peak month. Over the 5-year period, June averaged 195 such stoppages involving approximately 156,000 workers who on the average accumulated more than 2 million days of idleness each year.

A comparison of rates of change in quarterly man-days of idleness points up the existence of variations among quarters in the intensity of strike activity. First quarter idleness, for example, varied widely over the 1967-72 period, according to table 7. Idleness during this quarter rose abruptly from 1967 to 1968 and 1969 to 1970, but fell sharply between 1968 and 1969. It declined modestly during 1970-71, and somewhat more in the 1971-72 period. Since few contracts are renegotiated during the first quarter, it is probable that a significant proportion of that idleness was due to jurisdictional disputes and other noncontract issues. During the second and third quarters, however, the direction of the patterns of idleness is much more consistent. Man-days of idleness during the second and third quarters climbed steadily each year from 1967 to 1970. In both quarters there was a substantial decline in 1971. Second and third quarter idleness increased 74 and 30 percent respectively in 1972. While idleness climbed substantially during the second quarter of 1967-68, this same quarter's idleness grew much more slowly during 1968-69 and 1969-70. Again, this is the period which had the greatest number of contract expirations. It is evident that economic forces were at work as early as 1968, which were very effective in sharply reducing the rate of increases in comparison with the 1967-68 experience. The fact that idleness rose substantially during the third quarter of each year from 1967 through 1970, illustrates the increasing duration of these stoppages as well as the rising numbers of workers involved over 1967 levels. This tendency toward longer stoppages may also be substantiated by reference to table 8. As was the case with the first quarter, the fourth quarter experienced an uneven pattern of idleness with a very conspicuous increase during 1969-70. The cause of this increase is traceable to four major strikes which were in process during the fourth quarter of 1970. Table A-3 describes these stoppages in detail.

Table 7. Quarterly days of idleness and annual rates of change, 1967-72

Quarter	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Days of idleness (in thousands)					
I	172.8	305.4	143.4	343.1	295.5	147.4
II	3286.4	5531.4	6214.7	7025.3	2368.9	4110.3
III	1374.9	2599.1	3723.8	5944.5	2485.7	3209.5
IV	331.2	287.1	303.7	1927.4	1702.4	376.7
	Rates of change					
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	
I	+76.7	-53.0	+139.3	-14.7	-50.1	
II	+68.3	+12.4	+13.0	-66.3	+73.5	
III	+89.0	+43.3	+59.6	-58.2	+29.5	
IV	-13.3	+5.8	+534.6	-11.7	-77.9	

Table 8. Work stoppages ending during the year in contract construction and all industry, by mean and median duration, 1962-73

Year	Contract Construction			All Industry		
	Mean duration (calendar days)	Median duration	Weighted mean duration ¹	Mean duration	Median duration	Weighted mean duration ¹
1962	14	7	(²)	25	9	(²)
1963	12	6	(²)	23	8	(²)
1964	14	6	(²)	23	8	(²)
1965	13	7	15	25	9	(²)
1966	13	7	23	22	9	(²)
1967	15	7	30	23	9	(²)
1968	17	9	36	25	10	30
1969	18	9	41	23	10	28
1970	21	11	37	25	11	29
1971	19	8	28	27	11	22
1972	17	8	25	24	8	28
1973	(³)	(³)	28	24	9	20

¹ Weighted by multiplying the duration of each stoppage by the number of workers involved.

² Data for weighted mean is not available during these years.
³ Data not available.

Table A-1 shows the annual rate of change in man-days of idleness. Prior to 1964, the industry had experienced an irregular pattern of annual changes in the rate of idleness. That year, 1964, signaled the start of a relatively steady growth in strike idleness which, aside from a modest dip in 1967, was to continue through the end of the decade. Specifically, idleness rose from less than 2 million man-days in 1963 to more than 15 million during the peak year, 1970. The rate of annual increase was most pronounced in 1968, when idleness was more than two-thirds higher than in the previous year.

While the number of stoppages increased only 5.2 percent, the 1968 surge in idleness was the combined result of a 20 percent growth in the number of workers involved along with a 13 percent rise in average duration. Idleness continued to rise over the next 2 years, but at a

much reduced rate. In 1970, however, the number of workers participating in these strikes rose 43.4 percent while average duration increased nearly 17 percent. The net effect was to push the level of idleness higher than it had been in any year in the post-war period.

In contrast, data for 1971 showed marked reductions in all three strike measures. In that year the number of stoppages dropped by more than one-third, workers involved decreased by more than 1-quarter, and idleness fell sharply by more than one-half. While total idleness remained nearly 205 percent over the January 1970 level, by 1971, January idleness had actually decreased 55.9 percent over the previous month's level. More importantly, this decline continued into February, when idleness dropped 77.7 percent under the January level and was down 18 percent from a year before. Even though idleness increased a seasonal 138.7 percent in

Table 9. Percent change in monthly days of idleness, 1969-72

Month	1969		1970		1971		1972	
	From the previous month	From 1 year ago	From the previous month	From 1 year ago	From the previous month	From 1 year ago	From the previous month	From 1 year ago
January	+ 9.9	- 40.4	- 16.8	+ 4.4	- 55.9	+205	- 94.1	- 63.7
February	- 21.4	- 64.9	- 16.5	+ 10.9	- 77.7	- 18	- 65.9	- 44.6
March	+ 21.7	- 50.3	+432.7	+385.8	+138.7	- 63.4	+222.3	- 25.2
April	+3248.0	+208.0	+451.0	- 20.1	+141.0	- 84.0	+916.7	+215.5
May	+ 35.3	- 14.4	+108.5	+ 23.2	+362.7	- 64.5	+ 83.5	+ 25.1
June	+ 0.4	- 3.2	+ 3.8	+ 27.2	+ 17.6	- 59.8	+ 77.3	+ 88.6
July	- 3.9	+ 47.1	- 9.7	+ 19.6	- 22.7	- 65.6	- 12.6	+113.1
August	- 39.2	+ 40.2	- 40.9	+ 16.3	+ 45.0	- 15.6	- 51.3	- 28.4
September	- 84.4	+ 26.7	+ 15.2	+760.2	- 78.6	- 84.3	- 62.0	+ 19.5
October	- 10.5	+ 57.7	- 35.1	+524.0	- 75.3	- 94.0	- 56.9	+121.9
November	- 60.8	- 40.3	- 66.1	+439.0	+776.6	+ 54.4	- 25.3	- 81.1
December	- 37.6	- 4.6	- 3.8	+731.5	+ 69.7	+172.2	- 4.9	- 89.4

March 1971, this was less than one-third of the previous year's increase during the same month, and a drop of 63.4 percent from the March 1970 level. This trend continued during April 1971; the rise in idleness was once again less than one-third of the previous year's increase in April while absolute idleness had dropped 84 percent from 1 year before. Compared to the April level, idleness increased sharply in May, yet in absolute amounts it remained at only 35 percent of the May, 1970 level. During the heavy bargaining months of June and July 1971, strike idleness continued at only two-fifths of that recorded a year before. It would appear that the impact of the CISC and other factors were felt early and throughout 1971.

1971: The turning point

Idleness began its initial decline in January 1971, several months before the CISC came into being. This, in comparison to the first quarter of 1970, when idleness was high, the decrease in idleness during January, February, and March of 1971 as well as a 21-percent decline in the number of new strikes during these 3 months suggests that factors other than the CISC were at work which contributed to a drop in strike activity early in 1971. Foremost among these was continued high unemployment in the industry.

From an annual average of 6 percent in 1969, the rate of construction unemployment climbed to 9.7 percent in 1970 and reached a high of 10.4 percent during 1971. In comparison, the national rate for men, 20 years old and over, ranged from a low of 2.1 percent in 1969, to 4.4 percent during 1971. (See table 2.) Historically, high unemployment has often been associated with a marked drop in strike intensity, as measured by a reduction in monthly man-days of idleness.

Next, nonunion contractors are reported to have been gaining a rapidly increasing share of new contract awards.⁵³ Union leaders were becoming increasingly aware of this trend and realized that continued large general wage increases, often associated with lengthy work stoppages, would further weaken the union's competitive position.⁵⁴ Finally, many national unions

⁵³For example, see Damon Stetson, "Building Trades' Leaders Voice Worry as Nonunion Hiring Rises," *The New York Times*, Feb. 11, 1972. Also, Howard G. Foster, "Unions, Residential Construction, and Public Policy," *Quarterly Review of Economics and Business*, Vol. 12, No. 4 Winter, 1972, pp. 45-55.

⁵⁴For detailed discussion of 1 union's reaction to growing nonunion competition, see the statement of Edward J. Carlough, President of the Sheet Metal Workers International Association to the New York Building Congress on Mar. 8, 1972, available from the union's international headquarters at 1000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

and contractors anticipated the development of Federal regulation of the industry early in 1971. There were, however, few indications of the comprehensive system of wage regulation which was finally implemented. The temporary suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act on February 23, 1971 for example, was dismissed by a majority of industry representatives as having no more than a marginal effect on 1971 negotiations.⁵⁵ Even though the President conferred on the subject with industry leaders at the White House on January 18, 1971, in the judgement of CISC Chairman D. Quinn Mills, these private discussions merely "established that national leadership in the industry was incapable of applying effective restraints to local collective bargaining."⁵⁶ Such unresponsiveness on the part of local union negotiators implies that prior to the actual establishment of the CISC on March 29, the several attempts by public officials to encourage voluntary participation in an effective program of wage stabilization and dispute settlement were unsuccessful. After April, unions could not help but realize the futility of striking for excessive wage increases which would later be rejected by the CISC. At the same time, contractors were reluctant to hold the line against costly union bargaining demands and thus incur a lengthy strike when they expected the committee to ultimately roll back any wage settlement not in keeping with CISC guidelines.

The effect of CISC's contribution to 1971's reduced strike activity probably was not fully felt until the third and fourth quarters of the year, when work stoppages were reduced by more than 27 percent from 1970 levels while idleness fell considerably. (See table 7.) Due to the combined effects of high unemployment, growing non-union competition, and the wage stabilization program, the frequency of work stoppages in 1971 was reduced to its lowest level in over a decade.

This favorable downward trend tapered off in 1972, however, as the number of strikes recorded decreased by just 6.7 percent while workers who withheld their services increased by less than 1 percent. Man-days of idleness increased about 15 percent over the preceding year's record high.

Part of the reason for 1972's only modest reduction in the number of strikes may have been a reported 55 percent increase in contract expirations over the preceding year.

First quarter idleness, shown in table 7, dropped considerably in 1972 in comparison with the previous year; it is during the second quarter that the greatest

⁵⁵Daniel Quinn Mills, "Construction Industry Wage Stabilization," *Proceedings*, Industrial Relations Research Association, May, 1972, p. 353.

⁵⁶*Ibid.*, p. 352.

part of 1972's increase in idleness accrued. Here, idleness rose nearly 74 percent over that recorded during 1971, while the number of workers involved rose almost 109 percent. During the third quarter, idleness advanced at a much more modest rate, up nearly 30 percent over the third quarter of 1971. Workers involved rose 25 percent. Finally, fourth quarter idleness dropped abruptly, down almost 78 percent from 1 year earlier, along with a similar, sharp reduction in workers involved.

While construction employment has grown steadily, the 701 stoppages experienced in 1972 was the smallest number the industry had seen since 1951 when only 651 stoppages were recorded. Nineteen seventy-three results indicate a further reduction in strike activity. Only 539 stoppages were recorded during the year, a 23 percent reduction over 1972. The number of workers involved decreased to 367, 354, the lowest since 1968. Days of idleness in 1973 were less than half the number recorded in 1972. (See table A-1.) Clearly, the 1972-73 performance is indicative of the effectiveness of the industry's wage control program as well as the factors previously discussed.

Worker involvement in strikes

The number of workers involved in strikes is a primary measure of the seriousness of a work stoppage. However, for a number of reasons, it is an indicator that should be used cautiously. In the first place, the statistic indicates only the numerical aspect of involvement, but gives little insight into the nature of worker dissatisfaction. For example, in years when the size of strikes appears to rise (as was the case in the 1964-65 period and again in 1968-70), it is necessary to ask whether this was the result of a change in the kinds of issues that induce workers to strike. Worker involvement rose almost 22 percent between 1964 and 1965. But this increase in strike participation was rooted in disagreements over survival issues such as union security, working conditions, and work assignments, rather than wage issues as in the preceding year. Thus, the aforementioned 22 percent increase in the number of workers striking over survival issues may imply an entirely different kind of worker dissatisfaction than a similar increase in workers striking over economic issues.

Second, although the term "workers involved" is often popularly interpreted as being equivalent to the number of "strikers," the statistics are actually inclusive of employees in the same establishment who became involuntarily unemployed because their fellow-workers were on strike. Because of the difficulties involved, no attempt has been made to estimate the number of such workers who became indirectly involved in strikes.

Moreover, there is no data available to indicate that there have been significant year-to-year changes in involuntary participation. Third, there may be some workers who strike more than once in a year and hence would be counted more than once in the figures for total worker involvement. Finally, the number of workers involved needs to be interpreted in terms of changes in the size of the labor force and changes in the number of workers belonging to trade unions, since both of these parameters clearly set limits on the number of potential strikers. Between 1962 and 1972, union membership in the building trades rose from 2.4 million to nearly 2.8 million, while the number of available jobs increased from 2.9 million to over 3.5 million.⁵⁷

In addition to these statistical qualifications, the distribution of worker involvement varies considerably just as the size of establishments in the economy varies. Just as there are many more small than large establishments, there are many more small than large strikes.

During the period 1965-72, according to table A-4, well over one-half of all construction stoppages involved less than 100 workers. Even though prevalent, these small strikes accounted for only slightly over 4 percent of total worker involvement in building industry disputes. Almost half were settled within 1 week. (See table 10.) They were responsible for only 2.4 percent of the industry's idleness over the 8-year period. During 1971, for example, the proportion of small strikes in construction was about 20 percent greater than in the rest of the economy, while the proportion of workers involved was more than 1-quarter lower, and days of idleness remained more than six times lower.⁵⁸

About 30 percent of all stoppages involved more than 100, but less than 500, workers. These strikes of moderate size were responsible for 13.2 percent of all workers involved and 9.1 percent of all man-days of idleness that accumulated during 1965-72. The building industry's share of these moderate size strikes is 25 percent below the proportion attained by all American industry, indicating that strikes of this size are relatively less common in construction.

While these small and moderately sized strikes are the most frequent, their impact, in terms of workers and idleness, is relatively small. Stoppages involving more

⁵⁷*Directory of National Unions and Employee Associations* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1974 and past years), and *Employment and Earnings, United States 1909-72*. Bull. 1312-9 (BLS, 1972). Care should be used in comparing these figures since the population the figures are drawn from differs in several aspects. Unions, for example, often count retired members in their active membership figures. They would not, of course, be counted as employees by the BLS.

⁵⁸*Analysis of Work Stoppages*, Bull. 1777, Table A-6 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1971).

Table 10. Work stoppages in contract construction by size and duration, 1965-72¹

Size and duration (calendar days)	1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages	944	100.0	973	100.0	874	100.0	911	100.0
Under 100 workers	623	100.0	570	100.0	532	100.0	496	100.0
Less than 7 days	311	49.9	315	55.3	254	47.7	239	48.2
7 days but less than 30 days	260	41.7	214	37.5	223	41.9	203	40.9
90 days	41	6.6	35	6.1	46	8.6	48	9.7
90 days and over	11	1.8	6	1.1	9	1.7	6	1.2
100 and under 500 workers	217	100.0	292	100.0	231	100.0	280	100.0
Less than 7 days	118	54.4	133	45.5	101	43.7	89	31.8
7 days but less than 30 days	78	35.9	129	44.2	100	43.3	126	45.0
90 days	19	8.8	25	8.6	28	12.1	59	21.1
90 days and over	2	0.9	5	1.7	2	.9	6	2.1
500 and under 10,000 workers	100	100.0	99	100.0	107	100.0	130	100.0
Less than 7 days	33	33.0	35	35.4	38	35.5	31	23.8
7 days but less than 30 days	47	47.0	44	44.4	40	37.4	61	46.9
90 days	20	20.0	19	19.2	25	23.4	36	27.7
90 days and over	—	—	1	1.0	4	3.7	2	1.5
10,000 workers and over	4	100.0	12	100.0	4	100.0	5	100.0
Less than 7 days	—	—	1	8.3	—	—	—	—
7 days but less than 30 days	1	25.0	6	50.0	1	25.0	2	40.0
90 days	3	75.0	5	41.7	3	75.0	3	60.0
90 days and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages	968	100.0	1133	100.0	754	100.0	705	100.0
Under 100 workers	550	100.0	624	100.0	450	100.0	409	100.0
Less than 7 days	252	45.8	267	42.8	197	43.8	187	45.7
7 days but less than 30 days	212	38.5	253	40.5	185	41.1	162	39.6
90 days	78	14.2	92	14.7	54	12.0	54	13.2
90 days and over	8	1.5	12	1.9	14	3.1	6	1.5
100 and under 500 workers	277	100.0	323	100.0	216	100.0	200	100.0
Less than 7 days	96	34.7	104	32.2	86	39.8	74	37.0
7 days but less than 30 days	110	39.7	141	43.7	78	36.1	81	40.5
90 days	62	22.4	69	21.4	48	22.2	37	18.5
90 days and over	9	3.2	9	2.8	4	1.9	8	4.0
500 and under 10,000 workers	133	100.0	159	100.0	79	100.0	87	100.0
Less than 7 days	42	31.6	38	23.9	21	26.6	37	42.6
7 days but less than 30 days	53	39.8	50	31.4	33	41.8	35	40.2
90 days	35	26.3	60	37.7	22	27.8	13	14.9
90 days and over	3	2.3	11	6.9	3	3.8	2	2.3
10,000 workers and over	8	100.0	9	100.0	9	100.0	9	100.0
Less than 7 days	—	—	3	33.3	1	11.1	2	22.2
7 days but less than 30 days	1	12.5	2	22.2	4	44.4	3	33.3
90 days	6	75.0	3	33.3	3	33.3	3	33.3
90 days and over	1	12.5	1	11.1	1	11.1	1	11.1

¹ Totals in this table differ from those in table A-1 because these stoppages ended during the year and thus include idleness occurring in prior years.

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

than 500 but less than 10,000 workers constitute only 13 percent of all construction stoppages, yet they account for 42 percent of all participating workers and almost 40 percent of all days idle during the period 1965 to 1972.

The average size of construction work stoppages has remained relatively constant since 1965. Since there exists a relatively high concentration of workers (almost two-fifths) involved in strikes of 10,000 or more, any measure of the average number of strikers will tend to be heavily influenced by these major stoppages. In view of this, table 11 stratifies the average number of strikers by size groups, thereby reducing the effect of wide variance in the number of workers.

The average number of workers involved per stoppage (excluding major strikes) remained relatively constant over the years 1965-72. Yet, 1971 and 1972 show a considerable increase in the average measure in the more than 100 but less than 500 workers size group due to a 64 percent decrease in the number of stoppages combined with only a 33 percent drop in the number of workers.

Major strikes

In marked contrast, as a percent of all striking employees, the number of workers involved in major strikes (10,000 workers or more) has grown noticeably, especially since 1967. Even in 1971, a modest year for strike activity due in part to the restraint furnished by the CISC's wage control policies, over 60 percent of all striking employees participated in major strikes. The number of striking workers climbed 303 percent between 1967 and 1971. In like manner, the proportion of idleness attributable to major strikes rose 240 percent over this period.

Major strikes are relatively rare, accounting for less than 1 percent of all construction stoppages. Neverthe-

less, these disputes involved an average of somewhat under two-fifths of all workers and one-half of all idleness during 1965-72. In relative terms, this level of idleness approximates the total economy average for major work stoppages of nearly one-half of all idleness over the same period.

Prolonged duration is a characteristic of major strikes, apparently because such strikes are more difficult to settle than those of smaller size. Frequently, there may be several crafts negotiating with the struck employer's association, with each craft trying to equal or better the gains achieved by its bargaining predecessor. At the same time, employers are trying to maintain existing wage and fringe benefit relationships.

Where only 485,000 workers took part in major stoppages from 1962-66, nearly 857,000 did so during the 1967-71 period. This marked rise in workers participating in major strikes came largely after 1969. In that year, an average of 20,000 workers took part in each of eight major work stoppages. Even though the number of these stoppages increased to a total of 9 in 1970 and 1971, the average number of workers participating in major strikes rose to 27,000 in 1970 and reached over 31,000 during 1971, and then dropped sharply to almost 24,000 in 1972. (See table 11.)

Similarly, average idleness due to major stoppages rose unevenly from 1.6 million man-days in 1967 to a 5-year high of over 6 million man-days in 1969. The substantially higher idleness in this year was primarily the result of two prolonged and sizable strikes, one in Kansas City, Missouri, which lasted 119 calendar days and idled 37,000 workers; the other in St. Louis, which continued for 84 days and involved 20,000 employees. These strikes for wage increases and improved supplementary benefits accounted for over half of the man-days of idleness attributed to major stoppages during 1969.

Again, due to a strike in Kansas City, major strike idleness declined only slightly in 1970. This dispute began on April 1, and kept 27,000 construction workers off their jobs for 197 days. A similar stoppage in Birmingham, Alabama, which began in September, idled 15,000 workers for 135 days. These two strikes, over wages and working conditions, accounted for more than one-half of the recorded major strike idleness in 1970.

Total idleness in construction decreased by two-fifths between 1970 and 1971. However, idleness due to major strikes decreased only 7.5 percent from 1970 to 1971, but the number of workers involved in these stoppages rose from 243,000 in 1970 to nearly 283,000 in 1971, indicating a moderate decrease in duration. There are indications that both contractors and unions realized the futility of their participation in lengthy strikes and

Table 11. Average number of workers involved per stoppage, for selected size groups, 1965-72

Year	Size group			
	Under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	500 and under 10,000 workers	10,000 workers and over
1965	33.4	217.1	1581.0	18,900.0
1966	33.7	216.1	1806.1	15,700.0
1967	33.6	222.1	1563.6	17,500.0
1968	35.9	226.4	1403.8	20,200.0
1969	32.7	227.1	1438.3	20,000.0
1970	34.4	220.4	1696.2	27,000.0
1971	34.0	407.8	1510.1	31,400.0
1972	35.2	406.9	1842.5	24,100.0

negotiations resulting in excessive settlements which would ultimately be rejected by the CISC.

As a proportion of all days of idleness, major strike idleness rose sharply from 41.5 percent in 1970 to nearly 65 percent in 1971, and then decreased to 59.4 percent in 1972.

A leading cause of this substantial rise in relative idleness during 1971 was the occurrence of two massive work stoppages, each larger in terms of workers involved than any strike in recent decades. The first of these occurred on August 2, 1971, when 65,000 building trade workers walked off their jobs in support of striking teamsters on construction sites in Northern and Central California. This dispute, over wages and working conditions, lasted 33 days and was responsible for over 1,200,000 man-days of idleness during 1971. The strike was settled on November 3, and was followed by an even larger stoppage which began on November 28 when approximately 3,500 teamsters struck construction sites in 11 Southern California counties. During the dispute's 15 days' duration, more than 116,000 other construction workers refused to cross the Teamster's picket lines, resulting in more than 1.5 million man-days of idleness. (See table A-3.)

Major strike idleness continued to decline from the decade's record high of over 6 million days in 1969 to less than 4 million during 1972. In contrast to the preceding year, the number of workers involved decreased in 1972. Only 217,000 workers participated, a reduction of more than 23 percent over 1971.

As in recent years, nearly half of all major strike idleness in 1972 resulted from two stoppages, each responsible for more than 1 million days of idleness. The first of these began on June 12 when 50,000 building trade workers did not report to work in support of striking Cement Masons and Iron Workers in Minneapolis and vicinity. This strike lasted 39 days. It resulted primarily from a dispute over hiring practices, as well as economic issues. Negotiations were stalled for some time as management sought to eliminate a clause in the old contract which required subcontractors to abide by the same hiring agreement the general contractor pledged to follow. In the new agreement, the subcontracting clause remained unchanged. The dispute accounted for 1.4 million days of idleness in 1972.

The longest major strike of the year began on July 1, when 22,600 construction workers struck against the Building Trades Employers Association in New York City. A major issue in the dispute, particularly among the Elevator Constructors, was the treatment of seniority. The union demanded that length of service be the sole determining factor whenever job cutbacks are necessary. The unions also sought an increase in wages

and benefits. This dispute lasted 110 days and was responsible for over 1 million man-days of idleness in 1972.

According to preliminary data, major strike idleness again dropped sharply in 1973, to just over two-thirds of the 1972 level.

The estimated 1.2 million days of major strike idleness accumulated in 1973 is the lowest level since 1964. Moreover, in 1973 only 143,600 workers were involved compared to 217,000 in the previous year. The majority of 1973's idleness could be traced to just two lengthy stoppages. The first major strike of the year was also the longest. On May 1, New Jersey contracts covering carpenters, bricklayers, and laborers expired, resulting in a 22-day walkout which idled 15,000 workers. According to news reports, a major issue in the negotiations was management's demand for an 8-hour work day from the carpenters, who had been working 7-hour days for several years. This stoppage resulted in 240,000 man-days of idleness.

The New Jersey stoppage was followed by a much larger strike which began in June when 300 members of the Operating Engineers Local 701 in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon, initiated a 20-day work stoppage following unsuccessful efforts to negotiate a new contract. During an exchange of suit and counter-suit filed with the NLRB over alleged "refusals to bargain," the engineers' strike ultimately caused 15,000 workers to withhold their services at about 20 construction sites in Oregon and southwestern Washington. Nonwage issues highlighted the engineers' demands. For example, the union asked for a morning and afternoon "stretch break" for men working on heavy machinery. Another request was for soundproofing and air conditioning of cabs to reduce noise, heat, dust, and smoke inhalation. The union contended that scraper operators, for example, endured 122-degree temperatures inside the cabs on some days. By the strike's end, 63 days later, this stoppage, the largest during 1973, totalled over 660,000 days of idleness.

At the same time the Portland engineers were protesting their working conditions, laborers struck in Chicago on June 1, following the expiration of their 1972-73 contract. In addition to wage demands, chief issues were requests by the contractor association to alter the existing agreement under which laborers were paid time and a half for Saturday work, regardless of how many hours they worked during the week. The contractors wanted a different arrangement: If a day's work is rained out during the week the contractor could require men to work on Saturday with no special compensation and pay them for a straight 40-hour week. Moreover, the contractors wanted a 2-year agreement

while the union insisted on a 1-year contract. Neither was to prevail, however, since the CISC finally approved a 3-year agreement which gave the laborers a 40-cents-per-hour wage increase over the term of the contract. The final agreement contained no changes in Saturday work rules. This short strike, called by 15,000 laborers, ultimately involved an additional 85,000 carpenters, cement masons, and iron workers, resulting in approximately 200,000 days of idleness.

On August 13, the same day Operating Engineers Local 701 in Oregon and Washington ratified their settlement, the final major strike of the year began. This time 13,600 carpenters and laborers in the same locality struck, shutting down approximately 80 percent of all major construction jobs in Oregon and Southwestern Washington, according to a spokesperson for the Associated General Contractors.⁵⁹ A number of issues were involved, including length of contract, overtime provisions and the basic wage scale. But the chief issue seemed to be a dispute over the union's demand for a new dues checkoff procedure.

After 7 days on the picket lines, the carpenters and laborers withdrew their demands for the new dues checkoff and reported back to work, ending a strike that resulted in almost 100,000 days of idleness.

Duration

Like worker involvement, strike duration provides a measure of the parties' temporary incapacity to resolve their differences. Because of wide variation in the size of strikes, the significance of this measure is difficult to interpret.⁶⁰ The average strike duration for both construction and total industry is shown in table 8. There was only minor variation in mean duration between 1962 and 1966, from 12 days in 1963 to 14 days in 1962 and 1964. During the next 4 years this average rose each year, reaching a high of 21 days in 1970. Mean duration then declined to 19 days in 1971, and 17 days in 1972. The average duration of construction work stoppages has been noticeably below the rest of American industry, primarily because of the higher proportion of brief jurisdictional disputes.

⁵⁹ Dan Mercer, chairman of the AGC's wage-labor committee quoted in *Portland's Journal of Commerce*, Aug. 14, 1973.

⁶⁰ This simple average provides an inadequate summary figure of the true impact of strike duration because the values being averaged, i.e., the number of days a strike continues, are of widely varying degrees of importance. For example, a work stoppage of 3 days duration involving only 50 workers has a much lesser impact on man-days of idleness than a second stoppage also lasting 3 days but involving 5,000 workers. Yet the simple average duration treats each of these strikes as statistically equivalent.

Median duration in construction generally followed the pattern set by the mean. It ranged narrowly between 6 and 7 days from 1962 to 1966. Over the next 6 years the median rose to a peak of 11 days in 1970 and then declined to 8 days during 1971 and 1972. Thus one-half of all construction industry strikes continued for less than a week and a half. The divergence between the mean and the median indicates that some lengthy stoppages remained unsettled for a much longer period than did the median strike. This result is even more pronounced for industry generally with mean duration reaching two-and-a-half times the median, according to table 8.

To overcome the deficiencies characteristic of the simple mean, table 8 also presents mean duration weighted by workers involved. In this parameter, strike duration is directly related to size of stoppage. Both measures of mean strike duration climbed sharply during the expansionary period 1966-69. Mean duration rose nearly 40 percent between 1966 and 1969, but weighted mean duration rose even faster, reaching a peak of 41 days in 1969, almost 80 percent above the 1966 level. This suggests that the larger stoppages, especially those involving 10,000 workers or more, tended to be of longer duration than stoppages involving smaller numbers of workers. The observed longer duration of larger stoppages may be due to the fact that they often involve contract negotiations while the smaller stoppages are frequently associated with a large proportion of jurisdictional disputes which are usually resolved in a short period of time. Unlike the building industry, mean duration rose unevenly in all American industry during this period, from 22 days in 1966 to 25 days in 1968 and dropped back to 23 days in 1969. Mean duration then rose by 2 days in 1970 and again by the same amount in 1971, before returning to 24 days in 1972.

Following 1970, the mean and weighted mean durations experienced sharp declines in construction as rising unemployment and consumer prices may have made it more expensive for workers to remain off the jobsite for extended periods. Unemployment in the industry rose from 206,100 in 1969 to 354,700 in 1971, an increase of more than 72 percent. Such rising unemployment is in sharp contrast with the steady decline in joblessness experienced during the first half of the decade. During the 1969-71 period, the Consumer Price Index advanced 10.5 percent, a rate of increase slightly above the already record-high advance of the previous 2-year period. In addition, the economic stabilization program initiated in early 1971 probably helped to further accelerate the decline in both mean and weighted mean duration.

While median duration ranged from 7 to 11 days during 1967-71, the basic reference period, 40 percent

of all construction stoppages during this period ended in less than 1 week. Of those brief stoppages, almost 24 percent were resolved within 3 days, while nearly 10 percent lasted only 1 day. Of stoppages lasting more than 1 week, 64 percent were settled within 2 weeks. Stoppages ending within 2 weeks accounted for only 34.7 percent of the workers involved and 7.1 percent of the man-days idle during the half-decade.

In terms of days of idleness it is the longer stoppages—those extending beyond 30 days—which account for the greatest share of industry idleness. These stoppages were responsible for only 19 percent of all strikes, yet nearly 44 percent of workers involved and almost 79 percent of all idleness is attributed to them. Between 1965 and 1972, the proportion of workers involved and man-days of idleness traceable to these stoppages have remained essentially similar with the exception of 1966, when the number of workers involved dipped to 26.4 percent while man-days of idleness dropped to 56.4 percent.⁶¹

Beginning in 1967, the proportion of workers in-

involved in prolonged strikes—those lasting 90 days or longer—increased significantly. (See table A-5). During that year, over 10,000 construction workers accumulated more than 837,000 man-days of idleness—more than a three-fold increase in worker involvement and idleness over the preceeding year. This trend continued during the next 3 years, as the number of workers involved in these stoppages climbed to more than 61,000 in 1970. Idleness in prolonged strikes reached nearly 5 million man-days in that year; such stoppages were responsible for 36 percent of all man-days of idleness incurred by the industry. In contrast, during 1965-66, prolonged strikes accounted for only 2.7 percent of all construction idleness.

During the inflationary upturn of the late 60's and early 70's an increasing proportion of prolonged strikes were attributable to economic issues. Table 12 illustrates

⁶¹ 1966 was not a year of moderation for construction strikes generally. In that year the industry registered the highest level of workers involved and man-days of idleness since 1953, as well as the third highest level on record to that date.

Table 12. Work stoppages in contract construction by duration and major issue, selected years, 1965-72¹

Duration and major issue (calendar day)	1965		1967		1969		1971		1972	
	Number	Percent								
All stoppages	944	100.0	874	100.0	968	100.0	754	100.0	705	100.0
Less than 30 days	848	100.0	757	100.0	766	100.0	605	100.0	581	100.0
Economic issues	230	27.1	212	28.0	229	29.9	175	28.9	205	35.3
Union organization and security	109	12.9	91	12.0	56	7.3	66	10.9	45	7.7
Working conditions	107	12.6	71	9.4	81	10.6	63	10.4	66	11.4
Interunion or Intraunion matters	391	46.1	378	49.9	392	51.2	281	46.4	252	43.4
Other contractual matters & not reported	11	1.3	5	.6	8	1.0	20	3.3	13	2.2
30 days but less than 90 days	83	100.0	102	100.0	181	100.0	127	100.0	107	100.0
Economic issues	40	48.2	72	70.6	128	70.7	84	66.1	72	67.3
Union organization and security	13	15.7	9	8.8	17	9.4	9	7.1	9	8.4
Working conditions	8	9.6	6	5.9	6	3.3	5	3.9	7	6.5
Interunion or Intraunion matters	18	21.7	13	12.7	21	11.6	22	17.3	19	17.8
Other contractual matters & not reported	4	4.8	2	2.0	9	5.0	7	5.5	—	—
90 days and over	13	100.0	15	100.0	21	100.0	22	100.0	17	100.0
Economic issues	4	30.8	7	46.7	12	57.1	15	68.2	10	58.8
Union organization and security	5	38.5	5	33.3	3	14.3	5	22.7	1	5.9
Working conditions	3	23.1	1	6.7	2	9.5	1	4.5	5	29.4
Interunion or Intraunion matters	1	7.8	2	13.3	3	14.3	—	—	1	6.0
Other contractual matters & not reported	—	—	—	—	1	4.8	1	4.5	—	—

¹ Totals in this table differ from those in Table A-1 because these stoppages ended during the year and thus include idleness occurring in prior years.

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

this trend. In 1967, nearly 47 percent of prolonged stoppages occurred over economic issues. By 1971, economic issues, particularly demands for general wage increases, were responsible for more than 68 percent of these stoppages. Only 17 such stoppages were recorded in 1972, five less than in the previous year. Again, economic issues dominated, but working conditions were at issue in more than 1-quarter of the disputes.

Like all stoppages, workers involved and man-days of idleness peaked in 1970, when over 58,000 workers accumulated an excess of 4.7 million man-days of idleness in prolonged contract renegotiation disputes. Following that year, workers involved in prolonged stoppages dropped abruptly to 18,400 in 1971, while at the same time, idleness decreased to 1.7 million man-days.

In 1972, worker involvement in stoppages lasting longer than 90 days decreased again to 17,300 while idleness fell to almost 1.2 million. Thus, while economic issues remain the major issue in both longer and prolonged stoppages, their impact in terms of workers involved and man-days of idleness have significantly decreased since 1970.

Contract status

To evaluate the significance of an industrial dispute, it is necessary to group work stoppages by the point at which they occur in the life of the collective bargaining agreement. Thus, a walkout called while the contract is being negotiated or renegotiated indicates that the parties are unable to agree to a proposed change in one or more of the provisions contained in the agreement. If, on the other hand, a union chooses to withhold its services while its contract is still in effect, this implies that a disagreement has arisen over job assignments, working conditions or, perhaps safety considerations.

Occasionally a group of unorganized employees will strike while attempting to compel their employer to grant bargaining rights to a union which they favor. By classifying stoppages in this manner, it is possible to obtain a more accurate idea of the direction, character, and extent of industrial unrest.

Contract term stoppages. More than one-half of the 9,257 strikes, which idled nearly 3.7 million construction workers in the 10-year period, 1962-71, occurred during the term of the existing agreement (table A-6). Yet less than 19 percent of all construction workers took part in these frequent strikes and their walkouts were responsible for only 5.7 percent of all idleness over the same period. The majority of these strikes were settled in less than 7 days. This suggests that the bulk of

construction idleness occurs when the parties are unable to agree on the terms of a new contract. The proportion of idleness resulting from contract-term stoppages is lower than the corresponding figure recorded (8.6 percent) for all American industry.

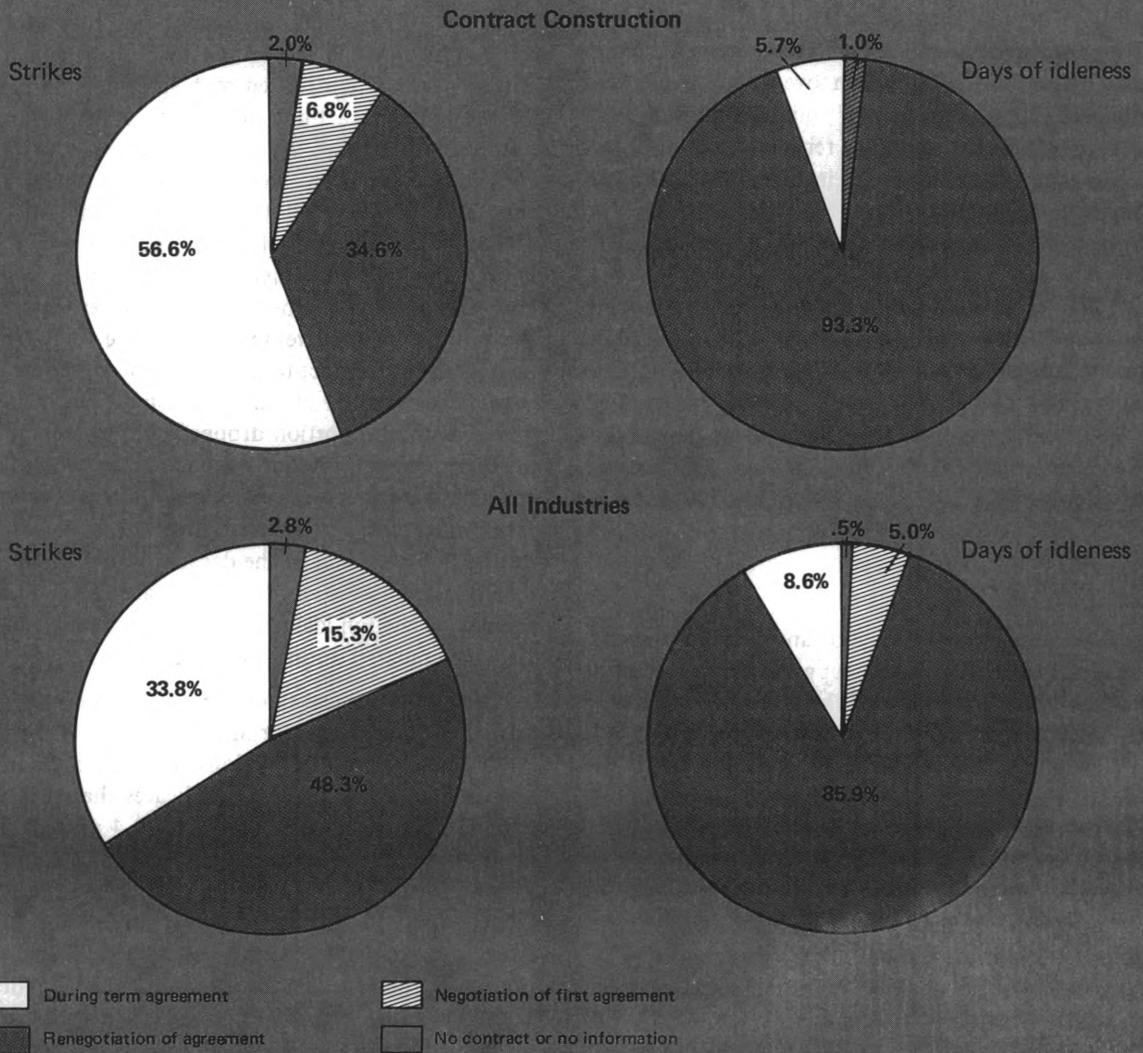
Strikes occur much more frequently during the contract term in construction than in most other industries. The chart on page 30 illustrates these relationships. While more than half of all construction strikes occur while the current agreement is in effect, little more than a third of all U.S. industry stoppages occur at this time. As a consequence, the contract construction industry alone was responsible for more than one-fourth of all U.S. industry walkouts during 1962-71 that occurred while the contract was in effect. During the late 60's there was a moderate decline in both the average number of these strikes, as well as in the proportion they represented of the total. Throughout 1962-66 contract-term stoppages constituted more than 60 percent of all construction strikes, while from 1967-71, the proportion dropped to 53 percent. In like manner, during 1962-66, while 22.8 percent of all workers were involved in stoppages during the contract term, only 15.4 percent were involved in such walkouts during the latter half of the decade. Man-days of idleness resulting from contract-term stoppages as a proportion of all construction idleness declined by about one-half of that accumulated during the earlier period.

These data suggest that there was no improvement in settlement machinery during the last half of the decade. While these average reductions in strike measures may appear significant, table A-6 indicates that the 1967-71 period experienced only a modest 11.4 percent decline, in absolute terms, in number of contract term strikes over 1962-66. At the same time there was only a 1.6 percent absolute fall in workers involved. On the other hand, man-days of idleness increased absolutely by nearly 31 percent, indicating a marked rise in strike duration during 1967-71, in comparison with the earlier 5-year period.

Almost 71 percent of construction workers who struck during the term of the contract in 1967-71 did so due to disputes concerning interunion or intraunion matters; 9 out of every 10 of these stoppages involved a jurisdictional dispute. (See table A-8.) These disagreements usually arise when a contractor assigns a job to one organized group of workers but finds his decision contested by another craft group who insist that their members are entitled to perform the work assigned.

Plant administration disputes often involve disagreement over work rules. This was the second most frequent issue in strikes while the agreement was in effect; more than 17 percent of the workers and 12

Strikes and days of idleness by contract status for contract construction and all industries, average 1962-71



percent of contract term idleness are traceable to these disputes. As an example of such a dispute, the carpenters in Philadelphia struck a large housing project in 1967 by refusing to install 3,600 prefabricated doors which were previously cut to the correct size and came with holes and mortices ready for knobs and hinges. The carpenter's boycott forced the contractor to return the doors to the manufacturer, obtain blank ones, and let the carpenters do their customary cutting and fitting.⁶²

Renegotiation stoppages. During the latter part of the decade, the number of renegotiation strikes as a proportion of all construction stoppages has risen considerably. (See table A-6.) This reflects a pattern of increasing concern over economic issues. While 69 percent of workers were involved in these stoppages in 1967, more than 88 percent were involved in 1970. Similarly, the proportion of man-days of idleness attributable to these strikes climbed from 82.6 percent in 1967 to over 97 percent during 1970. In 4 of the previous 5 years over 90 percent of the idleness could be traced to these strikes.

The introduction of wage regulation in 1971 brought a conspicuous reduction in the number of workers on strike because of renegotiation disputes. In relative terms these strikes declined almost 45 percent from the previous year, while the number of workers involved dropped nearly 30 percent. Days of idleness fell by more than 56 percent, indicating a corresponding reduction in strike duration as well. Despite an increase in the number of contract expirations between 1970 and 1972, the proportion of these expirations resulting in a work stoppage decreased from more than 1 out of 3 during 1970 to less than 1 out of 7 in 1972, according to the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee.

Nearly 89 percent of contract expiration walkouts during 1967-71 were caused by disputes over the size of general wage increases. During 1967-69, the average number of workers involved and days of idleness remained noticeably constant. The proportion of workers and idleness attributable to general wage increase strikes declined abruptly in 1971 due, in large part, to the effect of a 120,000-worker stoppage over union security. Parallel to the relative decline in disputes over wages during 1970-71, a pronounced growth in the number of contracts being awarded to nonunion contractors probably contributed to the increase in union security strikes toward the end of the decade.⁶³

⁶² Wolf Von Eckardt, *The Washington Post*, Jan. 14, 1968.

⁶³ Tom Joyce, "Lumps in the Featherbed," *Newsweek* Aug. 14, 1972, pp. 67-68. Joyce's article reports that as of August 1972, the 9,000 member Associated General Contractors had increased its nonunion membership by 1,000 firms over the previous 3-year period.

Union recognition stoppages. A third major contract status category involves strikes occurring during the negotiation of an initial agreement or for union recognition. Such stoppages are relatively rare in the industry, constituting only 6.8 percent of all stoppages and less than 1.5 percent of the workers and man-days idle from 1962-71. There has been a noticeably sharp drop in union recognition idleness since 1967. Averaging 1.7 percent during the 5 previous years, such stoppages accounted for only 0.6 percent of 1967-71 idleness.

Finally, only a handful of stoppages—usually less than 12 each year—take place in establishments which do not have any collective bargaining relationship with their employees. Less than 0.2 percent of all striking workers are involved in this kind of stoppage.

Major issues

When classified by the most prominent issues in dispute, both the incidence and the intensity of construction industry stoppages become more evident. For the purpose of the study, prominent issues have been defined as those involving economic matters, such as wages, supplementary benefits, and wage adjustments; job assignments and jurisdictional disputes; and those involving working conditions, e.g., job security, plant administration, and miscellaneous issues concerning worker's security. Other categories, listed separately, include issues involving union organization and security; and other interunion or intraunion matters. Finally, there are a few disputes involving contract duration, local issues not covered by the national contract if a national agreement is in effect, and other unspecified issues grouped under the category of other contractual matters.

Economic issues. Of these issues, economic problems have been the major cause of strikes, more so than survival issues, including union organization and security. As a percent of all idleness, the proportion of man-days idle due to strikes over economic issues has ranged from 58.0 to 93.3 percent since the beginning of 1962. Table 13 illustrates the relationship between economic and other issues.

More than four-fifths of all recorded idleness during 1967-71 occurred as a result of disputes over economic issues. The mean incidence of this idleness has risen almost 15 percentage points over the previous 5-year period. (table 13.) Perhaps even more significant, during the expansionary period of 1965-70, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 23 percent. This increase in the CPI coincided with a four-fold increase in strike idleness

Table 13. Percent of days idle, by major issue group, 1962-73

Year	All issues	Economic issues ¹	Union organization and security ²	Working conditions ³	Jurisdictional disputes	Other interunion or intraunion matters ⁴	Other contractual matters and not reported
1962	100.0	86.5	9.1	1.3	1.8	1.2	.3
1963	100.0	69.9	16.6	5.5	5.7	2.0	—
1964	100.0	73.5	14.5	3.0	5.2	2.8	1.1
1965	100.0	58.2	26.1	6.6	3.7	1.1	2.0
1966	100.0	64.5	20.9	9.4	3.8	1.1	.4
1967	100.0	80.8	2.3	2.8	13.5	.4	—
1968	100.0	92.8	.6	.7	2.6	.4	2.5
1969	100.0	93.3	8.1	1.9	2.4	.4	.5
1970	100.0	88.3	5.5	1.5	2.3	1.2	.3
1971	100.0	70.9	23.8	2.1	1.6	.3	1.4
1972	100.0	79.4	6.3	11.3	1.2	.8	.3
1973	100.0	53.8	13.8	29.2	1.2	1.3	.8
Totals 1962-66	100.0	70.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
1967-71	100.0	86.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

¹ Includes general wage changes, supplementary benefits, wage rate adjustments, and hours of work.

² Includes recognition (certification), attempts to strengthen a bargaining position or refusal to sign an agreement, and demands for a union shop.

³ Includes job security (new methods, seniority, and subcontracting), plant administration (Safety, Work rules, Overtime and disciplinary matters), and unspecified contract violations.

⁴ Includes union rivalry, for example, disputes between

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

⁵ Five-year averages are not reliable statistics for these data due to the presence of extreme values and a lack of clustering about the population median.

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

attributable to disputes over economic issues.

Though economic concerns were responsible for an overwhelming portion of the industry's idleness, and a substantial majority of the workers involved, they accounted for only two-fifths of all strikes during 1967-71. (See table 14.)

Such a disproportionately small number of stoppages in relation to both workers involved and idleness attests to the long duration of economic disputes. As noted in table 9, during 1967, 1969, and 1971, for example, more than 66 percent of strikes lasting 30 days but less than 90 days were caused by disputes over economic issues. Demands for wage increases have been responsible for much of the idleness and have caused the longest strikes. During the last half of the decade, both the number of economic strikes and the workers involved in them climbed moderately over the previous 5-year period. Where 63 percent of strikers were protesting economic issues in 1962-66, their ranks had grown to over 74 percent by 1967-71. During 1972 and 1973, only 62.7 percent of the workers followed this pattern.

Jurisdictional disputes. If the number of strikes over economic issues is proportionately lower than the level of idleness, this uneven situation may be traced directly to the industry's frequent, but brief, conflicts over work assignments—jurisdictional disputes. When such disputes are not resolved immediately, a work stoppage often follows. Table A-8 shows that jurisdictional disputes accounted for an average of 38.5 percent of all stoppages

during 1967-71. Nevertheless, only one-tenth of construction workers who struck were involved in a jurisdictional dispute. The disputes generally were of such short duration that they were responsible for only 2.4 percent of all construction idleness in 1967-71.

During the earlier part of the decade, 1962-66, they comprised only 36.2 percent of the industry's stoppages. But during the entire period, 1962-71, the average number of workers involved as well as the mean man-days of idleness have remained relatively constant. An exception to the rule was 1967 (table 12). That year, jurisdictional idleness climbed to over 13 percent of all idleness, largely as a result of a single strike in Baton Rouge, La., which involved 18,000 building tradesworkers. They accumulated over half a million days of idleness before the strike was over 41 days later.

Despite the relatively high incidence of jurisdictional disputes in construction, such disagreements comprised only 7.3 percent of all U.S. industry stoppages in 1970, a fairly typical figure in recent years. Chapter II describes in detail the reasons why the construction industry is so susceptible to jurisdictional conflict. Briefly restated, these include craft unionism, with each craft occupying a strategic position in the production process, the blurring of craft lines as a result of new technology, and vague job boundaries which may cause serious difficulties in making clear work assignments.

To make pre-1961 figures comparable to post 1961 data, these earlier figures must be adjusted to provide an estimate of the jurisdictional stoppages contained within

the interunion-intraunion category during this earlier period.⁶⁴ To do this, the 1952-61 interunion-intraunion

⁶⁴Jurisdictional strikes constituted 91.2 percent, 82.3 percent, and 80.2 percent of the interunion category's strikes, workers, and man-days respectively during 1962-71. Knowing this, estimates of jurisdictional statistics can be computed for earlier periods.

figures are deflated in proportion to the ratio of jurisdictional stoppages to the total interunion-intraunion classification during 1962-71. As a result, it is estimated that during 1952-61, jurisdictional disputes comprised 25.6 percent, 13.8 percent, and 4.9 percent of the industry's strikes, workers involved, and days of idleness respectively.

Table 14. Work stoppages in contract construction by major issue group, 1962-73

Year	All issues	Economic issues ¹	Union organization and security ²	Working conditions ³	Jurisdictional disputes	Other interunion or intraunion matters ⁴	Other contractual matters and not reported
Number of stoppages							
1962	913	336	129	146	257	31	14
1963	840	269	123	121	280	39	8
1964	944	278	142	116	342	54	12
1965	943	274	126	119	385	25	15
1966	977	310	114	100	407	30	16
1967	867	290	105	78	359	28	7
1968	912	384	57	56	361	31	23
1969	973	369	77	90	383	34	20
1970	1,137	502	74	90	395	43	33
1971	751	273	77	68	288	18	27
1972	701	285	56	78	238	28	16
1973	539	253	53	54	125	31	23
Totals 1962-66	4,617	1,467	634	602	1,671	179	65
1967-71	4,640	1,818	390	382	1,786	154	110
Number of workers involved (in thousands)							
1962	284.2	213.5	28.8	14.6	20.4	5.5	1.2
1963	208.0	115.1	35.4	23.0	26.4	7.3	.8
1964	247.8	161.5	25.0	12.7	24.2	21.8	2.6
1965	301.4	155.2	71.7	21.1	38.8	11.1	3.5
1966	455.2	298.4	53.8	45.8	46.6	6.8	3.8
1967	304.5	208.3	10.9	19.7	60.5	4.8	.3
1968	364.2	292.7	5.4	11.6	39.9	5.1	9.4
1969	433.1	333.1	21.5	18.7	51.0	6.2	2.4
1970	621.0	517.9	19.1	17.5	49.2	8.6	8.3
1971	451.3	259.0	129.1	26.6	24.8	4.7	7.2
1972	454.2	261.0	42.8	115.9	25.1	3.9	5.4
1973	367.4	253.8	42.8	39.5	14.3	7.6	9.4
Totals 1962-66	1,496.6	943.7	214.7	122.2	156.4	52.5	11.9
1967-71	2,174.1	1,611.0	186.0	94.1	228.4	29.4	27.6
Days of idleness (in thousands)							
1962	4,154.6	3,585.2	379.9	52.0	75.0	48.3	11.2
1963	1,932.2	1,353.6	321.0	105.7	110.4	37.8	3.7
1964	2,788.3	2,048.0	403.9	82.9	144.9	78.7	29.9
1965	4,627.5	2,800.0	1,206.0	306.1	169.5	51.2	95.7
1966	6,135.9	3,959.6	1,280.6	570.6	231.9	68.6	24.6
1967	5,155.4	4,169.0	120.0	146.6	696.1	20.7	2.3
1968	8,722.9	8,121.1	59.6	62.1	227.3	36.7	216.1
1969	10,385.8	9,687.8	158.7	198.4	244.6	45.1	51.1
1970	15,240.4	13,457.3	844.4	231.5	394.1	186.4	126.7
1971	6,849.6	4,861.9	1,628.2	142.1	107.3	17.3	96.6
1972	7,843.7	6,232.2	492.8	930.4	96.4	65.3	26.1
1973	3,663.4	1,971.0	505.0	1,068.5	44.5	46.0	28.4
Totals 1962-66	19,638.5	13,746.4	3,591.4	1,117.3	731.7	284.6	165.1
1967-71	46,354.1	40,297.1	2,810.9	780.7	1,669.4	306.2	492.8

¹ See footnote 1, table 13.

² See footnote 2, table 13.

³ See footnote 3, table 13.

⁴ See footnote 4, table 13.

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

In comparison, during 1962-71, these same disputes were responsible for 37.4 percent, 10.4 percent, and 3.6 percent respectively of the strikes, workers involved, and days of idleness in the industry. Clearly, while strikes have increased moderately during the 60's, the number of workers and days of idleness as a proportion of the industry's totals have decreased slightly.

A possible reason for the moderate rise in the number of these disputes during the 1960's is the growing use of prefabricated materials and other new technology which has blurred traditional craft lines and intensified the problem of work assignments.

Union security. Other than economic issues and job assignments, only the issue of union organization and security ranks significantly as a source of work stoppages in the industry. Such stoppages accounted for only 8.4 percent of 1967-71 strikes, 8.6 percent of the workers involved, and 6.1 percent of the industry idleness. These stoppages have assumed a special significance in recent years as public discussion has focused increasing attention upon the issue of nonunion contractors receiving contract awards for speciality work to be completed on a predominantly unionized jobsite. The evidence indicates that such situations have been an important cause of strikes categorized under the heading "union organization and security."

In fact, during 1967-71 more than 41 percent of the union security disputes listed in table A-8 were the result of nonunion workers present on the jobsite. While the number of workers and man-days of idleness attributed to these stoppages have fluctuated widely over the decade, the number of strikes (over the issue of nonunion workers present on a union worksite) as a proportion of all union security stoppages has remained relatively constant. For example, in comparison with the 1967-71 period, during 1962-66, fully 45 percent of union security stoppages involved a dispute over nonunion workers. Thus the relative frequency of these conflicts has actually decreased. The same findings hold true for both the number of workers, and the level of idleness. In fact, the proportion of idleness caused by nonunion employees present on the job has fallen abruptly, from 6.2 percent during 1962-66, to 3.4 percent of all union organization and security stoppages during 1967-71.⁶⁵

Working conditions. As a proportion of all strike

⁶⁵ Levels of idleness in a single major issue category should be interpreted with caution, however. For example, of the 1.6 million man-days attributed to stoppages involving union organization and security in 1971, over 93 percent was the result of 1 strike involving a dispute over the establishment of a union shop.

idleness, disputes over working conditions were responsible for levels of idleness that ranged from 0.7 to 9.4 percent over 1962-71. Most of these strikes involved disputes over plant administration. Within this category, over 31 percent of the stoppages involved questions of discharge or disciplinary suspension. An additional 25 percent occurred during a conflict over an alleged unfair distribution of overtime and questions of management rights. Finally, over 11 percent of administrative disputes could be traced to conflict over the size of the work crew and the workload.

About two-fifths of all strikes over working conditions involve questions of job security. Foremost among these are disagreements over seniority, subcontracting, and the employment of new methods and machinery. Despite wide discussion in the public press about the "serious" problems involved in the adaptation of new methods and machinery designed to improve productivity, of 9,257 stoppages in the industry between 1962 and 1971, only 30 involved technological issues. This figure may be deceiving, however, since disputes of this nature are sometimes publically disguised as a disagreement over "wages and working conditions," while the gut issues may in fact be of a technological nature.

Stoppages by location

Five factors are known to influence the variation in construction strike incidence among the States. Foremost among these is the annual value of new construction put in place which had a direct effect on employment.⁶⁶ Generally, States which average less than the estimated industry median of \$130 million annually of private, nonresidential construction activity are not likely to experience a substantial amount of strike idleness.⁶⁷ Another important determinant of potential strike activity is the level of union penetration into the State's work force. With the exception of Texas and Louisiana, each of the 10 States with the greatest

⁶⁶ The "value of new construction put in place" includes the total U.S. expenditures for private and public nonresidential and residential buildings and housing units, as well as outlays for farm buildings, public utilities, military facilities, sewer systems, water supply facilities, and other heavy construction. It excludes broker's sales commissions on the transfer of ownership as well as routine maintenance of existing structures.

⁶⁷ Only an estimate of private nonresidential construction activity is available for each State. In addition, coverage of the estimate is incomplete because it is based on a count of the valuation of building permits, which are not issued in every metropolitan area. It is believed that the values given represent about 80 percent of private nonresidential construction for each State. These limitations do not affect the relative ranking of the States.

amount of idleness have at least 30 percent of their nonagricultural work force represented by a union. Closely associated to the degree of unionization is a third factor, the existence of State laws prohibiting union security provisions in the labor contract. Currently, 19 States have enacted "right-to-work" statutes which prohibit agreements requiring employees to become union members as a condition of employment and probably encourage many contractors in these States to employ nonunion labor. Significantly, five of these right-to-work States are included among those 10 States with the least idleness. One of them, however, Texas, ranked seventh in the Nation among those States with the most idleness. A fourth precondition for strike activity is the level of employment. The number of jobs available in a particular State is largely determined by the volume of building activity.

Finally, the degree of maturity of the collective bargaining relationship may strongly influence the occurrence and severity of work stoppages. Detroit, for example, has experienced a notable decrease in strike activity since 1970—the year 25 building trades employers formed an association which is engaged in "multitrade bargaining" with local building unions. Detroit had accounted for more than one-half of Michigan's days of idleness between 1962 and 1971, but has not incurred a prolonged work stoppage for the last 3 years.

States. California led the Nation in construction idleness over the last decade, followed closely by Missouri and Michigan. These three States had more than one-third of the industry's total idleness from 1962-71. A ranking of all States by level of idleness is shown in table 15. In addition, the table presents the proportion of total idleness attributable to each State, together with an estimate of the mean annual 1967-71 valuation of private nonresidential construction activity. Over the decade, more than two-thirds of the building industry's idleness was accumulated by the "upper ten" States.

California occupied the number one position because of 4 massive strike years—1962, 1965, 1969, and 1971. More than 1 million days of idleness were recorded in each of these years. Over 89 percent of the State's 10-year total idleness resulted from six major strikes during these 4 years; over one-third of the State's total idleness occurred in 1971 as a result of two walkouts initiated by the Teamsters, the first beginning on August 2 in the northern and central portions of the State and the second on November 28 in the southern half of the State. An estimated 185,000 workers participated in these two stoppages.

On the basis of the estimated average annual value of

new construction activity, one would expect California to accumulate a much greater share of construction strike idleness than any other State. However, this is not the case. California real estate investors averaged an estimated \$1.9 billion annually (3.1 percent of total U.S. construction investment) in private nonresidential construction expenditures from 1967 to 1971, but the State experienced only 11.8 percent of the industry's total idleness. Missouri accumulated virtually an equal amount of idleness yet received less than one-seventh the number of construction dollars as did California. While the value of this estimated construction investment may not be an all-inclusive predictor of strike potential, the five highest ranking States, in terms of private, nonresidential investment, also ranked among the top 10 in terms of idleness.

Missouri, the second ranked State, recorded more than four-fifths of its 10-year total of 7 million man-days of idleness together with almost one-half of its workers involved during 1969 and 1970, as a result of three major stoppages. The first, in Kansas City, began on April 1, 1969, and involved a strike by 37,000 iron workers and painters which lasted 119 days. A second strike began on May 26, 1969, involving 20,000 iron workers in St. Louis, and continued nearly 3 months. In the State's third major stoppage, 27,000 laborers, cement masons, bricklayers, and lathers struck on April 1, 1970, in Kansas City. The dispute lasted a record-breaking 197 days. Together, these three stoppages were responsible for about 85 percent of idleness in the State for the 10 year period. In most other years, Missouri, and possibly other States such as Michigan and Ohio, would have ranked lower on the scale.

Michigan, which ranked third in idleness, recorded more than one-half of its idleness for the decade during 1968. Most of this idleness can be traced to one 73-day strike, which started May 1, when 50,000 construction workers struck in support of a walkout by carpenters, operating engineers, and bricklayers. By the end of the strike, the State's construction workers had given up the equivalent of over 2.2 million man-days of labor.

Ranking 4th through 8th place in idleness—Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Illinois—reported an annual average of more than \$400 million in new private nonresidential construction. As such, they ranked in the top nine States nationally in terms of value of new construction. Each of these eight States earned their high position in the ranking as the result of experiencing a small number of relatively large, lengthy strikes. On the other hand, two other States, Washington and Louisiana, ranked 16th and 19th, respectively, in terms of estimated valuation, but 10th and 9th in idleness. Their unbalanced positions in the rankings resulted largely from a handful of major strikes coupled

with numerous smaller stoppages. Louisiana, in ninth place, recorded only two major strikes (10,000 workers or more) from 1962 to 1971. Both stoppages occurred in the Baton Rouge metropolitan area during the 1966-67 period; they involved 30,000 workers and were

responsible for 645,500 man-days of idleness. These two major stoppages accounted for 31 percent of the 2.1 million man-days of idleness that occurred in Louisiana over the decade. Similarly, tenth-ranked Washington incurred four major stoppages between 1962 and 1971.

Table 15. Ranking of States by Level of Idleness and Value of Private Non-residential construction 1962-71

State	Days of idleness (in thousands)	Mean valuation ¹ (in millions)	Rank		Percent of industry idleness
			Idleness	Valuation	
Total	65,992.6	12,311.6			100
California	7,758.2	1,919.9	1	1	11.8
Missouri	7,717.5	282.1	2	14	11.7
Michigan	7,113.9	524.5	3	7	10.8
Ohio	4,955.3	618.7	4	5	7.5
New York	4,495.4	886.9	5	2	6.8
Pennsylvania	3,319.5	431.9	6	9	5.0
Texas ²	3,016.8	792.0	7	3	4.6
Illinois	2,999.9	768.3	8	4	4.5
Louisiana	2,057.7	171.4	9	22	3.1
Washington	1,789.7	235.7	10	18	2.7
Florida ²	1,735.1	610.4	11	6	2.6
Alabama ²	1,653.1	137.2	12	26	2.5
Indiana	1,618.8	226.0	13	19	2.5
New Jersey	1,420.4	408.7	14	10	2.2
Georgia ²	1,405.8	293.7	15	13	2.1
Wisconsin	1,320.6	196.0	16	21	2.0
Connecticut	1,253.9	238.8	17	17	1.9
Massachusetts	1,088.4	477.0	18	8	1.6
West Virginia	852.2	25.8	19	45	1.3
Minnesota	835.9	239.0	20	16	1.3
Arizona ²	827.3	137.3	21	24	1.3
Iowa ²	720.2	119.4	22	28	1.1
Nevada ²	619.0	56.9	23	37	.9
Delaware	550.2	31.7	24	43	.8
Maryland	461.5	298.7	25	12	.7
Oregon	412.7	129.3	26	27	.6
Kentucky	368.4	111.2	27	29	.6
Colorado	351.2	164.4	28	23	.5
Tennessee ²	341.9	212.3	29	20	.5
Arkansas ²	317.6	55.8	30	38	.5
Nebraska ²	294.6	66.1	31	33	.4
District of Columbia	258.2	68.1	32	32	.4
Virginia ²	253.8	348.4	33	11	.4
Rhode Island	225.5	47.9	34	39	.3
Idaho	197.6	27.9	35	44	.3
Kansas ²	147.0	89.1	36	31	.2
Utah ²	138.4	58.0	37	35	.2
Oklahoma	134.8	132.5	38	25	.2
New Mexico	128.0	37.0	39	42	.2
Mississippi ²	108.1	17.7	40	36	.2
Montana	108.1	57.9	41	48	.2
Wyoming ²	89.7	7.5	42	51	.13
South Dakota ²	82.0	18.6	43	46	.12
Vermont	76.2	13.3	44	50	.12
Hawaii	74.0	91.2	45	30	.11
New Hampshire	69.7	44.4	46	40	.10
Alaska	60.5	14.0	47	49	.09
North Dakota ²	51.7	17.8	48	47	.07
Maine	38.2	37.4	49	41	.05
North Carolina ²	27.7	249.9	50	15	.04
South Carolina ²	24.9	66.0	51	34	.03

¹ As authorized in 3,014 permit-issuing places in the United States, 1967-71. Includes value of nonresidential additions and alterations.

² "Right-to-work" states.

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Construction and Forest Products Division; Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Each of these occurred in the vicinity of the Seattle or Spokane metropolitan areas during 1966, 1968, and 1971. These four strikes caused more than 58,000 workers to withhold their services and generated almost 750,000 man-days of idleness. Nearly 42 percent of Washington's idleness over the decade can be traced to these disputes.

Among the 10 States with the least idleness, five—North and South Carolina, North and South Dakota, and Wyoming—preclude the union shop through the existence of State "right-to-work" laws. Most right-to-work States are located in the less heavily populated regions of the central and southern U.S., but this does not imply a scarcity of building investment dollars in those States. In fact, eight of them—Texas, Florida, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arizona, and Alabama—ranked in the upper half of the Nation in terms of the estimated value of new private nonresidential construction put in place during 1967-71. Thus each of these nine States received more than \$130 million of annual new construction activity during this period.⁶⁸

Five of the 10 States with the least idleness do not have "right-to-work" laws. The limited strike record of these States, with the exception of Hawaii, is probably due to the relatively low level of building activity in each State. In Hawaii, which ranked 29th in valuation, but only 44th in idleness, the reason is less clear. In 1970, over 28 percent of the island's nonagricultural labor force were union members—about the same as the rest of the United States.

One "open shop" State, North Carolina, which ranked 49th in idleness, earned a larger value of private nonresidential construction contracts during 1967-71 than did Louisiana and Washington, ranking 9th and 10th on the table of most idleness. These latter States permit the union shop. Texas, on the other hand, is an "open shop" State, yet it ranked 7th in idleness, suggesting that its high level of construction activity (averaging \$768.3 million annually) more than offset the restraining influence of the State's "right-to-work" law. Certainly there are many collective bargaining agreements in effect in the Texas building industry.

Metropolitan areas. Just as the "upper ten" States accounted for more than two-thirds of the Nation's construction idleness, among the 247 metropolitan areas,⁶⁹ the 10 areas with the most idleness were

⁶⁸The range of expenditures varied widely, from \$137.2 million in Alabama to \$768.3 million in Texas.

⁶⁹To qualify as one of the 247 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's), an urban area must contain a city with at least 50,000 inhabitants or have 2 contiguous cities of the same population size that are economically and socially integrated.

responsible for almost 35 percent of the country's reduced workingtime. The four top ranked SMSA's alone accounted for more than 21 percent of all big city idleness.

For the purpose of this study, 33 metropolitan areas were selected, each containing more than 1 million inhabitants. All regions in the Nation are represented. These areas are presented in table A-10.

Among the metropolitan areas, none have experienced as much strike activity in recent years as has the Kansas City SMSA. Prior to 1969, the city experienced minor levels of strike idleness—it averaged slightly over 10,000 man-days idle annually. During the next 2 years, however, Kansas City reported two massive strikes involving 64,000 workers who were responsible for almost 5 million days of idleness. This represents nearly one-fifth of the total strike idleness for the entire industry during 1969-70.

Largely as a result of a 1968 strike involving 40,000 building trades unionists, the Detroit SMSA ranked second in metropolitan idleness during 1962-71. Again, more than one-fifth of the industry's total idleness in 1968, almost 1.8 million days, accrued as a result of this walkout.

In like manner, Los Angeles ranked third among the cities primarily because of a 1971 stoppage in which 80,000 workers withheld their services for 15 days while accumulating more than 1 million man-days of idleness. This strike alone accounted for more than 43 percent of the city's idleness over the decade, as well as representing nearly 15 percent of all construction idleness in 1971.

While St. Louis ranked fourth in terms of big city idleness, it also ranked fourth in number of stoppages, reporting 154 during the decade, behind Pittsburgh (178), New York (169), and Philadelphia (157). In 1969, a strike by 20,000 St. Louis iron workers was responsible for more than 1.1 million days of idleness—11 percent of all construction idleness in that year.

In terms of most idleness during the decade these four cities were followed by Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, New York, and Atlanta, respectively. For more than 12 years, the New York SMSA has had the highest incidence of all-industry strikes in the Nation. In the construction industry, however, New York ranks ninth in overall idleness even though it remains second (after Pittsburgh) in number of stoppages. In contrast to other metropolitan areas, New York possesses an industrywide mechanism for consultation among the parties regarding contract expiration disputes. At the same time, it has its own board for jurisdictional awards. Undoubtedly, these settlement procedures have been instrumental in reducing both the number and duration of New York strikes.

Appendix A. Tables

Table A-1. Work stoppages in contract construction, 1946-73¹

Year in which stoppages began	Work stoppages		Workers involved ²		Days idle during year ²			
	Number	Percent of all U.S. stoppages	Number (in thousands)	Percent of construction employment ³	Number (in thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time ³	Per worker involved	Rate of change from previous year (in percent)
1946	351	7.0	146.0	8.8	1,450.0	.40	9.9	-
1947	382	10.3	175.0	8.8	2,770.0	.66	15.8	+ 91.0
1948	380	11.1	108.0	5.0	1,430.0	.29	13.2	- 48.4
1949	615	17.1	197.0	9.1	2,760.0	.53	14.0	+ 93.0
1950	611	12.6	237.0	10.2	2,460.0	.44	10.4	- 10.9
1951	651	13.7	232.0	8.9	1,190.0	.18	5.1	- 51.6
1952	794	15.5	634.0	24.0	6,700.0	1.03	10.6	+463.0
1953	1,039	20.4	574.0	21.9	8,000.0	1.22	13.9	+ 19.4
1954	804	23.2	437.0	16.7	4,800.0	.71	11.0	- 40.0
1955	733	17.0	204.0	7.3	1,810.0	.28	8.9	- 62.3
1956	784	20.5	231.0	7.7	2,680.0	.35	11.6	+ 48.1
1957	785	21.4	308.0	10.5	3,970.0	.51	12.9	+ 48.1
1958	844	22.8	326.0	11.7	4,790.0	.71	14.7	+ 20.7
1959	771	20.8	251.0	8.5	4,120.0	.58	16.4	- 14.0
1960	773	23.2	269.0	9.3	4,470.0	.63	16.6	+ 8.5
1961	824	24.5	216.7	7.7	3,491.4	0.48	16.1	- 21.9
1962	913	25.3	284.2	9.8	4,154.6	.56	14.6	+19.0
1963	840	25.0	208.0	7.0	1,932.2	.25	9.3	- 53.5
1964	944	25.8	247.8	8.1	2,788.3	.35	11.3	+ 44.3
1965	943	23.8	301.4	9.5	4,627.5	.57	15.4	+ 66.0
1966	977	22.2	455.2	13.9	6,135.9	.73	13.5	+ 32.6
1967	867	18.9	304.5	9.5	5,155.4	.63	16.9	- 16.0
1968	912	18.1	364.2	11.1	8,722.9	1.03	24.0	+ 69.2
1969	973	17.1	433.1	12.6	10,385.8	1.18	24.0	+ 19.1
1970	1,137	19.9	621.0	18.4	15,240.4	1.76	24.5	+ 46.7
1971	751	14.6	451.3	13.2	6,849.6	.79	15.2	- 55.1
1972	701	14.0	454.2	12.9	7,843.7	.88	17.3	+ 14.5
1973 ^p	539	10.1	367.4	10.1	3,663.4	.39	10.0	- 53.5

¹ The number of stoppages and workers relate to those stoppages beginning in the year; man-days of idleness included all stoppages in effect during a year. Workers are counted more than once if involved in more than one stoppage during the year.

² Due to adjustments in the method of rounding, figures for workers involved and man-days of idleness for the years 1961-1967 may differ from previously published data. Due to continual updating of employment data, figures for the years 1967 to 1973 may not agree with those published in previous

annual work stoppage bulletins.

³ Based on employment figures in table 1. See footnote 2, table 1.

⁴ The estimate of total working time assumes a "standard workyear" of 255 working days, or about 2,040 hours. It probably understates the true proportion of idleness in the industry.

^p Preliminary estimate. Final figures may vary considerably from this estimate.

Table A-2. Work stoppages in contract construction, by month, 1962-72

Year	January					February					March				
	Stoppages beginning		All stoppages in effect		Days idle during month (thousands)	Stoppages beginning		All stoppages in effect		Days idle during month (thousands)	Stoppages beginning		All stoppages in effect		Days idle during month (thousands)
	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)		Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)		Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	
1962	59	15.7	73	16.2	91.9	38	2.8	60	5.3	25.4	68	8.5	85	9.5	60.5
1963	54	5.8	64	6.1	29.2	36	7.2	45	7.9	18.9	43	5.0	56	7.1	22.6
1964	51	8.6	69	10.1	58.0	57	8.3	70	8.8	36.7	60	3.8	80	7.5	29.6
1965	43	10.0	55	10.8	30.2	58	5.4	76	11.7	44.1	79	14.6	97	15.5	57.7
1966	60	11.5	71	11.9	107.7	62	29.2	82	35.2	212.3	59	7.5	86	13.8	58.9
1967	68	7.6	82	10.7	46.8	44	4.6	76	6.3	26.9	70	14.0	86	15.8	89.1
1968	58	7.5	65	8.6	87.8	60	21.6	80	25.0	117.0	43	8.9	62	10.7	100.6
1969	53	7.9	59	8.4	52.3	59	6.2	75	7.6	41.1	51	5.0	69	8.1	50.0
1970	44	7.0	55	8.7	54.6	42	5.6	59	7.9	45.6	74	34.6	89	36.1	242.9
1971	51	6.8	67	23.7	166.5	25	5.2	48	6.9	37.2	50	11.4	62	13.7	88.8
1972	48	4.3	61	8.2	60.4	47	5.7	58	6.3	20.6	46	19.3	65	22.5	66.4
	April					May					June				
	Stoppages beginning		All stoppages in effect		Days idle during month (thousands)	Stoppages beginning		All stoppages in effect		Days idle during month (thousands)	Stoppages beginning		All stoppages in effect		Days idle during month (thousands)
	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)		Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)		Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	
1962	100	25.3	122	27.4	203.0	142	122.0	170	127.2	1,357.7	132	49.4	183	153.1	1,517.0
1963	67	28.0	78	28.7	201.0	115	64.1	127	65.4	662.1	110	36.1	144	54.3	360.7
1964	96	23.1	119	24.3	204.3	147	86.1	180	98.8	1,157.1	126	33.6	171	82.2	556.3
1965	112	32.3	134	34.6	371.8	116	30.9	141	44.2	514.7	104	79.2	131	107.4	626.8
1966	86	86.4	101	87.9	872.8	132	101.3	151	158.6	1,421.5	145	37.9	180	73.6	481.6
1967	81	27.9	98	29.7	283.0	132	119.5	160	129.3	1,635.1	103	47.1	147	109.7	1,368.3
1968	109	42.5	126	46.1	534.8	145	136.0	194	153.6	2,645.3	113	32.5	168	139.4	2,351.3
1969	106	104.5	129	106.7	1,674.0	165	95.5	205	165.4	2,264.7	129	48.9	202	176.2	2,276.0
1970	142	95.2	171	103.7	1,338.3	200	157.8	272	240.0	2,790.9	180	109.0	297	237.0	2,896.1
1971	71	22.3	87	25.1	214.0	114	48.5	137	52.0	990.2	110	83.0	159	117.8	1,164.7
1972	68	49.8	80	64.9	675.1	127	73.3	153	107.5	1,239.0	102	185.8	145	234.9	2,196.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Work stoppages in contract construction, by month, 1962-72—Continued

Year	July					August					September				
	Stoppages beginning		All stoppages in effect		Days idle during month (thousands)	Stoppages beginning		All stoppages in effect		Days idle during month (thousands)	Stoppages beginning		All stoppages in effect		Days idle during month (thousands)
	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)		Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)		Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	
1962	103	19.1	144	51.3	479.3	81	20.9	122	25.7	230.4	52	8.0	79	10.6	63.7
1963	117	24.4	146	36.1	210.0	80	9.1	118	23.6	179.5	70	13.5	95	20.6	132.7
1964	127	39.0	175	51.7	332.8	74	13.7	118	19.6	140.1	71	7.8	93	15.9	161.7
1965	121	57.4	158	113.6	1,707.6	94	25.2	133	58.3	650.9	66	13.7	108	27.3	195.1
1966	117	102.0	151	111.9	871.6	94	18.2	138	83.5	867.5	70	16.1	105	51.5	397.3
1967	88	22.4	137	79.8	757.2	57	12.3	98	28.7	326.0	72	24.8	92	32.9	291.7
1968	136	64.7	203	164.6	1,487.0	68	24.8	119	71.4	948.6	52	6.4	77	33.4	163.5
1969	119	105.9	182	201.2	2,186.7	84	17.0	147	116.0	1,329.9	71	13.5	106	31.9	207.2
1970	149	71.9	237	198.0	2,615.3	92	15.7	182	109.1	1,546.9	78	48.3	144	132.0	1,782.3
1971	92	38.0	145	119.0	900.7	66	81.4	114	94.7	1,306.0	48	8.1	78	76.9	279.3
1972	82	42.4	135	233.8	1,919.5	65	44.8	102	75.5	934.7	39	9.3	70	52.9	355.3
	October					November					December				
	Stoppages beginning		All stoppages in effect		Days idle during month (thousands)	Stoppages beginning		All stoppages in effect		Days idle during month (thousands)	Stoppages beginning		All stoppages in effect		Days idle during month (thousands)
	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)		Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)		Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	
1962	57	4.5	75	6.7	31.1	47	5.7	65	6.5	25.4	34	2.3	47	3.2	15.3
1963	73	8.1	103	14.5	58.6	40	3.7	59	9.5	29.6	35	3.0	47	4.0	-27.6
1964	59	13.6	81	15.8	55.7	38	2.7	54	3.6	20.8	38	7.6	51	8.4	35.3
1965	57	23.4	85	31.0	366.2	54	7.8	72	9.3	34.8	39	1.4	58	3.9	27.7
1966	70	31.8	88	37.1	582.3	47	9.0	72	34.9	184.7	35	4.0	51	7.7	77.7
1967	71	16.0	90	27.1	264.3	47	5.4	62	14.7	41.6	34	3.0	54	4.6	25.3
1968	48	7.9	65	9.9	117.6	48	6.1	67	11.7	121.9	32	5.5	49	12.2	47.6
1969	62	15.1	99	19.6	185.5	43	7.9	69	10.5	72.8	31	5.7	46	9.1	45.4
1970	65	67.5	105	125.7	1,157.5	34	4.7	63	24.2	392.4	37	3.8	54	21.6	377.5
1971	44	6.7	67	8.8	69.1	42	126.6	60	129.4	605.7	38	13.2	50	133.9	1,027.6
1972	35	13.6	57	55.4	153.3	26	3.3	45	28.9	114.5	16	2.9	30	28.3	108.9

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals shown in table A-1.

Table A-3. Work stoppages in contract construction involving 10,000 workers or more, 1962-73

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement
<u>1962</u> Jan. 11	8	Construction industry, New York City, N.Y.	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	10,000	2-year contract, effective July 1, 1962, provides for a 56-cent hourly increase, and a 5-hour day with an additional hour mandatory overtime at time and a half; continuation of fringe benefits, including payments of 5 percent to welfare and pensions, 1 percent to National Benefit Fund, 2½ percent to security fund, 4 percent for vacations, 1 percent Joint Industry Board Assessment, and \$4-a-day annuity contribution.
Apr. 16	7	Construction industry, Portland, Eugene, and Salem, Oreg., areas.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	12,000	3-year contract provides for a 60-cent-an-hour package increase—first year, 10 cents for wages and 10 cents for pensions; second year, 10 cents for wages, 5 cents for pensions, and 5 cents for health and welfare; third year, 20 cents for wages.
May 1	57	Construction industry, northern California.	Plasterers and Cement Masons' International Association; Laborers' International Union of North America. ⁴	38,000	<i>Laborers:</i> 3-year contract provides for a 70-cent-an-hour package increase in wages and fringe benefits—40 cents for wage increases, 5-cent increase in welfare contributions, 15 cents for new vacation fund, and 10 cents for new pension fund. <i>Plasterers and cement masons:</i> 3-year contract providing a 74½-cent package increase in wages and fringe benefits—29½ cents for wage increases, 5-cent increase in welfare contributions, 30 cents for new vacation fund, and 10 cents for new pension fund.
May 1	52	Construction industry, eastern Michigan.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.	25,000	<i>Carpenters:</i> 2-year contract providing a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase each year, and a 1-percent increase each year in employers' pension fund contribution. Welfare benefits for carpenters and other area tradesmen are handled in separate agreement with 6 employer associations. <i>Ironworkers:</i> 2-year contract providing a 39½-cent package increase in wages and benefits in the Detroit area, and a 34½-cent package in other Michigan areas; establishment of a new employer-financed pension fund. The question of the legality of the union-proposed fabrication clause, requiring that all assembly work be done at job site, referred to the National Labor Relations Board.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work stoppages in contract construction involving 10,000 workers or more, 1962-73—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement
1962— Con't.					
May 16	28	Construction industry, eastern Washington and northern Idaho.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; International Brotherhood of Teamsters.	14,000	<p><i>Carpenters:</i> 3-year contract providing a 60-cent-an-hour package increase, including a 23-cent-an-hour wage increase and a 2-cent increase in employer contribution for health and welfare and apprenticeship program, retroactive to June 1, an 18-cent-an-hour wage increase in June 1963, and a 17-cent increase in June 1964; and increased travel allowance.</p> <p><i>Teamsters:</i> 3-year contract providing an immediate 15-cent-an-hour wage increase, 20 cents May 1, 1963, and 15 cents May 1, 1964; a 5-cent increase in employer contribution to health and welfare fund Dec. 1, 1962; and a 5-cent-an-hour increase in contractors' payments to pension fund April 1965; and a union hiring hall clause.</p>
May 22	61	Construction industry, western Washington, Oregon, and northern Idaho.	International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.	15,000	<p>3-year contract providing 71-cent package increase in wages and benefits—first year, 26-cent wage increase; second year, 19-cent wage increase, 5 cents for new pension fund, and 1 cent for apprenticeship training; third year, 15-cent wage increase and 5 cents additional for pension fund; 10-cent welfare fund continued pending review toward merging 3 separate funds presently operating in area.</p>
June 18	10	Construction industry, southern California.	Plasterers and Cement Masons; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; International Union of Operating Engineers.	20,000	<p><i>Operating engineers:</i> 3-year contract providing 85-cent package increase in wages and fringe benefits during the period of the contract: 27½ cents retroactive to June 15, 1962, 27½ cents effective June 1963, and 30 cents effective June 1964.</p> <p><i>Cement masons:</i> 5-year contract providing for a 10-cent-an-hour contribution to new vacation fund, 3-cent increase in health and welfare contribution, and 7-cent increase in foreman differential, effective July 1, 1962; a 10-cent contribution for new pension fund, effective Jan. 1, 1963; and 20 cents additional for wages in June 1963 and June 1964.</p> <p><i>Carpenters:</i> 5-year contract providing for a 10-cent wage increase, 10-cent contribution to welfare fund, 10 cents for pension, ¼ cent increase in apprenticeship program fund, and 7-cent increase in foreman differential, effective July 1, 1962; 5-cent per man contribution to new vacation fund, effective Aug. 1, 1962; 8-cent increase in health and welfare contribution, effective Jan. 1, 1963; and 20 cents additional for wages in June 1963 and June 1964.</p>

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work stoppages in contract construction involving 10,000 workers or more, 1962-73—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement
1963					
Apr. 1	16	Construction industry, upstate New York.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters (Ind.); Laborers' International Union of North America. ⁴	11,000	2-year contract providing for an 18-cent hourly package increase, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1963, and an additional 18 cents an hour in January 1964. Laborers in 4 counties will receive additional adjustment in 1964. The Teamsters contract includes a penalty provision requiring contractors to pay 4 or 8 hours' pay if a member of another craft is assigned to work within Teamsters' jurisdiction.
May 1	26	Construction industry, St. Louis, Mo., area.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	20,000	3-year contract retroactive to May 1, providing a 20-cent-an-hour increase the first year, divided equally between wages and pension benefits; 20 cents the second year similarly divided between wages and fringe benefits; the union has the option of taking any or all of the final 20 cents, payable the third year, in fringe benefits; hiring hall issue resolved by the adoption of a "modified referral system," under which 4 hiring categories are established.
June 1	8	Construction industry, Buffalo, N.Y.	International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers; Laborers' International Union of North America ⁴ ; Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union; United Brotherhood of Carpenters; International Union of Operating Engineers.	11,000	3-year contract providing a 55-cent package increase, 20 cents an hour in 1963, 20 cents an hour, 1964, and the remaining 15 cents in 1965; it was left to the unions to determine how the money would be allocated between wages and fringes. 40-hour workweek retained.
1964					
May 1	39	Construction industry, Cleveland, Ohio, area.	United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe fitting Industry; Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union; International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.	22,000	<i>Plumbers and pipefitters, and sheet-metal workers:</i> 3-year contract providing a 95-cent-an-hour wage increase: 25 cents effective immediately; 5 cents effective in November 1964; 30 cents effective in May 1965; and 35 cents effective in May 1966. The sheet-metal workers' agreement includes an increase of 1½ cents per hour in employer contributions to the industry promotion fund. <i>Bricklayers:</i> 3-year contract providing an increase of \$1.005 an hour: 30.5 cents effective the first year, and increases of 30 and 40 cents in the second and third years, respectively. <i>Ironworkers:</i> 3-year contract providing an hourly increase of \$1.05: 30 cents effective immediately, and increases of 35 and 40 cents in the second and third years, respectively.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work stoppages in contract construction involving 10,000 workers or more, 1962-73—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement
<u>1964</u> Con't.					
July 13	1	Ohio Contractors Association, statewide.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	20,000	3-year contract providing a 75-cent-an-hour increase in wage and fringe benefits in the Cleveland area, and 55 cents an hour throughout the remainder of the State; earth-spreading equipment operators will receive an additional 15 cents over the 3-year period.
<u>1965</u>					
May 1	89	Eastern New York Construction Employers Association, upstate New York.	Building trades unions.	10,000	5-year agreements, all but 2 of which provided for a graduated reduction in the worksheet (from 40 to 35 hours), and a total increase of \$1.40 an hour in wages and fringe benefits.
June 8	76	Construction industry, statewide, Arizona.	Building trades' unions.	16,000	5-year agreements generally providing for a 5-percent annual increase in wages and fringe benefits.
June 17	33	Construction industry, southern California.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	35,000	4-year agreement providing for an immediate hourly wage increase of 35.5 cents, and an annual increase of 30 cents to be divided between wages and fringe benefits in each of the remaining years. The contract provides for the establishment of a bipartite Permanent Labor Relations Committee, and the joint selection of a permanent arbitrator. A special committee was also established to resolve the existing differences regarding the status of owner-operators.
Oct. 1	24	Construction industry, Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers.	16,000	3-year agreement providing for an immediate 20-cent hourly wage increase, and additional increases of 30 cents and 25 cents on Oct. 1, 1966, and Oct. 1, 1967, respectively; increases in employer contributions to the pension, vacation, and welfare funds; higher mileage and subsistence allowances.
<u>1966</u>					
Feb. 1	4	Construction industry, Chicago, Ill.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	20,000	4-year contract retroactive to Jan. 1, providing a 20-cent-an-hour increase in each of the first 2 years, and a 30-cent-an-hour increase in each of the last 2 years. Employer contributions to the welfare fund were increased from 10 to 20 cents; contributions for the pension fund increased to 15 cents the first year and 20 cents the second; and a vacation fund of 10 cents was to be established in 1967.
Apr. 1	47	Construction industry, Miami, Fla.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	13,000	3-year contract providing for an immediate wage increase of 20 cents an hour; 15-cent increases in October 1966, 1967, and 1968; and 20-cent increases in April 1967 and 1968. Payments to the health and welfare fund will be increased to 20 cents an hour, and in April 1967, the companies will pay 10 cents an hour to establish a pension fund.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work stoppages in contract construction involving 10,000 workers or more, 1962-73—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement
<u>1966—</u> Con't.					
Apr. 1	39	Construction industry, Baton Rouge, La.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	12,000	3-year contract providing for an immediate increase of 37.5 cents an hour, a 20-cent increase January 1967, a 25-cent increase October 1967, and a 22.5-cent increase April 1968. In addition, the contract includes a new 2-hour reporting time pay clause.
Apr. 19	27	Construction industry, Seattle—Everett, Wash.	Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons' International Association of the United States and Canada.	20,000	2-year contract providing for a 30-cent-an-hour wage increase the first year and a 33-cent-an-hour increase the second. Payments to the welfare fund increased 5 cents an hour the first year. A new subcontracting clause also was provided.
May 1	22	Construction industry, west central Ohio.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Laborers' International Union of North America; International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers; Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons' International Association of the United States and Canada.	12,000	<i>Carpenters:</i> 2-year contract providing for wage increases of 18 cents, May 1, 1966; 18 cents, November 1966; 18 cents, May 1967; and 20 cents, November 1967. <i>Laborers:</i> 2-year contract providing for a 15-cent increase each May and November of the contract. The agreement also provides that employers will give the laborer's hiring hall preference when hiring additional workers. <i>Iron workers:</i> 2-year contract providing for a 30-cent wage increase May 1, 1966; a 15-cent increase in pensions, a 5-cent increase in health and welfare November 1966, a 20-cent wage increase May 1967, and a 15-cent increase November 1967. <i>Cement masons:</i> 2-year contract providing for a 10-cent wage and a 5-cent health and welfare increase May 1, 1966, a 20-cent wage increase November 1966, a 15-cent wage increase May 1967. The contract also provides for double time for all overtime in excess of 4 hours a day Monday through Friday.
May 2	28	Construction industry, Detroit, Mich.	International Union of Operating Engineers; Laborers International Union of North America ⁴ Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.	12,000	<i>Operating engineers:</i> 2-year contract providing for a 25-cent-an-hour increase each year for firemen and oilers, 30 cents an hour each year for compressor operators, and 50 cents the first year and 40 cents the second for other operators. <i>Laborers:</i> 2-year contract providing for a 31-cent-an-hour increase in wages and fringe benefits in 1966, and 32 cents an hour in 1967. <i>Bricklayers:</i> 2-year contract providing for a 41-cent-an-hour wage and fringe benefit increase in 1966, and 49 cents an hour in 1967.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work stoppages in contract construction involving 10,000 workers or more, 1962-73—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement
1966— Con't.					
May 25	9	Construction industry, Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn., western Wisconsin.	International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.	18,000	3-year contract providing for an immediate wage increase of 18 cents an hour, 17 cents in October 1966, and 35 cents May 1967 and 1968.
July 1	80	Construction industry, Atlanta, Ga.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	10,000	3-year contract providing for an immediate increase of 25 cents; an increase of 15 cents, March 1967; 25 cents, September 1967; and 20 cents each in March and September 1968. Any portion of the increase can go into fringe benefits. No fringe benefits existed previously. An apprenticeship fund was started. Several work rule changes or clarifications were included in the contract. The contract was approved by the general president under a provision allowing him to issue a return-to-work order and ratify a contract without local agreement.
July 1	73	Construction industry, St. Louis, Mo.	Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.	15,000	3-year contract establishing a primary referral system. The contract provides for 20-cent wage increases immediately; 20 cents, January 1967; 25 cents, July 1967; and 20 cents each in January and July 1968 and January 1969. In July 1967, the employer contribution increases to 8 percent for the vacation fund, 5 percent for the pension fund, and 3 percent for the health and welfare fund.
July 5	24	Construction industry, Houston, Tex.	Laborers' International Union of North America ⁴	17,000	3-year contract providing for an immediate wage increase of 20½ cents an hour, 15 cents in July 1967, and 10 cents in July 1968; and 10 cents an hour in July 1967 to establish a health and welfare fund.
July 25	14	Construction industry, New York City, N.Y.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	22,000	3-year contract providing for a 20-cent-an-hour increase retroactive to July 1, and additional increases of 10 cents on Jan. 1, 1967, July 1, 1967, and Jan. 1, 1968; and 32 cents on July 1, 1968. The differentials for workers operating cranes having long booms were modified to allow payment for shorter booms. Agreement was reached to establish a vacation bonus fund July 1967 with a 35-cent-an-hour employer contribution. The contract retained the 4-percent employer contribution to the health and welfare fund and the 6 percent contribution to the pension fund.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work stoppages in contract construction involving 10,000 workers or more, 1962-73—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement
<u>1966—</u> Oct. 3	32	Construction industry, Detroit and 5 southeast Michigan counties.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	21,000	The stoppage, which occurred during a reopening for health and welfare of the basic 4-year contract, was terminated by a 19-month contract that established a Carpenters' Welfare Fund to which the employers contribute 30 cents for each hour worked, retroactive to Oct. 1, 1966. The agreement also added an immediate 10-cent-an-hour increase in wages and an additional 10 cents to the 23-cent increase scheduled for May 1, 1967, under the basic agreement.
<u>1967</u> May 1	14	Construction industry, Rochester, N.Y.	Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.	11,000	3-year contract providing a \$1.40-an-hour package increase; a 40-cent increase in welfare and vacation benefits effective May 1, 1967; and an increase of 5 cents an hour in 1968 and 1969.
May 4	75	Heavy and Highway Construction Industry, Ohio—statewide.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	20,000	5-year contract providing an immediate wage increase of 30 cents an hour; 10 cents additional increase in November 1967; 30 cents in May 1968; 10 cents in November 1968; and 50 cents effective May 1969, November 1969, May 1970, and May 1971. The Cleveland schedule increments are different, but the \$2.08-total-wage package is the same; the union has the opinion to allocate wage increases to benefits.
May 16	43	Connecticut Ready-mix Concrete Association, New England Road Builders Association, and Connecticut In-Plant Operators Association, Connecticut—statewide.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.).	20,000	5-year contract providing an immediate 30-cent-an-hour wage increase; 25 cents additional in each of the next 3 years; and 30 cents in 1971; employers' pension fund contribution will be increased by 5 cents in each of the first 3-contract years; and health and welfare contributions will be increased 7½ cents immediately, 2½ cents in 1968, and 1½ cents in 1969.
June 20	41	Construction industry, Baton Rouge, La., area.	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.).	18,000	The stoppage, which resulted from a dispute over work assignments, was terminated following the signing of a memorandum of understanding agreeing to abide by terms of contracts and to use established procedures for settling grievances and jurisdictional disputes.
<u>1968</u> Feb. 15	7	Construction industry, Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma, Wash.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	14,000	40-month agreement providing \$1.42 in wages and 10 cents for health and welfare.
Apr. 1	14	Construction industry, Spokane, Wash.	Laborers' International Union of North America.	12,000	39-month contract providing a package increase of \$1.47 an hour.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work stoppages in contract construction involving 10,000 workers or more, 1962-73—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement
<u>1968—</u> Con't.					
May 1	73	Construction industry, State of Michigan.	Building Trades Unions.	50,000	2-year contracts providing: Carpenters—\$1.90 in wages and benefits; operating engineers and bricklayers—\$1.92 in wages and benefits.
May 16	33	Heavy and Highway Construction industry, Missouri.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	10,000	3-year contract providing: Immediate increase of 60 cents an hour; 25 cents in 1969; 75 cents in 1969; 85 cents in 1970; upgrading of specified job classifications.
July 19	50	Construction industry, Milwaukee, Wis.	Laborers' International Union of North America.	15,000	2-year contract providing: Immediate increase of 25 cents an hour; 20 cents in 1968, and 25 cents June and December of 1969; increase in employer payments to pension, health and welfare, and vacation funds.
<u>1969</u>					
Apr. 1	119	Construction industry Kansas City, Mo.	International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.	37,000	3-year contracts providing: \$1 an hour wage increase effective Aug. 1, 1969, additional 50 cents effective Jan. 1, 1970, 85 cents effective July 1, 1970, 75 cents effective Jan. 1, 1971 to all employees; 75 cents for structural and ornamental iron workers, 90 cents for rodworkers effective July 1, 1971; union option to divert part of increases to benefit fund; companies pay 5 cents to create apprenticeship fund effective Jan. 1, 1970. Painters: 75 cents an hour wage increase effective July 14, 1969, additional 61 cents effective January 1970, 82 cents effective June, 1970, \$1 effective April 1971; union option to divert part of increase to benefit fund; 1 cent increase to apprentice training fund and to industry advance fund.
Apr. 2	26	Construction industry, Miami, Fla.	Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America; Laborers' International Union of North America.	13,000	3-year contract providing: <i>BMP</i> —immediate wage increase of 45 cents an hour, additional 15 cents October 1969, 35 cents April 1970, 50 cents October 1970, and 45 cents April and October 1971; 25 cents to establish vacation fund October 1969; 30 cents to both pension and health and welfare funds April 1970; and 5 cents to establish apprentice training fund. <i>LUINA</i> —immediate wage increase of 50 cents an hour; additional 50 cents October 1969, April and October 1970, and April 1971; union has option to divert part of increase to benefit funds.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work stoppages in contract construction involving 10,000 workers or more, 1962-73—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement
<u>1969—</u> Con't.					
Apr. 3	79	Construction industry, Galveston, Houston, Texas City and Others, Tex.	International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.	15,000	3-year contract providing: Wage increase of 75 cents an hour effective June 21, 1969, 65 cents effective April 1970 and 60 cents effective April 1971. Union option to divert a total of 20 cents from the April 1970 and April 1971 increases to benefit funds; rod-workers to receive additional 12.5 cents over the contract term, 4.5 cents effective immediately, 4 cents in April 1970 and another 4 cents April 1971.
May 1	43	Construction industry, Boston and vicinity, Mass.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	15,000	3-year contract providing: A wage increase of 60 cents per hour effective May 1, 1969, additional 40 cents effective Dec. 15, 1969, 30 cents effective June 15, 1970, 50 cents effective both Dec. 15, 1970 and June 15, 1971, 55 cents effective Dec. 15, 1971; union option to divert a total of 40 cents from 1970 and 1971 increases to benefit funds.
May 26	84	Construction industry, St. Louis, Mo.	International Association of Bridge, Structural Ornamental Iron Workers.	20,000	39-month contract providing: 90 cents an hour wage increase retroactive to May 1, 1969, additional 95 cents on Aug. 1, 1970, and \$1 on Aug. 1, 1971; union option to divert part of increases to benefit funds.
July 1	49	Construction industry, Conn.	International Association of Bridge, Structural Ornamental Ironworkers.	20,000	3-year contract providing: \$1 per hour wage increase effective July 1, 1969, additional \$1.28 on July 1, 1970, and \$1.25, July 1, 1971; union option to divert part of 1970 and 1971 increases to benefit funds; 3-cent increase to health and welfare fund (now 17 cents); 25 cents to create a travel pay fund effective Oct. 1, 1969, 25 cents increase effective Jan. 1, 1970.
July 1	80	Construction industry, Southern California.	United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe fitting industry of the United States and Canada.	10,000	3-year contract providing: A package increase of \$3.51 an hour in wages and fringe benefits over the life of the contract: 81 cents an hour increase in wages effective July 1, 1969, additional 85 cents on both July 1, 1970 and July 1, 1971; plus 40 percent increase in fringe benefits; 36-hour week starting in 1971.
July 21	38	Construction industry, Southern California.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	30,000	5-year contract providing: Wage increase of 50 cents an hour effective Aug. 27, 1969, additional 35 cents on Oct. 21, 1969, 85 cents effective each of August 1970, August 1971, August 1972, and August 1973; union option to divert part of increases to benefit funds; NLRB to determine if strike insurance is bargainable issue.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work stoppages in contract construction involving 10,000 workers or more, 1962-73—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement
<u>1970</u> Mar. 9	3	Construction industry, Chicago, Ill.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	20,000	41-month agreement providing the following hourly increases to operators, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1970: Class I, \$1.50; Class II, \$1.20; Class III, \$0.90; and Class IV, \$0.75. Additional increases of the same respective amounts effective Jan. 1, 1971, and Jan. 1, 1972. Fifty cents of the package increase applied to fringes; health-welfare and pension fund contributions increased 10 cents per man-hour effective Jan. 1, 1970; additional 10 cents effective Jan. 1, 1971, and Jan. 1, 1972. On Jan. 1, 1971, vacation contribution rose 10 cents. Wage increases of 40 to 45 cents beyond the general settlement to be awarded to several categories of operators upgraded by this agreement.
Apr. 1	197	Construction industry, Kansas City, Mo.	Laborers' International Union of North America; Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association; Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' International Union of America; Lathers International Union.	27,000	4-year agreement providing: Hourly wage increases over the term of the agreement totaling \$4.50 for lathers; \$4.57½ for cement masons; \$4.50 for bricklayers; and \$4.15 for laborers.
May 1	42	Construction industry Philadelphia, Pa. and vicinity.	Laborers' International Union of North America.	17,000	1-year agreement providing: \$1 per hour increase effective May 1, 1970; additional 15 cents payment by the companies to the health and welfare fund.
May 4	1	Construction industry, Calif.	Laborers' International Union of North America.	35,000	4-year agreement providing: Four annual increases of 85 cents per hour in wages and benefits; increase during first two years to be paid in several installments; third and fourth increases will be paid at beginning of third and fourth years.
May 4	36	Construction industry, Cleveland, Ohio.	Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' International Union of America; Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Laborers' International Union of North America.	14,000	<i>BMP, OPCM, CJA</i> —agreed to 3-year pact providing: \$1 per hour increase effective May 1, 1970; additional \$1 per hour effective both May 1, 1971, and May 1, 1972. <i>LUINA</i> —signed a 3-year agreement providing: 70 cents per hour increase effective May 1, 1970; additional 95 cents effective May 1, 1970; additional 95 cents effective May 1, 1971, and 90 cents effective May 1, 1972; companies contribute 35 cents per hour to health and welfare fund effective May 1, 1971, and 40 cents per hour to pension fund effective May 1, 1972; companies pay 20 cents per hour to establish SUB fund.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work stoppages in contract construction involving 10,000 workers or more, 1962-73—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement
<u>1970—</u> Con't.					
June 15	27	Construction industry, Illinois.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	45,000	⁵ 38-month agreement providing: Increases totaling \$4.75 per hour in wages and benefits to Class I engineers and \$5.05 per hour to Class II engineers; both increases to be paid in several increments over the term of the agreement.
July 1	82	Construction industry, Atlanta, Ga.	Laborers' International Union of North America and Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association.	10,000	3-year agreement providing: A 40-cent-an-hour increase effective Sept. 21, 1970; additional increases of 15 cents per hour effective Jan. 1, 1971, and 25 cents effective each July 1, 1971, Jan. 1, 1972, July 1, 1972, and Jan. 1, 1973; company contribution to health and welfare fund to be 5 cents per hour effective Jan. 1, 1972; an additional 5 cents effective both June 1, 1972, and Jan. 1, 1973.
Sept. 1	18	Construction industry, Michigan.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	25,000	3-year agreement providing: 75 cents per hour effective Sept. 19, 1970; additional \$1 effective Sept. 1, 1971, and Sept. 1, 1972; union option to divert part of increase to benefit funds.
Sept. 1	⁶ 135	Construction industry, Birmingham, Ala.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers (Ind.); International Union of Operating Engineers; International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers; Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' International Union of America; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association; and Laborers' International Union of North America.	15,000	3-year agreement providing: Total hourly increases over the term of the contract amounting to: \$2.35 for carpenters; \$2.15 for plasterers and cement masons; \$2.45 for bricklayers; \$2.95 for ironworkers; \$2.70 for operating engineers and millwrights; \$1.75 for teamsters and laborers.
Oct. 12	5	Construction industry, Southern California.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers (Ind.).	50,000	Management agreed to place owner-operators on the payroll after one day's employment—after 4 days was the current practice; owner-operators to receive \$2.05 in wages and fringes under the agreement.
<u>1971</u> May 1	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.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work stoppages in contract construction involving 10,000 workers or more, 1962-73—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement
<u>1971—</u> Con't.					
June 1	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	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 18	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	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	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.
Aug. 2	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.
Nov. 28	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.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work stoppages in contract construction involving 10,000 workers or more, 1962-73—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement
1972 Apr. 1	65	Associated General Contractors of America (heavy and highway construction), 44 counties, upstate N.Y.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.)	10,000	Contract provided an additional 38 cents per hour in wages effective August 1, 1973; 35 cents per hour for pensions (was 30 cents) which increased to 40 cents effective April 1, 1973; 40 cents per hour to health and welfare (was 35 cents) and 45 cents effective Apr. 1, 1973.
Apr. 3	2	Associated General Contractors of America; Construction Employers Association; Gulf Coast Employers Association, Houston, Tex. and vicinity.	Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons'; International Association of the United States and Canada; International Union of Operating Engineers	15,000	<i>IUOE</i> —3-year agreement providing: Wage increase of 40 cents per hour effective April 6, 1972. The agreement was subject to wage and benefit reopening on March 31, 1973 and March 31, 1974. <i>OPCM</i> —Settlement terms not available.
May 1	10	Building and Construction Contractors Association, San Diego, Cal. and vicinity	Laborers' International Union of North America	11,000	As of January, 1974 the LIUNA agreement had not received complete approval from the CISC. The approved sections of the 2-year agreement provided wage and fringe benefits of 55 cents effective May 1, 1972 with an incremental 15 cents on November 1, 1972 and an additional 15 cents on March 16, 1973. By November 1, 1973 an additional 71.5 cents had been approved.
June 12	39	Associated General Contractors, Minneapolis, Minn. and vicinity	International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers; Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America; Laborers' International Union of North America; Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association of the United States and Canada	50,000	<i>BSOIW</i> —2-year contract providing: 30 cents per hour wage increase effective July 20, 1972 and 20 cents on May 1, 1973 plus an additional 5 cents on October 1, bringing the hourly rate to \$8.10 by the end of 1973. Presettlement scale was \$7.55. Subsistence pay dropped from a presettlement level of \$10.00 per day on jobs 30–50 miles from home to \$8 per day. For jobs more than 50 miles away, the rate remained at \$10. <i>BMP</i> —34-month contract providing: Total wage and benefit package of \$8.85 effective July 3, 1972, rising to \$9.05 on May 1, 1973. <i>OPCM</i> —33-month agreement providing: Total wage and benefit package of \$8.63 effective May 1, 1973. Presettlement scale was \$8.20. <i>LIUNA</i> —Settlement terms are not available.
June 22	15	Builders Association of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association	70,000	<i>CJA</i> —1-year agreement providing: 65 cents per hour wage increase retroactive to June 1 and 35 cents on December 1, bringing the hourly rate to \$8.65. In addition, the employer payment for benefits was increased to \$1.15 an hour from \$1.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work stoppages in contract construction involving 10,000 workers or more, 1962-73—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement
<u>1972—</u> Con't.					
June 28	12	Construction Contractors Council, Inc., Washington, D.C.	Laborers' International Union of North America	20,000	<i>OPCM</i> —1-year agreement providing 20 cents per hour wage increase retroactive to June 1, 1972. 3-year contract providing 30 cents per hour wage increase effective May 1, 1972 with an additional 25 cents and 33 cents 1 and 2 years later respectively.
July 1	212 ⁵	Building Trades Employers Associations, New York City and vicinity	International Union of Elevator Constructors; International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers; International Association of Sheet Metal Workers; and the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union, were the principal participants, along with nine other unions.	22,600	<i>IUEC</i> —3-year agreement providing: 32 cents per hour wage increase effective July 1 with an additional 42 cents on July 1, 1973 and the same increment again in 1974. <i>SMW, WWML</i> —These two agreements have not been approved by the CISC. <i>BBF</i> —Settlement terms are not available.
Aug. 9	61	Associated General Contractors, St. Louis, Mo.	International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers	15,000	3-year contract providing: wage increase of \$1.35 per hour over the life of the agreement. Pre-settlement wages were \$7.98 per hour.
Oct. 23	4	Connecticut Building Construction Association, Associated General Contractors of Connecticut, statewide	Laborers' International Union of North America	12,000	10½-month agreement provided 10 cents per hour retroactive to May 10, 1972, with a 30-cent contribution to the pension fund (was 25 cents).
<u>1973</u>					
May 1	22	Building Contractors Association, New Jersey	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, Laborers' International Union of North America.	15,000	<i>CJA</i> —1-yr agreement providing: wage increase of 41 cents per hour effective May 1, 1973 with an additional 44 cents becoming effective May 1, 1974. The increase in the benefit package totaled 10 cents per hour. Pre-settlement scale ranged from \$8.88 in Newark to \$9.37 in Camden. <i>BMP</i> and <i>LIUNA</i> —settlement data is not available.
June 1	20	Associated General Contractors Washington and Oregon	International Union of Operating Engineers	15,000	1-year contract providing: 15 cents per hour effective June 1, 1973, with 10 cents allotted to health and welfare, 25 cents to pensions, and 10 cents for vacation time.
June 1	5	Construction Contractors Association, Chicago	Laborers' International Union of North America	100,000	3-year settlement providing: 40 cents per hour wage increase effective June 1, 1973. Pre-settlement scale was \$6.50

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Work stoppages in contract construction involving 10,000 workers or more, 1962-73—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement
1973— Con't. Aug. 13	9	Associated General Contractors Washington and Oregon	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Laborers' International Union of North America		<i>CIA</i> —1-year agreement providing: 51 cents per hour effective June 1, 1973. Pre-settlement scale was \$6.78. <i>LIUNA</i> —1-year agreement providing: 50 cents per hour wage increase effective June 1, 1973. Pre-settlement scale in Portland was \$5.60.

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

²The 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.).

³Number 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.

⁴Formerly the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union.

⁵A lockout of 5,000 operating engineers prevented 40,000 other craftsmen from working.

⁶Strike was still in progress at the end of the year; settled January 13, 1971.

⁷All trades except the Elevator Constructors settled on or about October 18. The IUEC remained on strike until January 17, preventing other construction workers from resuming work on upper floors.

Table A-4. Work stoppages in contract construction, by size of stoppage,¹ 1965-72

Size of stoppage (number of workers involved)	1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Number of stoppages															
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	944	100.0	973	100.0	874	100.0	911	100.0	968	100.0	1133	100.0	754	100.0	705	100.0
6 and under 20	230	24.4	229	23.5	192	22.0	146	16.0	202	20.8	212	18.7	159	21.1	137	19.4
20 and under 100	393	41.6	341	35.0	340	38.9	350	38.4	348	35.9	430	38.0	291	38.6	272	38.6
100 and under 250	140	14.8	193	19.8	145	16.6	172	18.8	175	18.1	202	17.8	137	18.2	135	19.1
250 and under 500	77	8.2	99	10.2	86	9.8	108	11.8	102	10.5	121	10.7	79	10.5	65	9.2
500 and under 1,000	60	6.4	48	4.9	56	6.4	75	8.2	69	7.1	74	6.5	37	4.9	37	5.2
1,000 and under 5,000	33	3.5	40	4.1	42	4.8	48	5.3	58	6.0	73	6.4	38	5.0	41	5.8
5,000 and under 10,000	7	.7	11	1.1	9	1.0	7	.8	6	.6	12	1.1	4	.5	9	1.3
10,000 and over	4	.4	12	1.2	4	.5	5	.5	8	.8	9	.8	9	1.2	9	1.3
	Workers involved (in thousands)															
All sizes	301.6	100.0	452.4	100.0	306.5	100.0	364.7	100.0	431.9	100.0	605.9	100.0	464.4	100.0	433.3	100.0
6 and under 20	2.6	.9	2.7	.6	2.3	.7	1.6	.4	2.3	.5	2.4	.4	1.9	.4	1.6	.4
20 and under 100	18.2	6.0	16.5	3.7	15.6	5.1	16.2	4.4	15.7	3.6	19.7	3.3	13.4	2.9	12.8	3.0
100 and under 250	21.7	7.2	29.5	6.5	22.4	7.3	26.0	7.1	27.9	6.5	29.9	4.9	21.0	4.5	20.4	4.7
250 and under 500	25.4	8.4	33.6	7.4	28.9	9.4	37.4	10.2	35.0	8.1	41.3	6.8	26.3	5.7	21.1	4.9
500 and under 1,000	39.9	13.2	30.9	6.8	36.4	11.9	49.3	13.5	46.8	10.8	49.9	8.2	26.1	5.6	25.1	5.8
1,000 and under 5,000	70.3	23.3	72.0	15.9	74.4	24.3	89.7	24.6	102.4	23.7	144.8	23.9	69.2	14.9	72.2	16.7
5,000 and under 10,000	47.9	15.9	75.9	16.8	56.5	18.4	43.5	11.9	42.1	9.7	75.0	12.4	24.0	5.4	63.0	14.5
10,000 and over	75.7	25.1	191.3	42.3	70.1	22.9	101.0	27.7	160.0	37.0	243.0	40.1	282.5	60.8	217.1	50.1
	Days idle (in thousands)															
All sizes	4,664.6	100.0	5,850.1	100.0	5,431.3	100.0	8,732.9	100.0	10,376.0	100.0	13,872.3	100.0	8,221.4	100.0	6,626.3	100.0
6 and under 20	19.7	.4	23.2	.4	19.6	.4	13.3	.2	20.6	.2	28.2	.2	23.4	.3	15.9	.2
20 and under 100	187.5	4.0	114.0	1.9	156.7	2.9	178.0	2.0	193.2	1.9	249.1	1.8	158.9	1.9	138.4	2.1
100 and under 250	162.8	3.5	262.4	4.5	235.0	4.3	354.0	4.1	387.3	3.7	438.5	3.2	242.1	2.9	315.0	4.8
250 and under 500	221.6	4.8	360.6	6.2	296.1	5.5	590.7	6.8	555.9	5.4	677.3	4.9	461.5	5.6	303.1	4.6
500 and under 1,000	415.2	8.9	287.6	4.9	413.0	7.6	606.6	6.9	736.0	7.1	958.2	6.9	445.2	5.4	316.1	4.8
1,000 and under 5,000	703.7	15.1	1,005.5	17.2	1,304.9	24.0	1,936.7	22.2	1,402.8	13.5	3,725.5	26.9	1,186.6	14.4	692.1	10.4
5,000 and under 10,000	1,079.3	23.2	942.1	16.1	1,440.7	26.5	1,833.6	21.0	940.1	9.1	2,020.5	14.6	378.0	4.6	905.8	13.7
10,000 and over	1,855.2	39.9	2,854.4	48.8	1,565.4	28.8	3,220.0	36.9	6,140.0	59.2	5,755.0	41.5	5,325.7	64.8	3,939.2	59.4

¹ Totals in this table differ from those in preceding tables because these stoppages ended during the year, and thus included idleness occurring in prior years.

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

Table A-5. Work stoppages in contract construction by duration,¹ 1965-72

Duration (calendar days)	1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Number of stoppages															
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All periods	944	100.0	973	100.0	874	100.0	911	100.0	968	100.0	1,133	100.0	754	100.0	705	100.0
1 day	123	13.0	100	10.3	89	10.2	83	9.1	87	9.0	96	8.4	59	7.8	69	9.8
2 to 3 days	160	16.9	171	17.6	148	17.0	128	14.1	148	15.3	138	12.2	118	15.6	105	14.9
4 to 6 days	179	19.0	213	21.9	156	17.8	148	16.2	155	16.0	182	16.1	128	17.0	126	17.9
7 to 14 days	234	24.8	253	26.0	226	25.9	231	25.4	233	24.1	237	20.9	183	24.3	175	24.8
15 to 29 days	152	16.1	140	14.4	138	15.8	161	17.7	143	14.8	218	19.2	117	15.5	106	15.0
30 to 59 days	65	6.9	68	7.0	79	9.0	109	12.0	146	15.1	166	14.7	93	12.3	85	12.1
60 to 89 days	18	1.9	16	1.6	23	2.6	37	4.1	35	3.6	62	5.5	34	4.5	22	3.1
90 days and over	13	1.3	12	1.2	15	1.7	14	1.5	21	2.1	34	3.0	22	2.9	17	2.4
	Workers involved (in thousands)															
All periods	301.6	100.0	452.4	100.0	306.5	100.0	364.7	100.0	431.9	100.0	605.9	100.0	464.3	100.0	433.3	100.0
1 day	17.1	5.7	22.2	4.9	13.3	4.3	13.2	3.6	11.2	2.6	53.8	8.9	9.6	2.1	16.3	3.8
2 to 3 days	25.9	8.6	22.1	4.9	33.0	10.8	19.6	5.4	30.5	7.1	44.6	7.4	24.4	5.3	40.0	9.2
4 to 6 days	35.6	11.8	61.2	13.5	29.6	9.7	26.7	7.3	27.1	6.3	82.9	13.7	34.5	7.4	45.5	10.5
7 to 14 days	33.5	11.1	104.6	23.1	64.5	21.0	81.7	22.4	58.6	13.6	54.2	8.9	40.3	8.7	77.0	17.8
15 to 29 days	76.8	25.5	122.7	27.1	21.3	6.9	50.1	13.7	66.0	15.3	140.2	23.1	196.4	42.3	121.0	27.9
30 to 59 days	73.8	24.5	86.1	19.0	101.3	33.1	70.9	19.4	140.7	32.6	119.8	19.8	101.1	21.8	78.0	18.0
60 to 89 days	38.0	12.6	31.3	6.9	33.1	10.8	89.3	24.5	55.8	12.9	49.1	8.1	39.3	8.5	38.1	8.8
90 days and over	1.0	.3	2.3	.5	10.4	3.4	13.2	3.6	42.0	9.7	61.2	10.1	18.7	4.0	17.3	4.0
	Days idle (in thousands)															
All periods	4,664.6	100.0	5,850.1	100.0	5,431.3	100.0	8,732.9	100.0	10,376.0	100.0	13,872.3	100.0	8,221.4	100.0	6,626.3	100.0
1 day	17.1	.4	22.2	.4	13.3	.2	13.2	.2	11.2	.1	53.8	.4	9.6	.1	16.3	.2
2 to 3 days	58.7	1.3	47.4	.8	67.8	1.2	42.7	.5	71.3	.7	121.2	.9	54.1	.7	87.7	1.3
4 to 6 days	117.7	2.5	190.8	3.3	105.7	1.9	92.9	1.1	94.2	.9	369.0	2.7	94.8	1.2	145.0	2.2
7 to 14 days	210.0	4.5	649.4	11.1	476.6	8.8	590.9	6.8	387.6	3.7	386.3	2.8	257.0	3.1	503.5	7.6
15 to 29 days	925.6	19.8	1,639.8	28.0	319.5	5.9	700.2	8.0	1,011.5	9.7	2,191.8	15.8	2,367.2	28.8	1,190.7	18.0
30 to 59 days	1,732.2	37.1	2,085.0	35.6	2,424.5	44.6	2,132.8	24.4	3,417.9	32.9	3,410.5	24.6	2,044.2	24.9	2,285.2	34.5
60 to 89 days	1,494.8	32.0	1,025.3	17.5	1,186.1	21.8	4,136.4	47.4	2,748.0	26.5	2,343.5	16.9	1,720.7	20.9	1,164.9	17.6
90 days and over	88.5	1.9	190.3	3.3	837.7	15.4	996.8	11.4	2,634.3	25.4	4,996.2	36.0	1,673.6	20.4	1,233.0	18.6

¹ See footnote 1, table A-4.

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

Table A-6. Work stoppages in contract construction by contract status, 1962-73

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Year	All stoppages			Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition						Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)										
	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle	Stoppages beginning in year		Workers involved		Days idle during year		Stoppages beginning in year		Workers involved		Days idle during year						
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent					
				During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)						No contract or other contract status						No information on contract status				
Stoppages beginning in year		Workers involved		Days idle during year		Stoppages beginning in year		Workers involved		Days idle during year		Stoppages beginning in year		Workers involved		Days idle during year				
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
1962	913	284.2	4,154.6	82	9.0	6.1	2.1	53.0	1.3	307	33.6	232.0	81.6	3,880.0	93.3					
1963	840	208.0	1,932.2	64	7.6	5.5	2.6	36.2	1.9	245	29.2	134.0	64.4	1,600.0	82.8					
1964	944	247.8	2,788.3	87	9.2	4.5	1.8	36.7	1.3	279	29.6	172.0	69.4	2,410.0	86.4					
1965	943	301.4	4,627.5	72	7.6	5.5	1.8	88.8	1.9	245	26.0	215.3	71.4	4,176.1	90.2					
1966	977	455.2	6,135.9	52	5.3	4.1	.9	45.0	.7	293	30.0	368.3	80.9	5,623.8	91.6					
1967	867	304.5	5,155.4	73	8.4	4.8	1.6	78.2	1.5	275	31.7	210.8	69.2	4,259.5	82.6					
1968	912	364.2	8,722.9	40	4.4	3.6	1.0	45.1	.5	384	42.1	303.2	83.3	8,352.0	95.7					
1969	973	433.1	10,385.8	56	5.8	7.5	1.7	61.0	.6	369	37.9	349.4	80.7	9,908.4	95.4					
1970	1,137	621.0	15,240.4	56	4.9	2.7	.4	33.1	.2	517	45.4	548.9	88.4	14,824.5	97.2					
1971	751	451.3	6,849.6	47	6.3	5.7	1.3	40.6	.6	286	38.0	385.7	85.5	6,509.6	95.0					
1972	701	454.2	7,843.7	35	5.0	4.5	1.0	35.2	.4	289	41.2	373.4	82.2	7,423.1	94.6					
1973	539	367.4	3,663.4	28	5.2	3.6	1.0	41.2	1.1	284	52.7	325.3	88.5	3,267.4	89.2					
1962	434	47.5	38.0	13.4	171.0	4.1	36	3.9	4.6	1.6	24.9	.6	54	5.9	3.8	1.3	19.8	.5		
1963	524	62.4	68.1	32.7	294.0	15.2	1	.1	(¹)	-	(¹)	-	6	.7	.3	.1	1.7	.1		
1964	570	60.4	70.4	28.4	340.0	12.2	6	.6	.4	.2	2.8	.1	2	.2	(¹)	-	(¹)	-		
1965	618	65.5	80.3	26.6	356.6	7.7	6	.6	.2	.1	6.0	.1	2	.2	(¹)	-	(¹)	-		
1966	629	64.4	82.6	18.1	465.9	7.6	2	.2	(¹)	-	1.2	-	1	.1	(¹)	-	(¹)	-		
1967	508	58.6	87.7	28.8	815.0	15.8	5	.6	.6	.2	1.3	-	2	.2	(¹)	-	.3	-		
1968	478	52.4	56.5	15.5	321.1	3.7	4	.4	.1	-	1.6	-	6	.7	.7	.2	3.0	-		
1969	536	55.0	75.6	17.5	412.0	4.0	7	.7	.5	.1	2.5	-	5	.5	(¹)	-	1.8	-		
1970	544	47.9	64.1	10.3	337.9	2.2	5	.4	.5	.1	5.3	.3	15	1.3	4.9	.8	39.5	.3		
1971	394	52.4	56.0	12.4	245.0	3.6	11	1.5	2.4	.5	14.4	.2	13	1.7	1.5	.3	40.1	.6		
1972	361	51.5	72.3	15.9	362.2	4.6	14	2.0	4.1	.9	22.9	.3	2	.3	(¹)	-	.2	-		
1973	197	36.5	31.9	8.7	271.3	7.4	8	1.5	.2	-	1.4	-	22	4.1	6.4	1.7	82.0	2.2		

¹ Less than 100 workers or man-days.

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

Table A-7. Construction work stoppages by contract status and major issue, 1965-1972

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Contract status and major issue	1965			1966			1967			1968		
	Beginning in year		Days idle	Beginning in year		Days idle	Beginning in year		Days idle	Beginning in year		Days idle
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All stoppages	943	301.4	4,627.5	977	455.2	6,135.9	867	304.5	5,155.4	912	364.2	8,722.9
Negotiation of first agreement	72	5.5	88.8	52	4.1	45.0	73	4.8	78.2	40	3.6	45.1
General Wage changes	4	.4	1.1	3	.2	3.1	2	.4	5.1	7	.6	9.3
Supplementary benefits	-	-	-	2	(¹)	.3	1	(¹)	(¹)	-	-	-
Wage adjustments	2	(¹)	.1	2	.1	1.1	2	(¹)	.5	-	-	-
Hours of work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other contractual matters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union organization & Security	62	4.9	87.3	44	3.7	40.0	60	4.0	68.3	26	2.2	25.1
Job security	1	(¹)	(¹)	-	-	-	2	.2	3.3	-	-	-
Plant administration	1	(¹)	(¹)	-	-	-	3	(¹)	(¹)	-	-	-
Other working conditions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interunion or intraunion matters	1	(¹)	.1	1	-	.5	3	.2	1.0	7	.9	10.7
Not reported	1	(¹)	(¹)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renegotiation of agreement	245	215.3	4,176.0	293	368.3	5,623.8	275	210.8	4,259.5	384	303.2	8,352.0
General wage changes	208	136.2	2,232.7	252	265.2	3,239.5	243	201.6	4,126.2	350	287.6	8,085.2
Supplementary benefits	14	5.3	87.4	8	22.7	587.6	8	1.2	12.5	5	2.7	15.6
Wage adjustments	1	(¹)	1.3	1	5.0	25.8	2	.2	4.2	-	-	-
Hours of work	2	10.2	456.6	1	1.2	34.8	1	.1	.8	-	-	-
Other contractual matters	8	3.2	94.2	7	3.3	15.8	3	(¹)	.7	17	8.7	213.1
Union organization and security	6	51.4	1,052.1	12	40.9	1,192.9	9	3.5	26.0	7	1.7	21.9
Job security	5	8.8	249.7	5	22.0	344.8	4	2.7	64.5	3	2.2	10.9
Plant administration	-	-	-	4	.7	6.7	4	1.2	24.5	1	.1	1.4
Other working conditions	-	-	-	1	7.0	168.0	-	-	-	1	.2	4.0
Interunion or intraunion matters	1	.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	-	-	-	2	.3	8.0	1	.1	.1	-	-	-
During term of agreement	618	80.3	356.6	629	82.6	465.9	508	87.7	815.0	478	56.6	321.1
General wage changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage adjustments	39	2.7	20.5	38	3.4	49.6	27	4.3	18.2	22	1.9	11.0
Hours of work	-	-	-	1	.5	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other contractual matters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union organization and security	57	15.3	66.3	58	9.2	47.7	35	3.4	25.7	22	1.5	11.3
Job security	15	1.7	9.2	10	2.4	4.1	10	1.9	6.4	5	.6	7.7
Plant administration	90	10.5	41.1	75	13.4	46.0	52	12.7	45.2	43	8.3	37.5
Other working conditions	4	(¹)	.5	5	.3	.9	1	.5	2.2	3	.1	.7
Interunion or Intraunion matters	407	49.7	217.4	436	53.3	300.1	384	64.7	716.5	383	44.1	252.9
Not reported	6	.3	1.5	6	.2	.9	2	.1	1.2	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-7. Construction work stoppages by contract status and major issue, 1965-1972—Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Contract status and major issue	1965			1966			1967			1968		
	Beginning in year		Days idle	Beginning in year		Days idle	Beginning in year		Man-days idle	Beginning in year		Days idle
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
	Number	Workers involved	Days idle	Number	Workers involved	Days idle	Number	Workers involved	Man-days idle	Number	Workers involved	Days idle
No contract	6	.2	6.0	2	(¹)	1.2	5	.6	1.3	4	.1	1.6
General wage changes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	(¹)	.2	—	—	—
Supplementary benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wage adjustments	3	(¹)	.2	2	(¹)	1.2	1	(¹)	(¹)	—	—	—
Hours of work	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other contractual matters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union organization and security	1	(¹)	—	—	—	—	1	(¹)	.1	2	.1	1.3
Job security	1	(¹)	.7	—	—	—	1	.5	.5	—	—	—
Plant administration	1	(¹)	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other working conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interunion or Intraunion matters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	(¹)	.4
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	(¹)	.4	—	—	—
No information on contract status	2	(¹)	(¹)	1	(¹)	(¹)	2	(¹)	.3	6	.7	3.0
	1969			1970			1971			1972		
	Beginning in year		Days idle	Beginning in year		Days idle	Beginning in year		Days idle	Beginning in year		Days idle
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All stoppages	973	433.1	10,385.8	1,137	621.0	15,240.4	751	451.3	6,849.6	701	454.2	7,843.7
Negotiation of first agreement	56	7.5	61.0	56	2.7	33.1	47	5.7	40.6	35	4.5	35.2
General wage changes	13	2.3	21.5	13	1.2	12.3	11	3.9	23.2	6	.8	15.7
Supplementary benefits	—	—	—	1	(¹)	.6	—	—	(¹)	1	(¹)	.5
Wage adjustments	2	.1	3.6	—	—	—	1	(¹)	(¹)	2	(¹)	.5
Hours of work	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other contractual matters	1	(¹)	1.9	—	—	—	1	.3	1.7	1	2.4	4.9
Union organization and security	33	4.4	27.8	38	1.3	18.6	33	1.3	14.8	5	1.1	13.2
Job security	1	(¹)	(¹)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plant administration	1	.3	2.4	1	(¹)	.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other working conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interunion or intraunion matters	5	.3	3.8	3	.1	1.0	1	(¹)	1.0	2	(¹)	.4
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-7. Construction work stoppages by contract status and major issue, 1965-1972—Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Contract status and major issue	1969			1970			1971			1972		
	Beginning in year		Days idle	Beginning in year		Days idle	Beginning in year		Days idle	Beginning in year		Days idle
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Renegotiation of agreement	369	349.4	9,908.4	517	548.9	14,824.5	286	385.7	6,509.6	289	373.4	7,423.1
General wage changes	328	323.5	9,553.8	466	461.1	13,155.3	238	250.4	4,795.6	227	244.6	6,137.0
Supplementary benefits	8	4.1	84.2	5	51.8	269.4	2	.8	10.3	9	6.7	16.1
Wage adjustments	2	.4	2.0	2	1.3	7.3	4	(¹)	.6	7	1.2	16.7
Hours of work	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	(¹)	(¹)	1	.1	2.0
Other contractual matters	14	2.4	47.3	20	4.6	93.3	14	5.8	70.5	12	3.0	20.6
Union organization and security	11	12.9	106.2	9	14.7	809.6	20	125.6	1,605.5	10	17.1	339.4
Job security	3	.9	23.9	5	1.7	38.7	2	1.7	20.6	9	26.8	208.2
Plant administration	3	5.2	90.9	7	2.7	125.9	3	.4	5.5	9	72.3	616.1
Other working conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	.4	1.0	4	.7	31.9
Interunion or Intraunion matters	—	—	—	3	11.0	325.1	—	—	—	1	.8	35.2
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During term of Agreement	536	75.6	412.0	544	64.1	337.9	394	56.0	245.0	361	72.3	362.2
General wage changes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.3	19.1
Supplementary benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wage adjustments	12	2.4	21.6	12	2.8	11.0	11	1.8	8.3	27	7.0	22.3
Hours of work	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.1	.5	—	—	—
Other contractual matters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union organization and security	30	4.0	23.4	24	2.6	11.1	18	1.6	5.6	17	22.4	131.8
Job security	8	1.0	14.7	6	.8	10.9	11	5.6	34.3	8	.3	3.0
Plant administration	56	9.4	58.6	60	10.6	44.5	40	17.0	72.4	36	11.7	54.3
Other working conditions	18	2.0	7.9	10	.6	6.0	10	1.6	8.4	8	2.3	5.3
Interunion or Intraunion matters	412	56.9	285.9	432	46.7	254.5	303	28.3	115.4	264	28.3	126.4
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No contract	7	.5	2.5	5	.5	5.3	11	2.4	14.4	14	4.1	22.9
General wage changes	2	.2	.7	2	(¹)	(¹)	3	.8	3.8	2	(¹)	1.9
Supplementary benefits	1	(¹)	(¹)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wage adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	.1	1.0
Hours of work	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other contractual matters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union organization and security	3	.3	1.3	3	.4	5.2	6	.5	2.3	6	2.2	8.4
Job security	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	(¹)	.5
Plant administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	(¹)	.4
Other working conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.6	10.9
Interunion or Intraunion matters	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.1	8.3	—	—	—
Not reported	1	(¹)	.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No information on contract status	5	(¹)	1.8	15	4.9	39.5	13	1.5	40.1	2	(¹)	.2

¹ Fewer than 100 workers or man-days.

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

Table A-8. Work stoppages in contract construction by major issue, 1962-73.

Major issue	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
	Number of Stoppages											
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages	913	100.0	840	100.0	944	100.0	943	100.0	977	100.0	867	100.0
General wage changes	271	29.7	208	24.8	234	24.8	212	22.5	255	26.1	248	28.6
Supplementary benefits	25	2.7	17	2.0	20	2.1	14	1.5	10	1.0	9	1.0
Wage adjustments	40	4.4	42	5.0	23	2.4	46	4.9	43	4.4	32	3.7
Hours of work	—	—	2	.2	1	.1	2	.2	2	.2	1	.1
Other contractual matters	8	.9	3	.4	9	1.0	8	.8	7	.7	3	.3
Union organization and security	129	14.1	123	14.6	142	15.0	126	13.4	114	11.7	105	12.1
Job security	25	2.7	29	3.5	24	2.5	23	2.4	15	1.5	18	2.1
Plant administration	115	12.6	85	10.1	86	9.1	92	9.8	79	8.1	59	6.8
Other working conditions	6	.7	7	.8	6	.6	4	.4	6	.6	1	.1
Jurisdictional disputes	257	28.1	280	33.3	342	36.2	385	40.8	407	41.7	359	41.4
Interunion or intraunion matters	31	3.4	39	4.6	54	5.7	25	2.7	30	3.1	28	3.2
Not reported	6	.7	5	.6	3	.3	7	.7	9	.9	4	.5
	Workers involved (in thousands)											
All workers	284.2	100.0	208.0	100.0	247.8	100.0	301.4	100.0	455.2	100.0	304.5	100.0
General wage changes	207.1	72.9	103.0	49.5	153.5	61.9	136.8	45.4	265.3	58.2	202.4	66.5
Supplementary benefits	2.8	1.0	3.5	1.7	3.1	1.3	5.3	1.8	22.8	5.0	1.2	.4
Wage adjustments	3.6	1.3	7.9	3.8	2.8	1.1	2.9	1.0	8.6	1.9	4.6	1.5
Hours of work	—	—	.7	.3	2.1	.9	10.2	3.4	1.7	.4	.1	(²)
Other contractual matters	1.1	.4	2	(²)	2.6	1.0	3.2	1.1	3.2	.7	(¹)	(²)
Union organization and security	28.8	10.1	35.4	17.0	25.0	10.1	71.7	23.8	53.8	11.8	10.9	3.6
Job security	7.2	.8	6.1	2.9	1.7	.7	10.5	3.5	24.4	5.4	5.3	1.7
Plant administration	12.1	4.3	15.2	7.3	10.3	4.2	10.6	3.5	14.1	3.1	13.9	4.6
Other working conditions	.3	.1	1.7	.8	.7	.3	(¹)	—	7.3	1.6	.5	.2
Jurisdictional disputes	20.4	7.2	26.4	12.7	24.2	9.8	38.8	12.9	46.6	10.2	60.5	19.9
Interunion or intraunion matters	5.5	1.9	7.3	3.5	21.8	8.8	11.1	3.7	6.8	1.5	4.8	1.6
Not reported	.1	(²)	.6	.3	(¹)	(²)	.3	(²)	.6	.1	.3	.1
	Days idle (in thousands)											
All idleness	4,154.6	100.0	1,932.2	100.0	2,788.3	100.0	4,627.5	100.0	6,135.9	100.0	5,155.4	100.0
General wage changes	3,531.3	85.0	1,273.4	65.9	1,957.9	70.2	2,233.8	48.3	3,242.6	52.8	4,133.3	80.2
Supplementary benefits	36.0	.9	29.9	1.5	54.8	2.0	87.4	1.9	587.9	9.6	12.6	.2
Wage adjustments	17.9	.4	29.0	1.5	20.5	.7	22.2	.5	77.6	1.3	22.9	.4
Hours of work	—	—	21.3	1.1	14.8	.5	456.6	9.9	51.5	.8	.2	(²)
Other contractual matters	10.5	.3	1.9	(²)	28.4	1.0	94.2	2.0	15.7	.3	.7	(²)
Union organization and security	379.9	9.1	321.0	16.6	403.9	14.5	1,206.0	26.1	1,280.6	20.9	120.0	2.3
Job security	11.5	.3	30.9	1.6	22.4	.8	259.6	5.6	348.9	5.7	74.7	1.4
Plant administration	34.2	.8	71.8	3.7	55.7	2.0	46.0	1.0	52.8	.9	69.7	1.4
Other working conditions	6.3	.2	3.0	.2	4.8	.2	.5	—	168.9	2.8	2.2	(²)
Jurisdictional disputes	75.0	1.8	110.4	5.7	144.9	5.2	169.5	3.7	231.9	3.8	696.1	13.5
Interunion or intraunion matters	48.3	1.2	37.8	2.0	78.7	2.8	51.2	1.1	68.6	1.1	20.7	.4
Not reported	.7	(²)	1.8	(²)	1.5	.1	1.5	(²)	8.9	.1	1.6	(²)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-8. Work stoppages in contract construction by major issue, 1962-73—Continued

Major issue	1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
	Number of Stoppages											
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages	912	100.0	973	100.0	1,137	100.0	751	100.0	701	100.0	539	100.0
General wage changes	357	39.1	344	35.4	482	42.4	253	33.7	236	33.7	227	42.1
Supplementary benefits	5	.5	9	.9	6	.5	2	.3	10	1.4	11	2.0
Wage adjustments	22	2.4	16	1.6	14	1.2	16	2.1	38	5.4	12	2.2
Hours of work	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	.3	1	.1	3	.6
Other contractual matters	17	1.9	15	1.5	20	1.8	16	2.1	13	1.9	13	2.4
Union organization and security	57	6.3	77	7.9	74	6.5	77	10.3	56	8.0	53	9.8
Job security	8	.9	12	1.2	11	1.0	13	1.7	18	2.6	15	2.8
Plant administration	44	4.8	60	6.2	69	6.1	43	5.7	46	6.6	39	7.2
Other working conditions	4	.4	18	1.8	10	.9	12	1.6	14	2.0	—	—
Jurisdictional disputes	361	39.6	383	39.4	395	34.7	288	38.3	238	34.0	125	23.2
Interunion or intraunion matters	31	3.4	34	3.5	43	3.8	18	2.4	28	4.0	31	5.8
Not reported	6	.7	5	.5	13	1.1	11	1.5	3	.4	10	1.9
	Workers involved (in thousands)											
All workers	364.2	100.0	433.1	100.0	621.0	100.0	451.3	100.0	454.2	100.0	367.4	100.0
General wage changes	288.1	79.1	326.1	75.3	462.0	74.4	256.2	56.8	245.8	54.1	245.2	66.7
Supplementary benefits	2.7	.7	4.1	1.0	51.8	8.3	.8	.2	6.7	1.5	5.9	1.6
Wage adjustments	1.9	.5	2.9	.7	4.1	.7	1.9	.1	8.4	1.8	2.1	.6
Hours of work	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	.6	.2
Other contractual matters	8.7	2.4	2.4	.6	4.6	.7	6.2	1.4	5.4	1.2	2.2	.6
Union organization and security	5.4	1.5	21.5	5.0	19.1	3.1	129.1	28.6	42.8	9.4	42.8	11.6
Job security	2.8	.8	1.9	.4	2.4	.4	7.2	1.0	27.2	6.0	11.7	3.2
Plant administration	8.5	2.3	14.8	3.4	14.5	2.3	17.4	3.8	84.1	18.5	27.8	7.6
Other working conditions	.3	.1	2.0	.5	.6	.1	2.0	.4	4.6	1.0	—	—
Jurisdictional disputes	39.9	11.0	51.0	11.8	49.2	7.9	24.8	5.5	25.1	5.5	14.3	3.9
Interunion or intraunion matters	5.1	1.4	6.2	1.4	8.6	1.4	4.7	1.0	3.9	.9	7.6	2.1
Not reported	.7	.2	(¹)	—	3.7	.6	1.0	.2	(¹)	—	.5	.1
	Days idle (in thousands)											
All idleness	8,722.9	100.0	10,385.8	100.0	15,240.4	100.0	6,849.6	100.0	7,843.7	100.0	3,663.4	100.0
General wage changes	8,094.5	92.8	9,576.4	92.2	13,169.0	86.4	4,842.1	70.7	6,173.7	78.7	1,842.3	50.3
Supplementary benefits	15.6	.2	84.2	.8	270.0	1.8	10.3	.1	16.1	.2	104.3	2.8
Wage adjustments	11.0	.1	27.2	.3	18.3	.1	9.0	.1	40.4	.5	12.6	.3
Hours of work	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5	—	2.0	—	11.8	.3
Other contractual matters	213.1	2.4	49.2	.5	93.3	.6	72.3	1.1	25.5	.3	25.4	.7
Union organization and security	59.6	.7	158.7	1.5	844.4	5.5	1,628.2	23.8	492.8	6.3	505.0	13.8
Job security	18.6	.2	38.6	.4	49.6	.3	54.8	.8	211.6	2.7	199.6	5.4
Plant administration	38.8	.4	151.9	1.5	175.9	1.2	77.9	1.1	670.8	8.6	868.9	23.7
Other working conditions	4.7	.1	7.9	.1	6.0	—	9.4	.1	48.0	.6	—	—
Jurisdictional disputes	227.3	2.6	244.6	2.4	394.1	2.3	107.3	1.6	96.4	1.2	44.5	1.2
Interunion or intraunion matters	36.7	.4	45.1	.4	186.4	1.2	17.3	.3	65.3	.8	46.0	1.3
Not reported	3.0	—	1.9	—	33.4	.2	20.3	.3	.6	—	3.0	.1

¹ Fewer than 100 workers.

² Less than 0.1 percent.

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

Table A-9. Work stoppages in the contract construction industry by State, 1946-72¹

Year	Alabama			Alaska ²			Arizona		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
1946	8	8,500	21,200	-	-	-	4	460	2,050
1947	7	2,430	27,700	-	-	-	6	5,160	79,600
1948	5	4,230	124,000	-	-	-	1	230	2,510
1949	4	840	3,810	-	-	-	2	210	470
1950	5	1,190	18,700	-	-	-	4	410	4,760
1951	19	3,390	16,400	-	-	-	5	270	2,070
1952	9	4,240	18,700	-	-	-	4	280	3,310
1953	11	3,430	17,000	-	-	-	7	1,760	41,900
1954	13	3,980	122,000	-	-	-	3	530	13,700
1955	8	1,730	16,500	-	-	-	4	220	2,370
1956	10	12,500	40,200	-	-	-	3	600	3,350
1957	15	6,050	155,000	-	-	-	4	150	4,170
1958	11	2,100	26,100	-	-	-	7	990	7,860
1959	12	2,520	11,800	8	4,840	259,000	15	19,600	520,000
1960	9	5,100	21,100	10	490	3,300	5	310	830
1961	7	380	1,030	2	2,010	15,100	8	680	2,650
1962	5	1,580	10,300	4	220	2,070	15	15,200	139,000
1963	7	360	1,300	3	150	790	6	1,030	9,760
1964	12	1,370	4,320	6	110	7,260	9	510	2,840
1965	9	1,890	4,730	5	360	5,830	13	16,000	521,000
1966	11	1,840	6,110	1	30	420	5	400	1,790
1967	13	3,500	73,800	5	600	8,700	3	200	1,200
1968	8	2,700	41,500	4	1,100	4,600	7	1,000	8,700
1969	7	3,800	38,700	8	1,400	29,200	10	2,400	15,300
1970	19	23,800	1,349,100	6	200	1,100	9	2,500	110,000
1971	7	1,200	130,300	3	(³)	500	9	2,000	17,700
1972	9	1,800	18,800	6	400	2,300	12	1,900	19,600
	Arkansas			California			Colorado		
1946	7	510	5,520	19	2,990	28,900	5	830	2,090
1947	7	390	5,880	18	2,450	41,600	7	1,730	21,600
1948	4	1,170	25,200	27	7,110	72,300	1	100	310
1949	4	80	50,100	43	15,100	109,000	8	3,580	80,200
1950	6	700	4,090	38	59,000	668,000	8	11,100	340,000
1951	12	3,260	10,600	37	15,000	88,700	2	1,400	2,300
1952	25	28,200	91,400	36	97,500	2,110,000	9	6,470	29,900
1953	24	4,130	35,500	54	88,500	1,280,000	13	2,320	19,500
1954	14	3,010	46,000	45	37,500	111,000	15	4,240	72,500
1955	5	1,400	10,400	50	30,800	164,000	6	1,530	13,000
1956	8	420	4,390	55	25,800	179,000	11	1,670	9,180
1957	7	2,980	5,380	47	38,200	703,000	13	8,390	43,700
1958	11	2,650	24,200	34	4,860	39,100	6	370	5,660
1959	6	290	2,860	53	9,020	101,000	13	11,500	57,500
1960	8	1,280	4,940	53	14,800	94,700	16	4,420	71,600
1961	15	1,420	7,960	55	10,300	93,400	21	10,200	163,000
1962	14	2,050	8,420	71	74,900	1,600,000	15	1,650	5,040
1963	10	1,520	5,510	77	12,800	161,000	14	1,150	15,900
1964	13	4,770	32,100	77	9,690	82,500	12	1,160	6,880
1965	14	420	7,880	89	74,200	1,200,000	10	2,320	18,100
1966	10	340	860	67	6,860	35,200	14	8,140	175,000
1967	8	2,400	10,400	40	7,600	27,800	4	100	700
1968	9	2,200	44,600	49	9,400	93,600	17	2,800	59,600
1969	11	900	8,400	50	48,100	1,186,600	30	5,800	55,100
1970	10	4,900	196,000	57	96,100	430,800	12	1,500	4,800
1971	6	300	3,400	33	209,500	2,940,700	9	900	10,100
1972	4	300	4,100	45	23,000	348,300	9	10,200	271,300

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-9. Work stoppages in the contract construction industry by State, 1946-72¹—Continued

Year	Connecticut			Delaware			District of Columbia		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
1946	7	1,230	7,350	1	100	600	5	2,090	4,560
1947	9	2,670	20,700	2	720	17,300	3	560	14,700
1948	10	1,600	23,500	2	260	4,150	5	750	6,140
1949	12	5,600	37,300	3	470	3,000	5	10,300	121,000
1950	16	1,310	17,100	5	1,930	8,400	3	900	5,270
1951	8	1,210	13,300	6	750	5,370	2	800	7,200
1952	15	3,140	48,200	4	290	3,320	1	150	2,360
1953	16	5,730	91,500	2	7,100	298,000	2	500	7,200
1954	16	6,500	42,400	4	230	2,730	4	1,430	17,600
1955	9	990	5,700	4	5,250	46,300	6	1,430	28,700
1956	14	1,770	14,500	2	1,530	6,380	3	1,650	5,480
1957	15	3,300	23,600	4	990	23,200	3	310	6,020
1958	13	5,630	74,100	3	1,150	7,240	2	40	90
1959	16	3,490	36,800	—	—	—	6	5,400	37,100
1960	6	940	2,260	8	750	6,610	1	450	8,690
1961	16	11,000	276,000	10	1,390	4,990	3	3,820	30,200
1962	17	2,040	23,600	6	4,110	33,400	1	20	120
1963	9	2,090	23,100	8	1,650	8,000	4	1,140	6,810
1964	13	1,280	17,200	9	590	2,700	2	150	410
1965	23	6,150	92,900	6	740	9,730	—	—	—
1966	23	3,750	75,500	6	890	6,770	4	5,600	87,700
1967	15	25,500	406,600	6	200	3,600	2	200	1,900
1968	26	6,200	120,700	5	400	3,900	4	3,200	13,900
1969	21	24,900	287,500	9	7,700	191,600	5	4,500	128,700
1970	22	2,500	29,400	4	600	42,900	4	800	5,400
1971	15	3,200	117,400	13	5,400	247,600	5	600	13,300
1972	19	15,300	152,800	3	100	2,600	6	13,600	109,400
	Florida			Georgia			Hawaii ²		
1946	5	800	8,880	6	570	8,930	—	—	—
1947	12	4,720	33,600	4	750	17,200	—	—	—
1948	8	1,240	12,900	2	330	12,400	—	—	—
1949	7	750	8,920	1	140	1,400	—	—	—
1950	8	2,470	34,500	7	1,020	5,150	—	—	—
1951	11	1,620	50,200	10	2,810	13,500	—	—	—
1952	10	1,810	23,800	7	710	4,420	—	—	—
1954	33	15,900	136,000	25	10,300	59,700	—	—	—
1954	26	6,070	26,400	9	8,610	296,000	—	—	—
1955	21	2,060	37,200	9	1,510	14,600	—	—	—
1956	27	4,880	20,800	9	1,460	10,300	—	—	—
1957	40	11,400	89,300	8	1,730	23,700	—	—	—
1958	43	12,800	148,000	12	1,280	11,700	—	—	—
1959	43	10,500	53,000	6	1,230	20,700	—	—	—
1960	51	13,500	163,000	8	810	4,280	4	640	1,720
1961	35	2,750	61,800	5	7,800	124,000	4	540	3,660
1962	27	2,610	17,600	3	420	2,500	3	290	770
1963	53	9,090	35,300	5	860	8,340	5	770	11,200
1964	82	26,800	88,400	11	1,440	15,100	1	120	2,760
1965	68	26,300	114,000	18	11,100	131,000	2	40	4,100
1966	65	34,800	442,000	16	12,500	479,000	2	290	8,130
1967	43	72,000	46,000	17	2,300	16.3	5	5,800	44,400
1968	32	5,200	67,000	18	5,100	43.6	1	(³)	1,000
1969	34	38,800	724,900	10	2,000	18.8	1	(³)	(³)
1970	55	12,300	168,000	16	13,700	673.9	3	600	1,500
1971	26	7,700	41,900	10	1,600	17.9	2	(³)	200
1972	27	5,600	87,700	8	4,200	51.6	3	1,600	40,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-9. Work stoppages in the contract construction industry by State, 1946-72¹—Continued

Year	Idaho			Illinois			Indiana		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
1946	2	80	300	27	1,800	18,900	11	1,970	14,600
1947	—	—	—	27	6,110	53,300	9	5,320	126,000
1948	5	380	4,150	36	5,730	45,600	5	820	5,180
1949	5	1,530	27,900	49	7,790	138,000	22	5,860	155,000
1950	4	250	2,330	52	8,150	62,400	15	1,800	17,600
1951	1	60	270	48	15,800	66,600	26	8,200	70,700
1952	1	130	250	60	20,200	152,000	21	17,500	80,600
1953	6	2,670	18,300	72	23,300	254,000	38	24,800	361,000
1954	6	750	3,330	48	10,700	184,000	26	22,300	128,000
1955	6	850	11,700	37	5,160	60,200	17	8,160	35,800
1956	7	1,690	9,790	51	8,610	108,000	21	2,470	15,200
1957	3	2,000	58,400	52	20,500	350,000	10	1,610	21,200
1958	4	370	700	56	6,960	89,800	12	3,210	14,500
1959	4	750	4,780	55	38,300	928,000	26	4,140	64,000
1960	14	750	2,550	34	7,950	133,000	22	7,910	147,000
1961	13	890	7,730	47	6,160	77,100	14	2,720	14,800
1962	13	1,820	22,400	59	5,160	44,500	32	8,910	116,000
1963	4	620	2,500	50	9,260	113,000	25	7,160	69,100
1964	9	1,050	8,120	76	9,780	315,000	21	4,120	28,900
1965	13	2,310	12,100	38	4,370	26,400	32	16,300	310,000
1966	10	5,130	88,400	66	36,700	431,000	30	5,120	37,900
1967	2	300	300	53	15,000	149,400	19	7,000	152,000
1968	3	2,800	37,200	51	10,200	128,300	50	15,900	185,000
1969	8	800	16,400	74	24,900	415,800	17	2,100	26,800
1970	3	1,700	3,500	69	81,700	1,333,100	46	17,400	638,300
1971	6	1,300	6,700	47	7,300	43,400	32	8,600	123,800
1972	6	800	7,600	49	91,800	868,600	22	3,900	44,000
	Iowa			Kansas			Kentucky		
1946	7	690	6,270	5	1,850	15,000	10	1,730	7,200
1947	9	2,960	25,200	3	1,210	32,300	13	1,670	27,000
1948	4	1,470	14,500	3	180	2,010	7	2,100	27,500
1949	5	1,400	23,100	7	1,340	19,700	21	4,510	104,000
1950	7	510	1,700	9	3,050	87,200	12	1,470	15,500
1951	4	430	2,520	5	1,350	5,000	41	65,700	142,000
1952	5	1,490	11,700	14	2,350	10,300	32	80,200	324,000
1953	21	7,250	217,000	12	6,890	228,000	43	49,200	193,000
1954	9	2,350	22,000	9	3,080	112,000	28	16,600	82,200
1955	13	5,720	28,700	6	220	1,350	21	6,760	53,600
1956	18	2,990	26,500	18	1,930	15,600	20	2,470	12,500
1957	8	1,960	22,700	14	6,070	192,000	13	3,030	21,800
1958	25	5,690	67,100	13	1,950	11,900	10	960	8,760
1959	17	6,170	107,000	6	200	1,120	16	930	7,770
1960	18	7,900	62,900	12	682	412,000	11	530	1,270
1961	15	4,410	69,200	19	950	6,960	12	3,010	22,400
1962	10	680	3,120	5	270	5,050	20	4,950	17,000
1963	16	1,520	19,900	9	1,280	9,240	13	1,790	21,900
1964	18	5,080	81,700	6	540	7,730	6	460	2,630
1965	14	1,250	6,920	9	870	5,430	17	2,800	26,300
1966	19	3,200	20,800	9	850	8,080	23	5,480	27,600
1967	21	10,200	114,700	7	2,300	28,800	16	2,700	36,200
1968	17	4,800	59,000	9	500	13,500	23	5,400	62,500
1969	36	7,300	133,400	2	200	7,100	16	2,300	9,900
1970	21	9,700	243,500	13	3,400	54,300	20	9,600	105,100
1971	17	3,900	37,200	7	400	7,800	10	2,800	59,300
1972	39	8,100	83,000	7	500	10,600	7	3,400	21,700

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-9. Work stoppages in the contract construction industry by State, 1946-72¹—Continued

Year	Louisiana			Maine			Maryland		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
1946	5	1,420	8,840	—	—	—	2	10	150
1947	4	3,620	55,300	2	1,120	10,800	3	1,070	11,700
1948	3	7,420	63,500	4	200	1,960	6	500	2,860
1949	12	2,500	39,400	3	680	12,000	10	2,800	37,500
1950	12	4,760	24,200	3	310	5,160	8	1,210	9,280
1951	11	2,780	8,180	6	1,250	3,350	7	2,350	15,300
1952	17	23,700	306,000	6	570	2,980	6	1,520	18,500
1953	24	8,480	73,800	6	1,630	12,500	5	3,330	38,500
1954	18	14,200	305,000	7	420	3,510	9	1,400	10,400
1955	7	2,610	10,200	8	1,060	10,800	10	1,060	13,900
1956	17	11,600	360,000	5	240	3,240	4	180	2,120
1957	13	10,800	112,000	8	920	3,750	8	9,450	261,000
1958	36	17,300	195,000	7	1,090	6,970	6	620	2,490
1959	11	1,860	19,300	9	730	5,610	6	3,110	23,400
1960	18	2,700	34,500	7	580	1,800	6	5,000	26,500
1961	14	1,690	31,200	3	90	760	16	3,840	62,900
1962	26	4,920	50,200	6	230	3,550	6	560	7,500
1963	22	3,560	45,100	4	160	900	5	920	2,490
1964	19	5,260	69,600	6	310	2,030	10	12,100	53,600
1965	25	13,300	383,000	3	340	9,230	8	1,840	34,200
1966	27	17,800	197,000	3	140	470	6	2,720	39,600
1967	33	27,600	855,000	8	500	3,200	11	1,500	4,400
1968	25	5,100	49,000	6	600	3,500	7	1,100	19,600
1969	23	6,700	166,500	7	800	3,800	19	3,600	75,900
1970	14	9,000	229,300	7	1,700	8,100	17	12,400	210,700
1971	13	5,200	13,000	2	400	3,600	12	6,500	13,500
1972	15	2,400	77,500	3	100	7,500	18	7,800	64,100
	Massachusetts			Michigan			Minnesota		
1946	13	2,240	42,700	13	3,240	20,100	6	1,090	43,100
1947	16	9,390	52,700	15	22,400	631,000	7	1,000	6,060
1948	18	2,870	56,300	4	550	3,470	5	1,780	21,700
1949	18	2,060	21,000	12	1,370	12,500	13	22,900	394,000
1950	28	2,710	23,800	24	2,980	29,100	12	490	1,460
1951	22	4,780	37,600	21	3,880	14,500	6	550	3,040
1952	17	3,290	14,800	28	83,000	1,160,000	18	2,750	45,800
1953	29	2,890	42,600	38	40,100	850,000	15	3,920	41,100
1954	25	2,980	26,900	28	29,800	321,000	11	1,300	212,000
1955	25	3,060	28,800	29	10,700	103,000	13	4,170	14,900
1956	23	5,860	20,500	28	9,020	83,700	6	2,430	42,300
1957	30	6,200	58,700	29	14,000	148,000	13	1,800	21,200
1958	30	18,300	185,000	41	21,400	277,000	14	1,690	16,000
1959	21	3,350	31,200	48	18,100	201,000	19	5,100	64,800
1960	17	2,720	94,000	36	7,690	76,800	7	20,500	188,000
1961	25	5,060	54,200	45	16,600	169,000	9	11,000	273,000
1962	30	3,640	59,600	42	31,300	608,000	15	1,940	7,880
1963	29	2,580	25,500	33	15,400	253,000	15	1,680	15,800
1964	34	4,390	37,000	48	17,600	309,000	6	410	3,950
1965	37	6,190	73,600	40	11,400	143,000	7	300	3,740
1966	22	3,240	26,300	45	61,600	936,000	11	21,400	118,000
1967	20	1,900	35,000	44	14,700	129,300	10	3,300	22,200
1968	30	5,400	92,000	38	86,100	3,918,800	3	400	4,200
1969	31	20,000	491,100	32	12,900	114,600	18	4,100	30,600
1970	32	9,300	197,600	54	43,200	665,200	33	16,800	622,400
1971	30	2,700	50,700	23	6,300	37,000	12	800	7,100
1972	26	7,700	119,000	13	2,100	78,500	16	49,900	1,397,500

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-9. Work stoppages in the contract construction industry by State, 1946-72¹—Continued

Year	Mississippi			Missouri			Montana		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
1946	4	1,850	11,800	2	70	2,500	—	—	—
1947	2	460	3,680	10	7,720	196,000	2	80	1,110
1948	3	150	4,040	14	1,550	18,300	6	640	1,810
1949	9	980	6,060	22	10,400	141,000	3	540	2,090
1950	5	850	15,400	19	4,820	28,800	6	350	4,850
1951	21	6,870	43,200	20	7,750	61,100	7	330	1,990
1952	11	2,410	32,000	23	18,100	154,000	4	200	8,470
1953	10	500	5,550	20	19,500	748,000	5	3,100	83,000
1954	6	990	8,920	15	12,800	427,000	3	1,360	63,200
1955	7	650	9,840	20	3,120	55,900	4	320	3,010
1956	9	870	3,030	33	6,410	57,000	6	650	7,810
1957	7	2,160	10,600	15	14,200	483,000	3	250	1,770
1958	5	380	1,670	23	2,060	11,800	7	650	2,450
1959	6	220	2,180	20	1,580	4,130	8	1,230	13,100
1960	11	1,550	15,900	13	37,600	851,000	8	660	5,320
1961	6	510	6,760	16	1,610	13,900	9	600	5,500
1962	2	1,110	12,400	21	960	7,870	13	1,940	7,620
1963	2	260	660	33	25,400	294,000	13	4,360	19,000
1964	9	450	1,540	24	1,880	6,780	11	1,600	4,150
1965	19	2,400	4,640	36	4,400	32,000	8	520	6,730
1966	19	6,500	38,000	24	20,200	520,000	7	440	6,130
1967	5	200	800	15	1,800	61,500	10	1,200	8,700
1968	6	3,800	36,600	24	12,300	295,200	11	3,100	26,900
1969	6	1,000	5,900	30	61,000	3,400,400	5	500	11,500
1970	10	3,100	21,100	29	40,600	3,024,000	5	200	1,000
1971	4	600	14,800	31	4,300	75,700	9	500	16,400
1972	4	600	14,100	20	17,200	331,400	17	1,400	9,300
	Nebraska			Nevada			New Hampshire		
1946	3	300	1,660	1	20	60	1	20	20
1947	—	—	—	2	170	10,600	2	120	300
1948	4	1,470	16,800	6	2,720	38,400	5	910	8,170
1949	—	—	—	2	20	160	3	180	1,210
1950	6	2,480	31,400	3	330	3,880	5	170	680
1951	3	170	1,590	7	330	4,350	4	150	790
1952	7	1,230	27,000	3	300	4,270	7	740	7,760
1953	4	1,440	48,800	11	3,050	28,000	5	360	3,200
1954	3	600	7,560	6	1,160	2,760	6	1,670	14,700
1955	8	3,290	38,300	10	1,830	13,100	3	1,730	8,150
1956	8	1,320	4,050	7	1,130	6,120	2	40	330
1957	10	1,520	4,160	7	1,930	12,100	5	250	660
1958	9	6,310	160,000	6	990	2,950	9	710	4,330
1959	14	1,410	4,490	8	3,210	73,700	3	280	1,700
1960	28	2,220	10,500	4	1,850	18,900	—	—	—
1961	16	1,690	34,800	4	2,240	10,700	1	40	1,000
1962	16	1,010	7,260	23	2,520	36,400	5	460	2,940
1963	7	1,240	11,000	15	10,500	40,300	5	230	760
1964	9	250	2,470	13	4,600	26,500	3	60	720
1965	13	4,580	63,200	20	8,060	171,000	6	340	3,180
1966	11	1,360	23,500	12	1,630	81,300	9	550	5,710
1967	5	200	800	4	300	3,900	7	300	3,500
1968	8	6,200	54,900	6	400	4,600	5	2,200	31,300
1969	16	4,000	59,300	14	6,300	53,900	9	600	8,000
1970	11	1,200	10,700	9	6,500	189,700	6	700	11,300
1971	12	4,000	61,400	10	1,500	11,400	3	200	2,300
1972	2	400	12,800	8	1,000	35,500	7	1,600	33,200

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-9. Work stoppages in the contract construction industry by State, 1946-72¹—Continued

Year	New Jersey			New Mexico			New York		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
1946	23	7,340	97,300	2	210	2,640	36	32,000	354,000
1947	30	9,230	222,000	4	820	4,330	37	7,640	112,000
1948	18	1,630	140,000	5	5,230	28,500	30	15,500	234,000
1949	23	11,500	139,000	2	1,610	19,300	40	8,170	73,900
1950	32	7,500	46,500	6	410	3,150	48	32,400	376,000
1951	12	1,870	38,000	12	3,970	17,700	32	4,250	28,800
1952	14	2,870	21,200	13	1,760	7,980	51	9,590	167,000
1953	33	4,860	50,500	7	280	5,900	54	12,500	208,000
1954	15	5,230	36,300	9	860	5,200	50	18,300	180,000
1955	32	6,060	130,000	4	120	490	48	29,500	387,000
1956	21	8,980	81,000	4	1,170	6,480	46	9,410	75,600
1957	24	8,060	125,000	3	220	3,500	70	30,900	223,000
1958	46	15,200	240,000	10	940	13,800	59	41,900	547,000
1959	30	9,240	135,000	5	750	12,400	43	5,400	47,300
1960	36	9,170	149,000	10	1,710	39,900	40	43,400	1,280,000
1961	36	5,150	50,700	11	880	4,570	48	18,200	397,000
1962	44	3,870	43,300	7	910	1,640	58	19,600	134,000
1963	28	1,600	28,800	8	630	5,140	64	34,400	248,000
1964	27	9,570	164,000	5	1,070	7,170	51	22,900	333,000
1965	32	2,300	29,000	8	1,030	14,600	51	22,200	615,000
1966	30	2,910	31,800	5	540	3,110	52	44,200	667,000
1967	22	4,300	32,300	10	800	8,100	56	31,800	386,800
1968	15	1,600	26,700	10	400	6,000	46	19,200	268,600
1969	21	6,900	110,400	13	3,800	24,200	78	29,400	510,700
1970	21	7,200	200,600	11	1,700	23,600	92	41,400	1,074,800
1971	28	6,800	134,500	6	1,400	34,500	53	25,400	257,500
1972	20	8,300	89,100	6	800	8,700	51	57,800	2,035,440
	North Carolina			North Dakota			Ohio		
1946	1	360	2,130	1	20	90	21	47,100	199,000
1947	1	150	1,520	1	120	360	19	4,630	80,100
1948	3	950	7,900	4	110	690	14	4,060	29,600
1949	2	380	1,390	7	770	8,140	31	6,480	67,600
1950	6	1,550	13,900	1	250	350	34	13,100	90,900
1951	10	2,170	30,300	1	210	520	18	4,990	43,400
1952	10	3,960	17,500	5	380	1,510	54	42,400	201,000
1953	5	490	4,050	6	740	3,220	112	35,400	442,000
1954	7	1,120	6,160	8	1,510	2,940	59	57,900	396,000
1955	9	1,140	6,110	4	310	3,380	62	15,900	71,700
1956	3	830	3,600	2	40	240	60	51,000	550,000
1957	9	590	5,410	1	40	440	47	17,900	84,900
1958	2	140	1,510	7	880	4,640	70	42,000	697,000
1959	—	—	—	4	1,050	2,560	49	18,000	240,000
1960	1	90	90	2	860	4,300	36	3,490	42,800
1961	3	830	2,170	1	80	880	42	6,950	111,000
1962	3	380	1,630	4	960	16,600	37	3,110	41,600
1963	3	390	1,080	2	50	760	40	7,880	43,500
1964	3	70	840	8	1,230	7,470	76	56,800	537,000
1965	2	350	760	9	570	3,880	46	6,370	65,200
1966	4	290	2,380	3	350	2,110	63	20,200	175,000
1967	3	400	800	1	100	800	93	64,100	1,629,200
1968	4	800	1,900	6	300	7,500	93	28,900	1,086,600
1969	5	200	3,400	2	200	700	88	12,200	120,500
1970	12	1,000	9,500	5	400	6,800	100	41,100	1,150,100
1971	3	700	5,400	2	1,400	5,000	33	11,500	106,600
1972	1	200	11,700	3	100	1,900	47	22,700	211,100

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-9. Work stoppages in the contract construction industry by State, 1946-72¹—Continued

Year	Oklahoma			Oregon			Pennsylvania		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
1946	3	260	1,090	4	290	4,640	28	1,740	130,000
1947	4	290	2,990	5	430	7,090	31	31,700	470,000
1948	4	460	5,410	12	2,470	56,800	28	5,310	62,000
1949	19	2,070	47,200	9	380	11,500	64	22,500	284,000
1950	8	970	3,410	2	160	620	40	7,830	84,200
1951	10	660	7,890	6	730	33,300	44	13,200	109,000
1952	14	3,130	15,900	1	20	20	66	71,900	713,000
1953	28	7,080	41,300	5	330	5,890	61	39,000	773,000
1954	18	6,140	102,000	7	290	3,260	63	29,800	435,000
1955	13	1,100	16,500	7	2,240	36,800	57	6,210	72,300
1956	18	4,600	40,200	3	250	3,210	60	10,500	192,000
1957	11	3,130	52,800	7	540	9,070	70	15,600	208,000
1958	12	3,820	42,300	8	28,900	513,000	67	22,700	262,000
1959	3	320	4,550	12	1,090	20,600	56	11,100	206,000
1960	7	370	1,960	3	70	1,190	54	9,500	132,000
1961	9	1,880	8,050	6	7,220	162,000	65	17,900	591,000
1962	7	620	740	10	14,100	90,800	67	7,590	171,000
1963	7	1,340	17,300	10	1,730	4,360	64	11,900	226,000
1964	9	700	3,500	7	8,330	97,000	58	9,490	96,600
1965	14	1,150	13,700	8	2,110	10,600	46	9,100	83,600
1966	5	350	2,080	7	1,310	5,350	75	20,900	117,000
1967	8	200	1,000	7	400	4,400	52	11,000	334,600
1968	17	3,400	66,100	8	2,500	39,500	51	10,900	208,000
1969	8	700	13,500	7	1,100	7,000	79	15,800	296,400
1970	5	500	1,600	5	200	800	90	30,600	637,200
1971	9	1,300	15,300	10	12,900	152,800	67	29,700	1,149,100
1972	11	1,100	19,000	6	700	11,900	65	14,000	217,900
	Rhode Island			South Carolina			South Dakota		
1946	2	230	2,640	2	130	1,050	1	50	270
1947	6	1,110	12,300	3	260	1,780	1	40	520
1948	7	790	14,800	—	—	—	2	170	3,110
1949	5	930	30,600	5	850	3,520	—	—	—
1950	2	60	320	2	120	680	1	280	2,620
1951	4	280	3,570	8	1,030	7,190	4	280	2,420
1952	6	780	5,540	10	21,500	24,300	1	40	1,370
1953	10	790	10,100	11	23,900	79,700	3	500	18,900
1954	7	630	4,500	3	370	930	2	330	350
1955	6	2,640	15,500	—	—	—	3	890	6,370
1956	5	920	8,360	4	480	4,250	3	570	2,890
1957	4	2,190	39,900	2	400	1,600	—	—	—
1958	1	90	720	9	2,190	11,000	3	160	810
1959	6	610	9,480	1	200	3,550	1	40	160
1960	1	170	170	1	170	860	6	1,400	5,280
1961	5	420	2,570	—	—	—	13	2,620	7,130
1962	7	670	11,100	—	—	—	5	2,040	5,480
1963	5	280	1,390	1	110	340	9	610	2,460
1964	8	1,900	25,500	5	400	5,400	2	650	45,100
1965	4	520	3,530	1	—	—	6	330	1,590
1966	4	800	19,500	3	160	1,730	3	440	1,720
1967	7	400	5,000	1	(³)	300	1	(³)	700
1968	5	600	12,200	4	200	3,000	3	200	900
1969	6	2,000	137,900	1	400	400	1	300	2,400
1970	7	3,900	7,800	2	600	9,600	11	1,100	20,700
1971	4	300	1,600	2	100	4,200	1	(³)	900
1972	3	500	15,000	1	200	12,100	5	200	9,500

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-9. Work stoppages in the contract construction industry by State, 1946-72¹—Continued

Year	Tennessee			Texas			Utah		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
1946	6	990	6,730	10	8,310	293,000	2	40	250
1947	4	6,560	73,000	14	11,000	109,000	4	480	4,250
1948	3	130	1,100	12	10,900	55,900	6	980	8,410
1949	17	9,010	153,000	28	9,690	99,300	2	440	9,510
1950	19	10,300	61,400	30	12,900	73,000	5	12,100	37,100
1951	44	21,500	59,700	27	6,510	33,800	1	100	260
1952	24	9,810	129,000	42	12,200	171,000	3	630	1,860
1953	36	38,000	330,000	40	20,100	332,000	6	10,400	131,000
1954	38	33,800	151,000	46	32,600	375,000	2	790	12,100
1955	32	12,500	51,000	30	6,910	99,900	2	260	2,520
1956	35	6,130	113,000	39	17,400	454,000	7	6,390	33,100
1957	21	5,840	19,600	39	6,610	42,600	2	340	1,340
1958	11	5,190	73,500	31	21,200	750,000	6	3,620	31,600
1959	19	1,270	3,900	24	9,000	327,000	3	710	2,120
1960	29	5,440	44,600	28	12,400	191,000	5	350	4,210
1961	18	2,450	28,700	39	19,400	304,000	6	1,220	7,900
1962	19	1,820	25,800	33	10,200	75,800	5	610	2,160
1963	16	3,650	17,700	34	3,530	21,200	8	8,540	52,100
1964	12	920	17,100	42	4,170	32,400	3	240	450
1965	11	740	8,710	51	20,400	229,000	5	2,470	18,900
1966	17	7,710	39,700	61	34,900	461,000	10	5,560	58,900
1967	14	7,400	124,700	60	20,700	193,800	4	400	430
1968	16	4,800	28,500	71	25,400	442,600	—	—	—
1969	16	2,800	46,400	46	35,400	991,600	5	2,500	19,600
1970	19	11,900	509,900	70	25,000	330,800	3	100	600
1971	10	3,300	33,200	44	27,600	238,600	2	400	1,300
1972	13	16,300	136,400	24	23,900	251,600	7	1,300	11,000
	Vermont			Virginia			Washington		
1946	1	20	100	10	710	6,400	3	290	2,250
1947	—	—	—	2	380	5,710	2	250	1,010
1948	—	—	—	4	140	1,020	11	2,180	34,200
1949	—	—	—	15	3,660	44,500	12	4,770	57,600
1950	2	40	150	10	1,590	15,200	8	300	1,650
1951	1	70	650	14	3,730	13,500	18	6,490	30,000
1952	1	70	260	14	3,950	18,800	22	14,900	48,800
1953	2	20	230	17	4,410	81,800	20	18,800	78,800
1954	5	520	4,650	9	2,000	27,900	35	24,300	223,000
1955	1	10	20	14	2,940	14,000	11	1,700	13,300
1956	4	160	450	16	1,260	11,600	10	2,380	75,100
1957	4	210	1,310	20	3,000	16,000	11	1,890	20,200
1958	5	230	2,130	12	1,410	8,330	11	6,680	126,000
1959	4	70	1,440	10	3,350	25,500	19	16,800	258,000
1960	1	40	40	9	660	5,900	22	2,770	10,700
1961	3	170	1,110	9	1,610	12,200	39	8,210	94,200
1962	6	590	4,380	10	1,630	18,900	40	33,100	587,000
1963	4	390	2,210	9	1,260	3,270	14	5,770	14,200
1964	2	50	160	11	1,120	14,300	18	5,380	112,000
1965	2	320	940	5	710	19,600	15	5,570	62,500
1966	4	2,260	59,100	8	2,210	25,300	19	24,400	352,000
1967	2	(^c)	100	7	700	3,500	33	6,000	31,700
1968	2	100	300	10	1,200	11,600	17	28,600	244,800
1969	4	1,200	4,000	17	3,100	61,900	12	2,000	46,900
1970	9	1,800	5,100	12	4,200	59,200	5	600	3,800
1971	—	—	—	10	1,800	36,200	14	25,700	334,800
1972	7	2,200	226,100	11	8,300	69,300	13	4,300	39,800

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-9. Work stoppages in the contract construction industry by State, 1946-72¹—Continued

Year	West Virginia			Wisconsin			Wyoming		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
1946	10	960	4,380	11	2,710	19,700	4	330	2,070
1947	6	7,460	70,200	10	5,730	67,100	3	420	1,120
1948	13	6,660	111,000	15	1,860	16,600	2	40	150
1949	23	7,010	106,000	23	2,530	44,000	5	660	8,160
1950	15	5,100	33,200	19	12,300	142,000	4	800	5,370
1951	16	3,690	19,500	9	2,760	13,900	3	80	1,140
1952	29	6,650	28,600	25	24,000	415,000	4	1,590	18,500
1953	19	2,910	114,000	23	3,890	40,400	9	1,180	14,900
1954	12	9,530	104,000	20	3,790	40,200	4	100	200
1955	23	3,560	19,600	22	2,910	24,900	1	50	100
1956	17	2,790	15,400	21	3,630	38,000	1	30	100
1957	29	30,200	142,000	19	8,400	111,000	1	350	700
1958	20	3,060	28,900	18	2,490	34,700	3	160	1,130
1959	14	5,920	89,500	8	3,060	33,100	6	3,190	32,400
1960	14	1,230	11,100	18	8,510	42,100	13	8,300	38,400
1961	21	3,570	47,100	8	650	11,100	11	1,810	3,640
1962	20	2,100	25,700	20	2,550	32,400	6	320	4,500
1963	17	3,230	10,300	3	170	500	6	250	1,190
1964	21	2,790	20,600	14	2,150	44,900	2	120	250
1965	25	2,330	8,970	12	1,420	12,700	4	170	2,020
1966	28	4,340	19,000	14	5,250	80,900	6	1,810	36,000
1967	33	5,500	70,100	9	3,100	70,200	3	300	1,300
1968	19	3,500	63,800	28	24,300	671,400	3	1,400	8,100
1969	19	2,700	23,400	11	9,600	214,800	6	1,200	34,100
1970	41	13,200	508,600	22	5,200	81,100	2	200	800
1971	27	6,500	101,700	23	4,200	111,700	3	400	1,400
1972	26	8,000	38,000	10	3,500	97,200	4	900	6,700

¹ After 1966, workers involved and man-days idle are rounded to the nearest hundred.

² Data were not collected for Alaska prior to 1959, or for Hawaii prior to 1960.

³ Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Stoppages extending into two States or more are counted separately for each State affected; workers involved and man-days idle have been allocated to the respective States. Dashes denote zeros or, in the case of Alaska and Hawaii, data not collected.

Table A-10. Work stoppages in contract construction, by large Metropolitan areas¹ 1962-72.

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Metropolitan area	1962-71			1962			1963			1964			1965			1966		
	All ⁵ stoppages	All days idle	Area rank by idleness	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.	28	514.5	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	.2	2.1	5	6.0	111.3	(³)	.4	1.4
Atlanta, Ga.	38	1,199.1	10	-	-	-	(³)	.3	5.2	6	1.1	11.4	5	6.9	102.7	5	9.7	422.6
Baltimore, Md.	57	347.4	24	5	.5	7.4	-	-	-	8	11.9	53.2	3	1.1	20.0	3	.5	7.3
Boston, Mass.	101	559.2	15	7	1.4	17.7	17	2.0	22.1	13	3.0	22.6	11	1.6	10.8	6	1.3	11.0
Buffalo, N.Y.	100	796.3	12	8	.2	1.3	14	14.7	90.2	3	.4	2.6	11	2.3	17.6	5	1.8	7.0
Chicago, Ill.	81	1,659.1	6	10	2.1	19.7	9	.7	4.4	9	1.4	30.6	5	.4	1.2	11	28.3	325.3
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	80	549.5	17	(³)	.4	7.6	9	.8	1.9	9	2.2	12.0	6	1.9	36.4	(³)	.2	1.0
Cleveland, Ohio	79	1,702.0	5	5	.6	5.1	6	.5	1.8	17	32.8	460.9	7	.4	2.6	4	.2	1.7
Dallas, Tex.	29	423.9	21	2	.2	5.0	(³)	.7	2.0	4	.6	3.6	5	8.1	127.4	5	1.5	8.2
Denver, Colo.	36	267.0	27	6	.6	2.3	8	.5	5.3	3	.2	2.6	5	1.4	10.4	8	7.2	157.7
Detroit, Mich.	112	3,962.2	2	13	27.3	527.3	10	2.4	86.5	18	9.6	194.4	7	4.5	79.5	12	36.3	643.4
Houston, Tex.	99	1,082.1	11	7	4.9	35.0	9	1.2	8.9	3	.1	.4	10	4.1	36.8	14	22.1	316.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	39	179.3	31	3	.6	12.2	6	1.2	8.5	(³)	(²)	(²)	4	1.0	7.6	4	.6	5.5
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	59	5,174.8	1	3	.3	3.3	8	.8	1.8	9	1.2	1.7	11	2.0	10.6	4	(²)	.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	124	2,674.2	3	18	13.6	109.3	20	1.9	29.1	18	1.0	8.3	12	25.8	499.8	11	1.3	3.8
Miami, Fla.	70	699.9	14	7	1.7	12.0	12	2.8	20.6	10	.9	7.8	4	.6	7.6	8	15.0	310.7
Milwaukee, Wis.	22	654.1	16	3	.1	.7	-	-	-	3	1.4	40.3	(³)	(²)	.1	4	2.5	68.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	60	522.0	18	8	1.5	6.1	5	.3	1.9	3	.1	.3	6	.2	3.2	8	18.0	94.6
New Orleans, La.	49	73.9	33	7	1.4	3.3	5	1.0	28.7	3	(²)	.7	6	1.5	9.4	7	1.1	6.4
New York, N.Y.	169	1,410.3	9	21	15.5	100.5	20	3.3	27.3	17	4.8	42.9	16	1.7	51.0	20	38.1	624.7
Newark, N.J.	67	304.9	25	12	1.3	24.8	6	.1	1.2	9	2.9	32.9	6	.6	4.2	8	.5	2.1
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.	70	181.9	30	7	.2	1.6	(³)	.3	6.1	5	5.1	117.7	4	.2	8.2	(³)	(²)	(²)
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	157	1,604.5	7	16	1.7	53.1	18	6.7	193.9	19	3.6	20.3	11	3.5	50.8	20	12.1	38.4
Pittsburg, Pa.	178	427.7	20	11	.9	7.8	16	2.0	22.8	(²)	4.4	66.9	13	1.3	6.3	20	1.0	6.2
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.	26	224.7	28	4	8.7	73.3	-	-	-	3	1.1	13.2	3	.06	.5	(³)	(²)	1.4
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	154	2,134.0	4	12	.6	13.3	18	23.5	287.3	12	.4	3.2	20	2.1	7.3	25	20.9	520.2
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.	47	410.1	22	10	2.4	16.4	4	1.0	14.8	(³)	.2	13.8	12	5.9	93.8	(³)	.5	1.8
San Diego, Calif.	42	218.5	29	4	8.5	130.3	12	2.1	25.7	3	.1	.5	3	.5	7.2	5	.5	1.4
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	136	1,540.8	8	8	24.0	657.4	11	1.0	8.8	13	1.7	7.2	34	18.6	264.4	20	1.5	15.2
San Jose, Calif.	23	319.3	26	3	4.1	118.6	4	.1	.8	-	-	-	3	1.5	33.8	4	.2	2.0
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	47	732.1	13	(³)	5.0	131.0	(³)	(²)	(²)	5	2.0	49.7	(³)	.02	.1	9	20.6	335.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	72	76.8	32	6	.4	3.0	4	.2	.8	11	.6	7.7	7	.6	6.1	8	3.1	30.6
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	40	403.3	23	(³)	(²)	.2	5	1.9	9.1	(³)	.4	.8	(³)	.7	13.8	4	8.8	136.1

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Table A-10. Work stoppages in contract construction, by large Metropolitan areas¹ 1962-72—Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Metropolitan area	1967			1968			1969			1970			1971			1972		
	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.	(³)	.4	3.6	(³)	(²)	.8	6	4.6	114.4	6	14.8	61.4	(³)	17.4	219.5	3	.5	3.6
Atlanta, Ga.	3	1.2	8.3	8	2.6	11.4	4	.8	13.9	4	11.0	618.0	(³)	.2	5.6	1	.1	9.7
Baltimore, Md.	6	1.2	2.3	5	.8	17.9	10	1.2	33.1	11	11.6	200.5	6	3.5	5.7	9	.5	17.6
Boston, Mass.	6	1.1	22.0	5	2.0	41.7	12	12.1	307.3	10	4.9	96.5	14	1.0	7.5	11	5.1	84.5
Buffalo, N.Y.	7	1.9	14.7	9	.5	5.8	11	11.2	275.9	27	15.0	269.1	5	10.5	112.1	16	12.8	464.4
Chicago, Ill.	6	3.6	45.8	5	.6	8.7	6	1.8	56.0	13	70.7	1,163.2	7	.5	4.2	17	5.7	144.5
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky-Ind.	14	7.1	159.5	11	6.3	281.3	9	1.9	8.5	11	2.2	40.9	3	(²)	.4	5	.5	20.1
Cleveland, Ohio	8	16.2	359.3	3	(²)	1.0	6	.3	18.5	22	25.7	850.6	(³)	(²)	.5	(³)	.3	22.8
Dallas, Tex.	(³)	.2	2.0	6	5.5	172.2	(³)	.2	.3	4	4.7	61.3	5	1.4	42.2	(³)	.5	30.9
Denver, Colo.	3	.1	.7	14	2.5	51.8	20	4.4	29.1	5	.2	.2	5	.4	6.9	3	3.3	64.5
Detroit, Mich.	19	6.3	93.1	11	45.1	1,898.6	7	6.8	71.8	11	21.2	351.8	4	1.0	15.8	5	.9	49.5
Houston, Tex.	13	6.0	92.8	14	1.8	17.5	9	17.0	497.9	14	2.2	22.0	6	16.1	54.2	5	16.0	54.3
Indianapolis, Ind.	(³)	(²)	(²)	7	4.1	67.8	3	.8	14.9	4	1.7	20.8	6	2.2	42.0	4	2.6	19.8
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	(³)	1.0	51.6	5	.5	2.0	6	39.3	2,258.2	4	28.1	2,841.5	7	.4	3.5	4	.8	16.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	7	4.7	15.5	11	1.3	12.0	10	28.3	755.3	9	55.3	224.4	8	80.4	1,016.7	9	4.7	201.7
Miami, Fla.	4	.8	5.1	5	1.4	24.2	7	13.6	256.0	7	1.9	44.9	6	1.4	11.0	4	.9	29.3
Milwaukee, Wis.	—	—	—	6	15.9	539.3	—	—	—	4	.7	4.5	(³)	(²)	.5	4	1.2	32.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul																		
Minn.	(³)	.8	1.6	(³)	(²)	.5	8	2.0	15.4	13	10.5	392.9	6	.5	5.5	4	23.3	666.1
New Orleans, La.	3	.2	1.7	4	.6	2.1	7	.9	16.3	3	.2	.2	4	2.6	5.1	5	.8	15.3
New York, N.Y.	14	4.5	33.1	17	10.8	196.1	17	11.8	147.2	15	6.2	147.0	12	5.4	40.5	11	24.8	1,068.8
Newark, N.J.	4	.6	13.4	(³)	.2	2.7	5	.7	8.3	7	4.7	167.2	8	1.3	48.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.6
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.	(³)	(³)	.3	(³)	.1	11.0	4	1.1	28.2	3	.8	6.1	3	.3	2.7	4	.5	14.7
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	10	1.4	12.0	8	2.8	128.0	15	4.9	127.3	16	19.4	573.1	24	13.6	407.6	16	6.3	96.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	18	6.0	268.9	9	1.2	6.3	21	1.0	6.0	33	4.9	31.8	16	1.9	4.7	16	21	24.0
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.	3	.3	4.0	3	2.0	29.5	3	.3	1.6	(²)	.1	.3	4	8.4	102.5	—	—	—
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	16	3.3	16.2	14	1.6	57.2	19	22.5	1,201.4	7	1.3	22.5	11	1.3	5.4	15	27.0	395.6
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.	—	—	—	3	.2	.4	6	3.4	78.0	6	13.4	49.0	3	11.5	142.1	4	.1	1.0
San Diego, Calif.	(³)	(²)	.6	(³)	.3	1.4	5	1.8	42.5	(³)	.4	2.7	5	.7	6.2	4	11.8	76.5
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	3	(²)	.5	13	2.7	48.0	9	.8	8.9	12	1.8	21.8	13	28.3	507.8	12	1.8	43.1
San Jose, Calif.	—	—	—	(³)	1.0	4.0	5	1.7	14.3	(³)	(²)	.8	(³)	7.9	145.0	4	1.6	10.1
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	12	3.0	20.7	4	7.3	46.4	6	1.2	31.1	(³)	.1	.1	4	8.7	117.1	3	.5	21.5
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	9	1.2	9.9	7	.7	7.3	8	11.8	222.2	6	2.4	9.5	6	.8	1.9	4	.7	22.9
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	4	.4	3.7	5	3.8	17.0	6	7.5	198.7	5	1.1	10.5	6	.7	13.4	8	28.0	202.4

See footnotes on next page.

Table A-10. Work stoppages in contract construction, by large Metropolitan areas¹ 1962-72—Continued

¹ Includes data for each metropolitan area with one million or more population in which three or more stoppages began in the year. Some metropolitan areas include counties in more than one state, as a result, an area total may equal or exceed the total for the State in which the major city is located.

² Less than 100 workers or man-days.

³ Less than three strikes beginning in the year.

⁴ No new stoppages began in Newark during 1972. The 1.6 thousand man-days were carried over from a

stoppage which began in 1971 and continued into the following year.

⁵ The Bureau does not publish an annual count of work stoppages for any metropolitan area with less than three strikes during the year. Thus, the total 1962-71 stoppages will often exceed the sum of individual years.

NOTE: Dashes denote zeros.

Table A-11. Mediation of work stoppages in contract construction,¹ 1965-72

Mediation agency employed	1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Number of stoppages															
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages	944	100.0	973	100.0	874	100.0	911	100.0	968	100.0	1,133	100.0	754	100.0	705	100.0
Government mediation	227	24.0	263	27.0	240	27.5	301	36.3	297	30.7	358	31.6	209	27.7	196	27.8
Federal mediation	173	18.3	197	20.2	181	20.7	249	27.3	240	24.8	286	25.2	182	24.1	161	22.8
State mediation	29	3.1	12	1.2	16	1.8	16	1.8	24	2.5	26	2.3	6	0.8	14	2.0
Federal and state combined mediation	14	1.5	41	4.2	39	4.5	34	3.7	31	3.2	43	3.8	18	2.4	8	1.1
Other mediation, including local	10	1.1	13	1.3	4	0.5	2	0.2	2	0.2	3	0.3	3	0.4	13	1.9
Private mediation	19	2.1	6	0.6	4	0.5	15	1.6	18	1.9	12	1.1	11	1.5	20	2.8
No mediation reported	698	73.9	704	72.4	630	72.1	595	65.3	653	67.5	763	67.3	534	70.8	489	69.4
	Workers involved (in thousands)															
All workers	301.8	100.0	452.4	100.0	306.5	100.0	364.7	100.0	431.9	100.0	605.9	100.0	464.3	100.0	433.3	100.0
Government mediation	214.5	71.1	356.8	78.9	206.3	67.3	266.3	73.0	320.1	74.1	404.9	66.8	351.8	75.8	315.0	72.7
Federal mediation	190.0	63.0	227.8	50.4	127.3	41.5	175.4	48.1	262.8	60.8	346.6	57.2	345.7	74.5	285.6	65.9
State mediation	7.0	2.3	3.0	0.7	3.9	1.3	6.3	1.7	7.8	1.8	7.4	1.2	.4	(²)	13.8	3.2
Federal and state combined mediation	16.4	5.4	120.8	26.7	71.9	23.5	84.2	23.1	49.0	11.3	50.6	8.4	5.6	1.2	11.1	2.6
Other mediation, including local	1.1	0.4	5.2	1.1	3.1	1.0	.4	0.1	.5	0.1	.3	(²)	.1	(²)	4.5	1.0
Private mediation	2.6	0.9	.6	0.1	.2	(²)	2.6	0.7	2.4	0.5	1.6	0.2	.6	0.1	11.0	2.5
No mediation reported	84.7	28.1	95.0	21.0	100.0	32.6	95.8	26.3	109.4	25.3	199.4	32.9	111.9	24.1	107.3	24.8
	Days idle (in thousands)															
All idleness	4,644.6	100.0	5,850.1	100.0	5,431.3	100.0	8,732.9	100.0	10,376.0	100.0	13,872.3	100.0	8,221.3	100.0	6,626.3	100.0
Government mediation	4,146.2	89.4	5,315.2	90.9	4,416.0	81.3	7,774.9	89.0	9,550.8	92.0	11,867.5	85.5	6,144.3	74.7	5,787.0	87.4
Federal mediation	3,539.9	76.2	3,611.2	61.7	2,460.3	45.3	3,878.4	44.4	8,443.6	81.4	10,414.3	75.1	5,960.7	72.5	5,198.9	78.5
State mediation	93.7	2.0	26.3	0.4	45.4	0.8	67.3	0.8	118.3	1.1	228.3	1.6	5.6	(²)	68.3	1.0
Federal and state combined mediation	505.6	10.9	1,561.7	26.7	1,613.9	29.7	3,822.3	43.8	986.2	9.5	1,219.7	8.8	177.5	2.2	480.7	7.3
Other mediation, including local	7.0	0.2	116.0	2.0	296.5	5.5	6.9	(²)	2.7	(²)	5.2	(²)	.5	(²)	39.1	.6
Private mediation	23.6	0.5	2.1	(²)	1.8	(²)	12.3	0.1	12.9	0.1	29.2	0.2	6.4	(²)	110.7	1.7
No mediation reported	474.8	10.2	532.8	9.1	1,013.4	18.7	945.7	10.8	812.3	7.8	1,975.6	14.2	2,070.6	25.2	728.6	11.0

¹ See footnote 1, table A-4.

² Less than 0.1 percent.

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

Table A-12. Settlement of construction work stoppages, 1965-72¹

Method of settlement	1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Number of stoppages															
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages	944	100.0	973	100.0	874	100.0	911	100.0	968	100.0	1,133	100.0	754	100.0	705	100.0
Formal settlement reached	912	96.6	950	97.6	846	96.8	877	96.3	909	93.8	1,071	94.6	708	93.8	644	91.3
No formal settlement ²	32	3.4	23	2.4	28	3.2	32	3.5	58	6.0	61	5.4	43	5.8	60	8.5
Employer out of business	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	.2	1	.1	1	.1	3	.4	1	.1
	Workers involved (in thousands)															
All workers	301.8	100.0	452.4	100.0	306.5	100.0	364.7	100.0	431.9	100.0	605.9	100.0	464.4	100.0	433.3	100.0
Formal settlement reached	297.9	98.7	449.7	99.4	301.9	98.5	361.7	99.2	422.1	97.8	599.9	98.9	450.5	97.0	406.9	93.9
No formal settlement ²	3.8	1.3	2.7	.6	4.6	1.5	3.0	.8	9.7	2.3	6.0	1.0	13.6	3.0	26.4	6.1
Employer out of business	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—
	Days idle (in thousands)															
All idleness	4,644.6	100.0	5,850.1	100.0	5,431.3	100.0	8,732.9	100.0	10,376.0	100.0	13,872.3	100.0	8,221.4	100.0	6,626.3	100.0
Formal settlement reached	4,578.2	98.6	5,815.8	99.4	5,357.5	98.6	8,692.4	99.5	10,285.7	99.1	13,828.1	99.7	8,105.2	98.5	6,451.2	97.3
No formal settlement ²	66.4	1.4	34.3	.6	73.8	1.4	38.8	.4	89.8	.8	43.8	.3	113.9	1.4	175.0	2.6
Employer out of business	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	—	.5	—	.4	—	2.2	—	.2	—

¹ See footnote 1, table A-4.

² Includes short protest or sympathy strikes, broken strikes, or strikes settled by a court injunction.

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

Table A-13. Procedure for resolving unsettled issues in construction work stoppages,¹ 1965-72

Procedure for handling unsettled issues	1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Number of stoppages															
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages ²	329	100.0	350	100.0	290	100.0	332	100.0	366	100.0	409	100.0	292	100.0	255	100.0
Arbitration	6	1.8	9	2.6	3	1.0	18	5.4	9	2.5	6	1.5	2	.7	6	2.4
Direct negotiations	13	4.0	7	2.0	3	1.0	5	1.5	4	1.1	8	2.0	8	2.7	6	2.4
Referral to a government agency	9	2.7	10	2.9	6	2.1	8	2.4	68	18.6	258	63.1	181	62.0	145	56.9
Private and other means	301	91.5	324	92.6	278	95.9	301	90.7	285	77.9	137	33.5	101	34.6	98	38.4
Workers involved (in thousands)																
All stoppages	74.1	100.0	61.7	100.0	30.4	100.0	35.9	100.0	42.5	100.0	50.2	100.0	29.8	100.0	52.9	100.0
Arbitration5	.6	5.4	8.7	1.0	3.3	3.7	10.4	1.6	3.7	1.2	2.5	.3	.9	.8	1.6
Direct negotiations	6.2	8.4	21.8	35.3	.9	3.0	1.3	3.5	.9	2.2	2.6	5.1	5.1	17.1	22.9	43.2
Referral to a government agency	7.1	9.6	3.2	5.2	1.1	3.6	1.0	2.7	12.4	29.3	31.8	63.3	15.7	52.8	13.9	26.3
Private and other means	60.2	81.3	31.3	50.8	27.4	90.1	29.9	83.4	27.6	64.8	14.6	29.1	8.7	29.1	15.3	28.9
Days idle (in thousands)																
All stoppages	856.2	100.0	664.2	100.0	151.0	100.0	217.8	100.0	281.2	100.0	454.9	100.0	176.4	100.0	297.7	100.0
Arbitration	2.0	.2	170.3	25.6	4.3	2.9	32.2	14.8	5.0	1.8	43.8	9.6	.9	.5	5.2	1.8
Direct negotiations	18.5	2.2	342.6	51.6	4.7	3.1	8.8	4.0	3.6	1.3	9.4	2.1	30.0	17.0	134.2	45.1
Referral to a government agency	30.4	3.6	31.6	4.8	18.4	12.2	5.6	2.6	142.3	50.6	324.6	71.3	111.2	63.0	65.9	22.1
Private and other means	805.3	94.1	119.7	18.0	123.6	81.8	171.3	78.7	130.3	46.3	77.1	17.0	34.3	19.4	92.3	31.0

¹ See footnote 1, table A-4.² Excludes stoppages on which there was no information on unsettled issues or no agreement on a procedure for handling these issues.

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

Table A-14. Work stoppages: Selected industries, 1962-73

Year in which stoppages began	Stoppages										
	Number						Number as a percent of all industries				
	All industries	Manufacturing	Primary Metals	Mining	Transportation equipment	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Primary metals	Mining	Transportation equipment	Contract construction
1962	3,614	1,789	176	159	100	913	49.5	4.9	4.4	2.8	25.3
1963	3,362	1,685	131	153	101	840	50.1	3.9	4.6	3.0	25.0
1964	3,655	1,794	173	155	120	944	49.1	4.7	4.2	3.3	25.8
1965	3,963	2,080	206	188	140	943	52.5	5.2	4.7	3.5	23.8
1966	4,405	2,296	219	194	162	977	52.1	5.0	4.4	3.7	22.2
1967	4,595	2,328	215	254	165	867	50.7	4.7	5.5	3.6	18.9
1968	5,045	2,664	282	301	241	912	52.8	5.6	6.0	4.8	18.1
1969	5,700	2,822	241	495	202	973	49.5	4.2	8.7	3.5	17.1
1970	5,716	2,481	214	544	158	1,137	43.4	3.7	9.5	2.8	19.9
1971	5,138	2,391	235	657	168	751	46.5	4.6	12.8	3.3	14.6
1972	5,010	2,056	165	1,000	133	701	41.0	3.3	20.0	2.7	14.0
1973	5,353	2,282	171	1,079	160	539	42.6	3.2	20.2	3.0	10.0
	Workers involved (in thousands)										
	Number						Number as a percent of all industries				
1962	1,230.0	638.0	84.8	51.8	81.5	284.2	55.5	6.9	4.2	6.6	23.1
1963	941.0	555.0	55.4	45.8	71.5	208.0	59.0	5.9	4.9	7.6	22.1
1964	1,640.0	994.0	87.7	83.4	386.0	247.8	60.6	5.3	5.1	23.5	15.1
1965	1,550.0	913.0	88.0	71.6	196.0	301.4	58.9	5.7	4.6	12.6	19.4
1966	1,960.0	922.0	98.6	96.1	150.0	455.2	47.0	5.0	4.9	7.7	23.2
1967	2,870.0	1,350.0	118.0	102.0	347.0	304.5	47.0	4.1	3.6	12.1	10.6
1968	2,649.0	1,180.0	137.0	213.0	255.0	364.2	44.5	5.2	8.0	9.6	13.7
1969	2,481.0	1,308.0	106.8	220.4	263.9	433.1	55.6	4.3	8.9	10.6	17.4
1970	3,305.2	1,128.1	81.0	211.4	326.8	621.0	34.1	2.5	6.4	9.9	18.8
1971	3,279.6	862.7	100.9	383.2	119.6	451.3	26.3	3.1	11.7	3.6	13.8
1972	1,705.7	645.9	53.0	267.1	116.8	454.2	37.9	3.1	15.7	6.8	26.6
1973	2,250.7	963.4	56.6	301.0	206.2	367.4	42.8	2.5	13.4	9.2	16.3
	Days idle during year (in thousands)										
	Number						Number as a percent of all industries				
1962	18,600.0	10,100.0	872.0	983.0	1,410.0	4,154.6	54.3	4.7	5.3	7.6	22.3
1963	16,100.0	10,400.0	637.0	481.0	678.0	1,932.2	64.6	4.0	3.0	4.2	12.0
1964	22,900.0	15,700.0	1,010.0	808.0	6,410.0	2,788.3	68.6	4.4	3.5	28.0	12.2
1965	23,300.0	14,300.0	1,390.0	431.0	2,630.0	4,627.5	61.4	6.0	1.8	11.3	19.9
1966	25,400.0	13,700.0	1,540.0	794.0	1,330.0	6,135.9	53.9	6.0	3.1	5.2	24.2
1967	42,100.0	27,800.0	4,070.0	3,030.0	5,530.0	5,155.4	66.0	9.7	7.2	13.1	12.2
1968	49,018.0	24,000.0	4,790.0	2,550.0	2,990.0	8,722.9	49.0	9.8	5.2	6.1	17.8
1969	42,869.0	24,107.0	1,663.2	1,156.9	4,500.4	10,385.8	56.2	3.9	2.7	10.5	24.2
1970	66,413.8	38,006.4	2,300.3	849.6	14,033.9	15,240.4	57.2	3.5	1.3	21.1	22.9
1971	47,589.1	18,484.8	2,622.6	4,934.4	2,742.9	6,849.6	38.8	5.5	10.4	5.8	14.4
1972	27,052.9	12,282.6	1,310.9	724.3	1,734.2	7,843.7	45.4	4.8	2.7	6.4	29.0
1973	27,948.4	14,318.5	760.5	865.4	1,437.9	3,663.4	51.2	2.7	3.1	5.1	13.1

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Appendix B. Scope, Definitions, and Methods¹

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. 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.

Workers and idleness. The figures on the number of "workers involved" and "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.

In some prolonged stoppages, the total 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.

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

State data. Stoppages occurring in more than one State are listed separately in each State affected. The workers and man-days of idleness are allocated among each of the affected States.

Metropolitan area data. Information is tabulated separately for the areas that currently comprise the list of standard metropolitan areas issued by the Office of Management and Budget in addition to a few commu-

ities historically included in the strike series before the standard metropolitan area list was compiled. Information is published only for those areas in which at least three stoppages were recorded during the year.

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

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

Sources of information

Occurrence of strikes. Information as to actual or probable existence of work stoppages is collected from a number of sources. Clippings on labor disputes are obtained from a comprehensive coverage of daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country. Information is received regularly from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. By a written notice, the Inpartial Jurisdictional Disputes Board, formerly the National Joint Board, identifies each party involved in a Jurisdictional work stoppage. Similarly, when the National Labor Relations Board files an unfair labor practice charge against a union participating in an unlawful jurisdictional strike, it notifies the BLS of the identity of the parties.

Other sources of information include State boards of mediation and arbitration; research divisions of State labor departments; local offices of State employment security agencies, 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.

¹ More detailed information is available in *BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies*, Bulletin 1711 (1971), ch. 19.

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 days of idleness reported.

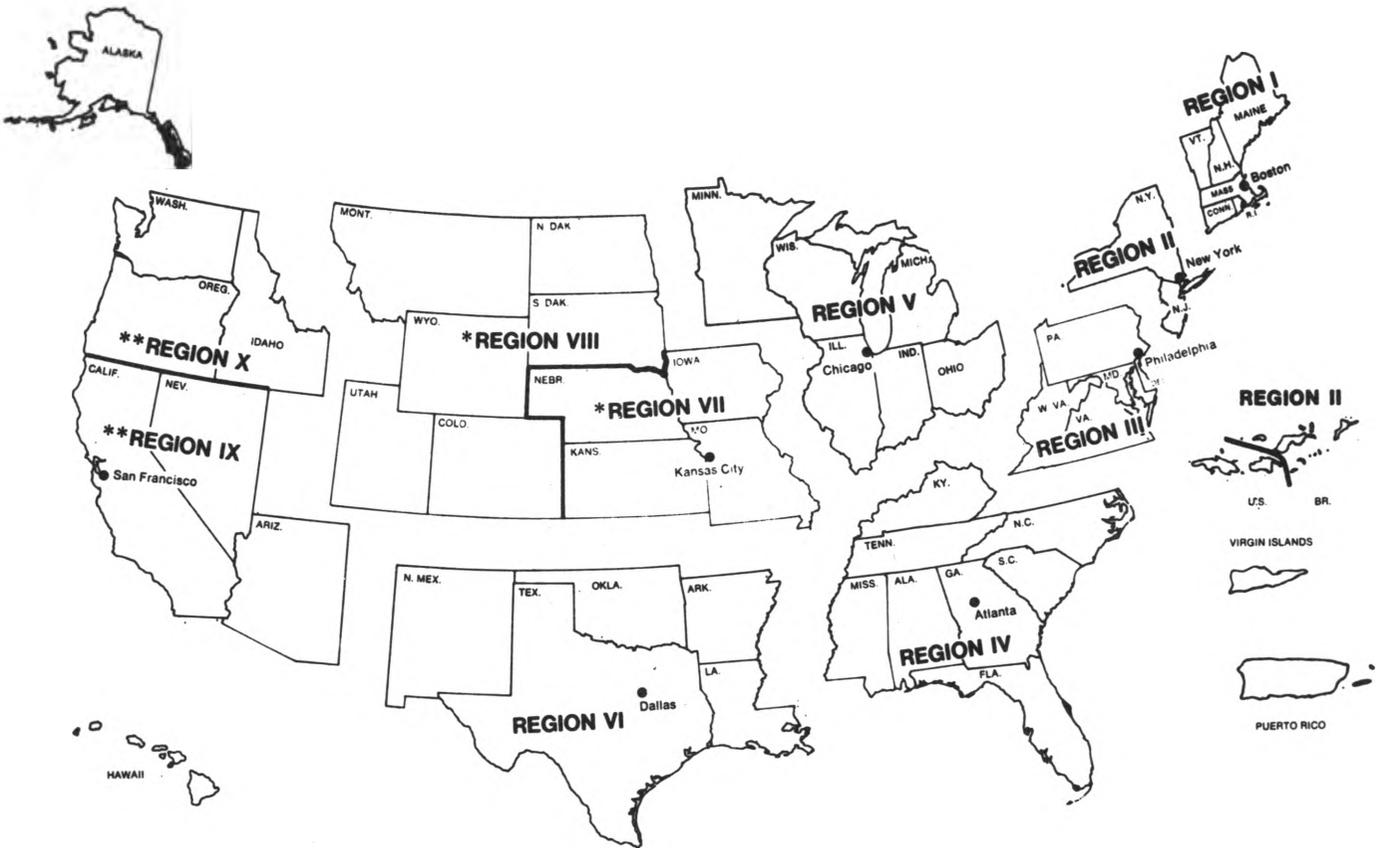
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