

Analysis of Work Stoppages 1972

Bulletin 1813

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Peter J. Brennan, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Julius Shiskin, Commissioner
1974



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Preface

This bulletin, continuing an annual feature of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the field of industrial relations since 1941, presents a detailed statistical analysis of work stoppages in 1972. The data provided in earlier bulletins have been expanded by the addition of seven appendix tables: Work stoppages by industry group and occupation, 1972, table A-15; government work stoppages by major issue and level, 1972, table A-16; government work stoppages, union participation by major issue, 1972, table A-17; government work stoppages by occupation and level, 1972, table A-18; government work stoppages, by occupation and function, 1972, table A-19; government work stoppages by State, affiliation and recognition, 1972, table A-20; work stoppages by region, State and occupation, 1972, table A-22.

Preliminary monthly estimates of the level of strike (or lockout) activity for the United States as a whole are issued about 30 days after the end of the month of reference, and are available on request. Preliminary estimates for the entire year are available at the year's end; selected final tabulations are issued in the early summer of the following year. The methods used to prepare work stoppage statistics are described in appendix B.

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

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Analysis—Annual and Monthly

A variety of economic factors tempered the incidence and intensity of labor disputes during 1972. One important influence on the level of stoppages was continuation of the effects of the Economic Stabilization Act which created the Pay Board in 1971. When 4 of the 5 labor members of the Board resigned in a dispute over a reduction in the wage increase negotiated by the West Coast International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the 15-member Board had to be restructured. Efforts to curb inflation by monitoring wage settlements continued under the direction of a smaller "public" board.

Average general wage increases were lower in 1972 than in 1971. First-year wage rate adjustments in major collective bargaining settlements during 1972 averaged 7.3 percent compared with 11.6 percent in 1971. In the construction industry, monitored by the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee, moderation in wage settlements during 1972 was evident also.¹

Lessened pressure for large wage settlements may also have resulted from a reduction in the rate of increase of consumer prices during 1972. After the Consumer Price Index had risen over 5 percent both in 1969 and in 1970 and over 4 percent in 1971, the increase was only 3.3 percent in 1972.

One other factor which typically affects work stoppage activity—that is, unemployment—worked counter to those mentioned above. Generally, the higher the level of unemployment the less likely workers are to walk out. As 1972 progressed, unemployment fell from nearly 6 percent in the first 5 months of the year to 5.1 percent in December, decreasing the reserve work force. This situation, theoretically, should have made workers less hesitant to withhold their services.

However, still another factor was probably most responsible for a decline in labor disputes in 1972: the reduced collective bargaining schedule. Compared with the levels in 1970 and 1971, when approximately 4.8 million workers renegotiated major labor agreements annually, only 2.8 million employees were so involved in 1972. Except for the

construction industry, where many contracts are for 1 year, industries facing major renegotiations in 1972 included none of those which typically experience prolonged deadlocks in trying to reach a new contract.

Thus, for the reasons cited, strike² activity declined during 1972. (See table A-1.) Most significantly, man-days of idleness due to strikes fell 43 percent from 1971 levels, a direct reflection of the reduced number and size of major stoppages (involving 10,000 workers or more). Although the reduction in total number of stoppages in 1972 was minimal, the number of workers idled in these disputes was cut almost in half.

In total 5,010 stoppages idled over 1.7 million workers during 1972, the lowest level in 7 years and almost 50 percent lower than 1970's total of 3.3 million workers. Working days idle per thousand declined to 1.5 in 1972, from 2.6 a year earlier, almost entirely because of the 20.5 million fewer days idle due to strikes. Almost half of this reduction was attributable to the transportation, communication, electric, gas and sanitary services industry which experienced eight major stoppages in 1971 and only two in 1972.

In spite of fewer stoppages overall in 1972, (compared with 1971), a greater number of strikes began in 7 of 12 months; also, in 4 months more workers were idled in disputes than during 1971. (See table A-2.) Despite this increase, every month during 1972 registered at least a 4 percent decline in man-days idle compared with the level of the previous year. The fact that new large stoppages (1,000 workers or more) in 1972 were fewer each quarter compared with every corresponding quarter in 1971, except one, partially explains this consistent reduction in idleness. (See table 1.) Typically, at least two-thirds of all man-days away from the job are attributable to stoppages of this size.

¹ Robert W. Fisher, "Labor in a Year of Economic Stabilization," *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1973, pp. 17-26.

² The terms "strike" and "work stoppage" are used interchangeably in this bulletin and include lockouts.

Table 1. Monthly distribution of new strikes involving 1,000 workers or more, 1970-1972

Month	1972	1971	1970
January	14	30	12
February	12	19	15
March	18	29	29
First quarter	44	78	56
April	33	30	59
May	26	39	57
June	41	31	50
Second quarter	100	100	166
July	21	27	41
August	27	23	28
September	21	23	32
Third quarter	69	73	101
October	18	21	33
November	15	16	18
December	4	10	7
Fourth quarter	37	47	58
Total	250	298	381

Historically, and again in 1972, construction strikes and other spring and summer contract renegotiation stoppages caused the heaviest strike activity in the second and third quarters. The highest monthly idleness figure—3.6 million man-days away from the job—was recorded in June, when five major stoppages were in effect. More idleness than this was experienced during each of 5 months in 1971.

Size of stoppages

In 1972, as in 1971, 3 of every 5 strikes involved at least 20 but less than 250 employees; most of these stoppages lasted 2 weeks or less. (See table A-3). On the other hand, the majority of all workers idled in strikes and over two-thirds of all idleness were recorded in stoppages of at least 1,000 employees. In this category, it was strikes of over 2 weeks' duration that resulted in the most workers idled and man-days away from the job.

Not since 1964 have so few major stoppages (involving 10,000 workers or more) taken place. (See table A-4.) The 18 major strikes in 1972 idled only 390,000 workers, 1.5 million less than last year. Only 28 percent of total idleness was attributable to these large disputes, considerably less than in any of the previous 5 years, when they accounted for an average of 48 percent of all idleness. Despite the efforts of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee, 10 of the 18 major stoppages were in the construction industry, not atypical of past experience. (See tables A-5 and 6.) Excluding an interstate elevator constructors strike, eight States experienced major construction stoppages.

Affiliation of unions

Over 56 percent of all strikes during 1972 were called by unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, whose latest membership was almost 15.1 million, or 78 percent of all organized U.S. workers.³ The proportion of all idleness recorded in strikes by AFL-CIO members exceeded three-fifths of the total, a slight increase from the previous year. (See table A-7.) The membership of State and professional employee associations also increased as did the proportion of all strikers and all idleness attributable to that group, but they accounted for only 1 percent of all man-days away from the job.

Contract status

Typically close to one-half of all strikes occur when the parties are unable to agree on new contract terms. Experience in 1972 was slightly different, in that only 43.5 percent of all strikes occurred in these situations, a 9-year low. At the same time, an unusually high percentage of stoppages grew out of disagreements during the term of the contract. (See table 2.) A large part of this increase was attributable to repeated flare-ups in bituminous coal.

Table 2. Percent of stoppages and idleness by contract status, 1970-72

Contract status	Stoppages		
	1972	1971	1970
All stoppages	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition	13.4	12.7	12.8
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	43.5	51.0	51.3
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)	39.8	33.4	33.1
Other	2.6	2.0	1.6
Insufficient information to classify	.7	.9	1.3
	Man-days		
All stoppages	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition	7.4	3.7	4.7
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	83.0	90.5	89.4
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)	8.7	5.5	5.6
Other	.6	.2	.1
Insufficient information to classify	.2	.1	.2

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

³ *Directory of National Unions and Employee Associations, 1973* (Forthcoming), (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Because stoppages arising out of new contract talks generally affect an entire bargaining unit, they are usually larger and last longer than those occurring under other contract circumstances. Generally, some 80 to 90 percent of total idleness is attributable to contract renewal strikes.

The 83 percent of total idleness which resulted from renegotiation disputes was a reduction from the previous 2 years. Most of this reduction occurred in disputes over wage disagreements, which caused one-third of all strikes and three-fifths of idleness.

Several characteristics were common to 1972 strikes which occurred during contract renegotiations.

1. Major strikes (10,000 workers or more) were identified with the greatest proportionate reduction in idleness, accounting for 47 percent of all contract renewal idleness in 1971 and only 27 percent during 1972. (See table A-8.)

2. Between the mining industry and the transportation, communication, electric, gas and sanitary services industry, almost 14 million fewer man-days of idleness were recorded in contract renewal stoppages. (See table A-9.)

3. The average duration of these stoppages changed only slightly, with a somewhat smaller proportion of strikes lasting over 2 weeks.

On the other hand, the proportion of total man-days away from the job increased in stoppages occurring while the contract was in effect, most frequently due to plant administration problems (which include disputes over work rules, safety, overtime and physical facilities). (See table A-10.)

Major issues

Labor-management disputes over three issues caused three-fourths of all strikes in 1972 and over four-fifths of total idleness: general wage changes, union organization and security, and plant administration. This experience was very similar to that of 1971. In 1972, however, a greater proportion of strikes and man-days idle were caused by the latter two noneconomic issues. Nevertheless, almost two-thirds of all man-days idle were recorded in strikes over wage increases. (See table A-11.) The worker's concern for his economic well-being has for over a decade resulted in wage disputes being the most common source of man-days away from the job. (See table 3 for 1969-72 data.) One-third of the wage-related idleness in 1972 was attributable to the construction industry. (See table A-12.) Because the largest proportion of wage-related strikes gen-

erally occur during contract renegotiations, these stoppages typically involve more workers and last for a longer period than stoppages caused by other issues, as was the case in 1972. (See table A-13.)

Table 3. Percent of idleness by major issue, 1969-1972

Major issue	Percent of man-days idle			
	1972	1971	1970	1969
All issues	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic ¹	66.5	73.8	56.8	67.7
Other contractual matters	5.7	10.6	27.6	.6
Union organization and security	8.4	7.0	9.2	17.4
Job security	4.6	2.1	.6	5.3
Plant administration	12.7	5.1	2.6	6.6
Other working conditions .....	.8	.6	.6	1.0
Intra- or interunion matters	1.0	.7	2.4	1.2

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

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

Strikes arising over plant administration issues, most of which occurred while a contract was in effect, accounted for almost one-fourth of all strikes and one-eighth of idleness. As noted, the mining industry was particularly hard hit by these disputes, as was the transportation industry, which experienced over 900,000 man-days of idleness due to plant administration differences. Since many of these stoppages may have been in violation of the contract and they often involved only part of a bargaining unit, as well, they were generally shorter and smaller than the average strike.

Disagreement over union organization and security in a plant was the third most frequent issue in dispute, causing 10 percent of all strikes and 8 percent of idleness. Measured by man-days away from the job, the apparel industry, largely because of a sizable 8-month strike, and the contract construction industry, were primarily affected.

Industries affected

The general decline from 1971 to 1972 in the number of workers participating in strikes and the similar reduction in idleness was reflected in both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sector totals. (See table A-14.) Among all manufacturing industries, idleness declined from 18.5 million days in 1971 to 12.3 million in 1972. Nine out of every 10 days of idleness in this category resulted from strikes by production and maintenance workers. (See table A-15.) An even greater proportionate drop was recorded for the nonmanufacturing group,

where man-days away from the job dropped from 29.1 million days in 1971 to 14.8 million during 1972. Primarily responsible for this decline in non-manufacturing idleness was the reduced incidence and size of major stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more. However, in the manufacturing sector idleness in strikes of every size declined.

Idleness in several industries declined dramatically from 1971 to 1972. In the tobacco industry, after almost 350,000 man-days away from the job were recorded during 1971, when many major company contracts expired, only two strikes took place in 1972, resulting in less than 2,000 man-days idle. Three other major manufacturing industries—primary metals; fabricated metal products; and electrical machinery, equipment and supplies—experienced about 50 percent year-to-year declines in idleness.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, the greatest proportional decline in idleness came in the mining industry. Here, where over 4.9 million man-days had been idle due to strikes in 1971, with the occurrence of a 57-day major interstate strike, this figure was reduced to 724,000 in 1972.

The construction industry, after recording in 1971 its lowest level of idleness since 1967, led all others during 1972 in total idleness as well as the percent of estimated total working days away from the job. Primarily responsible for this year-to-year increase were two additional major stoppages. In total, 10 major 1972 disputes idled 240,000 workers for a total of 5.0 million man-days. In 1971, eight disputes had idled workers for about 4 million man-days. The contract construction industry was responsible for the only two major disputes beginning in 1972 which resulted in over 1 million man-days idle each, one in New York City and vicinity and one in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Experiencing only two major stoppages in 1972, compared with eight the previous year, workers in the transportation, communication, electric, gas and sanitary services industry accumulated only 3.2 million man-days away from the job during 1972. This was the lowest level of idleness for that industry since 1965.

With 2.3 million man-days of idleness, the machinery (except electrical) industry scored the third highest level for a single industry. Along with only one major 3-day stoppage (by a Frigidaire Division of General Motors), the industry's idleness level was also affected by several moderate-sized strikes which continued for 3 months and longer.

Government work stoppages

Government stoppages, which had declined in 1971 for the first time since 1961, rose again in 1972 from 329 to 375.⁴ Although 10,000 fewer workers were idled in these disputes, the total number of man-days away from the job rose to 1.3 million, the third highest level ever recorded. (See table A-16.)

Similarly with strikes generally, the majority of government stoppages occurred when first contracts were being drawn up or when old ones were being renegotiated. However, due to the vital nature of many government facilities and the apparent illegality of many stoppages, the average strike for the industry was less than 2 weeks in duration, compared with 28 days for all stoppages.

For the first time in 5 years, there were no strikes by Federal employees. However, it was the considerable decline from 47,000 to 20,000 workers involved in city government stoppages that caused the overall drop in workers idled in government disputes. On the other hand, sizable increases in man-days of idleness at the State and school district levels more than offset the reduced idleness at the city level, resulting in an overall increase.

As in private industries, wages were most frequently the point of contention in government strikes, accounting for 85 percent of all government idleness (the greatest proportion registered at the State and school district levels) as against 70 percent the previous year. A proportional increase in idleness was also identified with stoppages that resulted from union organization and security problems, which accounted for another 97,000 man-days away from the job.

The number of teachers' strikes declined for the third consecutive year, falling in 1972 to less than one-half the level recorded in 1969. (See table A-18.) The 207,000 man-days away from the job in teachers' disputes was less than 10 percent of the peak 1968 level, when school systems in Florida, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and New York City were hit by major teachers' strikes. However, the considerable increase in man-days of idleness among professional, technical, clerical and blue-collar employees in government establishments was due largely to a 3-week Philadelphia school system stoppage.

Government facilities most frequently affected by strikes were educational institutions (187 stoppages),

⁴ See *Work Stoppages in Government, 1958-68, Report 348, and Summary Report, 1960, 1969-70* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1971).

with sanitation services (40 stoppages), and law enforcement and correction agencies (23 stoppages) far behind. (See table A-19.)

According to all 3 measures of strike intensity, Pennsylvania was hardest hit by government strikes in 1972, with more than twice as many stoppages as any other State. All but two of Pennsylvania's 73 stoppages were called by unions or associations officially recognized by the government agency involved. (See table A-20.)

Location of stoppages

Regions. Measured by the total number of new strikes which began during 1972, Standard Federal Region III (Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia) with more than 1,400 stoppages, topped the other nine regions in strike activity. (See table A-21.) Almost nine-tenths of these strikes were by blue-collar workers, similar to the experience in all of the other regions. (See table A-22.) Among these six States, Pennsylvania, with 616 strikes, and West Virginia, with 516, were primarily responsible for this high level of new stoppages. The 8.3 million man-days of idleness accumulated by Region V (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin) was higher than any other region in 1972. Region II (composed only of New York and New Jersey) compiled the highest percentage of total working time idled due to strikes—2.6 working days per thousand. Because the regional groupings were altered in 1972 to correspond to the Standard Federal Regions, comparison with past years is not possible.

States. For the second consecutive year, New York, with 4.6 million man-days away from the job, led all other States in strike-related idleness. (See table A-23.) A communication workers' strike, which began in mid-1971 and continued into February 1972, as well as the 110-day strike by New York building trades unions, each contributed over 1 million man-days of idleness to New York's total.

Pennsylvania ranked second during 1972, partly due to the 23-day strike by Philadelphia school personnel noted previously. Ohio, which ranked fourth last year, moved into third place in 1972, experiencing a number of stoppages idling 1,000 workers or more.

Metropolitan Areas. As in 1971, New York recorded the highest level of man-days idle for any metropolitan area—2.9 million. (See table A-24.) A

23,000-employee construction strike which began in July and continued throughout the year contributed over one-third of that city's total idleness. Philadelphia, with its 3-week school strike, ranked second in total idleness among all metropolitan areas. After accumulating less than 450,000 man-days away from the job in 1971, the Minneapolis SMSA moved into third place in total idleness in 1972 with 959,000 man-days, two-thirds of which was attributable to a major 39-day strike by building trades workers.

Duration of strikes

In 1972, approximately three-fifths of all labor disputes were settled in 2 weeks or less, as in 1971. However, almost 90 percent of all idleness was accumulated in strikes that lasted longer than 2 weeks, about the same as last year.

The reduction from 1971 levels in the number of prolonged major disputes and the increasing number of typically shorter strikes during the term of the contract partly explains the year-to-year decline in the average duration from 27 days to 24 and the more marked proportional decline in the median from 11 days to 8. (See table 4.) The wholesale and retail trade and construction industries—both with major contract expirations in 1972—were identified with the largest number of stoppages lasting longer than a month. (See table A-25.)

Approximately three-fifths of all short strikes (less than 1-week) were caused by plant administration problems and wage disputes. (See table A-26.) At the other end of the spectrum, the longest stoppages (over 2 weeks) also arose over wages. Half of the 15.5 million days recorded in stoppages which lasted more than 3 months resulted from wage disagreements. This was a considerably greater proportion than in 1971 despite an absolute decline in idleness in these long strikes due to wage issues, from 1971 to 1972.

As in recent years, over nine-tenths of all strikes that lasted longer than a month occurred when the parties were negotiating a first labor agreement or renegotiating a previous agreement. (See table A-27.) Almost 70 percent of all strikes that lasted less than a week occurred while the contract was in effect. This was only a slightly higher proportion than in recent years.

Mediation

Government mediators entered into labor disputes in slightly more than one-third of all strikes, con-

Table 4. Work stoppages by mean and median duration, man-days idle per worker, and number of prolonged strikes, 1954-72

Year	All stoppages ending during year	
	Mean duration	Median duration
1954	22.5	6
1955	18.5	8
1956	18.9	8
1957	19.2	8
1958	19.7	8
1959	24.6	10
1960	23.4	10
1961	23.7	9
1962	24.6	9
1963	23.0	8
1964	22.9	8
1965	25.0	9
1966	22.2	9
1967	22.8	9
1968	24.5	10
1969	22.5	10
1970	25.0	11
1971	27.0	11
1972	24.0	8
	Man-days idle per worker	Number of prolonged strikes ¹
1954	14.7	172
1955	10.7	137
1956	17.4	132
1957	11.4	124
1958	11.6	133
1959	36.7	221
1960	14.5	201
1961	11.2	191
1962	15.0	224
1963	17.1	203
1964	14.0	189
1965	15.1	221
1966	12.9	210
1967	14.7	232
1968	18.5	261
1969	17.3	274
1970	20.1	334
1971	14.5	375
1972	15.8	313

¹ Extending 90 days or longer.

siderably less than in 1971.⁵ Most often it was the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service which intervened, generally during strikes occurring when contracts were being renegotiated. Mediators, either private or government personnel, attempted to settle

strikes involving approximately one-half of all striking workers. (See table A-28.)

Settlement

Much like experience in 1971, almost 80 percent of all 1972 strikes (which caused over 90 percent of total idleness) ended either with a formal settlement or an agreement on a procedure for handling outstanding issues. (See table A-29.) The greatest proportion of these stoppages were the result of disputes over wage or other economic demands, when new contracts were being discussed. (See table A-30.) Some 86 percent of all stoppages in manufacturing industries in 1972 ended in complete agreement between labor and management. (See table A-31.) On the other hand, only 72 percent of all strikes in nonmanufacturing businesses were settled formally. Reducing this average were numerous protest disputes in mining, which apparently were resolved informally or by a court injunction.

Compared with strikes occurring during new contract talks where 94 percent ended with a formal settlement of all issues, only 63 percent of the stoppages during the term of the contract ended in this manner. Differences over the administration of plant facilities constituted by far the most frequent issue in dispute in all strikes where no formal settlement was reached.

Overall, the number of strikes ending with a formal settlement declined from 1971 levels by more than 230. However, the number of stoppages that either were broken, ended without a formal settle-

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

ment (short protest or sympathy strikes) or were terminated by an injunction increased from 1971 levels in both absolute and proportional terms.

Procedures for handling unsettled issues

Direct negotiations were much more frequently used in 1972 than in 1971 to settle disagreements that remained after these stoppages were terminated. Used to solve these problems in 40 percent of the 607 stoppages, direct negotiations were employed most frequently when strikes arose during the contract term. (See table A-32.) In 10 percent of all cases where unresolved issues remained, arbitration was employed, and in another 30 percent government agencies intervened.

The most frequent problem remaining after the

stoppages ended was interunion disputes, followed by complaints over working conditions in a plant or office. (See table 5.)

Table 5. Unresolved issues in work stoppages, 1972
[workers and man-days idle in thousands]

Issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total stoppages covered ¹	572	100.0	178.5	100.0	1,404.1	100.0
Wages and hours	40	7.0	8.7	4.9	455.7	32.5
Fringe benefits	10	1.7	1.4	.8	5.5	.4
Union organization	29	5.1	6.6	3.7	40.0	2.8
Working conditions	192	33.6	81.9	45.9	190.0	13.5
Interunion	250	43.7	22.2	12.4	88.2	6.3
Combinations	39	6.8	53.2	29.8	576.2	41.0
Other	12	2.1	4.5	2.5	48.5	3.5

¹ Excludes stoppages which have no information on issues unsettled or no agreement for issues remaining.

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

Table A-1. Work stoppages in the United States, 1927-72¹

Year	Work stoppages			Workers involved ²		Man-days idle during year			Per worker involved
	Number	Duration		Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time		
		Mean ³	Median				Total economy	Private nonfarm	
1927	707	26.5	3	330	1.4	26,200	(⁴)	0.37	79.5
1928	604	27.6	(⁴)	314	1.3	12,600	(⁴)	.17	40.2
1929	921	22.6	(⁴)	289	1.2	5,350	(⁴)	.07	18.5
1930	637	22.3	(⁴)	183	.8	3,320	(⁴)	.05	18.1
1931	810	18.8	(⁴)	342	1.6	6,890	(⁴)	.11	20.2
1932	841	19.6	(⁴)	324	1.8	10,500	(⁴)	.23	32.4
1933	1,695	16.9	(⁴)	1,170	6.3	16,900	(⁴)	.36	14.4
1934	1,856	19.5	(⁴)	1,470	7.2	19,600	(⁴)	.38	13.4
1935	2,014	23.8	(⁴)	1,120	5.2	15,500	(⁴)	.29	13.8
1936	2 172	23.3	(⁴)	789	3.1	13,900	(⁴)	.21	17.6
1937	4,740	20.3	(⁴)	1,860	7.2	28,400	(⁴)	.43	15.3
1938	2,772	23.6	(⁴)	688	2.8	9,150	(⁴)	.15	13.3
1939	2,613	23.4	(⁴)	1,170	3.5	17,800	0.21	.28	15.2
1940	2,508	20.9	(⁴)	577	1.7	6,700	.08	.10	11.6
1941	4,288	18.3	(⁴)	2,360	6.1	23,000	.23	.32	9.8
1942	2,968	11.7	(⁴)	840	2.0	4,180	.04	.05	5.0
1943	3,752	5.0	(⁴)	1,980	4.6	13,500	.10	.15	6.8
1944	4,956	5.6	(⁴)	2,120	4.8	8,720	.07	.09	4.1
1945	4,750	9.9	(⁴)	3,470	8.2	38,000	.31	.47	11.0
1946	4,985	24.2	(⁴)	4,600	10.5	116,000	1.04	1.43	25.2
1947	3,693	25.6	(⁴)	2,170	4.7	34,600	.30	.41	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	(⁴)	1,960	4.2	34,100	.28	.37	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	(⁴)	3,030	6.7	50,500	.44	.59	16.7
1950	4,843	19.2	8	2,410	5.1	38,800	.33	.40	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	7	2,220	4.5	22,900	.18	.21	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	7	3,540	7.3	59,100	.48	.57	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	9	2,400	4.7	28,300	.22	.26	11.8
1954	3,468	22.5	9	1,530	3.1	22,600	.18	.19	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	8	2,650	5.2	28,200	.22	.26	10.7
1956	3,825	18.9	7	1,900	3.6	33,100	.24	.29	17.4
1957	3,673	19.2	8	1,390	2.6	16,500	.12	.14	11.4
1958	3,694	19.7	8	2,060	3.9	23,900	.18	.22	11.6
1959	3,708	24.6	10	1,880	3.3	69,000	.50	.61	36.7
1960	3,333	23.4	10	1,320	2.4	19,100	.14	.17	14.5
1961	3,367	23.7	9	1,450	2.6	16,300	.11	.12	11.2
1962	3,614	24.6	9	1,230	2.2	18,600	.13	.16	15.0
1963	3,362	23.0	8	941	1.1	16,100	.11	.13	17.1
1964	3,655	22.9	8	1,640	2.7	22,900	.15	.18	14.0
1965	3,963	25.0	9	1,550	2.5	23,300	.15	.18	15.1
1966	4,405	22.2	9	1,960	3.0	25,400	.15	.18	12.9
1967	4,595	22.8	9	2,870	4.3	42,100	.25	.30	14.7
1968	5,045	24.5	10	2,649	3.8	49,018	.28	.32	18.5
1969	5,700	22.5	10	2,481	3.5	42,869	.24	.28	17.3
1970	5,716	25.0	11	3,305	4.7	66,414	.37	.44	20.1
1971	5,138	27.0	11	3,280	4.6	47,589	.26	.32	14.5
1972	5,010	24.0	8	1,714	2.3	27,066	.15	.17	15.8

¹ The number of stoppages and workers related to those stoppages beginning in the year; average duration, to those ending in the year. Man-days of idleness include all stoppages in effect.

Available information for earlier periods appears in *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, BLS Bull. 1790 (1973), tables 154-159. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see *BLS Handbook of Methods for Survey and Studies*, BLS Bull. 1711 (1971), ch. 19. Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage

of the total employed force and of the total time worked is found in "Total Economy Measure of Strike Idleness" by Howard N. Fullerton, *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54-56.

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

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

⁴ Not available.

Table A-2. Work stoppages by month, 1971-72

Month	Number of stoppages				Workers involved				Man-days idle		
	Beginning in month		In effect during month		Beginning in month		In effect during month		Number (thousands)	Percent	Percent of estimated working time
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent			
1971.....	5,138	100.0	8,951	100.0	3,280	100.0	5,080	100.0	47,589	100.0	0.26
January	416	8.1	647	7.2	234.5	7.2	319.9	6.3	2,868.2	6.0	.20
February	359	7.0	632	7.1	128.4	3.9	206.0	4.1	1,934.5	4.1	.14
March	457	8.9	725	8.1	150.0	4.6	260.0	5.1	2,489.5	5.2	.15
April	550	10.7	859	9.6	180.5	5.5	269.3	5.3	2,388.6	5.0	.15
May	612	11.9	957	10.7	726.9	22.2	817.7	16.1	4,000.1	8.4	.28
June	617	12.0	1,031	11.5	280.4	8.5	420.0	8.3	4,093.6	8.6	.26
July	499	9.7	938	10.5	747.8	22.8	937.6	18.5	7,894.8	16.6	.52
August	438	8.5	891	10.0	194.5	5.9	501.8	9.9	5,036.8	10.6	.32
September	352	6.9	670	7.5	110.5	3.4	330.3	6.5	3,229.7	6.8	.21
October	304	5.9	553	6.2	245.6	7.5	326.2	6.4	5,510.6	11.6	.36
November	315	6.1	562	6.3	234.6	7.2	452.6	8.9	5,033.5	10.6	.33
December	219	4.3	486	5.4	45.8	1.4	238.3	4.7	3,109.1	6.5	.20
1972.....	5,010	100.0	8,382	100.0	1,714	100.0	3,070	100.0	27,066	100.0	.15
January	427	8.5	643	7.7	79.7	4.7	194.5	6.3	2,530.0	9.3	.17
February	419	8.4	675	8.1	86.0	5.0	182.8	6.0	1,848.5	6.8	.13
March	421	8.4	727	8.7	162.1	9.5	220.4	7.2	1,830.2	6.8	.11
April	498	9.9	759	9.1	186.6	10.9	257.4	8.4	2,257.6	8.3	.15
May	541	10.8	860	10.3	154.6	9.0	249.0	8.1	2,604.0	9.6	.16
June	491	9.8	818	9.8	311.3	18.2	412.5	13.4	3,605.6	13.3	.22
July	404	8.1	706	8.4	130.0	7.6	383.6	12.5	3,437.2	12.7	.23
August	485	9.7	790	9.4	167.6	9.8	269.5	8.8	2,839.9	10.5	.17
September	411	8.9	733	8.7	143.2	8.4	259.6	8.5	2,402.9	8.9	.16
October	395	7.9	665	7.9	172.5	10.1	276.8	9.0	1,342.1	5.0	.09
November	357	6.5	595	7.1	84.6	4.9	202.2	6.6	1,350.5	5.0	.08
December	158	3.2	411	4.9	35.4	2.1	161.8	5.3	1,017.8	3.8	.07

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

Table A-3. Work stoppages by size and duration,¹ 1972

Number of workers	Number								
	All stoppages	1 day	2-3 days	4-6 days	7-14 days	15-29 days	30-59 days	60-89 days	90 days and over
	Number of stoppages								
All workers.....	5,065	789	836	644	892	682	640	268	314
6 and under 20.....	670	79	81	60	136	98	99	53	64
20 and under 100.....	1,886	290	252	187	345	310	274	107	121
100 and under 250.....	1,237	230	239	189	176	145	141	58	59
250 and under 500.....	702	126	160	124	114	54	72	22	30
500 and under 1,000.....	315	41	61	45	65	31	29	19	24
1,000 and under 5,000.....	213	20	38	35	47	37	20	5	11
5,000 and under 10,000.....	24	2	2	2	6	5	3	2	2
10,000 and over.....	18	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	3
	Workers involved (in thousands)								
All workers.....	1,763.6	198.5	271.5	223.0	308.3	290.9	232.1	90.4	148.9
6 and under 20.....	8.2	1.0	1.0	.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	.7	.8
20 and under 100.....	94.6	15.4	13.4	9.1	16.9	15.0	13.6	5.4	5.8
100 and under 250.....	197.4	36.5	38.5	31.1	28.0	22.4	22.6	9.0	9.4
250 and under 500.....	240.1	43.0	54.2	44.1	39.0	18.7	23.6	7.6	10.0
500 and under 1,000.....	211.6	26.9	40.2	32.1	43.3	22.3	18.2	12.6	16.0
1,000 and under 5,000.....	432.7	40.3	68.1	70.9	97.8	84.5	34.5	12.7	23.9
5,000 and under 10,000.....	170.3	12.0	17.3	12.0	37.4	34.8	22.8	17.4	16.7
10,000 and over.....	408.5	23.5	38.9	23.0	44.2	92.0	95.6	25.0	66.4
	Man-days idle (in thousands)								
All workers.....	31,575.4	198.5	542.3	721.0	1,852.9	3,573.9	5,709.0	3,479.3	15,498.3
6 and under 20.....	184.6	1.0	2.1	2.6	12.3	17.2	35.6	32.3	81.6
20 and under 100.....	1,682.6	15.4	26.5	31.9	121.0	220.6	402.0	264.2	601.0
100 and under 250.....	2,739.1	36.5	71.6	99.2	189.4	328.4	665.8	456.0	892.0
250 and under 500.....	2,825.3	43.0	104.0	141.0	268.3	260.2	677.8	365.4	965.8
500 and under 1,000.....	3,290.5	26.9	76.7	92.6	275.7	291.2	509.4	612.1	1,405.9
1,000 and under 5,000.....	6,045.3	40.3	140.9	257.8	532.2	1,142.2	1,022.7	618.9	2,290.4
5,000 and under 10,000.....	3,106.0	12.0	36.7	49.0	231.5	362.8	831.5	391.6	1,190.9
10,000 and over.....	11,702.1	23.5	83.9	47.0	222.7	951.4	1,564.2	738.8	8,070.7
	Number of stoppages (percent)								
All workers.....	100.0	15.6	16.5	12.7	17.6	13.5	12.6	5.3	6.2
6 and under 20.....	13.2	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.3
20 and under 100.....	37.2	5.7	5.0	3.1	6.8	6.1	5.4	2.1	2.4
100 and under 250.....	24.4	4.5	4.7	3.7	3.5	2.9	2.8	1.1	1.2
250 and under 500.....	13.9	2.5	3.2	2.4	2.3	1.1	1.4	.4	.6
500 and under 1,000.....	6.2	.8	1.2	.9	1.3	.6	.6	.4	.5
1,000 and under 5,000.....	4.2	.4	.8	.7	.9	.7	.4	.1	(²)
5,000 and under 10,000.....	.5	(²)	(²)	(²)	.1	.1	.1	(²)	(²)
10,000 and over.....	.4	(²)	.1	(²)	.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	.1
	Workers involved (percent)								
All workers.....	100.0	11.3	15.4	12.6	17.5	16.5	13.2	5.1	8.4
6 and under 20.....	.5	.1	.1	(²)	.1	.1	.1	(²)	(²)
20 and under 100.....	5.4	.9	.8	.5	1.0	.8	.8	.3	.3
100 and under 250.....	11.2	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	.5	.5
250 and under 500.....	13.6	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.1	1.3	.4	.6
500 and under 1,000.....	12.0	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.5	1.3	1.0	.7	.9
1,000 and under 5,000.....	24.5	2.3	3.9	4.0	5.5	4.8	2.0	.7	1.4
5,000 and under 10,000.....	9.7	.7	1.0	.7	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.0	.9
10,000 and over.....	23.2	1.3	2.2	1.3	2.5	5.2	5.4	1.4	3.8
	Man-days idle (percent)								
All workers.....	100.0	.6	1.7	2.3	5.9	11.3	18.1	11.0	49.1
6 and under 20.....	.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	.1	.1	.1	.3
20 and under 100.....	5.3	(²)	.1	.1	.4	.7	1.3	.8	1.9
100 and under 250.....	8.7	.1	.2	.3	.6	1.0	2.1	1.4	2.8
250 and under 500.....	8.9	.1	.3	.4	.8	.8	2.1	1.2	3.1
500 and under 1,000.....	10.4	.1	.2	.3	.9	.9	1.6	1.9	4.5
1,000 and under 5,000.....	19.1	.1	.4	.8	1.7	3.6	3.2	2.0	7.3
5,000 and under 10,000.....	9.8	(²)	.1	.2	.7	1.1	2.6	1.2	3.8
10,000 and over.....	37.1	.1	.3	.1	.7	3.0	5.0	2.3	25.6

¹ Totals in this table differ from those in preceding tables because these stoppages ended during 1972, and thus included idleness occurring in prior years.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table A-4. Trend of work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, 1927-72

Year	Number	Workers involved		Man-days idle		
		Number (in thousands)	Percent of total for year	Number (in thousands) ¹	Percent of total for year	Percent of estimated total working time
1927	1	165	50.0	9,737	37.2	0.14
1928	5	137	43.6	10,086	80.0	.14
1929	1	15	5.2	195	3.6	(²)
1930	1	30	16.4	270	8.1	(²)
1931	6	122	37.7	1,954	28.4	.03
1932	7	140	43.2	5,337	50.8	.12
1933	17	429	36.7	5,199	30.7	.11
1934	18	725	49.3	7,488	38.2	.15
1935	9	516	46.1	4,523	29.2	.08
1936	8	169	21.4	2,893	20.8	.04
1937	26	528	28.4	9,110	32.1	.14
1938	2	39	5.7	171	1.9	(²)
1939	8	572	48.9	5,731	32.2	.09
1940	4	57	9.9	331	4.9	(²)
1941	29	1,070	45.3	9,344	40.6	.13
1942	6	74	8.8	245	5.9	(²)
1943	10	737	37.2	9,427	69.8	.10
1944	16	350	16.5	1,259	14.4	.01
1945	42	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7	.24
1946	31	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2	.82
1947	15	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2	.21
1948	20	870	44.5	18,900	55.3	.20
1949	18	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0	.41
1950	22	738	30.7	21,700	56.0	.25
1951	19	457	20.6	5,680	24.8	.57
1952	35	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6	.36
1953	28	650	27.1	7,270	25.7	.07
1954	18	437	28.5	7,520	33.3	.07
1955	26	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4	.11
1956	12	758	39.9	19,600	59.1	.17
1957	13	283	20.4	3,050	18.5	.26
1958	21	823	40.0	10,600	44.2	.10
1959	20	845	45.0	50,800	73.7	.45
1960	17	384	29.2	7,140	37.4	.06
1961	14	601	41.4	4,950	30.4	.04
1962	16	318	25.8	4,800	25.8	.04
1963	7	102	10.8	3,540	22.0	.03
1964	18	607	37.0	7,990	34.8	.06
1965	21	387	25.0	6,070	26.0	.05
1966	26	600	30.7	7,290	28.7	.05
1967	28	1,340	46.5	21,400	50.7	.15
1968	32	994	37.5	20,514	41.8	.12
1969	25	668	26.9	17,853	41.6	.10
1970	34	1,653	50.0	35,440	53.4	.20
1971	29	1,901	58.0	23,152	48.6	.13
1972	18	390	22.7	7,499	27.7	.04

¹ Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

² Less than 0.005 percent.

Table A-5. Work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, beginning in 1972

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 ⁴
Mar. 10, 1972	1	Southern Pacific Transportation Co., interstate	United Transportation Union.	23,500	The stoppage, which resulted from a dispute over the elimination of some switchmen's jobs, ended when a Federal judge issued an injunction ordering an end to the strike. The issue was submitted to the National Railroad Adjustment Board for binding arbitration.
Mar. 30, 1972	101	National Elevator Industry, Inc., interstate	International Union of Elevator Constructors	14,000	5-year agreement providing: 18.5 cents per hour wage increase effective March 23, 1972 with an additional 8.5 cents on January 1, 1973, bringing the hourly wage rate for elevator mechanics within a range of \$5.89 in Columbia, South Carolina to \$9.83 in Detroit. The rate for Elevator Constructor Helpers is 70 percent of the Mechanic's rate.
Apr. 1 1972	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, 1972	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	IUOE—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. OPCM—Settlement terms not available.
Apr. 19, 1972	3	General Electric Co., Louisville, Ky.	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	13,800	After a 3-day stoppage protesting a disciplinary action against an employee, the case was resubmitted to the grievance procedure.
May 1, 1972	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, 1972	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	BSOIW—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. BMP—34-month contract providing: Total wage and benefit package of \$8.85 effective July 3, 1972, rising to \$9.05 on May 1, 1973. OPCM—33-month agreement providing: Total wage and benefit package of \$8.63 effective May 1, 1973. Pre-settlement scale was \$8.20. LIUNA—Settlement terms are not available.
June 22, 1972	15	Builders Association of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association	70,000	CJA—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. OPCM—1-year agreement providing 20 cents per hour wage increase retroactive to June 1, 1972.
June 28, 1972	12	Construction Contractors Council, Inc., Washington, D.C.	Laborers' International Union of North America	20,000	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, 1972	212 ^a	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	IUEC—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. SMW, WWML—These two agreements have not been approved by the CISC. BBF—Settlement terms are not available.

Table A-5. Work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, beginning in 1972—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 ⁴
Aug. 9, 1972	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.
Sep. 5, 1972	23	Board of Education, Philadelphia, Pa.	American Federation of Teachers	22,000	Strike ended after the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers and the Philadelphia Board of Education agreed to a "memorandum of understanding" calling for renewed bargaining to continue under the supervision of the Common Pleas Court until Dec. 31, during which time the old contract would remain in effect.
Sep. 13, 1972	9	General Electric Company, Appliance Park, Louisville, Ky.	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	13,200	The strike, which resulted from a work assignment dispute, ended with an agreement to meet to discuss the grievance.
Oct. 13, 1972	59	General Motors Corp., interstate.	International Union, United, Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America	45,600	The strike consisted of a series of short stoppages at various locations concerning production standards. Grievances and other issues were settled according to conditions at the various plants.
Oct. 20, 1972	4	Railway Express Agency, Nationwide	Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees	11,000	32-month contract providing a 15 percent wage increase effective April 30, 1973, and 10 percent increases effective July 1, 1974 and September 30, 1974; cost of living adjustment tied to the CPI; "service bonus" of \$300.00 payable July 15, 1973 and \$200.00 payable July 15, 1974; additional holiday (Friday after Thanksgiving) effective calendar year 1973; increase in major medical coverage.
Oct. 23, 1972	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).
Oct. 25, 1972	3	General Motors Corp., Frigidaires Division, Dayton, Ohio	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	10,000	The strike, which was caused by a union protest over an alleged work speed-up, ended when a temporary restraining order was issued.
Nov. 5, 1972	74*	Bakery industry, interstate	Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	11,000	The strike, primarily the consequence of a work-week dispute, ended when the workers returned to their jobs voluntarily following a compromise settlement concerning consecutive days off.

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

² The unions listed are those directly involved in the disputes, but the number of workers involved may include members of other unions or nonunion workers idled by disputes in the same establishments. The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (IND).

³ The number of workers involved is the maximum made idle for one 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.

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

* Strike was still in progress at end of year; settled January 30, 1973. Since October 18 only the Elevator Constructors remained on strike, preventing other construction workers from resuming work on upper floors.

† Strike was still in progress at end of year; settled January 17, 1973.

Table A-6. Work stoppages by industry group and size, 1972

Industry group	Total	6	20	100	250	500	1,000	5,000	10,000
		and under 20 workers	and under 100 workers	and under 250 workers	and under 500 workers	and under 1,000 workers	and under 5,000 workers	and under 10,000 workers	workers or more
		Number of stoppages							
All industries.....	5,010	670	1,873	1,223	687	307	211	21	18
Manufacturing.....	2,056	204	821	495	276	157	92	6	5
Ordnance and accessories.....	6			2		1	3		
Food and kindred products.....	190	23	61	49	36	8	12		1
Tobacco manufactures.....	2		2						
Textile mill products.....	47	11	19	5	5	6		1	
Apparel, etc.....	70	17	32	9	8	2	2		
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	76	4	34	21	10	6	1		
Furniture and fixtures.....	76	6	28	25	10	6	1		
Paper and allied products.....	74	8	32	17	8	7	2		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	65	15	26	10	6	4	4		
Chemicals and allied products.....	98	10	48	20	9	8	3		
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	11	2	3	5			1		
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	95	5	40	24	11	9	6		
Leather and leather products.....	14	1	3	6	3	1			
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	140	22	64	32	13	6	3		
Primary metal industries.....	165	11	55	46	24	16	12	1	
Fabricated metal products.....	286	20	144	63	39	14	6		
Machinery, except electrical.....	281	31	106	76	34	23	9	1	1
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	161	8	44	42	31	18	16		2
Transportation equipment.....	133	5	48	29	19	17	11	3	1
Instruments, etc.....	22	2	9	4	4	3			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	44	3	23	10	6	2			
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,954	466	1,052	728	411	150	118	16	13
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	12	1	4	4		1	2		
Mining.....	1,000	31	266	360	263	54	24	2	
Contract construction.....	701	134	273	133	65	37	40	9	10
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	256	60	95	53	16	12	15	3	2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	389	143	172	40	13	10	10	1	
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	23	8	11	2		1	1		
Services.....	198	49	97	34	9	4	5		
Government ^a	375	40	134	102	45	31	21	1	1
		Workers involved (in thousands)							
All industries.....	1,713.6	8.2	94.0	195.1	235.4	206.8	431.7	152.6	389.8
Manufacturing.....	645.9	2.6	41.3	78.8	94.6	108.0	185.2	41.7	93.7
Ordnance and accessories.....	8.3			.4		.7	7.2		
Food and kindred products.....	75.0	.3	3.0	8.1	12.2	6.2	34.1		11.0
Tobacco manufactures.....	(^b)		(^b)						
Textile mill products.....	13.8	.1	1.0	.8	1.9	3.9		6.0	
Apparel, etc.....	12.0	.2	1.4	1.6	2.6	1.5	4.7		
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	13.9	(^b)	1.5	3.1	3.5	4.4	1.3		
Furniture and fixtures.....	14.3	(^b)	1.4	3.8	3.6	3.9	1.5		
Paper and allied products.....	14.5	(^b)	1.5	2.6	2.7	4.8	2.8		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	13.3	.2	1.2	1.4	1.9	3.0	5.6		
Chemicals and allied products.....	19.6	.1	2.2	3.0	3.0	5.5	5.8		
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	4.5	(^b)	.2	.7	-	-	3.5		
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	23.4	(^b)	2.2	3.6	3.2	6.6	7.7		
Leather and leather products.....	2.9		.1	1.1	.8	.8			
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	23.2	.3	3.2	5.3	4.1	4.2	6.1		
Primary metal industries.....	53.0	.2	2.8	7.0	8.6	9.8	17.9	6.8	
Fabricated metal products.....	51.1	.3	7.3	10.0	13.4	9.5	10.6		
Machinery, except electrical.....	79.9	.4	5.5	12.3	11.3	16.0	17.8	6.5	10.0
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	95.4	.1	2.2	6.7	10.9	11.9	36.6		27.0
Transportation equipment.....	116.8	(^b)	2.4	4.8	7.3	12.1	22.0	22.5	45.6
Instruments, etc.....	4.9	(^b)	.6	.7	1.6	1.9			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6.0	(^b)	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.1			
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,067.7	5.6	52.7	116.3	140.8	98.7	246.5	110.9	296.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6. Work stoppages by industry group and size, 1972—Continued

Industry group	Total	6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 250 workers	250 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers	5,000 and under 10,000 workers	10,000 or more workers
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	5.3	(²)	.2	.5		.8	3.7		
Mining	267.1	.4	15.5	59.7	90.7	33.3	53.4	14.1	
Contract construction.....	454.2	1.6	12.9	20.3	21.1	25.1	70.5	63.0	239.7
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	114.6	.6	4.5	8.2	5.7	8.2	34.2	18.6	34.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	52.3	1.8	7.4	5.8	4.6	6.6	17.9	8.3	
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2.7	(²)	.4	.4		.5	1.3		
Services	29.3	.6	4.5	5.1	3.0	2.3	13.8		
Government ³	142.1	.5	7.3	16.3	15.7	21.9	51.6	6.9	22.0
Man-days idle during year (in thousands)									
All industries.....	27,066.4	186.6	1,690.6	2,679.1	2,781.0	2,966.1	6,815.9	2,648.1	7,298.9
Manufacturing.....	12,282.6	70.3	1,041.7	1,699.5	1,850.6	2,217.8	3,952.4	938.5	511.7
Ordnance and accessories.....	266.8			28.5		22.4	215.9		
Food and kindred products.....	1,282.9	6.4	69.4	152.4	290.3	54.5	467.0		242.9
Tobacco manufactures.....	1.8	4.1	1.6						
Textile mill products.....	107.0	3.3	16.1	5.9	17.3	34.4		30.0	
Apparel, etc.	694.0	9.6	44.4	12.5	38.4	9.1	579.9		
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	211.1	1.4	45.0	63.1	56.8	34.0	10.8		
Furniture and fixtures.....	229.4	.4	16.4	49.8	34.5	116.5	11.8		
Paper and allied products.....	273.3	2.0	29.1	35.3	62.9	124.4	19.7		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	271.7	6.6	72.3	67.1	46.4	63.0	16.3		
Chemicals and allied products.....	726.6	1.8	58.4	121.4	115.6	221.3	208.1		
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	126.8	.1	6.8	45.5			74.4		
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	272.4	2.6	52.4	70.3	42.7	77.4	27.0		
Leather and leather products.....	45.8	.4	.8	25.4	17.4	1.7			
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	376.0	10.7	67.4	102.3	93.0	54.0	48.6		
Primary metal industries.....	1,310.9	4.2	86.5	168.9	178.7	173.3	482.6	216.7	
Fabricated metal products.....	1,122.4	8.6	162.1	220.4	195.0	369.8	166.5		
Machinery, except electrical.....	2,287.8	7.7	153.9	254.4	294.2	472.5	641.7	443.3	20.1
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	695.4	1.5	40.5	113.4	108.4	169.5	177.6		84.6
Transportation equipment.....	1,734.2	.9	58.4	128.3	169.5	160.0	804.5	248.4	164.2
Instruments, etc.	134.3	1.5	16.4	16.4	59.9	40.1			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	111.9	.4	43.7	18.3	29.5	19.9			
Nonmanufacturing.....	14,783.8	116.3	648.9	979.6	930.4	748.3	2,863.5	1,709.6	6,787.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	90.9	(²)	.7	3.6		31.5	55.0		
Mining	724.3	2.8	56.5	132.7	196.0	62.1	223.1	51.3	
Contract construction.....	7,843.7	16.1	138.9	326.4	297.7	316.1	858.2	905.8	4,984.5
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	3,245.0	20.6	80.9	119.7	182.9	113.2	740.1	558.9	1,428.8
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,131.6	56.8	196.4	140.1	73.1	80.5	535.0	49.6	
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	52.7	1.5	10.8	8.1		5.0	27.3		
Services	438.4	15.6	114.5	127.1	48.2	18.5	114.5		
Government ³	1,257.3	2.8	50.2	121.9	132.5	121.4	310.4	144.0	374.0

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

² The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not

constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

³ Fewer than 100.

⁴ Idleness in 1972 resulting from stoppage that began in 1971.

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

Table A-7. Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1972

Affiliation	Stoppages beginning in year				Man-days idle during year	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number (in thousands)	Percent
			Number (in thousands)	Percent		
Total.....	5,010	100.0	1,713.6	100.0	27,066.4	100.0
AFL-CIO	2,814	56.2	1,020.2	59.5	16,636.3	61.5
Unaffiliated unions.....	1,886	37.6	501.8	29.3	5,880.3	21.7
Single firm unions.....	26	.5	9.2	.5	533.9	2.0
Different affiliations ¹	53	1.1	121.1	7.1	3,634.0	13.4
Professional and public employee associations.....	119	2.4	41.1	2.4	263.1	1.0
No union involved.....	112	2.2	20.3	1.2	118.9	.4

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

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

Table A-8. Work stoppages by contract status and size, 1972

Contract status and size of stoppage (number of workers involved)	Stoppages beginning in year				Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number (in thousands)	Percent
			Number (in thousands)	Percent		
All stoppages.....	5,010	100.0	1,713.6	100.0	27,066.4	100.0
6 and under 20.....	670	13.4	8.2	.5	186.6	.7
20 and under 100.....	1,873	37.4	94.0	5.5	1,690.6	6.2
100 and under 250.....	1,223	24.4	195.1	11.4	2,679.1	9.9
250 and under 500.....	687	13.7	235.4	13.7	2,781.0	10.3
500 and under 1,000.....	307	6.1	206.2	12.0	2,965.2	11.0
1,000 and under 5,000.....	209	4.2	424.6	24.8	6,604.2	24.4
5,000 and under 10,000.....	23	.5	160.3	9.4	2,660.9	9.8
10,000 and over.....	18	.4	389.8	22.7	7,498.7	27.7
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition.....	671	13.4	60.2	3.5	2,016.1	7.4
6 and under 20.....	193	3.9	2.3	.1	81.5	.3
20 and under 100.....	340	6.8	15.8	.9	446.5	1.6
100 and under 250.....	87	1.7	13.2	.8	403.0	1.5
250 and under 500.....	35	.7	11.8	.7	223.4	.8
500 and under 1,000.....	11	.2	8.0	.5	85.0	.3
1,000 and under 5,000.....	5	.1	9.1	.5	596.7	2.2
5,000 and under 10,000.....					180.0	.7
10,000 and over.....						
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	2,179	43.5	951.2	55.5	22,462.5	83.0
6 and under 20.....	217	4.3	2.8	.2	76.0	.3
20 and under 100.....	873	17.4	45.0	2.6	1,071.7	4.0
100 and under 250.....	553	11.0	86.2	5.0	1,936.4	7.2
250 and under 500.....	235	4.7	80.3	4.7	2,101.7	7.8
500 and under 1,000.....	160	3.2	107.1	6.3	2,617.1	9.7
1,000 and under 5,000.....	110	2.2	225.8	13.2	5,153.6	19.0
5,000 and under 10,000.....	19	.4	132.2	7.7	2,335.6	8.6
10,000 and over.....	12	.2	271.7	15.9	7,170.4	26.5
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,994	39.8	682.1	39.8	2,365.5	8.7
6 and under 20.....	200	4.0	2.4	.1	21.4	.1
20 and under 100.....	588	11.7	30.3	1.8	142.6	.5
100 and under 250.....	564	11.3	92.5	5.4	311.4	1.2
250 and under 500.....	411	8.2	141.1	8.2	425.9	1.6
500 and under 1,000.....	134	2.7	89.9	5.2	258.0	1.0
1,000 and under 5,000.....	87	1.7	179.7	10.5	732.8	2.7
5,000 and under 10,000.....	4	.1	28.1	1.6	145.3	.5
10,000 and over.....	6	.1	118.2	6.9	328.3	1.2
No contract or other contract status.....	131	2.6	16.5	1.0	173.4	.6
6 and under 20.....	50	1.0	.6	(²)	5.8	(²)
20 and under 100.....	50	1.0	2.3	.1	11.8	(²)
100 and under 250.....	19	.4	3.2	.2	28.4	.1
250 and under 500.....	5	.1	1.9	.1	10.5	(²)
500 and under 1,000.....	2	(²)	1.2	.1	5.1	(²)
1,000 and under 5,000.....	5	.1	7.4	.4	111.8	.4
5,000 and under 10,000.....						
10,000 and over.....						
No information on contract status.....	35	.7	3.7	.2	48.9	.2
6 and under 20.....	10	.2	.1	(²)	1.9	(²)
20 and under 100.....	22	.4	.7	(²)	18.0	.1
100 and under 250.....						
250 and under 500.....	1	(²)	.3	(²)	19.5	.1
500 and under 1,000.....						
1,000 and under 5,000.....	2	(²)	2.5	.1	9.4	(²)
5,000 and under 10,000.....						
10,000 and over.....						

¹ Idleness in 1972 resulting from stoppage that began in 1971.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table A-9. Work stoppages by industry group and contract status, 1972

[Workers and man-days idle in thousands]

Industry group	Total			Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition			Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	15,010	1,713.6	27,066.4	671	60.2	2,016.1	2,179	951.2	22,462.5
Manufacturing.....	2,056	645.9	12,282.6	302	26.8	1,447.4	1,228	336.2	9,607.5
Ordnance and accessories.....	6	8.3	266.8				5	4.7	136.6
Food and kindred products.....	190	75.0	1,282.9	32	4.4	106.7	107	50.7	1,096.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	2	(⁹) 1.8	1.8			.1	1	(⁹) 1.6	1.6
Textile mill products.....	47	13.8	107.0	15	.5	6.3	21	11.1	92.5
Apparel, etc. ³	70	12.0	694.0	24	4.1	630.5	17	2.0	35.0
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	76	13.9	211.1	15	1.0	35.8	46	10.0	160.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	76	14.3	229.4	9	.7	8.2	54	11.4	212.9
Paper and allied products.....	74	14.5	273.3	6	.3	8.2	55	11.8	247.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	65	13.3	271.7	15	1.2	30.7	38	9.9	227.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	98	19.6	726.6	22	1.3	62.9	63	13.0	646.7
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	11	4.5	126.8	2	(⁹)	.6	9	4.4	126.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.....	95	23.4	272.4	15	1.1	41.3	60	7.0	178.9
Leather and leather products.....	14	2.9	45.8	1	(⁹)	.4	6	1.0	17.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	140	23.2	376.0	20	1.2	41.2	95	18.3	323.7
Primary metal industries.....	165	53.0	1,310.9	7	.5	19.6	107	33.3	1,183.9
Fabricated metal products ⁶	286	51.1	1,122.4	43	3.2	88.3	184	31.3	968.1
Machinery, except electrical.....	281	79.9	2,287.8	38	2.8	264.4	182	42.1	1,876.7
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	167	95.4	695.4	13	.9	36.3	58	17.1	450.9
Transportation equipment.....	133	116.8	1,734.2	18	3.1	48.7	79	47.9	1,401.0
Instruments, etc. ⁶	22	4.9	134.3	3	.1	3.3	18	4.4	129.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	44	6.0	111.9	4	.2	13.7	38	4.6	94.4
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,954	1,067.7	14,783.8	369	33.4	568.7	951	614.9	12,855.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	12	5.3	90.9	4	1.0	33.5	3	1.8	17.7
Mining.....	1,000	267.1	724.3	3	(⁹)	1.6	33	7.6	122.3
Contract construction.....	701	454.2	7,843.7	35	4.5	35.2	289	373.4	7,423.1
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	256	114.6	3,245.0	51	1.7	52.3	119	59.1	3,028.0
Wholesale and retail trade.....	389	52.3	1,131.6	111	6.0	150.0	223	40.4	934.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	23	2.7	52.7	9	.2	5.9	11	2.4	46.8
Services.....	198	29.3	438.4	74	5.4	163.7	83	17.7	236.2
Government ⁷	375	142.1	1,257.3	82	14.4	126.5	190	112.6	1,045.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-9. Continued—Work stoppages by major industry group and contract status, 1972

[Workers and man-days idle in thousands]

Industry group	During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)			No contract or other contract status			No information on contract status		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	1,994	682.1	2,365.5	131	16.5	173.4	35	3.7	48.9
Manufacturing.....	484	278.4	1,166.1	28	2.6	28.2	14	2.0	33.5
Ordnance and accessories.....	1	3.6	130.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	42	18.9	61.0	7	1.0	17.8	2	(³)	.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	(³)	(³)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	5	1.9	5.6	4	.2	2.1	2	(³)	.5
Apparel, etc. ²	26	5.5	24.7	2	.4	2.7	1	(³)	1.2
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	14	2.9	14.4	1	(³)	.2	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures.....	10	2.2	7.9	3	(³)	.4	-	-	-
Paper and allied products.....	12	2.3	18.0	1	(³)	.1	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	9	2.1	10.6	1	(³)	(³)	2	(³)	2.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	12	5.3	16.1	-	-	-	1	(³)	.9
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.....	30	15.3	52.2	-	-	-	-	-	(³)
Leather and leather products.....	3	1.3	25.1	3	.5	3.0	1	(³)	(³)
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	23	3.6	10.2	1	(³)	1.0	1	(³)	(³)
Primary metal industries.....	50	19.0	87.8	-	-	-	1	.3	19.5
Fabricated metal products ⁴	58	16.5	65.5	-	-	-	1	(³)	.5
Machinery, except electrical.....	58	34.9	145.9	2	(³)	.6	1	(³)	.2
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	88	77.2	208.0	2	.2	.2	-	-	-
Transportation equipment.....	35	64.3	277.5	-	-	-	1	1.4	7.0
Instruments, etc. ⁵	1	.3	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6	1.3	3.6	1	(³)	.1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,510	403.7	1,199.5	103	13.9	145.2	21	1.7	15.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	3	.3	1.5	1	2.0	38.0	1	(³)	.2
Mining.....	964	259.5	600.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction.....	361	72.3	362.2	14	4.1	22.9	2	(³)	.2
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	72	52.1	160.7	11	.5	1.2	3	1.2	2.9
Wholesale and retail trade.....	35	3.7	29.3	10	1.9	12.7	10	.3	5.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	3	(³)	(³)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services.....	28	5.8	30.0	9	.3	1.4	4	.1	7.1
Government ⁶	44	10.0	15.2	58	5.1	69.0	1	(³)	.1

¹ See footnote 2, table A-14.

² Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

³ Fewer than 100.

⁴ Idleness in 1972 resulting from stoppage that began in 1971.

⁵ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

⁶ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

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

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

Table A-9. Work stoppages by major industry group and contract status, 1972—Continued

Contract status and major issue	Stoppages beginning in year				Man-days idle during year	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number (thousands)	Percent
			Number (thousands)	Percent		
All stoppages.....	5,010	100.0	1,713.6	100.0	27,066.4	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement.....	671	13.4	60.2	3.5	2,016.1	7.4
General wage changes.....	222	4.4	20.3	1.2	466.7	1.7
Supplementary benefits.....	5	.1	.3	(¹)	9.0	(²)
Wage adjustments.....	5	.1	.2	(²)	1.9	(²)
Hours of work.....	1	(¹)	(²)	(¹)	.9	(¹)
Other contractual matters.....	9	.2	3.3	.2	17.7	.1
Union organization and security.....	390	7.8	32.2	1.9	1,461.5	5.4
Job security.....	14	.3	1.5	.1	27.2	.1
Plant administration.....	21	.4	2.3	.1	28.7	.1
Other working conditions.....						
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	1	(¹)	(²)	(¹)	(²)	(¹)
Not reported.....	3	.1	(²)	(¹)	2.4	(¹)
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	2,177	43.5	951.2	55.5	22,462.5	83.0
General wage changes.....	1,713	34.2	661.8	38.6	16,464.4	60.8
Supplementary benefits.....	77	1.5	37.3	2.2	557.5	2.1
Wage adjustments.....	40	.8	8.3	.5	122.0	.5
Hours of work.....	3	.1	.3	(¹)	3.2	(¹)
Other contractual matters.....	79	1.6	22.3	1.3	1,495.2	5.5
Union organization and security.....	75	1.5	35.9	2.1	647.8	2.4
Job security.....	81	1.6	57.1	3.3	1,061.4	3.9
Plant administration.....	87	1.7	122.8	7.2	1,995.3	7.4
Other working conditions.....	20	.4	4.2	.2	77.1	.3
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	3	.1	1.2	.1	36.9	.1
Not reported.....	1	(¹)	(²)	(¹)	1.8	(¹)
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,994	39.8	682.1	39.8	2,365.5	8.7
General wage changes.....	11	.2	2.1	.1	31.2	.1
Supplementary benefits.....	4	.1	1.0	.1	2.0	(¹)
Wage adjustments.....	199	4.0	53.9	3.1	203.5	.8
Hours of work.....	2	(¹)	.2	(¹)	.5	(¹)
Other contractual matters.....	4	.1	1.0	.1	27.3	.1
Union organization and security.....	34	.7	27.1	1.6	161.0	.6
Job security.....	129	2.6	41.1	2.4	152.5	.6
Plant administration.....	1,028	20.5	414.1	24.2	1,404.7	5.2
Other working conditions.....	193	3.9	55.2	3.2	139.1	.5
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	386	7.7	86.0	5.0	241.8	.9
Not reported.....	4	.1	.5	(¹)	1.9	(¹)
No contract or other contract status.....	131	2.6	16.5	1.0	173.4	.6
General wage changes.....	63	1.3	7.1	.4	124.0	.5
Supplementary benefits.....	3	.1	.2	(¹)	.6	(¹)
Wage adjustments.....	6	.1	.6	(¹)	3.3	(¹)
Hours of work.....						
Other contractual matters.....	1	(¹)	(²)	(¹)	.6	(¹)
Union organization and security.....	12	.2	2.7	.2	10.4	(¹)
Job security.....	7	.1	.3	(¹)	2.1	(¹)
Plant administration.....	32	.6	3.7	.2	20.3	.1
Other working conditions.....	4	.1	1.8	.1	11.5	(¹)
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	1	(¹)	(²)	(¹)	.1	(¹)
Not reported.....	2	(¹)	.1	(¹)	.5	(¹)
No information.....	35	.7	3.7	.2	48.9	.2

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

² Less than 100 workers or man-days.

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

Table A-11. Work stoppages by major issue, 1972

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in year				Man-days idle during year	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number (in thousands)	Percent
			Number (in thousands)	Percent		
All issues.....	5,010	100.0	1,713.6	100.0	27,066.4	100.0
General wage changes.....	2,018	40.3	692.6	40.4	17,094.3	63.2
General wage increase.....	448	8.9	99.5	5.8	1,086.0	4.0
General wage increase plus supplementary benefits.....	1,199	23.9	310.6	18.1	8,194.7	30.3
General wage increase, hour decrease.....	11	.2	3.9	.2	54.0	.2
General wage decrease.....	6	.1	.8	(¹)	2.6	(¹)
Escalation-cost-of-living increases.....	11	.2	1.8	.1	39.0	.1
General wage increase and escalation.....	14	.3	4.4	.3	184.8	.7
Wages and working conditions.....	329	6.6	271.6	15.8	7,533.2	27.8
Supplementary benefits.....	89	1.8	38.8	2.3	569.2	2.1
Pensions, insurance, and other welfare programs.....	53	1.1	17.1	1.0	242.7	.9
Severance or dismissal pay; other payments on layoff or separation.....	10	.2	6.6	.4	78.5	.3
Premium pay.....	10	.2	7.7	.5	224.0	.8
Other.....	16	.3	7.5	.4	24.0	.1
Wage adjustments.....	250	5.0	63.1	3.7	330.6	1.2
Incentive pay rates or administration.....	38	.8	9.1	.5	89.5	.3
Job classification or rates.....	84	1.7	27.3	1.6	95.8	.4
Downgrading.....	2	(¹)	.6	(¹)	2.0	(¹)
Retroactivity.....	32	.6	5.6	.3	34.8	.1
Method of computing pay.....	94	1.9	20.4	1.2	108.6	.4
Hours of work.....	6	.1	.5	(¹)	4.6	(¹)
Increase.....	2	(¹)	.1	(¹)	2.1	(¹)
Decrease.....	4	.1	.3	(¹)	2.5	(¹)
Other contractual matters.....	93	1.9	26.7	1.6	1,540.8	5.7
Duration of contract.....	34	.7	4.7	.3	162.0	.6
Local issues supplementing national contract.....	5	.1	3.1	.2	1,202.5	4.4
Unspecified.....	54	1.1	18.8	1.1	176.3	.7
Union organization and security.....	511	10.2	97.9	5.7	2,280.7	8.4
Recognition (certification).....	182	3.6	10.1	.6	293.0	1.1
Recognition and job security issues.....	13	.3	1.8	.1	27.9	.1
Recognition and economic issues.....	107	2.1	14.1	.8	986.0	3.6
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues.....	113	2.3	21.9	1.3	393.2	1.5
Union security.....	26	.5	30.3	1.8	393.1	1.5
Refusal to sign agreement.....	28	.6	2.7	.2	35.6	.1
Other union organization matters.....	42	.8	17.0	1.0	151.8	.6
Job security.....	232	4.6	100.0	5.8	1,243.4	4.6
Seniority and/or layoff.....	75	1.5	19.7	1.1	316.9	1.2
Division of work.....	7	.1	4.4	.3	240.7	.9
Subcontracting.....	15	.3	6.0	.3	43.4	.2
New machinery or other technological issues.....	5	.1	2.4	.1	72.8	.3
Job transfers, bumping, etc.....	16	.3	7.5	.4	49.6	.2
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods.....	2	(¹)	.3	(¹)	15.9	.1
Job security and economic issues.....	45	.9	35.4	2.1	412.9	1.5
Other.....	67	1.3	24.2	1.4	91.2	.3
Plant administration.....	1,170	23.4	542.9	31.7	3,450.3	12.7
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc.....	88	1.8	15.1	.9	28.9	.1
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc.....	120	2.4	33.7	2.0	178.4	.7
Supervision.....	43	.9	11.0	.6	25.6	.1
Shift work.....	28	.6	5.3	.3	48.2	.2
Work assignments.....	86	1.7	24.6	1.4	71.4	.3
Speedup (workload).....	47	.9	56.7	3.3	151.7	.6
Work rules.....	29	.6	146.4	8.5	1,518.5	5.6
Overtime work.....	42	.8	10.0	.6	50.1	.2
Discharge and discipline.....	290	5.8	117.1	6.8	359.3	1.3
Other.....	397	7.9	122.9	7.2	1,018.1	3.8
Other working conditions.....	217	4.3	61.2	3.6	227.7	.8
Arbitration.....	12	.2	7.4	.4	61.2	.2
Grievance procedures.....	43	.9	13.3	.8	56.1	.2
Unspecified contract violations.....	162	3.2	40.4	2.4	110.4	.4
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	392	7.9	87.2	5.1	279.1	1.0
Union rivalry ²	24	.5	2.2	.1	44.7	.2
Jurisdiction-representation of workers ³	261	5.2	34.2	2.0	112.5	.4
Jurisdictional-work assignment.....	17	.3	6.6	.4	18.5	.1
Union administration ⁴	90	1.8	44.3	2.6	103.4	.4
Sympathy.....	17	.3	6.6	.4	18.5	.1
Other.....	90	1.8	44.3	2.6	103.4	.4
Not reported.....	32	.6	2.9	.2	45.8	.2

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

NOTE: Dashes denote zeros.

Table A-12. Work stoppages by industry group and major issue, 1972

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry group	Total			General wage changes			Supplementary benefits		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	1 5,010	1,713.6	27,066.4	2,018	692.6	17,094.3	89	38.8	569.2
Manufacturing.....	1 2,056	645.9	12,282.6	1,100	239.4	7,154.6	49	20.6	440.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	6	8.3	266.8	5	4.7	136.6			
Food and kindred products.....	190	75.0	1,282.9	102	42.7	1,004.4	5	1.2	28.0
Tobacco manufactures.....	2	(?)	1.8	1	(?)	1.8			
Textile mill products.....	47	13.8	107.0	21	10.4	86.1			
Apparel, etc. 3.....	70	12.0	694.0	17	1.4	39.2			
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	76	13.9	211.1	38	6.0	114.2			
Furniture and fixtures.....	76	14.3	229.4	50	10.0	185.7			
Paper and allied products.....	74	14.5	273.3	42	7.7	207.8	4	.4	4.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	65	13.3	271.7	33	9.4	182.7	1	(?)	(?)
Chemicals and allied products.....	98	19.6	726.6	64	12.5	645.6	5	.6	12.6
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	11	4.5	126.8	5	.6	44.1	1	3.5	74.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	95	23.4	272.4	48	5.2	110.0	2	.6	5.5
Leather and leather products.....	14	2.9	45.8	6	1.0	18.7			
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	140	23.2	376.0	90	12.8	235.8	4	1.1	15.2
Primary metal industries.....	165	53.0	1,310.9	85	19.1	804.2	8	9.9	242.6
Fabricated metal products 4.....	286	51.1	1,122.4	163	26.0	789.6	9	1.3	19.7
Machinery, except electrical.....	281	79.9	2,287.8	159	28.2	1,349.6	6	1.6	27.9
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	161	95.4	695.4	58	9.9	325.0	1	(?)	.8
Transportation equipment.....	133	116.8	1,734.2	69	24.8	694.6	1	(?)	1.3
Instruments, etc. 5.....	22	4.9	134.3	16	3.0	96.2	1	(?)	5.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	44	6.0	111.9	28	4.2	82.7	1	(?)	1.8
Nonmanufacturing.....	1 2,954	1,067.7	14,783.8	918	453.2	9,939.7	40	18.2	129.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	12	5.3	90.9	4	4.6	87.1	1	(?)	.1
Mining.....	1,000	267.1	724.3	22	2.6	76.4	2	.6	6.7
Contract construction.....	701	454.2	7,843.7	236	245.8	6,173.7	10	6.7	16.6
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	256	114.6	3,245.0	111	43.6	1,761.4	6	6.0	61.8
Wholesale and retail trade.....	389	52.3	1,131.6	221	32.6	547.0	11	.5	4.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	23	2.7	52.7	9	2.0	38.2			
Services.....	198	29.3	438.4	97	13.6	184.6	2	2.5	25.8
Government 6.....	375	142.1	1,257.3	218	108.2	1,071.3	8	1.9	13.4
	Union organization and security			Job security			Plant administration		
All industries.....	511	97.9	2,280.7	232	100.0	1,243.4	1,170	542.9	3,450.3
Manufacturing.....	213	28.2	1,311.2	99	41.9	591.2	333	234.7	2,123.0
Ordnance and accessories.....							1	3.6	130.2
Food and kindred products.....	25	9.2	143.3	6	1.1	21.4	36	11.3	54.4
Tobacco manufactures.....									
Textile mill products.....	14	.5	5.9				7	2.4	7.8
Apparel, etc. 3.....	20	3.9	618.6	2	.2	1.3	15	3.3	18.9
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	13	1.5	41.4	6	.8	14.7	9	2.0	15.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	7	.5	3.3	2	.4	1.5	9	2.0	30.4
Paper and allied products.....	6	.3	5.2	2	.6	21.1	15	2.3	23.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	9	.4	15.3	9	1.0	48.1	5	.8	7.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	12	.5	17.3	5	1.4	35.0	6	3.4	11.3
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	3	.1	3.4	1	(?)	3.0			
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	6	.5	31.0	3	.4	3.4	21	11.3	98.8
Leather and leather products.....	1	.2	.4				1	.2	21.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	11	.7	28.9	4	1.8	52.6	19	5.8	38.4
Primary metal industries.....	6	.3	19.0	6	3.0	16.1	35	15.9	159.3
Fabricated metal products 4.....	30	2.7	51.8	12	3.4	124.2	42	11.0	48.6
Machinery, except electrical.....	23	2.0	249.2	21	4.4	125.2	43	38.2	405.9
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	8	2.2	30.1	12	20.0	61.6	36	39.7	103.5
Transportation equipment.....	12	2.1	28.8	6	3.0	61.6	28	80.3	917.1
Instruments, etc. 5.....	2	.1	2.0				2	.8	26.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5	.2	16.3	2	.3	.4	3	.5	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-12. Work stoppages by industry group and major issue, 1972—Continued

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry group	Union organization and security			Job security			Wage adjustments		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Nonmanufacturing.....	298	69.8	969.5	133	58.1	652.2	837	308.2	1,327.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	3	.2	2.0				2	.2	.6
Mining.....	13	2.4	9.7	59	8.9	26.3	632	164.8	395.6
Contract construction.....	56	42.8	492.8	18	27.2	211.6	46	84.1	670.8
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	38	4.9	77.9	17	10.0	150.8	51	45.2	168.2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	79	6.9	135.1	13	5.1	226.2	25	4.4	48.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	9	.4	7.3				2	(?)	.2
Services.....	53	4.1	147.8	11	3.1	19.4	18	1.5	19.1
Government ^a	47	8.0	96.9	15	3.8	18.0	61	7.9	24.6
	Wage adjustments			Hours of work			Other contractual matters		
All industries.....	250	63.1	330.6	6	.5	4.6	93	26.7	1,540.8
Manufacturing.....	110	37.1	200.4	2	.1	1.1	53	12.3	314.7
Ordnance and accessories.....									
Food and kindred products.....				1	.1	.3	3	.5	2.9
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	(?)	(?)				1	.3	6.6
Textile mill products.....									
Apparel, etc. ^b	5	1.0	2.5				3	.6	4.6
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	1	.2	2.6				6	3.2	21.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	1	(?)	.8				3	.3	4.4
Paper and allied products.....	1	1.7	6.8				2	.8	.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	.2	9.4						
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	.2	.2				2	(?)	3.2
Petroleum refining and related industries.....							1	.2	1.9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	10	3.8	12.7				2	.2	1.8
Leather and leather products.....	4	.6	3.5						
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	(?)	.7				2	.1	2.8
Primary metal industries.....	12	1.5	7.2				4	.8	25.5
Fabricated metal products ^c	8	1.1	4.4				10	1.2	63.8
Machinery, except electrical.....	11	2.4	37.5	1	(?)	.9	9	1.5	85.1
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	37	19.8	90.2				1	.8	79.0
Transportation equipment.....	12	4.0	20.6				2	.8	2.2
Instruments, etc. ^d							1	.8	4.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2	.5	1.2				1	.1	4.8
Nonmanufacturing.....	140	25.9	130.3	4	.3	3.4	40	14.3	1,226.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	2	.1	1.0						
Mining.....	69	13.8	36.0				2	3.2	33.0
Contract construction.....	38	8.4	40.4	1	.1	2.0	13	5.4	25.5
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	6	.2	3.1	1	.1	1.1	8	1.1	1,009.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	6	.2	2.3	2	(?)	.3	12	.6	152.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2	.3	6.9						
Services.....	6	.4	25.0						
Government ^a	11	2.6	15.5				5	3.9	6.6
	Other working conditions			Interunion or intraunion matters			Not reported		
All Industries.....	217	61.2	227.7	392	87.2	279.1	32	2.9	45.8
Manufacturing.....	69	23.4	96.8	16	6.3	19.6	12	2.0	29.9
Ordnance and accessories.....									
Food and kindred products.....	7	4.2	13.6	4	4.7	14.1	1	(?)	.5
Tobacco manufactures.....									
Textile mill products.....	2	.1	.3	1	(?)	.3	1	(?)	.2
Apparel, etc. ^b	7	1.3	7.8	1	.2	1.0			
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	1	(?)	.3	2	.2	.9			
Furniture and fixtures.....	3	1.4	3.2	1	(?)	(?)			
Paper and allied products.....	2	.6	3.3						

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-12. Work stoppages by industry group and major issue, 1972—Continued

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry group	Other working conditions			Interunion or intraunion matters			Not reported		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	4	1.4	6.5				2	(?)	1.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	(?)	(?)	2	.7	1.4			
Petroleum refining and related industries.....									
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	3	1.5	9.1						
Leather and leather products.....	1	.8	1.7				1	(?)	(?)
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	6	.7	1.6	1	(?)	(?)	1	(?)	(?)
Primary metal industries.....	8	2.4	17.4				1	.3	19.5
Fabricated metal products ⁴	8	3.9	18.1	3	.4	1.7	1	(?)	.5
Machinery, except electrical.....	7	1.5	6.3	1	(?)	.1			
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	7	2.9	5.1				1	(?)	.1
Transportation equipment.....	1	.4	.9				2	1.4	7.1
Instruments, etc. ⁵									
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	.1	1.6				1	(?)	(?)
Nonmanufacturing.....	148	37.7	130.9	376	81.0	259.5	20	.9	15.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....									
Mining.....	115	25.7	54.4	85	44.7	84.8	1	.4	1.5
Contract construction.....	14	4.6	48.0	266	29.1	161.6	3	(?)	.6
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	7	.8	4.1	11	2.6	7.5			
Wholesale and retail trade.....	3	.7	7.2	5	1.0	1.5	12	.3	7.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....				1	(?)	(?)			
Services.....	3	.3	6.8	5	3.6	3.7	3	.1	6.2
Government ⁶	6	5.6	10.4	3	.1	.3	1	(?)	.3

¹ See footnote 2, table A-14.

² Fewer than 100.

³ Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

⁴ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

⁵ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

⁶ The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to

fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

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

Table A-14. Work stoppages by industry, 1972

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry	Stoppages			Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Mean duration ¹	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
All industries.....	5,010	28.2	1,713.6	27,066.4	0.15
Manufacturing.....	2,056	32.3	645.9	12,282.6	.26
Ordnance and accessories.....	6	48.0	8.3	266.8	.56
Guns, howitzers, mortars, and related equipment.....					
Ammunition, except for small arms.....	4	46.0	7.4	227.0	
Tanks, and tank components.....					
Sighting and fire control equipment.....	1	117.0	.2	17.4	
Small arms.....	1		.7	22.4	
Small arms ammunition.....					
Ordnance and accessories not elsewhere classified.....					
Food and kindred products.....	190	26.2	75.0	1,282.9	.29
Meat products.....	36	30.3	6.2	107.6	
Dairy products.....	13	10.2	2.2	16.1	
Canned and preserved fruits, vegetables, and sea foods.....	18	24.3	4.3	66.5	
Grain mill products.....	19	31.6	12.5	210.2	
Bakery products.....	32	17.3	20.6	359.8	
Sugar.....	5	14.9	4.5	32.5	
Confectionery and related products.....	10	35.1	7.0	171.2	
Beverages.....	42	28.0	14.7	281.7	
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products.....	15	25.0	3.1	37.1	
Tobacco manufactures.....	2	31.1	(*)	1.8	.01
Cigars.....	1	31.0	(*)	1.6	
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff.....	1	1.0	(*)	(*)	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		107.0		4.1	
Textile mill products.....	47	10.5	13.8	107.0	.04
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton.....	4	7.3	.7	3.3	
Broadwoven fabric mills, man-made fiber and silk.....	1	41.0	(*)	1.2	
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool including dyeing and finishing.....	2	3.0	.1	.4	
Narrow fabrics and other smallwares mills:					
Cotton, wool, silk, and man-made fiber.....	2	21.3	.5	7.0	
Knitting mills.....	12	18.4	.5	5.1	
Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool fabrics and knit goods.....	8	6.6	7.3	39.8	
Floor covering mills.....	6	16.2	1.4	16.6	
Yarn and thread mills.....	5	12.1	2.3	19.4	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	7	21.7	.9	14.2	
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	70	18.1	12.0	694.0	.21
Men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats.....	2	22.8	.2	3.4	
Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments.....	19	12.2	7.0	613.8	
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear.....	24	17.7	1.1	13.7	
Women's, misses', children's, and infants' undergarments.....	8	7.1	2.1	12.1	
Hats, caps, and millinery.....					
Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear.....	4	17.7	.2	3.1	
Fur goods.....	1		(*)	.1	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	2	89.1	.5	29.0	
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	10	34.7	.8	18.8	
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	76	22.3	13.9	211.1	.14
Logging camps and logging contractors.....	3	10.9	1.0	7.4	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	20	25.3	5.2	81.9	
Millwork, veneer, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	37	19.0	6.8	80.5	
Wooden containers.....	6	24.2	.6	19.4	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	10	55.3	.4	21.9	
Furniture and fixtures.....	76	21.6	14.3	229.4	.18
Household furniture.....	53	24.5	10.8	194.9	
Office furniture.....	4	7.5	.5	2.9	
Public buildings and related furniture.....	3	8.5	.9	5.6	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures.....	12	22.0	1.4	22.2	
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	4	7.2	.7	3.8	
Paper and allied products.....	74	31.6	14.5	273.3	.16
Pulpmills.....	2	9.2	2.0	12.4	
Pulpmills, except building papermills.....	10	21.4	2.9	49.7	
Paperboard mills.....	7	138.1	.5	44.7	
Converted paper and paperboard products, except containers and boxes.....	21	10.5	3.6	60.6	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	30	44.3	4.4	103.4	
Building paper and building board mills.....	4	3.1	1.1	2.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-14. Work stoppages by industry, 1972—Continued

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry	Stoppages			Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Mean duration ¹	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
Manufacturing—Continued					
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	65	31.3	13.3	271.7	.10
Newspapers: Publishing and printing.....	24	20.8	7.3	80.9	
Periodicals: Publishing and printing.....	1	7.0	(*)	.1	
Books.....	5	44.1	.8	24.1	
Miscellaneous publishing.....					
Commercial printing.....	20	37.1	4.3	110.9	
Manifold business forms.....	3	118.3	.3	25.4	
Greeting card publishing.....	1	30.0	(*)	1.0	
Blankbooks, loose leaf binders and bookbinding work.....	8	43.7	.4	10.9	
Service industries for printing trade.....	3	140.6	.1	18.4	
Chemicals and allied products.....	98	54.5	19.6	726.6	.29
Industrial inorganic and organic chemicals.....	36	81.0	8.5	479.6	
Plastics materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, and other man-made fibers, except glass.....	24	38.3	6.6	152.4	
Drugs.....	4	31.5	.9	20.8	
Soap, detergents and cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations.....	10	32.1	1.2	25.9	
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products.....	7	33.7	.5	11.6	
Gum and wood chemicals.....	1	24.0	(*)	.3	
Agricultural chemicals.....	2	62.3	(*)	5.1	
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	14	30.1	1.8	30.9	
Petroleum refining and related products.....	11	28.0	4.5	126.8	.26
Petroleum refining.....	6	28.6	4.0	117.8	
Paving and roofing materials.....	2	26.8	.3	5.4	
Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal.....	3	10.7	.2	3.5	
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	95	16.8	23.4	272.4	.17
Tires and inner tubes.....	22	6.4	12.5	54.0	
Rubber footwear.....					
Reclaimed rubber.....	2	1.0	(*)	1.1	
Fabricated rubber products not elsewhere classified.....	25	34.5	5.4	119.9	
Miscellaneous plastic products.....	46	24.6	5.5	97.5	
Leather and leather products.....	14	12.0	2.9	45.8	.06
Leather tanning and finishing.....	2	25.4	(*)	1.0	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....					
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	1	13.0	(*)	.2	
Footwear, except rubber.....	11	11.7	2.8	44.5	
Leather gloves and mittens.....					
Luggage.....					
Handbags and other personal leather goods.....					
Leather goods not elsewhere classified.....					
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	140	27.5	23.2	376.0	.23
Fiat glass.....	5	14.9	1.9	12.0	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	9	9.6	4.5	19.2	
Glass products, made from purchased glass.....	2	65.6	.2	8.3	
Cement, hydraulic.....					
Structural clay products.....	17	36.5	1.6	39.5	
Pottery and related products.....	12	31.3	3.6	57.8	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	70	35.9	6.6	158.5	
Cut stone and stone products.....	2	9.0	.4	2.6	
Abrasives, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	23	30.2	4.4	78.0	
Primary metal industries.....	165	43.3	53.0	1,310.9	.42
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling and finishing mills.....	42	36.0	21.4	455.8	
Iron and steel foundries.....	44	51.3	12.6	342.1	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	8	30.7	4.0	71.3	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	7	59.7	.3	10.8	
Rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals.....	23	67.5	8.1	327.4	
Nonferrous foundries.....	22	28.7	1.8	41.1	
Miscellaneous primary metal products.....	19	21.0	4.9	72.6	
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	286	31.7	51.1	1,122.4	.32
Metal cans.....	10	10.1	2.1	14.4	
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware.....	23	50.7	5.8	201.9	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbing fixtures.....	25	30.1	7.1	145.2	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	132	29.3	18.4	390.2	
Screw machine products, bolts, nuts, screws, and rivets.....	12	8.4	2.1	17.4	
Metal stampings.....	23	35.9	2.9	72.2	
Coating, engraving, and allied services.....	10	31.4	2.9	63.2	
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products.....	15	34.9	2.0	45.7	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	36	34.7	7.7	172.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-14. Work stoppages by industry, 1972—Continued

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry	Stoppages			Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Mean duration ¹	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
Manufacturing—Continued					
Machinery, except electrical	281	46.2	79.9	2,287.8	.49
Engines and turbines	28	31.2	14.7	299.6	
Farm machinery and equipment	16	34.1	5.7	135.4	
Construction, mining, and material handling machinery and equipment	51	38.9	11.5	318.4	
Metalworking machinery and equipment	40	53.5	6.5	234.8	
Special industry machinery and equipment	33	46.3	9.3	288.5	
General industrial machinery and equipment	46	33.5	8.3	189.9	
Office, computing, and accounting machines	5	108.2	.5	201.3	
Service industry machines	33	39.7	21.4	582.8	
Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical	29	33.1	2.0	37.2	
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	161	10.6	95.4	695.4	.15
Electric transmission and distribution equipment	48	7.9	25.3	89.5	
Electrical industrial apparatus	16	31.9	2.8	53.4	
Household appliances	23	7.2	47.9	195.1	
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	24	15.6	7.8	94.8	
Radio and television receiving sets, except communication types	4	24.8	1.3	23.1	
Communication equipment	12	73.2	1.8	152.7	
Electronic components and accessories	25	14.4	4.7	61.5	
Miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	9	7.4	3.8	25.2	
Transportation equipment	133	42.1	116.8	1,734.2	.39
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	67	45.3	91.0	1,229.0	
Aircraft and parts	18	58.1	2.8	148.1	
Ship and boatbuilding and repairing	22	21.9	15.3	252.9	
Railroad equipment	6	14.8	3.8	40.8	
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	2	23.0	2.2	38.5	
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	18	31.5	1.5	24.9	
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	22	41.3	4.9	134.3	.12
Engineering, laboratory, and scientific and research instruments and associated equipment	5	64.5	1.3	59.0	
Instruments for measuring, controlling, and indicating physical characteristics	7	21.8	1.9	24.9	
Optical instruments and lenses	1		(^o)	1.3	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies	4	39.6	.4	13.8	
Ophthalmic goods	3	48.2	1.0	33.0	
Photographic equipment and supplies					
Watches, clocks, clockwork operated devices and parts	2	7.4	.3	2.3	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	44	26.1	6.0	111.9	.10
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2	14.9	.1	1.2	
Musical instruments	3	20.4	1.1	16.3	
Toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods	10	22.2	1.8	27.1	
Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials	3	33.7	.2	5.4	
Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metals	2	9.1	(^o)	.5	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	24	31.2	2.7	61.4	
Nonmanufacturing	2,954	19.5	1,067.7	14,783.8	.11
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	12	16.2	5.3	90.9	.03
Agricultural production	7	12.1	3.0	51.8	
Agricultural services and hunting and trapping	1	7.0	.1	.6	
Forestry	1	4.0	(^o)	.1	
Fisheries	3	21.2	2.1	38.4	
Mining	1,000	4.8	267.1	724.3	.47
Metal mining	12	23.9	6.1	90.6	
Iron ores	1	43.0	1.3	39.0	
Copper ores	8	3.0	3.2	10.0	
Lead and zinc ores					
Gold and silver ores	2	37.1	1.5	39.8	
Bauxite and aluminum ores					
Ferroalloy ores except vanadium					
Metal mining services					
Miscellaneous metal ores	1	119.4	(^o)	1.9	
Anthracite mining	1	16.0	3.2	32.0	
Bituminous coal and lignite	963	4.1	256.0	562.4	
Crude petroleum and natural gas	3	132.9	.2	14.6	
Crude petroleum and natural gas	2	183.2	.1	14.6	
Natural gas liquids					
Oil and gas field services	1	3.0	(^o)	(^o)	
Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	21	21.6	1.7	24.7	
Dimension stone	5	29.9	.7	13.5	
Crushed and broken stone, including riprap	8	13.3	.6	6.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-14. Work stoppages by industry, 1972—Continued

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry	Stoppages			Men-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Mean duration ¹	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
Nonmanufacturing—Continued					
Mining—Continued					
Sand and gravel	6	20.8	.3	4.0	
Clay, ceramic, and refractory minerals	1	14.8	(*)	.2	
Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining	1	2.0	(*)	.1	
Nonmetallic minerals (except fuels) services					
Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals, except fuels					
Contract construction	701	24.8	454.2	7,843.7	.88
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services					
Railroad transportation	256	36.3	114.6	3,245.0	.29
Railroads	6	2.1	36.7	42.8	
Sleeping car and other passenger car service	5	1.2	25.7	31.8	
Railway express service	1	4.0	11.0	11.0	
Local and suburban transit and interurban highway					
passenger transportation	49	50.2	11.1	439.3	
Local and suburban passenger transportation	25	57.1	7.0	269.4	
Taxicabs	12	38.4	3.1	65.3	
Intercity and rural highway passenger transportation	7	44.4	.9	99.4	
Passenger transportation charter service	1	62.0	.1	4.9	
School buses	3	2.6	(*)	.2	
Terminal and service facilities for motor vehicles passenger					
transportation	1	8.0	(*)	.2	
Motor freight transportation and warehousing	88	18.8	10.9	151.3	
Trucking, local and long distance	70	19.1	9.5	133.6	
Public warehousing	18	17.4	1.4	17.7	
Terminal and joint terminal facilities for motor vehicles passenger					
freight transportation					
Water transportation	29	75.5	17.3	581.2	
Deep sea foreign transportation	2	39.6	2.0	39.9	
Deep sea domestic transportation	1	8.0	2.2	8.6	
Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Seaway transportation					
Transportation on rivers and canals	3	11.4	.2	1.8	
Local water transportation	2	28.8	.3	6.5	
Services incidental to water transportation	21	84.0	12.7	524.4	
Transportation by air	6	64.2	14.2	740.5	
Air transportation, certificated carriers	3	65.6	13.6	729.4	
Air transportation, noncertificated carriers	1	2.0	.4	.8	
Fixed facilities and services related to air transportation	2	67.4	.2	10.4	
Pipeline transportation					
Pipelines, except natural gas					
Transportation services	4	57.4	.3	14.1	
Freight forwarding	1	5.0	(*)	.2	
Arrangement of transportation					
Stock yards		95.0		411.4	
Rental of railroad cars					
Miscellaneous services incidental to transportation	3	18.4	2	2.5	
Communication	37	21.3	10.1	1,129.2	
Telephone communication (wire or radio)	24	15.1	8.4	1,073.2	
Telegraph communication (wire or radio)					
Radio broadcasting and television	10	61.4	1.7	55.3	
Communication service, not elsewhere classified	3	19.8	(*)	.7	
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	37	13.0	13.9	146.4	
Electric companies and systems	12	12.7	12.4	127.8	
Gas companies and systems	9	20.9	.8	11.1	
Combination companies and systems	4	9.0	.3	2.3	
Water supply	2	20.5	(*)	1.0	
Sanitary services	10	12.2	.3	4.3	
Steam supply					
Irrigation systems					
Wholesale and retail trade	389	24.1	82.3	1,131.6	.63
Wholesale trade	198	30.3	16.9	463.9	
Motor vehicle and automotive equipment	17	37.1	.6	12.3	
Drugs, chemicals, and allied products	8	30.8	.4	7.5	
Piece goods, notions, apparel	2	13.3	.2	2.1	
Groceries and related products	37	25.3	5.0	80.0	
Farm products—Raw materials	3	158.5	(*)	15.2	
Electrical goods	14	6.3	1.9	145.6	
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	9	33.7	.7	16.1	
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	23	53.6	1.1	39.1	
Miscellaneous wholesalers	85	30.4	7.1	145.9	
Retail trade	191	20.8	35.4	667.7	
Building materials, hardware, and farm equipment dealers	16	22.2	1.2	18.8	
Lumber and other building material dealers	9	21.3	1.0	16.1	
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning equipment dealers	1	19.0	(*)	.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-14. Work stoppages by industry, 1972—Continued

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry	Stoppages			Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Mean duration ¹	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
Nonmanufacturing—Continued					
Custom tailors					
Furrier and fur shops					
Miscellaneous apparel and accessory stores	2	15.1	(^o)	.2	
Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores					
Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores, except appliances	4	33.5	(^o)	2.1	
House appliance stores	26	14.3	15.4	159.0	
Radio, television, and music stores	10	11.7	14.0	120.2	
Eating and drinking places	1	186.1	(^o)	.7	
Eating and drinking places	3	43.6	.7	21.6	
Miscellaneous retail stores	9	29.5	.4	7.5	
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued	3	52.0	.3	9.0	
Retail trade—Continued	30	20.0	10.4	314.8	
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	26	19.6	10.2	308.8	
Electrical supply stores	2	71.0	(^o)	3.3	
Hardware and farm equipment dealers					
General merchandise stores					
Department stores					
Mail order houses	1	153.0	(^o)	1.3	
Variety stores	1	26.0	(^o)	1.4	
Merchandising machine operators	59	46.6	2.6	73.7	
Direct selling establishments	47	49.7	2.1	62.0	
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores					
Food stores	10	30.1	.4	8.2	
Grocery stores	1	6.0	(^o)	.1	
Meat and fish (seafood) markets	1	55.0	(^o)	3.4	
Fruit stores and vegetable markets	6	21.6	1.7	25.8	
Candy, nuts, and confectionery stores	4	21.5	1.6	24.0	
Dairy products stores					
Retail bakeries					
Miscellaneous food stores					
Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations	1	9.0	(^o)	.4	
Motor vehicle dealers (new and used cars)	1	49.0	(^o)	1.5	
Motor vehicle dealers (used cars only)					
Tire, battery, and accessory dealers					
Gasoline service stations					
Miscellaneous aircraft, marine, and automotive dealers	11	24.2	.5	10.7	
Apparel and accessory stores					
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores	11	24.2	.5	10.7	
Women's ready-to-wear stores					
Women's accessory and specialty stores					
Children's and infants' wear stores	31	24.3	3.3	45.0	
Family clothing stores	31	24.3	3.3	45.0	
Shoe stores	12	55.2	.3	19.9	
Drug stores and proprietary stores	3	97.7	(^o)	14.8	
Liquor stores					
Antique stores and secondhand stores	2	18.7	.1	2.1	
Book and stationery stores					
Sporting goods stores and bicycle shops					
Farm and garden supply stores					
Jewelry stores					
Fuel and ice dealers	6	36.7	.1	3.0	
Retail stores, not elsewhere classified	1	1.0	(^o)	(^o)	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	23	26.6	2.7	52.7	.01
Banking					
Credit agencies other than banking					
Security and commodity brokers, dealers, exchanges, and services					
Insurance carriers	4	12.0	1.0	13.1	
Insurance agents, brokers, and services					
Real estate	18	33.6	1.7	39.4	
Combinations of real estate, insurance, loans, and law offices					
Holding and other investment companies	1	6.0	(^o)	.2	
Services	198	20.6	29.3	438.4	.01
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places	22	29.1	1.9	38.9	
Personal services	15	26.3	1.7	23.2	
Miscellaneous business services	45	28.9	5.3	103.7	
Automobile repair, automobile service, and garages	13	16.8	1.0	11.8	
Miscellaneous repair services	8	37.0	.2	6.7	
Motion pictures	2	58.7	(^o)	7.0	
Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures	17	17.8	7.7	104.8	
Medical and other health services	47	15.2	9.1	116.6	
Legal services					
Educational services	17	14.5	1.8	16.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-14. Work stoppages by industry, 1972—Continued

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry	Stoppages			Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Mean duration ¹	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
Nonmanufacturing—Continued					
Services—Continued					
Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens	2	8.8	(²)	.5	-----
Nonprofit membership organizations	6	22.0	.3	7.7	-----
Private households					-----
Miscellaneous services	4	12.2	.1	1.1	-----
Government ³	375	12.5	142.1	1,257.3	.04
Federal					-----
State	40	10.5	27.4	273.7	-----
County	30	8.6	8.8	50.3	-----
City	128	11.3	19.9	135.6	-----
School district	171	13.7	85.6	796.0	-----
Other local government	6	6.6	.4	1.6	-----

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

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

³ Fewer than 100.

⁴ Idleness in 1972 resulting from stoppage that began in 1971.

⁵ The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

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

Table A-15. Work stoppages by industry group and occupation, 1972

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry group	Total			Professional and technical			Clerical		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	5,010	1,713.6	27,066.4	164	67.7	919.0	25	1.8	36.4
Manufacturing.....	2,056	645.9	12,282.6	4	1.1	3.0	6	.7	20.5
Ordnance and accessories.....	6	8.3	266.8						
Food and kindred products.....	190	75.0	1,282.9				1	.2	.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	2	(^a)	1.8						
Textile mill products.....	47	13.8	107.0						
Apparel, etc. ³	70	12.0	694.0						
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	76	13.9	211.1						
Furniture and fixtures.....	76	14.3	229.4						
Paper and allied products.....	74	14.5	273.3						
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	65	13.3	271.7				1	(^a)	1.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	98	19.6	726.6						
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	11	4.5	126.8				1	(^a)	2.8
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	95	23.4	272.4						
Leather and leather products.....	14	2.9	45.8						
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	140	23.2	376.0						
Primary metal industries.....	165	53.0	1,310.9						
Fabricated metal products ⁴	286	51.1	1,122.4				1	(^a)	.7
Machinery, except electrical.....	281	79.9	2,287.8	2	.7	1.3	1	.4	15.4
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	161	95.4	695.4	1	.3	.9	1	(^a)	(^a)
Transportation equipment.....	133	116.8	1,734.2						
Instruments, etc. ⁵	22	4.9	134.3						
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	44	6.0	111.9	1	(^a)	.8			
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,954	1,067.7	14,783.8	160	66.6	916.0	19	1.1	15.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	12	5.3	90.9						
Mining.....	1,000	267.1	724.3						
Contract construction.....	701	454.2	7,843.7						
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	256	114.6	3,245.0	14	18.4	564.3			
Wholesale and retail trade.....	389	52.3	1,131.6	2	.2	4.6	4	.2	11.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	23	2.7	52.7				2	(^a)	.3
Services.....	198	29.3	438.4	28	4.5	71.9	7	.4	3.5
Government ⁶	375	142.1	1,257.3	116	43.5	275.2	6	.4	.7
	Sales			Production and maintenance			Protective		
All industries.....	59	11.3	111.5	4,356	1,450.8	23,700.4	33	4.1	31.2
Manufacturing.....	4	(^a)	2.3	1,984	610.6	11,449.6			
Ordnance and accessories.....				6	8.3	266.8			
Food and kindred products.....	3	(^a)	1.8	173	60.6	832.4			
Tobacco manufactures.....				2	(^a)	1.8			
Textile mill products.....				47	13.8	107.0			
Apparel, etc. ³				69	11.9	693.4			
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....				74	13.8	208.8			
Furniture and fixtures.....	1	(^a)	.5	72	14.1	226.4			
Paper and allied products.....				72	14.1	237.2			
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....				60	12.9	268.8			
Chemicals and allied products.....				96	18.8	708.7			
Petroleum refining and related industries.....				9	.8	49.6			
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....				95	23.4	272.4			
Leather and leather products.....				14	2.9	45.8			
Stone, clay, and glass products.....				139	23.2	375.8			
Primary metal industries.....				159	50.0	1,243.6			
Fabricated metal products ⁴				279	50.8	1,115.9			
Machinery, except electrical.....				270	75.2	2,192.5			
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....				155	94.6	685.5			
Transportation equipment.....				129	110.6	1,673.1			
Instruments, etc. ⁵				22	4.9	134.3			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....				42	5.7	109.8			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-15. Work stoppages by industry group and occupation, 1972—Continued

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry group	Sales			Production and maintenance			Protective		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Nonmanufacturing	55	11.2	109.2	2,372	840.1	12,250.8	33	4.1	31.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....				11	5.2	90.7			
Mining.....				998	266.2	715.5			
Contract construction.....				699	451.6	7,838.5			
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....				207	58.2	2,468.5			
Wholesale and retail trade.....	51	10.7	100.3	243	23.8	718.7			
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	.2	6.9	14	1.6	34.6			
Services.....	2	(¹)	1.5	65	4.9	83.3	7	2.4	24.2
Government ²	1	.2	.5	135	28.7	300.9	26	1.7	7.0
		Service		Combinations			Not reported		
All industries	118	20.3	347.5	228	153.9	1,845.1	27	3.8	75.3
Manufacturing				39	30.5	743.8	19	3.0	63.4
Ordnance and accessories.....									
Food and kindred products.....				11	13.0	427.8	2	1.2	20.7
Tobacco manufactures.....									
Textile mill products.....									
Apparel, etc. ³							1	(¹)	.5
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....				2	.1	2.4			
Furniture and fixtures.....				2	.2	1.9	1	(¹)	.6
Paper and allied products.....				2	.4	36.1			
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....				3	.2	.5	1	.1	1.0
Chemicals and allied products.....				1	.7	1.5	1	(¹)	16.4
Petroleum refining and related industries.....				1	3.5	74.4			
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....									
Leather and leather products.....									
Stone, clay, and glass products.....							1	(¹)	.3
Primary metal industries.....				4	2.9	60.9	2	.2	6.4
Fabricated metal products ⁴				3	.1	3.7	3	.1	2.1
Machinery, except electrical.....				4	3.2	68.0	4	.4	10.6
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....				2	(¹)	5.6	2	.4	3.4
Transportation equipment.....				4	6.1	61.1			
Instruments, etc. ⁵									
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....							1	.2	1.2
Nonmanufacturing	118	20.3	347.5	189	123.3	1,101.3	8	.9	11.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....							1	(¹)	.2
Mining.....				2	.9	8.8			
Contract construction.....				1	2.5	5.0	1	.1	.1
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	20	8.1	150.7	15	29.8	61.5			
Wholesale and retail trade.....	39	3.5	59.8	46	13.8	232.1	4	.1	4.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	5	.3	5.8				1	.5	5.0
Services.....	46	7.0	119.6	42	9.9	132.6	1	(¹)	1.9
Government ⁶	8	1.3	11.6	83	66.3	661.3			

¹ See footnote 2, table A-10.

² Fewer than 100.

³ Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

⁴ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

⁵ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

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

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

Table A-17. Government work stoppages, union participation by major issue, 1972

Major issue	Union participation			
	Total	Called or supported strike	Did not call or support strike	No information
Number of work stoppages ¹				
Total	375	288	80	7
Wages	218	177	39	2
Supplementary benefits	8	8		
Wage adjustments	11	7	4	
Hours of work				
Other contractual matters	5	3	2	
Union organization and security	47	40	6	1
Job security	15	11	4	
Plant administration	61	37	22	2
Other working conditions	6	5	1	
Interunion or intraunion matters	3		1	2
Not reported	1		1	
Workers involved (in thousands)				
Total	142.1	125.6	9.2	7.4
Wages	108.2	98.4	2.9	7.0
Supplementary benefits	1.9	1.9		
Wage adjustments	2.6	2.3	.3	
Hours of work				
Other contractual matters	3.9	1.9	2.0	
Union organization and security	8.0	7.6	.4	(²)
Job security	3.8	2.7	1.0	
Plant administration	7.9	5.5	2.2	.3
Other working conditions	5.6	5.3	.3	
Interunion or intraunion matters .....	.1		(²)	(²)
Not reported	(²)		(²)	
Man-days idle (in thousands)				
Total	1,257.3	1,085.9	26.2	145.2
Wages	1,071.3	917.4	9.6	144.3
Supplementary benefits	13.4	13.4		
Wage adjustments	15.5	15.1	.3	
Hours of work				
Other contractual matters	6.6	4.6	2.0	
Union organization and security	96.9	94.1	2.7	.1
Job security	18.0	15.1	2.9	
Plant administration	24.6	16.1	7.9	.6
Other working conditions	10.4	10.1	.3	
Interunion or intraunion matters .....	.3		.2	.1
Not reported .....	.3		.3	

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

² Fewer than 100.

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

Table A-19. Government work stoppages, by occupation and function, 1972

Function	Total	Professional and technical			Clerical	Production and maintenance			Protective				Other ¹
		Teachers	Nurses	Other		Sanitation workers	Craft workers	Other	Police	Firefighters	Combination of Police and Firefighters	Other	
Number of work stoppages													
All functions.....	375	87	2	27	6	28	7	100	15	3	1	7	92
Administrative services.....	13			1	5			6				1	
Welfare services.....	4			1									3
Law enforcement-correction.....	23								15		1	6	1
Fire protection.....	3									3			
Sanitation services.....	40					27	2	10					1
Education.....	187	87		21	1		2	31					45
Streets and highways.....	13							9					4
Parks and recreation.....	3						1	1					1
Libraries.....	2							1					1
Museums.....													
Hospitals and health services.....	21		2	4			1	2					12
Transportation and allied facilities.....	8							7					1
Other utilities.....	9						1	7					1
Other.....	2							1					1
Combinations.....	47					1		25					21
Number of workers involved (in thousands)													
All functions.....	142.1	33.9	(*)	9.5	.4	2.1	1.7	24.9	.6	.4	(*)	.6	67.9
Administrative services.....	1.4			.3	.4			.7				(*)	
Welfare services.....	.6			.3									.3
Law enforcement-correction.....	2.0								.6		(*)	.5	.8
Fire protection.....	.4									.4			
Sanitation services.....	3.4					2.0	.1	1.1					.3
Education.....	93.7	33.9		7.6	(*)		.5	4.3					47.4
Streets and highways.....	1.0							.8					.3
Parks and recreation.....	1.2						.9	.3					(*)
Libraries.....	(*)							(*)					(*)
Museums.....													
Hospitals and health services.....	9.1		(*)	1.4			(*)	(*)					7.6
Transportation and allied facilities.....	13.3							13.1					.1
Other utilities.....	1.5						.1	.9					.4
Other.....	.3							(*)					.2
Combinations.....	14.1					(*)		3.6					10.4

Table A-19. Government work stoppages, by occupation and function, 1972—Continued

Function	Number of man-days idle (in thousands)												
All functions.....	1,257.3	207.3	.2	67.7	.7	7.8	12.6	280.5	1.6	2.6	.6	2.3	673.4
Administrative services	4.9			.3	.4			4.1				(²)	
Welfare services	1.1			.5									.6
Law enforcement-correction	5.5								1.6		.6	2.2	1.2
Fire protection	2.6									2.6			
Sanitation services	25.3					7.5	.1	9.0					8.6
Education	907.8	207.3		61.4	.2		8.2	47.1					583.5
Streets and highways	2.5							1.9					.7
Parks and recreation	11.3						3.9	7.4					(²)
Libraries .....	.9							.4					.5
Museums													
Hospitals and health services	23.2		.2	5.5			.2	.1					17.1
Transportation and allied facilities	165.4							165.1					.3
Other utilities	14.3						.2	12.9					1.2
Other .....	.6							(²)					.5
Combinations	91.9					.3		32.4					59.2

¹ Includes combinations of occupations.

² Less than 100.

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

Table A-20. Work stoppages in government by State, Affiliation, and recognition, 1972

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

State	Number of work stoppages									
	All unions and associations			AFL-CIO		Other unions		Employee associations		No union
	Total	Officially recognized	Not recognized	Officially recognized	Not recognized	Officially recognized	Not recognized	Officially recognized	Not recognized	
All States.....	375	296	79	114	26	51	9	131	5	39
Alabama.....	11	4	7	4	6		1			
Alaska.....	2	2		1				1		
Arizona.....										
Arkansas.....										
California.....	17	16	1	10		2	1	4		
Colorado.....	1	1						1		
Connecticut.....	5	5		5						
Delaware.....	6	6		4				2		
District of Columbia.....	1	1		1						
Florida.....	8	1	7	1						7
Georgia.....	9	1	8		2	1	1			5
Hawaii.....	2	2		1				1		
Idaho.....	1		1							1
Illinois.....	29	24	5	7	2	4	2	13		1
Indiana.....	12	8	4	4	3	1	1	3		
Iowa.....	3	1	2	1						2
Kansas.....	2	2		2						
Kentucky.....	3	1	2			1				2
Louisiana.....	1		1		1					
Maine.....	1	1		1						
Maryland.....	2	1	1	1			1			
Massachusetts.....	7	6	1	2				4		1
Michigan.....	28	28		7		6		15		
Minnesota.....	3	2	1	2	1					
Mississippi.....	1		1							1
Missouri.....	8	5	3	4	1	1			2	
Montana.....	1	1				1				
Nabraska.....										
Nevada.....										
New Hampshire.....	1	1		1						
New Jersey.....	21	18	3	7		3	1	8		2
New Mexico.....	3		3		2					1
New York.....	27	25	2	8		4		13	1	1
North Carolina.....	3		3							3
North Dakota.....										
Ohio.....	30	27	3	11		8		8	2	1
Oklahoma.....										
Oregon.....	2	2		1		1				
Pennsylvania.....	73	71	2	19	1	14		38		1
Rhode Island.....	10	10		3		1		6		
South Carolina.....	3		3		1					2
South Dakota.....										
Tennessee.....	7	2	5		2			2		3
Texas.....	6	2	4	2	2					2
Utah.....										
Vermont.....										
Virginia.....	2		2							2
Washington.....	4	4		2		1		1		
West Virginia.....	5	1	4		2	1	1			1
Wisconsin.....	14	14		2		1		11		
Wyoming.....										

Table A-20. Work stoppages in government by State, affiliation, and recognition, 1972—Continued

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

State	Number of workers									
	All unions and associations			AFL-CIO		Other unions		Employee associations		No union
	Total	Officially recognized	Not recognized	Officially recognized	Not recognized	Officially recognized	Not recognized	Officially recognized	Not recognized	
All States.....	142.1	133.2	8.9	65.8	4.1	18.2	3.0	49.3	0.4	1.4
Alabama.....	2.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.1		.4			
Alaska.....	1.3	1.3		.3				1.0		
Arizona.....										
Arkansas.....										
California.....	10.7	9.4	1.3	6.8		1.9	1.3	.7		
Colorado.....	.3	.3						.3		
Connecticut.....	.3	.3		.3						
Delaware.....	1.0	1.0		.4				.6		
District of Columbia.....	4.9	4.9		4.9						
Florida.....	.4	(¹)	.4	(¹)						.4
Georgia.....	.5	(¹)	.4		.2	(¹)	(¹)			.2
Hawaii.....	4.9	4.9		.4				4.5		
Idaho.....	(¹)		(¹)							(¹)
Illinois.....	8.8	7.7	1.1	2.1	.6	1.4	.5	4.1		(¹)
Indiana.....	7.7	7.0	.7	3.8	.1	.2	.6	3.1		
Iowa.....	.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)						(¹)
Kansas.....	.4	.4		.4						
Kentucky.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)			(¹)				(¹)
Louisiana.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)		(¹)					
Maine.....	(¹)	(¹)		(¹)						
Maryland.....	.3	.2	(¹)	.2			(¹)			
Massachusetts.....	2.7	2.7	(¹)	.3				2.4		(¹)
Michigan.....	8.1	8.1		1.9		.5		5.7		
Minnesota.....	.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)					(¹)
Mississippi.....	(¹)		(¹)							
Missouri.....	5.5	5.3	.2	5.1	(¹)	.2			.2	
Montana.....	.6	.6				.6				
Nebraska.....										
Nevada.....										
New Hampshire.....	(¹)	(¹)		(¹)						
New Jersey.....	4.4	4.2	.2	1.7		.3	.1	2.2		(¹)
New Mexico.....	(¹)		(¹)		(¹)					(¹)
New York.....	22.6	22.5	(¹)	5.1		7.1		10.3	(¹)	(¹)
North Carolina.....	(¹)		(¹)							(¹)
North Dakota.....										
Ohio.....	7.9	7.6	.3	2.2		3.8		1.5	.1	.2
Oklahoma.....										
Oregon.....	(¹)	(¹)		(¹)		(¹)				(¹)
Pennsylvania.....	33.9	33.1	.8	24.7	.8	.8		7.6		(¹)
Rhode Island.....	3.5	3.5		2.2		.1		1.1		
South Carolina.....	.3		.3		.2					(¹)
South Dakota.....										
Tennessee.....	.7	.3	.4		.3			.3		.1
Texas.....	1.0	.6	.4	.6	.3					(¹)
Utah.....										
Vermont.....										
Virginia.....	(¹)		(¹)							(¹)
Washington.....	1.9	1.9		.7		.7		.4		
West Virginia.....	.4	.1	.3		.2	.1	(¹)			(¹)
Wisconsin.....	3.7	3.7		.1		.3		3.3		
Wyoming.....										

Table A-20. Work stoppages in government by State, affiliation, and recognition, 1972—Continued

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

State	Number of man-days									
	All unions and associations			AFL-CIO		Other unions		Employee associations		No union
	Total	Officially recognized	Not recognized	Officially recognized	Not recognized	Officially recognized	Not recognized	Officially recognized	Not recognized	
All States.....	1,257.3	1,136.1	121.2	642.3	48.2	218.9	64.8	274.9	4.2	4.0
Alabama.....	21.8	7.2	14.6	7.2	13.2		1.4			
Alaska.....	1.6	1.6		.6				1.0		
Arizona.....										
Arkansas.....										
California.....	105.0	53.2	51.8	21.6		30.0	51.8	1.7		
Colorado.....	.6	.6						.6		
Connecticut.....	2.8	2.8		2.8						
Delaware.....	4.4	4.4		.9				3.4		
District of Columbia.....	38.4	38.4		38.4						
Florida.....	.9	(¹)	.8	(¹)						.8
Georgia.....	10.1	.1	9.9		9.4	.1	(¹)			.4
Hawaii.....	5.7	5.7		1.1				4.5		
Idaho.....	(¹)		(¹)							(¹)
Illinois.....	33.9	23.6	10.3	5.4	2.0	5.1	8.2	13.0		(¹)
Indiana.....	86.2	82.6	3.6	63.2	.9	.3	2.7	19.1		
Iowa.....	.9	.8	(¹)	.8						(¹)
Kansas.....	9.1	9.1		9.1						
Kentucky.....	.2	.1	(¹)			.1				(¹)
Louisiana.....	3.2		3.2		3.2					
Maine.....	(¹)	(¹)		(¹)						
Maryland.....	1.3	1.0	.3	1.0			.3			
Massachusetts.....	9.8	9.8	(¹)	.3				9.5		(¹)
Michigan.....	54.5	54.5		14.3		1.6		38.6		
Minnesota.....	.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)					
Mississippi.....	.1		.1							.1
Missouri.....	24.6	24.4	.2	24.2	(¹)	.2			.2	
Montana.....	5.8	5.8				5.8				
Nebraska.....										
Nevada.....										
New Hampshire.....	.1	.1		.1						
New Jersey.....	18.6	18.3	.4	4.8		.6	.3	12.9		(¹)
New Mexico.....	1.6		1.6		1.5					.1
New York.....	204.5	204.4	.1	23.7		144.7		36.0	(¹)	(¹)
North Carolina.....	.1		.1							.1
North Dakota.....										
Ohio.....	34.3	29.5	4.8	15.4		10.8		3.3	4.0	.8
Oklahoma.....										
Oregon.....	.1	.1		.1		(¹)				
Pennsylvania.....	493.7	492.9	.8	394.2	.8	8.2		90.5		(¹)
Rhode Island.....	17.8	17.8		8.7		.1		9.0		
South Carolina.....	2.1		2.1		2.0					.1
South Dakota.....										
Tennessee.....	9.7	6.1	3.6		2.7			6.1		.9
Texas.....	6.2	2.3	3.8	2.3	3.8					(¹)
Utah.....										
Vermont.....										
Virginia.....	.1		.1							.1
Washington.....	4.6	4.6		1.1		2.2		1.3		
West Virginia.....	9.0	.4	8.6		8.5	.4	(¹)			(¹)
Wisconsin.....	33.7	33.7		.9		8.4		24.4		
Wyoming.....										

¹ Fewer than 100.

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

Table A-21. Work stoppages by Standard Federal Region and State, 1972¹

Region and State	Work stoppages		Workers involved (thousands)	Man-days of idleness	
	Number	Mean duration ²		Number (thousands)	As a percent of private nonagricultural working time
United States.....	5,010	28.2	1,713.6	27,066.4	0.17
REGION I	299	19.0	64.7	1,007.0	.10
Connecticut.....	72	18.6	21.0	250.0	.10
Maine.....	10	18.2	.8	12.4	.02
Massachusetts.....	155	17.1	31.4	393.9	.08
New Hampshire.....	18	24.0	2.4	40.4	.07
Rhode Island.....	35	17.5	6.9	84.3	.09
Vermont.....	9	105.3	2.2	226.2	.72
REGION II ³	578	58.5	203.2	5,534.2	.26
New Jersey ³	186	36.3	43.3	1,023.7	.18
New York ³	392	64.2	159.9	4,510.5	.30
REGION III	1,437	15.7	393.6	3,909.3	.19
Delaware.....	28	42.9	6.7	46.5	.08
District of Columbia.....	20	15.9	20.1	202.2	.21
Maryland.....	65	22.4	21.0	289.1	.10
Pennsylvania.....	616	22.7	171.7	2,691.1	.23
Virginia.....	192	7.9	36.3	163.4	.05
West Virginia.....	516	6.5	137.8	517.1	.46
REGION IV	596	16.7	203.0	2,035.2	.09
Alabama.....	91	12.7	23.5	303.7	.13
Florida.....	83	25.7	15.4	283.2	.06
Georgia.....	68	28.8	27.5	263.2	.07
Kentucky.....	156	11.8	73.9	489.5	.24
Mississippi.....	18	35.3	3.6	83.4	.07
North Carolina.....	50	7.9	15.0	78.8	.02
South Carolina.....	19	19.0	3.5	38.7	.02
Tennessee.....	111	17.7	40.6	494.6	.16
REGION V ³	1,355	26.7	522.4	8,272.4	.24
Illinois.....	345	18.9	162.2	1,758.8	.19
Indiana.....	181	28.8	56.0	1,066.7	.24
Michigan.....	167	32.1	54.2	851.3	.13
Minnesota.....	53	41.3	59.7	1,749.5	.63
Ohio ³	521	26.4	162.5	2,465.1	.29
Wisconsin.....	88	27.8	27.9	381.0	.11
REGION VI	215	28.1	62.5	1,661.2	.12
Arkansas.....	21	33.1	2.2	60.4	.05
Louisiana.....	46	38.6	5.6	133.8	.06
New Mexico.....	14	17.8	1.5	31.0	.05
Oklahoma.....	35	22.4	3.2	57.9	.04
Texas.....	99	27.2	50.0	1,378.1	.17
REGION VII	241	37.1	81.4	1,106.2	.14
Iowa.....	79	27.4	16.5	259.0	.14
Kansas.....	28	53.9	6.5	57.4	.03
Missouri.....	120	38.3	56.0	746.9	.21
Nebraska.....	14	31.5	2.4	43.1	.04
REGION VIII	119	41.9	23.8	466.4	.13
Colorado.....	35	56.6	13.7	298.3	.19
Montana.....	28	19.4	2.6	37.5	.08
North Dakota.....	11	37.3	.5	12.4	.04
South Dakota.....	12	42.8	1.7	51.9	.16
Utah.....	26	20.8	4.1	59.3	.08
Wyoming.....	7	6.9	1.2	7.1	.03
REGION IX	377	33.4	133.6	2,483.0	.14
Arizona.....	34	21.5	7.6	109.7	.08
California.....	301	35.0	113.3	2,149.7	.14
Hawaii.....	21	9.0	9.3	73.7	.12
Nevada.....	21	62.7	3.4	149.8	.33
REGION X	128	46.9	25.4	591.4	.14
Alaska.....	11	8.3	2.1	13.6	.08
Idaho.....	13	26.3	1.6	28.9	.07
Oregon.....	46	48.0	8.8	186.1	.12
Washington.....	58	52.8	13.0	362.0	.17
Former regions: ⁴					
New England.....	299	19.0	64.7	1,007.0	.10
Middle Atlantic ³	1,194	42.3	374.9	8,225.3	.25
East North Central ³	1,302	24.8	462.7	6,522.9	.20
West North Central.....	317	38.9	143.3	2,920.0	.26
South Atlantic.....	1,041	12.9	283.3	1,882.1	.08
East South Central.....	376	14.3	141.5	1,371.3	.16
West South Central.....	201	28.4	61.0	1,630.2	.13
Mountain.....	178	37.8	35.7	722.4	.12
Pacific.....	437	36.0	146.4	2,785.1	.14

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

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

³ Revised.

⁴ The regions are defined as follows: New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; East North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota,

Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; South Atlantic—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central—Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

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

Table A-22. Work stoppages by region, State and occupation, 1972¹

Region and State	Occupation								
	Total	Professional and technical	Clerical	Salesworkers	Blue collar	Protective	Service	Combinations	No Information
	Number of work stoppages								
United States.....	5,010	235	25	63	4,574	33	121	264	30
Region I	299	26	1	1	238	3	9	17	4
Connecticut	72	4			59		3	4	2
Maine	10	1			8	1			
Massachusetts	155	11	1		127	1	5	8	2
New Hampshire	18	2		1	13		1	1	
Rhode Island	35	7			23	1		4	
Vermont	9	1			8				
Region II	578	27	5	10	458	7	22	46	3
New Jersey	186	8	1	4	143	2	4	23	1
New York	392	19	4	6	315	5	18	23	2
Region III	1,437	42	9	12	1,275	5	15	70	9
Delaware	28	2		2	20		1	2	1
District of Columbia	20	4	1		12		1	2	
Maryland	65	4	1	1	51			7	1
Pennsylvania	616	30	7	7	500	5	12	48	7
Virginia	192	1			187		1	3	
West Virginia	516	1		2	505			8	
Region IV	596	13	1	8	532	10	8	20	4
Alabama	91	2		2	81	1		5	
Florida	83	4			72		5	2	
Georgia	68	3		1	55	4	1	4	
Kentucky	156			1	148	2	2	3	
Mississippi	18				16				2
North Carolina	50	1		1	46	2			
South Carolina	19	1			18				
Tennessee	111	2	1	3	96	1		6	2
Region V	1,355	82	6	17	1,163	3	31	50	3
Illinois	345	20	1	1	305		8	10	
Indiana	181	7	2	3	158	1	3	7	
Michigan	167	23		3	119	1	3	16	2
Minnesota	53	4		2	44		3		
Ohio	521	15	3	6	472	1	9	14	1
Wisconsin	88	13		2	65		5	3	
Region VI	215	8		1	197		1	7	1
Arkansas	21				21				
Louisiana	46	2		1	41		1	1	
New Mexico	14				12			2	
Oklahoma	35				35				
Texas	99	6			88			4	1
Region VII	241	4	1	2	216	3	8	7	
Iowa	79				73		4	2	
Kansas	28				27		1		
Missouri	120	4		1	105	3	2	5	
Nebraska	14		1	1	11		1		
Region VIII	119	4		5	103		3	4	
Colorado	35	1		1	31			1	
Montana	28	1			25		1	1	
North Dakota	11	1		1	8		1		
South Dakota	12			2	10				
Utah	26	1		1	22			2	
Wyoming	7				7				
Region IX	377	19	2	3	294	2	20	33	4
Arizona	34			1	28		2	2	1
California	301	14	2	2	238	1	14	27	3
Hawaii	21	4			12		3	2	
Nevada	21	1			16	1	1	2	
Region X	128	10		4	98		4	10	2
Alaska	11	2			8			1	
Idaho	13				12		1		
Oregon	46	3		1	36		1	4	1
Washington	58	5		3	42		2	5	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-22. Work stoppages by region, State and occupation, 1972 ¹—Continued

Region and State	Occupation								
	Total	Professional and technical	Clerical	Salesworkers	Blue collar	Protective	Service	Combinations	No Information
Workers involved (in thousands)									
United States	1,713.6	67.7	1.8	11.3	1,450.7	4.1	20.3	153.9	3.8
Region I	64.7	6.5	(?)	(?)	51.6	0.1	0.5	5.1	0.7
Connecticut	21.0	.2			19.7		.1	.6	.3
Maine	.8	(?)			.7	(?)			
Massachusetts	31.4	3.7	(?)		23.6	(?)	.4	3.4	.4
New Hampshire	2.4	.2		(?)	2.1		(?)	(?)	
Rhode Island	6.9	2.4			3.4	.1		1.0	
Vermont	2.2	(?)			2.2				
Region II	203.2	7.7	.4	8.6	149.2	.7	8.3	28.0	.3
New Jersey	43.3	2.1	.2	(?)	34.4	.1	(?)	6.4	(?)
New York	159.9	5.6	.2	8.5	114.9	.6	8.2	21.6	.3
Region III	393.6	7.9	.9	.4	330.4	.2	.9	52.1	.8
Delaware	6.7	.4		(?)	5.6		.1	.5	(?)
District of Columbia	20.1	.4	(?)		14.8		(?)	4.9	
Maryland	21.0	.3	.2	(?)	14.4			5.9	.2
Pennsylvania	171.7	6.8	.7	.4	125.5	.2	.4	37.4	.5
Virginia	36.3	(?)			35.6		.3	.3	
West Virginia	137.8	(?)		(?)	134.6			3.2	
Region IV	203.0	2.7	(?)	.3	192.2	.5	1.1	4.9	1.3
Alabama	23.5	.3		.2	22.7	(?)		.2	
Florida	15.4	.8			13.4		1.0	.3	
Georgia	27.5	1.1		(?)	24.2	.2	(?)	1.9	
Kentucky	73.9			(?)	73.1	(?)	(?)	.7	
Mississippi	3.6				2.3				1.2
North Carolina	15.0	.3		(?)	14.7	(?)			
South Carolina	3.5	(?)			3.5				
Tennessee	40.6	.1	(?)	(?)	38.3	.2		1.8	(?)
Region V	522.4	28.7	.3	1.2	470.9	.4	7.6	13.1	.3
Illinois	162.2	7.0	(?)	.1	151.2		2.0	1.9	
Indiana	56.0	5.8	(?)	.2	48.5	(?)	.9	.5	
Michigan	54.2	6.5		(?)	40.1	.1	2.5	4.6	.3
Minnesota	59.7	4.3		(?)	55.1		.2		
Ohio	162.5	1.8	.2	.6	153.6	.2	.5	5.6	(?)
Wisconsin	27.9	3.3		(?)	22.5		1.5	.5	
Region VI	62.5	.4		.1	60.0		(?)	1.9	(?)
Arkansas	2.2				2.2				
Louisiana	5.6	(?)		.1	5.3		(?)	(?)	
New Mexico	1.5				1.3			.3	
Oklahoma	3.2				3.2				
Texas	50.0	.4			47.9			1.6	
Region VII	81.4	.9	(?)	(?)	75.5	(?)	.2	4.6	
Iowa	16.5				16.3		(?)	(?)	
Kansas	6.5				6.4		.1		
Missouri	56.0	.9		(?)	50.5	(?)	(?)	4.5	
Nebraska	2.4		(?)	(?)	2.4		(?)		
Region VIII	23.8	.5		.2	21.5		(?)	1.6	
Colorado	13.7	.3		(?)	12.8		(?)	.5	
Montana	2.6	(?)			2.5		(?)	(?)	
North Dakota	.5	(?)		(?)	.4		(?)		
South Dakota	1.7			(?)	1.6				
Utah	4.1	(?)		(?)	2.9			1.1	
Wyoming	1.2				1.2				
Region IX	133.6	8.5	(?)	(?)	83.2	2.2	1.5	37.9	.2
Arizona	7.6			(?)	6.0		(?)	1.5	(?)
California	113.3	3.6	(?)	(?)	71.4	2.0	.4	35.5	.2
Hawaii	9.3	4.9			4.1		.1	.3	
Nevada	3.4	(?)			1.7	.2	.8	.6	
Region X	25.4	3.9		.5	16.2		.2	4.6	.2
Alaska	2.1	1.1			1.0			(?)	
Idaho	1.6				1.6		(?)		
Oregon	8.8	.2		(?)	5.5		(?)	2.9	(?)
Washington	13.0	2.6		.4	8.2		(?)	1.6	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-22. Work stoppages by region, State and occupation, 1972 ¹—Continued

Region and State	Occupation								
	Total	Professional and technical	Clerical	Salesworkers	Blue collar	Protective	Service	Combinations	No Information
Man-days of idleness (in thousands)									
United States.....	27,066.4	919.0	36.4	111.5	23,699.5	31.2	348.3	1,845.1	75.3
Region I	1,007.0	28.8	(²)	(²)	904.7	0.3	6.5	56.3	10.4
Connecticut	250.0	.9			222.5		4.6	13.1	8.8
Maine	12.4	(²)			12.3	(²)			
Massachusetts	393.9	13.4	(²)		342.2	.2	1.8	34.7	1.6
New Hampshire	40.4	2.8		(²)	37.4		.1	(²)	
Rhode Island	84.3	11.7			64.0	.1		8.4	
Vermont	226.2	(²)			226.2				
Region II	5,534.2	65.7	2.1	56.6	5,078.9	3.8	126.5	198.7	2.0
New Jersey	1,023.7	9.3	.2	1.7	956.6	.6	.8	54.3	.2
New York	4,510.5	56.4	1.9	54.9	4,122.3	3.1	125.6	144.4	1.8
Region III	3,909.3	87.9	19.9	11.1	3,008.0	1.2	28.4	739.0	13.8
Delaware	46.5	1.2		.7	34.2		6.9	3.4	.1
District of Columbia	202.2	9.7	.1		153.1		.1	39.2	
Maryland	289.1	8.5	.2	.1	226.2			52.0	2.1
Pennsylvania	2,691.1	68.3	19.6	9.0	1,933.7	1.2	20.7	627.0	11.5
Virginia	163.4	.2			160.6		.7	1.8	
West Virginia	517.1	.2		1.3	500.1			15.5	
Region IV	2,035.2	18.2	(²)	6.2	1,856.5	1.6	18.9	96.9	36.8
Alabama	303.7	.4		3.2	291.7	.1		8.3	
Florida	283.2	11.1			219.0		17.2	35.9	
Georgia	263.2	5.1		(²)	242.3	.5	.8	14.5	
Kentucky	489.5			.6	442.7	.2	.9	30.1	³ 15.1
Mississippi	83.4				62.6				20.7
North Carolina	78.8	.3		.1	78.3	(²)			
South Carolina	38.7	.1			38.5				
Tennessee	494.6	1.3	(²)	2.2	481.3	.8		8.1	.9
Region V	8,272.4	526.0	9.2	16.2	7,414.9	1.1	102.8	195.7	6.6
Illinois	1,758.8	62.5	(²)	1.7	1,660.2		8.2	26.1	
Indiana	1,066.7	80.9	6.8	3.2	954.1	.3	16.2	5.3	
Michigan	851.3	50.9		1.7	622.4	.3	37.9	131.5	6.5
Minnesota	1,749.5	273.5		2.4	1,472.5		1.1		
Ohio	2,465.1	21.5	2.3	3.3	2,381.9	.6	29.3	26.0	(²)
Wisconsin	381.0	36.6		3.9	323.8		9.9	6.8	
Region VI	1,661.2	3.3		.6	1,647.3		.7	9.3	.2
Arkansas	60.4				60.4				
Louisiana	133.8	.9		.6	131.4		.7	.2	
New Mexico	31.0				29.6			1.5	
Oklahoma	57.9				57.9				
Texas	1,378.1	2.4			1,368.0			7.6	.2
Region VII	1,106.2	2.8	.4	5.8	1,071.6	.2	6.1	19.4	
Iowa	259.0	(²)		5.6	248.4		4.8	(²)	
Kansas	57.4				56.9		.5		
Missouri	746.9	2.7		(²)	724.1	.2	.5	19.3	
Nebraska	43.1		.4	.1	42.3		.3		
Region VIII	466.4	9.2		5.1	428.7		1.3	22.1	
Colorado	298.3	.6		(²)	287.1		1.1	9.5	
Montana	37.5	5.7			31.5		.1	.2	
North Dakota	12.4	2.9		.2	9.1		.2		
South Dakota	51.9			1.8	50.1				
Utah	59.3	.1		3.1	43.7			12.4	
Wyoming	7.1				7.1				
Region IX	2,483.0	65.1	.5	5.4	1,851.3	23.0	47.0	485.8	4.9
Arizona	109.7			4.7	99.7		1.9	1.6	1.9
California	2,149.7	50.7	.5	.7	1,590.4	18.0	15.0	471.5	3.0
Hawaii	73.7	14.3			47.5		.2	11.6	
Nevada	149.8	(²)			113.7	5.0	29.9	1.1	
Region X	591.4	112.1	4.3	4.6	437.7		10.2	21.8	.7
Alaska	13.6	4.5			8.4			.7	
Idaho	29.8				29.6		.1		
Oregon	186.1	6.5		2.3	160.5		5.5	10.7	.6
Washington	362.0	101.1	⁴ 4.3	2.3	239.2		4.5	10.5	.1

¹ Stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in each State affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated among the States.
² Fewer than 100.
³ Idleness in 1972 resulted from a stoppage that began in 1971.

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

Table A-23. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1972¹

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry group	Alabama			Arizona			California		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	91	23.5	303.7	34	7.6	109.7	301	113.3	2,149.7
Manufacturing.....	42	13.1	241.5	4	0.5	7.0	134	38.6	1,057.3
Ordnance and accessories.....							1	.2	11.1
Food and kindred products.....	4	.7	5.7	2	.2	3.3	11	9.1	347.2
Tobacco manufactures.....								(?)	.8
Textile mill products.....							2		
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	3	2.4	8.2				7	.3	2.2
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	2	.4	7.2				11	1.9	18.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	2	.1	.9				7	2.3	30.2
Paper and allied products.....	2	.3	5.0	1	.3	1.2	4	.2	6.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....							2	1.5	7.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	.1	14.7			4.5	5	.3	10.3
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	1	.1	4.0				1	.1	1.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....							8	2.9	25.4
Leather and leather products.....									
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	(?)	2.9				13	2.9	65.4
Primary metal industries.....	4	2.9	30.5				9	7.2	227.4
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	8	1.3	30.6				15	1.0	12.3
Machinery, except electrical.....	4	3.1	24.7				15	2.8	84.6
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	3	.3	6.3				11	1.3	23.5
Transportation equipment.....	1	.4	82.7	1	(?)	2.0	7	3.8	147.5
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	2	.5	11.6				3	.5	33.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2	.2	6.4				2	.2	.8
Nonmanufacturing.....	49	10.4	62.3	30	7.1	102.7	167	74.6	1,092.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....				2	.3	2.8	4	3.7	53.4
Mining.....	16	4.5	9.5	6	2.8	5.4	2	(?)	2.2
Contract construction.....	9	1.8	18.8	12	1.9	19.6	45	23.0	348.3
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	5	.8	5.8	6	2.1	66.5	26	23.7	425.2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	7	.3	6.2			3.8	38	7.6	88.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....							4	.1	1.6
Services.....	1	(?)	.1	4	.1	4.6	31	5.8	68.4
Government ³	11	2.8	21.8				17	10.7	105.0
	Colorado			Connecticut			Delaware		
All industries.....	35	13.7	298.3	72	21.0	250.0	28	6.7	46.5
Manufacturing.....	13	1.9	21.9	22	2.9	61.5	9	4.6	24.9
Ordnance and accessories.....									
Food and kindred products.....	3	.9	10.7	2	.2	1.4	2	(?)	4.7
Tobacco manufactures.....									
Textile mill products.....									
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....									
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	1	.3	2.1						
Furniture and fixtures.....	1	.1	3.8	2	.5	3.3			
Paper and allied products.....									
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....				2	.2	2.4	1	.3	4.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	(?)	.2	1	(?)	1.3			
Petroleum refining and related industries.....				1	(?)	1.3	1	(?)	.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	1	(?)	.5	1	.3	.6	1	(?)	1.8
Leather and leather products.....									
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4	.2	1.7	1	.1	5.4			4.5
Primary metal industries.....	1	(?)	2.0	4	.6	19.7			
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	1	.2	.5	2	.5	2.9			
Machinery, except electrical.....				1	(?)	3.1	3	.1	1.7
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....				3	.4	19.6			
Transportation equipment.....				1	(?)	.5	1	4.0	11.7
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....			4.3						
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....				1	(?)	.2			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-23. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1972¹—Continued

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry group	Colorado			Connecticut			Delaware		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Nonmanufacturing	22	11.8	276.4	50	18.1	188.5	19	2.1	21.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....									
Mining.....	3	.5	1.2						
Contract construction.....	9	10.2	271.3	19	15.3	152.8	3	.1	2.6
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	3	.2	.6	12	2.1	24.3	7	.8	6.9
Wholesale and retail trade.....	5	.5	1.9	9	.3	3.9			
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....							2	(?)	.7
Services.....	1	(?)	.9	5	.2	4.7	1	.1	6.9
Government ²	1	.3	.6	5	.3	2.8	6	1.0	4.4
	Florida			Georgia			Illinois		
All industries	83	15.4	283.2	68	27.5	263.2	345	162.2	1,758.8
Manufacturing	28	4.7	136.3	32	18.3	169.2	125	23.7	660.0
Ordnance and accessories.....									
Food and kindred products.....	5	2.2	5.1	4	1.3	16.9	9	2.2	38.7
Tobacco manufactures.....				5	1.3	10.5	1	(?)	.2
Textile mill products.....									
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	(?)	.6	2	.4	2.7			
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	2	(?)	1.1			2.3	3	.2	3.2
Furniture and fixtures.....				2	.2	.8	5	.3	4.5
Paper and allied products.....	2	.4	79.3	4	.5	13.7	5	.5	6.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	.1	3.0				3	1.0	21.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	.2	6.7	1	(?)	3.5	7	.6	7.8
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	1	(?)	.6						
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....							5	.3	7.4
Leather and leather products.....	1	.2	21.3				1	.8	1.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	(?)	2.8	2	.5	3.4	8	2.0	21.4
Primary metal industries.....				1	(?)	8.7	17	2.0	96.2
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	3	.1	1.8	4	.5	8.5	24	3.5	70.4
Machinery, except electrical.....	1	.3	7.5	2	(?)	8.7	20	6.4	270.1
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	4	.5	4.0	1	.1	4.7	7	2.3	63.1
Transportation equipment.....	2	(?)	.6	4	13.2	84.7	6	.6	19.7
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	1	.3	1.7				2	.5	26.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....							2	.4	1.6
Nonmanufacturing	55	10.8	147.0	36	9.2	94.0	220	138.5	1,098.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	1	.1	1.9						
Mining.....				1	.4	5.1	103	32.5	97.2
Contract construction.....	27	5.6	87.7	8	4.2	51.6	49	91.8	868.6
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	11	1.8	38.4	9	1.9	10.9	15	2.7	34.0
Wholesale and retail trade.....	4	2.1	10.6	4	1.8	11.0	13	.6	22.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	(?)	3.8				1	(?)	(?)
Services.....	3	.6	3.7	5	.3	5.5	10	2.0	42.2
Government ²	8	.4	.9	9	.5	10.1	29	8.8	33.9
	Indiana			Iowa			Kansas		
All industries	181	56.0	1,066.7	79	16.5	259.0	28	6.5	57.4
Manufacturing	108	37.7	878.3	30	8.0	158.7	14	5.4	34.3
Ordnance and accessories.....	1	3.6	130.2	1	2.0	78.0			
Food and kindred products.....	8	.9	51.2	8	.8	5.0	1	.4	7.6
Tobacco manufactures.....									
Textile mill products.....									
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1	.1	7.6				1	(?)	.8
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	1	(?)	.2			4.2			
Furniture and fixtures.....	6	1.2	24.8				1	.1	1.5
Paper and allied products.....	5	.8	16.2						

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-23. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1972¹—Continued

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry group	Indiana			Iowa			Kansas		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3	.3	10.5	1	(²)	.1			
Chemicals and allied products.....	3	.1	2.5	1	(²)	.9	2	.1	
Petroleum refining and related industries.....									3.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	4	1.4	30.8	3	2.6	14.9			
Leather and leather products.....									
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	5	1.2	30.0	2	(²)	.5			1.6
Primary metal industries.....	9	1.1	50.6	1	(²)	2.9	1	.1	3.4
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	21	6.9	131.5	4	.9	18.9			
Machinery, except electrical.....	14	8.0	290.0	7	1.3	36.7	2	(²)	6.8
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	16	7.3	40.3				3	.3	.5
Transportation equipment.....	10	4.5	59.6	1	.2	.6	3	4.3	8.5
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....									
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	(²)	2.1	1	(²)	(²)			
Nonmanufacturing.....	73	18.3	188.4	49	8.5	100.3	14	1.1	23.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....									
Mining.....	8	2.7	5.0						
Contract construction.....	22	3.9	44.0	39	8.1	83.0	7	.5	10.6
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	13	3.1	27.1	3	.1	7.8	1	(²)	(²)
Wholesale and retail trade.....	14	.7	21.6	3	(²)	8.1	2	(²)	.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....									
Services.....	4	.2	4.6	1	(²)	.4	2	(²)	3.1
Government ³	12	7.7	86.2	3	.2	.9	2	.4	9.1
	Kentucky			Louisiana			Maryland		
All industries.....	156	73.9	489.5	46	5.6	133.8	65	21.0	289.1
Manufacturing.....	55	47.9	370.1	16	2.4	42.0	23	10.1	198.4
Ordnance and accessories.....									
Food and kindred products.....	4	.4	8.4	4	.9	9.0	3	1.1	5.0
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	(²)	(²)						
Textile mill products.....							1	.4	6.4
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	3	.8	30.3						
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	1	.1	3.1			7.3			
Furniture and fixtures.....	2	1.1	7.6						
Paper and allied products.....	1	(²)	1.0	1	.7	.7			
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....									
Chemicals and allied products.....	3	.4	23.3	2	.2	18.8	4	.3	8.1
Petroleum refining and related industries.....							1	(²)	.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	3	1.5	6.3						
Leather and leather products.....									
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	.5	26.8	4	.1	2.1	4	.5	10.8
Primary metal industries.....	2	.7	12.1	2			2	.3	4.6
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	9	2.3	45.7	4	.3	3.5	5	1.3	18.4
Machinery, except electrical.....	5	5.4	28.9						
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	13	33.8	163.3						
Transportation equipment.....	3	.6	11.1	1	.1	.5	3	6.3	144.7
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....									
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2	.1	2.0						
Nonmanufacturing.....	101	25.9	119.4	30	3.1	91.8	42	10.9	90.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....							1	.1	.6
Mining.....	83	22.1	63.8						
Contract construction.....	7	3.4	21.7	15	2.4	77.5	18	7.8	64.1
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	2	.1	1.9	5	.3	.8	10	1.0	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade.....	4	.1	2.9	6	.3	8.3	7	1.3	7.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....							1	.2	2.1
Services.....	2	.2	29.1	3	(²)	1.9	3	.2	7.4
Government ³	3	(²)	.2	1	(²)	3.2	2	.3	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-23. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1972¹—Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Missouri			Montana			New Jersey ²		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Nonmanufacturing.....	57	27.3	408.1	25	2.2	23.5	97	23.9	409.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....									
Mining.....	2	.4	.9				1	(³)	(³)
Contract construction.....	20	17.2	331.4	17	1.4	9.3	20	8.3	89.1
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	9	3.6	33.5	4	.2	7.5	25	9.9	270.7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	9	.2	6.7	3	(³)	1.0	19	.8	27.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2	(³)	.6				3	(³)	.4
Services.....	7	.4	10.3				8	.4	3.6
Government ³	8	5.5	24.6	1	.6	5.8	21	4.4	18.6
	New York ²			North Carolina			Ohio ²		
All industries.....	392	159.9	4,510.5	50	15.0	78.8	521	162.5	2,465.1
Manufacturing.....	192	37.9	620.7	35	12.2	39.0	279	104.6	2,027.2
Ordnance and accessories.....									
Food and kindred products.....	19	8.7	203.1	3	.8	9.0	13	2.8	50.4
Tobacco manufactures.....									
Textile mill products.....	12	2.1	22.4	3	.6	2.3	5	2.4	17.6
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	16	.5	12.1	2	.4	1.2	1	(³)	.4
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	1	(³)	.3	1	.2	4.5	4	.4	3.9
Furniture and fixtures.....	6	.7	8.9	1	.4	1.3	6	.8	10.6
Paper and allied products.....	6	.7	11.4	1	(³)	.5	8	1.1	8.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	8	2.3	44.3				4	3.5	24.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	4	.6	6.4				8	1.2	65.8
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	1	(³)	1.7				2	(³)	.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	7	.2	2.1	1	.2	.9	23	7.0	78.2
Leather and leather products.....	1	(³)	(³)				1	(³)	.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	8	.7	10.1	1	(³)	.8	23	6.3	55.6
Primary metal industries.....	10	2.0	44.1				36	11.8	234.8
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	23	2.8	32.5				43	10.0	193.9
Machinery, except electrical.....	29	4.9	37.9	2	.1	1.4	49	19.6	525.8
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	19	6.6	94.1	20	9.4	17.2	18	14.5	41.9
Transportation equipment.....	13	3.7	52.7				27	22.6	699.2
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	6	1.0	34.8						
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	3	.4	1.8				8	.6	15.1
Nonmanufacturing.....	200	122.0	3,889.7	15	2.8	39.8	242	57.9	437.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....				1	(³)	1.0			
Mining.....	1	.2	1.1				91	20.3	48.0
Contract construction.....	51	57.8	2,035.4	1	.2	11.7	47	22.7	211.1
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	29	11.8	1,127.7	9	2.5	25.0	30	3.5	94.2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	53	17.3	367.5	1	(³)	2.0	27	2.2	38.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	5	1.5	29.2				2	(³)	.2
Services.....	34	10.8	124.2				15	1.2	11.6
Government ³	27	22.6	204.5	3	(³)	.1	30	7.9	34.3
	Oklahoma			Oregon			Pennsylvania		
All industries.....	35	3.2	57.9	46	8.8	186.1	616	171.7	2,691.1
Manufacturing.....	17	1.7	24.3	24	4.3	66.3	258	69.1	1,356.0
Ordnance and accessories.....									
Food and kindred products.....	2	(³)	2.2	3	.3	4.7	25	9.8	101.8
Tobacco manufactures.....							1	(³)	1.6
Textile mill products.....							3	(³)	1.8
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	(³)	2.1				9	2.0	16.5
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....				10	2.9	49.1	5	.3	3.5
Furniture and fixtures.....							14	2.8	62.1
Paper and allied products.....				2	.5	1.9	7	1.9	35.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....							5	1.0	33.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-23. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1972¹—Continued

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry group	Utah			Virginia			Washington		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	26	4.1	59.3	192	36.3	163.4	58	13.0	362.0
Manufacturing.....	9	1.7	37.1	23	2.9	54.4	23	4.0	71.5
Ordnance and accessories.....									
Food and kindred products.....	1	.6	11.9	1	(²)	.1	5	.9	24.6
Tobacco manufactures.....				1	(²)	.3			
Textile mill products.....				2	.1	12.0			
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....				1	(²)	.2	6	1.9	9.1
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....									
Furniture and fixtures.....									
Paper and allied products.....									
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	(²)	.5	2	.1	17.0			
Chemicals and allied products.....	3	.1	3.7	2	.3	1.5	1	(²)	(²)
Petroleum refining and related industries.....				1	(²)	.1			
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....				1	.1	2.1			
Leather and leather products.....									
Stone, clay, and glass products.....				1	.3	5.3	3	.1	2.0
Primary metal industries.....	1	.5	.5				1	.2	27.5
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	2	(²)	(²)	1	.3	6.9	2	(²)	1.3
Machinery, except electrical.....	1	.4	20.4	5	.9	6.0	1	.1	.9
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....				4	.5	1.9			
Transportation equipment.....				1	(²)	.9	3	.6	4.9
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....									
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....							1	.1	1.1
Nonmanufacturing.....	17	2.3	22.2	169	33.4	109.0	35	9.0	290.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....				1	(²)	(²)	2	(²)	.5
Mining.....	2	.3	1.4	146	24.2	36.6			
Contract construction.....	7	1.3	11.0	11	8.3	69.3	13	4.3	39.8
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	4	.7	6.2	8	.7	2.0	6	2.2	233.0
Wholesale and retail trade.....	4	(²)	3.7	1	(²)	.8	8	.6	8.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....									
Services.....							2	(²)	4.5
Government ³				2	(²)	.1	4	1.9	4.6
	West Virginia			Wisconsin					
All industries.....	516	137.8	517.1	88	27.9	381.0			
Manufacturing.....	37	8.3	220.4	43	17.9	189.0			
Ordnance and accessories.....									
Food and kindred products.....	3	.3	4.8	7	.9	27.2			
Tobacco manufactures.....									
Textile mill products.....									
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	.3	3.6						
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	2	1.1	14.0	1	.1	3.3			
Furniture and fixtures.....	1	.1	.4						
Paper and allied products.....									
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	(²)	9.5	5	.2	11.6			
Chemicals and allied products.....	5	1.2	95.5	1	.2	16.5			
Petroleum refining and related industries.....									
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	1	.1	.7	2	.4	20.9			
Leather and leather products.....	1	.2	.4						
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	7	.8	9.8	1	(²)	.2			
Primary metal industries.....	4	1.9	17.7	8	1.4	20.4			
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	3	.6	22.2	4	.6	7.4			
Machinery, except electrical.....	4	.7	15.7	6	1.6	6.2			
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	3	1.0	26.2	1	(²)	.2			
Transportation equipment.....				5	12.3	74.5			
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....				1	(²)	.1			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....				1	.1	.4			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-23. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1972 ¹—Continued

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry group	West Virginia			Wisconsin		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Nonmanufacturing -----	479	129.5	296.7	45	10.0	191.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....						
Mining -----	431	120.1	238.2			
Contract construction -----	26	8.0	38.0	10	3.5	97.2
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	9	.6	4.5	7	2.1	40.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	5	.4	6.1	9	.3	10.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....						
Services -----	3	(²)	.9	5	.4	9.8
Government ³ -----	5	.4	9.0	14	3.7	33.7

¹ No work stoppages were recorded during 1972 for the industry groups for which no data are presented.

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

² Fewer than 100.

³ The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not

constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

⁴ Idleness in 1972 resulted from a stoppage that began in 1971.

⁵ Revised.

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

Table A-24. Work stoppages by State and metropolitan area,¹ 1972

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

State and metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	State and metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All States.....	5,010	1,713.6	27,066.4	Indiana—Continued			
Alabama.....	91	23.5	303.7	Fort Wayne.....	17	3.0	59.3
Birmingham.....	29	5.2	80.7	Gary—Hammond—East Chicago ²	19	7.5	171.5
Mobile.....	11	1.4	13.4	Indianapolis.....	23	9.3	85.4
Tuscaloosa.....	6	.7	12.3	Lafayette—West Lafayette.....	5	.3	2.7
Alaska.....	11	2.1	13.6	Muncie.....	7	.5	14.6
Anchorage.....	6	1.4	6.5	South Bend.....	15	1.8	17.1
Arizona.....	34	7.6	109.7	Terre Haute.....	10	.8	15.5
Phoenix.....	20	1.4	80.0	Iowa.....	79	16.5	259.0
Tucson.....	7	1.4	6.6	Cedar Rapids.....	13	4.6	34.3
Arkansas.....	21	2.2	60.4	Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, Ill.—Iowa.....	8	1.0	22.7
Fort Smith, Ark.—Okla. (Arkansas portion).....	5	.7	3.5	(Illinois portion).....	7	.8	13.9
Little Rock—North Little Rock.....	5	.7	3.5	Des Moines.....	15	5.2	82.6
California.....	301	113.3	2,149.7	Dubuque.....	8	.9	12.9
Anaheim—Santa Ana—Garden Grove.....	17	2.6	55.4	Sioux City, Iowa—Nebr. (Iowa portion).....	13	.7	17.8
Bakersfield.....	16	1.7	17.7	Waterloo.....	6	.1	2.5
Fresno.....	15	1.4	37.6	Kansas.....	28	6.5	57.4
Los Angeles—Long Beach.....	103	30.8	620.7	Topeka.....	5	.3	4.4
Oxnard—Ventura.....	8	.4	1.7	Kentucky.....	156	73.6	489.5
Sacramento.....	21	6.8	53.1	Louisville, Ky.—Ind. (Kentucky portion).....	30	43.4	336.5
Salinas—Monterey.....	9	3.0	30.9	Louisiana.....	29	39.7	206.2
San Bernardino—Riverside—Ontario.....	19	8.2	268.5	Baton Rouge.....	46	5.6	133.8
San Diego.....	23	14.2	159.0	Lake Charles.....	6	.4	2.7
San Francisco—Oakland.....	100	27.1	649.0	New Orleans.....	5	1.0	55.8
Oakland—East Bay.....	54	14.7	237.4	Shreveport.....	20	2.8	32.8
San Francisco.....	24	10.6	381.0	Maine.....	5	.3	22.9
San Mateo.....	18	1.7	30.2	Portland.....	10	.8	12.4
San Jose.....	24	7.2	112.6	Maryland.....	5	.3	8.7
Santa Rosa.....	5	.1	.8	Baltimore.....	65	21.0	289.1
Stockton.....	9	.9	16.3	Massachusetts.....	46	10.8	220.4
Vallejo—Napa.....	5	.2	4.4	Boston.....	155	31.4	393.9
Colorado.....	35	13.7	298.3	Brocton.....	74	12.0	161.3
Denver.....	19	5.9	84.9	Fall River, Mass.—R.I. (Massachusetts portion).....	7	1.7	4.8
Pueblo.....	9	2.2	36.9	Lawrence—Haverhill, Mass.—N.H. (Massachusetts portion).....	7	.7	11.0
Connecticut.....	72	21.0	250.0	Lowell.....	5	.4	7.8
Bridgeport.....	18	2.4	67.8	Pittsfield.....	5	.2	2.5
Hartford.....	14	1.9	60.0	Springfield—Chicopee—Holyoke, Mass.—Conn. (Massachusetts portion).....	10	5.2	8.0
New Haven.....	20	2.6	50.5	Michigan.....	11	1.5	37.6
Danbury.....	5	.2	4.8	Ann Arbor.....	11	1.5	37.6
Waterbury.....	7	.5	11.5	Battle Creek.....	21	2.7	52.9
Delaware.....	28	6.7	46.5	Detroit.....	167	54.2	851.3
Wilmington, Del.—Md.—N.J. (Delaware portion).....	29	8.6	50.1	Flint.....	6	.4	13.2
District of Columbia.....	26	6.2	42.7	Grand Rapids.....	5	8.2	63.6
Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va. (District of Columbia portion).....	20	20.1	202.2	Detroit.....	75	18.8	287.1
(Maryland portion).....	32	36.3	315.2	Flint.....	6	.3	11.2
(Virginia portion).....	20	20.1	202.2	Kalamazoo.....	13	1.4	59.7
Florida.....	9	7.6	54.9	Lansing.....	5	2.1	14.3
Fort Lauderdale—Hollywood.....	83	15.4	283.2	Muskegon—Muskegon Heights.....	6	.8	19.4
Jacksonville.....	8	.8	6.2	Saginaw.....	11	1.0	10.7
Lakeland—Winterhaven.....	12	1.2	20.4	Minnesota.....	5	.4	1.9
Miami.....	6	.2	1.8	Duluth—Superior, Minn.—Wis. (Minnesota portion).....	6	8.7	22.6
Orlando.....	22	3.2	81.3	Minneapolis—St. Paul.....	53	59.7	1,749.5
Tampa—St. Petersburg.....	12	.9	12.4	Mississippi.....	20	1.5	25.9
West Palm Beach.....	7	1.0	6.6	Columbia.....	18	1.3	18.3
Georgia.....	68	27.5	263.2	Kansas City, Mo.—Kans. (Missouri portion).....	21	29.1	959.0
Atlanta.....	30	13.9	115.6	Missouri.....	18	3.6	83.4
Columbus, Ga.—Ala. (Georgia portion).....	6	1.2	3.6	Columbia.....	120	56.0	746.9
Macon.....	6	1.2	3.6	Kansas City, Mo.—Kans. (Missouri portion).....	5	.7	10.5
Hawaii.....	5	.3	2.1	(Kansas portion).....	31	16.9	150.3
Honolulu.....	21	9.3	73.7	St. Joseph.....	24	12.0	118.4
Idaho.....	16	7.0	65.4	St. Louis, Mo.—Ill. (Missouri portion).....	8	4.9	31.9
Boise.....	13	1.6	29.8	(Illinois portion).....	5	.5	3.4
Illinois.....	5	.1	5.1	Springfield.....	81	51.4	626.9
Champaign—Urbana.....	345	162.2	1,758.8	St. Louis, Mo.—Ill. (Missouri portion).....	57	37.7	499.5
Chicago—Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated area.....	7	1.8	3.3	(Illinois portion).....	24	13.7	127.4
Chicago.....	129	33.3	700.5	Montana.....	7	1.2	8.3
Decatur.....	110	25.8	529.0	Billings.....	28	2.6	37.5
Peoria.....	5	.2	8.1	Great Falls.....	6	.2	4.9
Rockford.....	22	1.8	27.2	Nebraska.....	5	.1	4.2
Springfield.....	11	1.9	18.1	Omaha, Nebr.—Iowa (Nebraska portion).....	14	2.4	43.1
Indiana.....	7	.4	10.7	Nevada.....	12	1.7	21.9
Anderson.....	181	56.0	1,066.7	Las Vegas.....	10	1.5	19.1
Evansville, Ind.—Ky. (Indiana portion).....	6	1.0	78.2	Reno.....	21	3.4	149.8
	12	1.5	16.0		13	2.0	91.3
	10	1.4	15.1		6	1.0	5.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-24. Work stoppages by State and metropolitan area,¹ 1972—Continued

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

State and metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in year		Men-days idle during year (all stoppages)	State and metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in year		Men-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
New Hampshire	18	2.4	40.4	Pennsylvania—Continued			
Manchester	9	.9	29.2	(Pennsylvania portion)	28	5.1	77.3
New Jersey ²	186	43.3	1,023.7	(New Jersey portion)	5	.8	3.4
Atlantic City	9	.7	9.1	Altoona	8	1.5	30.3
Jersey City ⁴	24	3.0	60.8	Erie	13	1.4	15.0
Long Branch-Asbury Park	16	2.5	22.4	Harrisburg	18	6.4	52.5
Newark ⁴	38	8.5	153.4	Johnstown	10	2.1	28.0
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic ⁴	38	8.7	145.8	Philadelphia, Pa.—N. J.	177	66.3	1,117.5
New Brunswick-Parth Amboy-Sayreville ⁴	19	4.7	463.5	(Pennsylvania portion)	147	60.3	1,030.8
Trenton	19	2.3	31.4	(New Jersey portion)	30	6.0	86.7
Vineland-Milville-Bridgeton	9	2.0	13.6	Pittsburgh	166	30.1	742.5
New Mexico	14	1.5	31.0	Reading	17	4.7	99.6
Albuquerque	5	.4	8.9	Scranton	16	1.6	45.4
New York ²	392	169.9	4,510.5	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	29	2.2	44.4
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	41	15.3	246.5	York	15	4.8	72.7
Binghamton, N.Y.—Pa.	12	1.1	37.9	Rhode Island	35	6.9	84.3
(New York portion)	12	1.1	37.9	Providence-Pawtucket, R.I.—Mass.	34	6.2	85.6
Buffalo	53	17.3	621.9	(Rhode Island portion)	31	6.1	79.9
Kingston-Newburgh	9	.5	36.8	South Carolina	19	3.5	38.7
Poughkeepsie	5	.6	4.0	Charleston	8	.5	1.3
New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated area	373	122.8	3,707.9	South Dakota	12	1.7	51.9
New York, N.Y. SMSA ⁴	254	97.9	2,884.4	Sioux Falls	5	.2	8.5
Nassau and Suffolk Counties ⁵	68	10.7	244.6	Tennessee	111	40.6	494.6
New York City ⁵	148	77.5	2,501.5	Chattanooga, Tenn.—Ga.	20	3.3	54.1
Rockland County ⁵	13	2.1	10.8	(Tennessee portion)	20	3.3	54.1
Westchester County ⁵	25	7.5	127.5	Knoxville	14	4.0	55.9
Rochester	24	10.7	135.5	Memphis, Tenn.—Ark.	25	18.7	169.1
Syracuse	16	4.6	222.3	(Tennessee portion)	25	18.7	169.1
Utica-Rome	13	1.1	42.0	Nashville	20	3.1	40.7
North Carolina	50	15.0	78.8	Texas	99	50.0	1,378.1
Charlotte	9	.7	3.7	Austin	5	.2	5.6
Greensboro-High Point-Winston-Salem	9	2.3	18.0	Beaumont-Port Arthur	11	4.3	74.8
Wilmington	5	.3	9.7	Corpus Christi	6	5.2	88.5
North Dakota	11	.5	12.4	Dallas	15	1.6	45.7
Fargo-Moorehead, N.D.—Minn.	7	.2	7.4	El Paso	12	5.9	99.6
(North Dakota portion)	6	.1	7.2	Fort Worth	7	4.0	14.1
Ohio ²	521	162.5	2,465.1	Houston	31	22.6	345.1
Akron	33	6.9	68.1	San Antonio	7	.9	21.3
Canton	23	5.5	104.5	Utah	26	4.1	99.3
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.—Ind.	42	7.8	586.9	Provo-Orem	5	.6	1.1
(Ohio portion)	36	7.5	582.4	Salt Lake City	18	2.6	50.5
Cleveland	62	16.6	272.5	Vermont	9	2.2	22.2
Columbus	44	20.9	137.0	Virginia	192	36.3	163.4
Dayton	39	21.9	259.0	Norfolk-Portsmouth	10	.7	20.4
Hamilton-Middletown	8	.9	57.4	Richmond	8	1.1	14.2
Lima	9	.9	11.7	Roanoke	6	.2	2.9
Lorain-Elyria	10	3.0	37.0	Washington	58	13.0	362.0
Mansfield	7	8.1	30.0	Richland-Kennewich	6	.7	18.2
Springfield	6	.4	11.2	Seattle-Everett	23	5.1	265.4
Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va.	11	1.4	24.2	Spokane	6	.2	7.9
(Ohio portion)	6	1.2	18.0	Tacoma	9	.2	15.2
(West Virginia portion)	5	.2	6.1	West Virginia	516	137.8	517.1
Toledo, Ohio-Mich.	20	2.6	38.6	Charleston	14	1.4	48.4
(Ohio portion)	18	2.4	28.6	Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.—Ky.—Ohio	24	2.8	43.2
Youngstown-Warren	42	12.7	106.0	(West Virginia portion)	17	1.3	34.9
Oklahoma	35	3.2	57.9	(Kentucky portion)	6	1.3	7.5
Oklahoma City	8	.7	14.7	Wheeling, W. Va.—Ohio	9	1.0	23.6
Tulsa	12	1.3	17.3	(West Virginia portion)	5	.6	18.4
Oregon	46	8.8	186.1	Parkersburg-Marietta	5	.3	21.7
Portland, Oreg.—Wash.	29	2.7	98.9	Wisconsin	88	27.9	381.0
(Oregon portion)	28	2.7	94.7	Appleton-Oshkosh	5	.5	7.9
Salem	5	.8	4.9	Green Bay	5	.3	27.9
Pennsylvania	616	171.7	2,691.1	Madison	16	.9	23.6
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.—N.J.	33	5.9	80.7	Milwaukee	36	9.1	156.4
				Racine	5	2.1	23.9
				Wyoming	7	1.2	7.1

¹ Includes data for each metropolitan area in which 5 stoppages or more began in 1972.

² Some metropolitan areas include the counties in more than 1 State, and hence, an area may equal or exceed the total for the State in which the major city is located. Stoppages in the mining and logging industries are excluded. Intermetropolitan area stoppages are counted separately in each area affected;

the workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective areas.

³ Included in the Chicago, Ill.—Northern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area.

⁴ Revised.

⁵ Included in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area.

⁶ Included in the New York SMSA.

Table A-25. Work stoppages by industry group and duration,¹ 1972

Industry group	Number of stoppages								
	Total	1 day	2-3 days	4-6 days	7-14 days	15-29 days	30-59 days	60-89 days	90 days and over
All industries.....	^a 5,065	789	836	645	892	682	640	268	313
Manufacturing.....	^a 2,099	130	241	241	399	370	365	152	201
Ordnance and accessories.....	5					1	2	1	1
Food and kindred products.....	205	10	23	28	42	34	37	10	21
Tobacco manufactures.....	3	1					1		1
Textile mill products.....	48	3	9	6	13	6	7	1	3
Apparel, etc. ^a	67	7	9	6	14	5	12	6	8
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	78	5	2	5	20	18	18	7	3
Furniture and fixtures.....	76	2	8	8	22	22	11	3	
Paper and allied products.....	72	3	9	8	16	15	15	2	4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	63	6	5	5	7	7	7	8	18
Chemicals and allied products.....	101	4	5	6	19	18	22	10	17
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	10	1			4	2	3		
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	91	7	16	7	23	15	10	5	8
Leather and leather products.....	13		3	2	5	1	1	1	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	146	4	17	19	26	30	24	8	18
Primary metal industries.....	182	8	20	29	26	31	30	14	24
Fabricated metal products ^a	289	18	28	30	56	59	56	21	21
Machinery, except electrical.....	285	12	23	33	49	48	57	35	28
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	160	31	32	29	20	16	17	5	10
Transportation equipment.....	140	7	23	16	25	28	19	11	11
Instruments, etc. ^a	21		2	1	4	4	6	3	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	45	1	7	3	8	10	10	1	5
Nonmanufacturing.....	^a 2,966	659	595	404	493	312	275	116	112
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	11	2	1	3	2	3			
Mining.....	999	447	306	142	75	13	7	4	5
Contract construction.....	705	69	105	126	175	106	85	22	17
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	262	40	28	20	46	42	42	23	22
Wholesale and retail trade.....	396	16	32	31	65	89	76	39	48
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	22	2	1	2	6	2	6		3
Services.....	196	22	27	6	45	27	30	22	17
Government ^a	376	61	97	74	79	30	29	6	
	Workers involved (in thousands)								
All industries.....	1,763.6	198.5	271.5	223.2	308.3	290.9	232.1	90.4	148.7
Manufacturing.....	669.7	39.0	116.7	90.2	103.5	92.0	123.8	39.3	65.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	7.6					1.6	5.6	.2	.2
Food and kindred products.....	66.9	2.2	13.8	8.8	8.9	21.3	5.7	1.1	5.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	.1	(?)					(?)		(?)
Textile mill products.....	13.8	1.0	.7	7.5	2.1	1.9	.5	(?)	.1
Apparel, etc. ^a	8.9	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	.8	.3	.3	.6
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	14.4	1.2	.3	1.2	4.6	3.5	2.7	.7	.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	13.8	.2	2.0	1.1	4.3	2.5	2.8	.8	
Paper and allied products.....	13.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	4.5	1.9	2.9	(?)	1.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	13.2	1.3	3.2	2.4	.9	1.9	.7	1.0	1.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	20.6	.4	2.7	.2	3.9	1.8	2.8	4.0	4.7
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	4.3	(?)			.4	3.6	.2		
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	22.9	.9	6.2	2.7	8.6	2.2	.9	.2	1.3
Leather and leather products.....	2.7		1.3	.3	.8	(?)	(?)	.3	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	24.5	.7	4.5	5.6	1.9	4.1	4.4	1.0	2.3
Primary metal industries.....	64.0	1.6	8.9	8.8	10.9	4.3	12.2	5.1	12.2
Fabricated metal products ^a	52.9	4.1	6.9	5.7	10.1	7.6	8.9	5.0	4.7
Machinery, except electrical.....	91.0	1.5	17.2	12.8	9.7	6.8	18.1	6.6	18.4
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	97.2	18.2	27.7	22.1	16.1	4.2	3.9	1.0	4.0
Transportation equipment.....	126.5	2.3	17.5	7.6	11.3	20.6	48.5	10.8	7.9
Instruments, etc. ^a	4.3		.1	.1	1.4	.6	.7	1.1	.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6.1	.3	1.1	.5	1.3	.6	1.9	(?)	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-26. Work stoppages by duration and major issue,¹ 1972

Major issue	Number of stoppages								
	Total	1 day	2-3 days	4-6 days	7-14 days	15-29 days	30-59 days	60-89 days	90 days and over
All stoppages	5,065	789	836	645	892	682	640	268	313
General wage changes.....	2,087	71	166	199	454	420	425	160	192
Supplementary benefits.....	87	5	12	3	19	28	11	8	1
Wage adjustments.....	248	62	70	40	35	20	15	4	2
Hours of work.....	6		2		2	1			1
Other contractual matters.....	96	8	8	15	19	21	9	6	10
Union organization and security.....	498	34	40	50	80	81	89	54	70
Job security.....	233	49	50	28	38	16	25	15	12
Plant administration.....	1,170	392	328	205	127	49	41	10	18
Other working conditions.....	215	76	59	29	26	13	4	5	3
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	394	91	96	73	85	27	18	3	1
Not reported.....	31	1	5	3	7	6	3	3	3
	Workers Involved (in thousands)								
All stoppages	1,763.6	198.5	271.5	223.2	308.3	290.9	232.1	90.4	148.7
General wage changes.....	700.6	13.2	56.6	69.0	124.1	148.0	137.9	63.7	87.9
Supplementary benefits.....	38.7	6.4	2.3	.6	6.7	14.5	7.8	.4	(²)
Wage adjustments.....	62.8	15.2	19.3	12.6	8.6	3.9	2.5	.6	.1
Hours of work.....	.5		.2		.2	.1			(²)
Other contractual matters.....	62.5	4.3	3.1	3.9	4.9	6.2	1.9	.9	37.4
Union organization and security.....	103.5	4.9	3.5	20.5	14.1	21.2	7.4	19.1	12.7
Job security.....	109.2	8.4	14.0	7.6	51.1	2.1	11.4	2.6	2.9
Plant administration.....	542.7	106.0	129.7	82.1	63.0	91.5	62.2	1.8	6.5
Other working conditions.....	61.1	22.6	15.5	10.5	9.3	1.9	.4	.4	.4
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	88.1	17.4	27.1	16.3	24.2	1.4	.7	.8	.2
Not reported.....	2.9	(²)	.2	(²)	1.9	.1	(²)	.1	.3
	Man-days idle during year (in thousands)								
All stoppages	31,575.4	198.5	542.3	722.1	1,852.9	3,573.9	5,709.0	3,429.3	15,497.2
General wage changes.....	17,521.5	13.2	115.6	224.4	861.7	1,990.0	4,014.9	2,605.5	7,696.2
Supplementary benefits.....	559.2	6.4	5.6	1.4	53.7	216.2	243.9	19.4	12.8
Wage adjustments.....	311.3	15.2	40.5	36.0	51.9	39.9	80.8	25.2	21.5
Hours of work.....	4.6		.3		1.3	2.0			.9
Other contractual matters.....	5,898.9	4.3	6.2	13.2	35.9	69.7	53.6	46.4	5,669.6
Union organization and security.....	2,200.9	4.9	8.0	65.3	99.0	283.6	202.8	487.8	1,049.5
Job security.....	1,095.6	8.4	29.0	25.4	294.8	33.4	329.9	141.9	232.8
Plant administration.....	3,433.4	106.0	256.7	274.4	316.5	897.6	751.5	90.0	740.7
Other working conditions.....	226.1	22.6	29.3	36.1	48.8	23.3	10.3	20.6	35.0
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	280.2	17.4	50.6	45.7	79.9	16.4	20.0	36.2	14.0
Not reported.....	43.7	(²)	.5	.3	9.4	1.7	1.3	6.4	24.1

¹ Totals in this table differ from those in preceding tables because these stoppages ended during 1972, and thus include idleness occurring in prior years.

² Fewer than 100.

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

Table A-27. Work stoppages by duration and contract status,¹ 1972

Duration and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All stoppages.....	5,065	100.0	1,763.6	100.0	31,575.4	100.0
1 day.....	789	15.6	198.5	11.3	198.5	.6
2 to 3 days.....	836	16.5	271.5	15.4	542.3	1.7
4 to 6 days.....	645	12.7	223.2	12.6	722.1	2.3
7 to 14 days.....	892	17.6	308.3	17.5	1,852.9	5.9
15 to 29 days.....	682	13.5	290.9	16.5	3,573.9	11.3
30 to 59 days.....	640	12.6	232.1	13.2	5,709.0	18.1
60 to 89 days.....	268	5.3	90.4	5.1	3,479.3	11.0
90 days and over.....	313	6.2	148.7	8.4	15,497.2	49.1
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition.....	654	12.9	64.8	3.7	1,897.1	6.0
1 day.....	32	.6	3.5	.2	3.5	(²)
2 to 3 days.....	52	1.0	7.0	.4	13.4	(²)
4 to 6 days.....	62	1.2	6.2	.4	20.3	.1
7 to 14 days.....	111	2.2	11.6	.7	81.3	.3
15 to 29 days.....	103	2.0	8.6	.5	108.1	.3
30 to 59 days.....	132	2.6	10.4	.6	284.6	.9
60 to 89 days.....	63	1.2	3.4	.2	165.0	.5
90 days and over.....	99	2.0	14.2	.8	1,221.0	3.9
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	2,244	44.3	994.8	56.4	27,097.8	85.8
1 day.....	67	1.3	24.3	1.4	24.3	.1
2 to 3 days.....	174	3.4	74.3	4.2	157.2	.5
4 to 6 days.....	219	4.3	84.9	4.8	322.8	1.0
7 to 14 days.....	490	9.7	172.5	9.8	1,175.4	3.7
15 to 29 days.....	466	9.2	254.3	14.4	3,094.6	9.8
30 to 59 days.....	454	9.0	167.7	9.5	4,999.3	15.8
60 to 89 days.....	179	3.5	83.6	4.7	3,167.2	10.0
90 days and over.....	195	3.8	133.1	7.5	14,157.1	44.8
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	2,001	39.5	683.8	38.8	2,358.4	7.5
1 day.....	659	13.0	169.4	9.6	169.4	.5
2 to 3 days.....	576	11.4	187.8	10.6	366.5	1.2
4 to 6 days.....	339	6.7	127.8	7.2	364.9	1.2
7 to 14 days.....	262	5.2	118.2	6.7	562.2	1.8
15 to 29 days.....	88	1.7	24.3	1.4	313.3	1.0
30 to 59 days.....	46	.9	53.6	3.0	418.1	1.3
60 to 89 days.....	17	.3	1.6	.1	71.8	.2
90 days and over.....	14	.3	1.0	.1	92.1	.3
No contract or other contract status.....	131	2.6	16.5	.9	173.4	.5
1 day.....	30	.6	1.3	.1	1.3	(²)
2 to 3 days.....	31	.6	2.3	.1	5.1	(²)
4 to 6 days.....	18	.4	3.0	.2	11.1	(²)
7 to 14 days.....	23	.5	4.4	.2	25.9	.1
15 to 29 days.....	18	.4	3.5	.2	55.7	.2
30 to 59 days.....	5	.1	.3	(²)	5.2	(²)
60 to 89 days.....	4	.1	1.6	.1	67.0	.2
90 days and over.....	2	(²)	(²)	(²)	2.0	(²)
No information on contract status.....	35	.7	3.7	.2	48.9	.2
1 day.....	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
2 to 3 days.....	3	.1	(²)	(²)	.2	(²)
4 to 6 days.....	7	.1	1.3	.1	3.1	(²)
7 to 14 days.....	6	.1	1.5	.1	8.2	(²)
15 to 29 days.....	7	.1	.1	(²)	2.2	(²)
30 to 59 days.....	3	.1	(²)	(²)	1.8	(²)
60 to 89 days.....	5	.1	.2	(²)	8.4	(²)
90 days and over.....	3	.1	.3	(²)	25.0	.1

¹ See footnote 1, table A-26.² Less than 0.05 percent.³ Fewer than 100.

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

Table A-28. Mediation of work stoppages by contract status,¹ 1972

Mediation agency and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All stoppages.....	5,065	100.0	1,763.6	100.0	31,575.4	100.0
Government mediation ²	1,868	36.9	820.8	46.5	20,342.9	64.4
Federal mediation.....	1,374	27.1	649.9	36.8	17,589.0	55.7
State mediation.....	299	5.9	90.6	5.1	1,172.9	3.7
Federal and State mediation combined.....	97	1.9	48.5	2.8	1,397.3	4.4
Other mediation.....	98	1.9	31.8	1.8	183.7	.6
Private mediation.....	116	2.3	28.1	1.6	313.7	1.0
No mediation reported.....	3,058	60.4	912.3	51.7	10,837.9	34.3
No information reported.....	23	.5	2.4	.1	80.9	.3
Negotiation of first agreement.....	654	12.9	64.8	3.7	1,897.1	6.0
Government mediation.....	246	4.9	32.3	1.8	1,322.0	4.2
Federal mediation.....	166	3.3	23.6	1.3	1,118.7	3.5
State mediation.....	46	.9	3.1	.2	121.7	.4
Federal and State mediation combined.....	10	.2	1.0	.1	37.7	.1
Other mediation.....	24	.5	4.5	.2	43.9	.1
Private mediation.....	32	.6	2.6	.1	32.8	.1
No mediation reported.....	372	7.3	29.7	1.7	510.5	1.6
No information.....	4	.1	.3	(³)	31.8	.1
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	2,244	44.3	994.8	56.4	27,097.8	85.8
Government mediation.....	1,508	29.8	734.7	41.7	18,582.0	58.8
Federal mediation.....	1,157	22.8	598.2	33.9	16,146.9	51.1
State mediation.....	228	4.5	72.6	4.1	986.3	3.1
Federal and State mediation combined.....	85	1.7	46.9	2.7	1,357.0	4.3
Other mediation.....	38	.7	17.0	.9	91.7	.2
Private mediation.....	40	.8	10.1	.6	90.3	.3
No mediation reported.....	684	13.5	249.5	14.1	8,385.9	26.6
No information.....	12	.2	.5	(³)	39.6	.1
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	2,001	39.5	683.8	38.8	2,358.4	7.5
Government mediation.....	82	1.6	50.6	2.9	422.3	1.3
Federal mediation.....	44	.9	26.6	1.5	313.1	1.0
State mediation.....	17	.3	14.5	.8	63.6	.2
Federal and State mediation combined.....	2	(³)	.6	(³)	2.6	(³)
Other mediation.....	19	.4	8.9	.5	43.1	.1
Private mediation.....	37	.7	13.6	.8	133.5	.4
No mediation reported.....	1,882	37.2	619.6	35.1	1,802.6	5.7
No information.....						
No contract or other contract status.....	131	2.6	16.5	.9	173.4	.5
Government mediation.....	26	.5	2.0	.1	10.0	(³)
Federal mediation.....	2	(³)	.2	(³)	3.6	(³)
State mediation.....	7	.1	.4	(³)	1.3	(³)
Federal and State mediation combined.....						
Other mediation.....	17	.3	1.4	.1	5.1	(³)
Private mediation.....	6	.1	1.9	.1	57.1	.2
No mediation reported.....	99	2.0	12.7	.7	106.3	.3
No information.....						
No information on contract status.....	35	.7	3.7	.2	48.9	.2
Government mediation.....	6	.1	1.2	.1	6.6	(³)
Federal mediation.....	5	.1	1.2	.1	6.6	(³)
State mediation.....	1	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Federal and State mediation combined.....						
Other mediation.....						
Private mediation.....	1	(³)	(³)	(³)	.1	(³)
No mediation reported.....	21	.4	.9	(³)	32.6	.1
No information.....	7	.1	1.5	.1	9.5	(³)

¹ See footnote 1, table A-26.

² Includes stoppages involving workers in which private mediation also was employed.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Fewer than 100.

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

Table A-29. Settlement of work stoppages by contract status,¹ 1972

Contract status and settlement:	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All stoppages.....	5,065	100.0	1,763.6	100.0	31,575.4	100.0
Formal settlement reached, all issues resolved, procedure for handling unresolved issues.....	3,959	78.1	1,441.0	81.7	29,818.4	94.4
No formal settlement, short protest or sympathy strike.....	583	11.5	176.5	10.0	316.6	1.0
Strike broken.....	318	6.3	34.7	2.0	792.4	2.5
Work resumed under court injunction.....	155	3.1	106.9	6.1	358.8	1.0
Employer out of business.....	47	.9	4.5	.3	285.7	.9
No information.....	3	.1	.1	(²)	3.6	(²)
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition.....	654	12.9	64.8	3.7	1,897.1	6.0
Formal settlement reached, all issues resolved, procedure for handling unresolved issues.....	464	9.2	51.3	2.9	1,461.1	4.6
No formal settlement, short protest or sympathy strike.....	15	.3	.6	(²)	8.1	(²)
Strike broken.....	150	3.0	8.2	.5	326.3	1.0
Work resumed under court injunction.....	14	.3	3.9	.2	25.9	.1
Employer out of business.....	10	.2	.8	(²)	75.2	.2
No information.....	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	.4	(²)
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	2,244	44.3	994.8	56.4	27,097.8	85.8
Formal settlement reached, all issues resolved, procedure for handling unresolved issues.....	2,107	41.6	956.6	54.3	26,467.1	83.8
No formal settlement, short protest or sympathy strike.....	14	.3	8.8	.5	39.3	.1
Strike broken.....	72	1.4	7.9	.4	352.6	1.1
Work resumed under court injunction.....	25	.5	18.6	1.0	58.4	.2
Employer out of business.....	24	.5	2.7	.2	177.2	.6
No information.....	2	(²)	.1	(²)	3.2	(²)
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	2,001	39.5	683.8	38.8	2,358.4	7.5
Formal settlement reached, all issues resolved, procedure for handling unresolved issues.....	1,260	24.9	417.3	23.6	1,723.1	5.5
No formal settlement, short protest or sympathy strike.....	547	10.8	166.3	9.4	267.9	.8
Strike broken.....	72	1.4	15.4	.9	80.7	.3
Work resumed under court injunction.....	115	2.3	84.4	4.8	274.5	.9
Employer out of business.....	7	.1	.4	(²)	12.2	(²)
No information.....						
No contract or other contract status.....	131	2.6	16.5	.9	173.4	.5
Formal settlement reached, all issues resolved, procedure for handling unresolved issues.....	99	2.0	12.4	.7	142.1	.4
No formal settlement, short protest or sympathy strike.....	7	.1	.8	(²)	1.3	(²)
Strike broken.....	22	.4	3.1	.2	29.1	.1
Work resumed under court injunction.....	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Employer out of business.....	2	(²)	.2	(²)	.9	(²)
No information.....						
No information on contract status.....	35	.7	3.7	.2	48.9	.2
Formal settlement reached, all issues resolved, procedure for handling unresolved issues.....	29	.5	3.3	.2	25.0	.1
No formal settlement, short protest or sympathy strike.....						
Strike broken.....	2	(²)	(²)	(²)	3.6	(²)
Work resumed under court injunction.....						
Employer out of business.....	4	.1	.3	(²)	20.2	.1
No information.....						

¹ See footnote 1, table A-26.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Fewer than 100.

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

Table A-30. Settlement of work stoppages by major issue,¹ 1972

Major issue	Total	Settlement				Work resumed under court injunction	Employer out of business	No information
		Formal settlement reached		No formal settlement reached				
		All issues resolved	Procedure for handling unresolved issues	Short protest or sympathy strike	Strike broken			
Number of work stoppages								
All stoppages.....	5,065	3,162	797	583	318	155	47	3
General wage changes	2,087	1,828	105	12	94	24	21	3
Supplemental benefits, no general wage increase	87	69	8	2	6	1	1	
Wage adjustments	248	133	48	48	6	10	3	
Hours of work	6	4	1		1			
Other contractual matters	96	84	1	2	4	2	3	
Union organization and security	498	296	44	20	118	15	5	
Job security	233	135	40	33	16	7	2	
Plant administration	1,170	457	235	335	57	78	8	
Other working conditions	215	87	53	52	11	11	1	
Interunion or intraunion matters	394	46	259	77	4	7	1	
Not reported	31	23	3	2	1		2	
Number of workers involved								
All stoppages.....	1,763.6	1,138.9	302.0	176.5	34.7	106.9	4.5	.1
General wage changes	700.6	606.4	65.1	4.9	6.3	15.5	2.3	.1
Supplemental benefits, no general wage increase	38.7	34.1	1.3	.5	2.7	(?)	.1	
Wage adjustments	62.8	36.2	9.0	13.7	.4	3.4	(?)	
Hours of work	5	4	(?)		(?)			
Other contractual matters	62.5	55.4	2.4	2.0	.9	1.7	(?)	
Union organization and security	103.5	67.5	5.2	3.0	8.0	19.3	.5	
Job security	100.2	49.1	43.3	4.2	1.4	2.2	(?)	
Plant administration	542.7	247.5	139.3	88.5	12.0	54.6	.8	
Other working conditions	61.1	28.6	10.1	15.8	.9	5.5	.2	
Interunion or intraunion matters	88.1	11.7	26.3	43.4	2.0	4.7	(?)	
Not reported	2.9	2.0	(?)	.4	(?)		.3	
Number of man-days of idleness								
All stoppages.....	31,575.4	26,725.7	3,092.7	316.6	792.4	358.8	285.7	3.6
General wage changes	17,521.5	14,758.0	2,225.8	6.5	326.6	37.4	163.6	3.6
Supplemental benefits, no general wage increase	559.2	523.8	5.1	1.1	27.8	(?)	1.4	
Wage adjustments	311.3	244.3	29.1	17.7	1.1	17.3	1.7	
Hours of work	4.6	3.4	.3		.9			
Other contractual matters	5,898.9	5,824.0	4.9	2.0	64.9	2.2	.9	
Union organization and security	2,200.9	1,734.7	55.6	39.0	239.2	99.6	32.9	
Job security	1,095.6	834.8	202.5	5.5	39.5	9.3	4.0	
Plant administration	3,433.4	2,557.5	440.4	147.2	61.6	166.1	60.6	
Other working conditions	226.1	161.0	23.7	17.6	6.7	16.1	1.0	
Interunion or intraunion matters	280.2	65.3	101.8	78.4	23.8	10.6	.2	
Not reported	43.7	18.8	3.5	1.6	.3		19.5	

¹ See footnote 1, table A-26.

² Less than 100.

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

Table A-31. Settlement of work stoppages by industry group, 1972 ¹

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry group	Number of work stoppages							
	Total	Formal settlement reached		No formal settlement reached		Work resumed under court injunction	Employer out of business	No information
		All issues resolved	Procedure for handling unresolved issues	Short protest or sympathy strike	Strike broken			
All industries.....	2 5,065	3,163	797	583	318	155	47	3
Manufacturing.....	2 2,099	1,689	124	90	127	39	27	3
Ordnance and accessories	5	5						
Food and kindred products	205	149	15	8	22	9	2	
Tobacco manufactures	3	1	1		1			
Textile mill products	48	39	1	1	6			1
Apparel, etc. ³	67	47	2	4	9		4	1
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	78	62	10	1	4		1	
Furniture and fixtures	76	69	4	1	2			
Paper and allied products	72	58	4	2	4	2	2	
Printing, publishing and allied industries	63	39	4	2	13	1	4	
Chemicals and allied products	101	85	4	1	8	2	1	
Petroleum refining and related industries	10	9			1			
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	91	72	6	5	3	3	1	1
Leather and leather products	13	12	1					
Stone, clay and glass products	146	124	12	1	8		1	
Primary metal industries	182	148	15	4	5	6	4	
Fabricated metal products ⁴	289	241	13	9	17	6	3	
Machinery, except electrical	285	238	16	13	10	5	3	
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	159	113	5	36	3	1	1	
Transportation equipment	140	122	7	2	6	3		
Instruments, etc. ⁵	21	18	1		2			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	45	38	3		3	1		
Nonmanufacturing.....	2 2,967	1,474	673	493	191	116	20	
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	11	7			3	1		
Mining	999	221	261	422	43	52		
Contract construction	705	377	267	22	28	10	1	
Transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services	262	189	29	13	15	11	5	
Wholesale and retail trade	396	319	17	4	43	4	9	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	22	16	3	1	2			
Services	196	127	23	11	29	3	3	
Government ⁶	376	218	73	20	28	35	2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-31. Settlement of work stoppages by industry group, 1972 ¹—Continued

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry group	Number of workers involved							
	Total	Formal settlement reached		No formal settlement reached		Work resumed under court injunction	Employer out of business	No information
		All issues resolved	Procedure for handling unresolved issues	Short protest or sympathy strike	Strike broken			
All industries.....	1,763.6	1,138.9	302.0	176.5	34.7	106.9	4.5	0.1
Manufacturing.....	669.7	478.1	122.2	32.3	12.6	20.6	3.7	0.1
Ordnance and accessories.....	7.6	7.6						
Food and kindred products.....	66.9	50.1	7.7	1.4	1.5	6.0	.2	
Tobacco manufactures.....	.1	(?)	(?)		(?)			
Textile mill products.....	13.8	12.1	1.0	.4	.3			(?)
Apparel, etc. ³	8.9	7.1	.3	.8	.3		.5	(?)
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	14.4	11.7	2.4	(?)	.2		(?)	
Furniture and fixtures.....	13.8	12.4	1.0	.2	.3			
Paper and allied products.....	13.9	12.9	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	13.2	10.8	.1	(?)	.8	1.0	.4	
Chemicals and allied products.....	20.6	17.0	1.1	.7	.3	1.3	(?)	
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	4.3	4.2			(?)			
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	22.9	16.0	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.1	(?)	(?)
Leather and leather products.....	2.7	2.4	.3					
Stone, clay and glass products.....	24.5	22.4	1.6	.1	.4		(?)	
Primary metal industries.....	64.0	48.5	7.8	.8	2.9	3.1	.9	
Fabricated metal products ⁴	52.9	46.1	1.4	2.7	.9	1.0	.9	
Machinery, except electrical.....	91.0	64.5	15.2	3.9	1.6	5.4	.4	
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies.....	97.2	46.2	31.4	19.3	.2	.1	(?)	
Transportation equipment.....	126.5	76.7	47.7	.1	.7	1.2		
Instruments, etc. ⁵	4.3	3.9	.3		(?)			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6.1	5.3	.5		.1	.1		
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,093.9	660.8	179.8	144.2	22.0	86.3	.8	
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	4.4	4.0			.2	.2		
Mining.....	267.2	65.9	56.9	113.3	10.3	20.8		
Contract construction.....	433.3	349.9	57.0	4.6	5.6	16.1	(?)	
Transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	168.5	96.3	20.4	10.5	.3	38.7	.3	
Wholesale and retail trade.....	54.8	50.0	1.4	.2	1.4	1.7	.2	
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2.4	2.2	(?)	(?)	(?)			
Services.....	29.9	19.2	4.2	4.3	1.4	.8	(?)	
Government ⁶	135.3	73.3	39.9	11.3	2.7	8.0	.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-31. Settlement of work stoppages by industry group, 1972 ¹—Continued

[Workers and man-days in thousands]

Industry group	Number of man-days of idleness							
	Total	Formal settlement reached		No formal settlement reached		Work resumed under court injunction	Employer out of business	No information
		All issues resolved	Procedure for handling unresolved issues	Short protest or sympathy strike	Strike broken			
All industries.....	31,575.4	26,725.7	3,092.7	316.6	792.4	358.8	285.7	3.6
Manufacturing.....	13,098.0	11,714.0	507.4	69.4	468.7	69.5	265.5	3.6
Ordnance and accessories.....	244.4	244.4						
Food and kindred products.....	1,139.0	968.3	26.8	7.7	86.1	14.2	35.9	
Tobacco manufactures.....	7.2	1.6	(?)		5.5			
Textile mill products.....	107.7	99.6	2.9	2.0	2.7			4
Apparel, etc. ³	113.9	60.8	.9	2.1	17.6		30.7	1.8
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	205.3	162.9	34.6	.2	6.9		.6	
Furniture and fixtures.....	205.0	194.6	6.4	.4	3.7			
Paper and allied products.....	310.8	293.8	4.8	.3	5.7	.2	6.0	
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	260.9	173.6	2.4	.3	69.6	1.0	13.9	
Chemicals and allied products.....	776.5	752.0	3.4	1.4	12.4	4.6	2.7	
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	86.2	85.6			.6			
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	251.3	209.0	9.3	8.4	17.5	5.3	.5	1.4
Leather and leather products.....	24.4	22.4	2.0					
Stone, clay and glass products.....	451.1	414.4	11.0	.1	25.3		.2	
Primary metal industries.....	1,833.9	1,669.7	55.4	2.3	23.5	13.5	69.4	
Fabricated metal products ⁴	1,178.8	1,037.3	13.0	6.4	28.1	7.2	86.8	
Machinery, except electrical.....	2,910.8	2,688.0	67.5	7.4	113.0	19.3	15.7	
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies.....	958.8	832.0	89.0	30.0	4.7	.1	3.1	
Transportation equipment.....	1,795.6	1,577.9	175.1	.4	39.7	2.6		
Instruments, etc. ⁵	124.0	120.3	1.7		2.0			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	112.4	105.9	1.1		3.9	1.6		
Nonmanufacturing.....	18,477.4	15,011.8	2,585.3	247.2	323.7	289.3	20.3	
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	59.4	56.9			2.0	.5		
Mining.....	738.4	284.6	130.8	177.2	31.7	114.0		
Contract construction.....	6,626.3	6,132.3	318.9	35.3	91.3	48.3	.2	
Transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	7,989.0	6,282.8	1,599.2	11.7	14.6	73.0	7.8	
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,474.9	1,382.4	7.3	.9	72.3	3.2	8.9	
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	48.2	39.1	4.7	.4	4.0			
Services.....	428.0	292.0	47.4	10.2	70.9	5.0	2.6	
Government ⁶	1,113.3	541.7	477.0	11.5	36.9	45.3	.9	

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

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

³ Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

⁴ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

⁵ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic

and optical goods; watches and clocks.

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

⁷ Fewer than 100.

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

Table A-32. Procedure for resolving unsettled issues in work stoppages by contract status,¹ 1972

Procedure for handling unsettled issues and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All stoppages ²	607	100.0	223.9	100.0	2,752.0	100.0
Arbitration	62	10.2	41.6	18.6	138.3	5.0
Direct negotiations	240	39.5	126.4	56.5	797.1	29.0
Referral to a government agency	181	29.8	33.3	14.9	1,681.0	61.1
Other means	124	20.4	22.5	10.1	135.5	4.9
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition.....	37	6.1	7.1	3.2	59.9	2.2
Arbitration	3	.5	.5	.2	7.4	.3
Direct negotiations	12	2.0	2.1	.9	8.1	.3
Referral to a government agency	16	2.6	3.5	1.6	36.5	1.3
Other means	6	1.0	1.1	.5	7.9	.3
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	73	12.0	81.2	36.2	2,277.7	82.8
Arbitration	15	2.5	3.8	1.7	37.9	1.4
Direct negotiations	41	6.8	53.2	23.8	574.3	20.9
Referral to a government agency	6	1.0	17.2	7.7	1,579.7	57.4
Other means	11	1.8	6.9	3.1	85.8	3.1
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)	482	79.4	134.4	60.0	408.5	14.8
Arbitration	43	7.1	37.3	16.7	93.0	3.4
Direct negotiations	178	29.3	70.4	31.5	210.3	7.6
Referral to a government agency	159	26.2	12.6	5.6	64.9	2.4
Other means	102	16.8	14.0	6.3	40.3	1.5
No contract or other contract status.....	15	2.5	1.3	.6	5.9	.2
Arbitration	1	.2	(³)	(⁴)	(³)	(⁴)
Direct negotiations	9	1.5	.7	.3	4.4	.2
Referral to a government agency						
Other means	5	.8	.5	.2	1.4	.1
No information on contract status.....						
Arbitration						
Direct negotiations						
Referral to a government agency						
Other means						

¹ See footnote 1, table A-26.

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

³ Less than 100.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Appendix B. Scope, Definition, and Methods

Work stoppage statistics

It is the purpose of this statistical series to report all work stoppages in the United States that involve six workers or more and last the equivalent of a full day or shift or longer.

Definitions

Strike or lockout. A strike is defined as a temporary stoppage of work by a group of employees (not necessarily members of a union) to express a grievance or enforce a demand. A lockout is a temporary withholding or denial of employment during a labor dispute to enforce terms of employment upon a group of employees. Because of the complexity of most labor-management disputes, the Bureau makes no attempt to distinguish between strikes and lockouts in its statistics; both types are included in the term "work stoppage" and are used interchangeably.

Workers and idleness. The figures on the number of "workers involved" and "man-days idle" include all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not account for secondary idleness—that is, the effects of a stoppage on other establishments or industries whose employees may be made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

The total number of workers involved in strikes in a given year may include double counting of individual workers if they were involved in more than one stoppage during that year. (Thus, in 1949, 365,000 to 400,000 coal miners struck on three different occasions; they accounted for 1.15 million of the year's total of 3.03 million workers.)

In some prolonged stoppages, the total man-days of idleness are estimated if the number of workers idle each day is not known. Significant changes in the number of workers idle are secured from the parties for use in computing man-days of idleness.

The relative measures. In computing the number of workers involved in strikes as a percent of total em-

ployment and idleness as a percent of total working time, the following employment figures have been used:

Old series—from 1927 to 1950, all employed workers were included in the base, except those in occupations and professions in which little, if any, union organization existed or in which stoppages rarely, if ever, occurred. In most industries, all wage and salary workers were included in total employment except those in executive, managerial, or high supervisory positions, or those performing professional work the nature of which made union organization or group action unlikely. This measure of employment also excluded all self-employed persons; domestic workers; workers on farms employing fewer than six persons; all Federal and State Government employees; and officials, both elected and appointed, in local government.

From 1951 to 1966, the Bureau's estimates of total employment in nonagricultural establishments, exclusive of government, were used as a base. Man-days of idleness computed on the basis of nonagricultural employment (exclusive of government) usually differed by less than one-tenth of a percentage point from that obtained by the former method, while the percentage of workers idle (compared with total employment) differs by about 0.5 of a point. For example, the percentage of workers idle during 1950 computed on the base used for the earlier years was 6.9, and the percent of man-days of idleness was 0.44, compared with 6.3 and 0.40, respectively, computed on the new base.

*New series*²—beginning with 1967, two estimates of employment have been used, one based on the wage and salary workers in the civilian work force, and the other on those in the private nonfarm sector. The new private nonfarm series closely approximates the former BLS series which, as noted, excluded government and agricultural workers from

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

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

employment totals, but accounted for time lost by such workers while on strike. In recent years, the old method has resulted in an increasingly distorted measure of the severity of strikes; with the likely growth of strike activity among the two groups, it may distort the measure even more in the future. The new "total economy" measure of strike idleness now includes government and agricultural workers in its employment count as well as in the computation of idleness ratios. On the other hand, data for the private nonfarm sector excludes agricultural and

government workers from employment totals, and these groups will also be removed from strike figures in arriving at a percentage of working time lost. To facilitate comparisons over time, the private nonfarm series has been recalculated for all years beginning with 1950, while the figure for the total economy has been carried back to 1939. The differences resulting from the use of the new method are illustrated in table 1; the various components of each series and the methods of computation are set forth in the tabulation.

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

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

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

State data. Stoppages occurring in more than one State are listed separately in each State affected. The workers and man-days of idleness are allocated among each of the affected States.⁴ The procedures outlined on the preceding page also have been used in preparing estimates of idleness by State.

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

was compiled. The counties or other political districts include in each SMSA to which the strike statistics apply are those established by the Office of Management and Budget. Information is published only for those areas in which at least five stoppages were recorded during the year.

Some metropolitan areas include counties in more than one State, and, hence, statistics for an area may occasionally equal or exceed the total for the State in which the major city is located. Stoppages in the mining and logging industries are excluded from metropolitan area data, but are reported by industry and State.

Unions involved. For this purpose, the union is the organization whose contract was involved or which has taken active leadership in the stoppage. Disputes involving more than one union are classified as

³For example, the total economy figures for 1968 was computed by multiplying the average employment for the year by the number of working days (69,430,000 x 256 = 17,774,080,000) and dividing this figure into the total number of man-days of idleness.

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

jurisdictional or rival union disputes or as involving cooperating unions. If unorganized workers strike, a separate classification is used. However, the tabulations of "workers involved" include all who are made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in the dispute, including members of other unions and nonunion workers. For publication purposes, union information is presented by major affiliation of the union, i.e., AFL-CIO, or nonaffiliation such as "independent," "single firm," or "no union."

Sources of information

Occurrence of strikes. Information on the actual or probable existence of work stoppages is collected from a number of sources. Clippings on labor disputes are obtained from a comprehensive coverage of daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country. Information also is received regularly from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Other sources of information include State Boards of mediation and arbitration; research divisions of State labor departments; local offices of State employment security agencies, channeled through the Manpower Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor; and trade and union journals. Some employer associations, companies, and unions also furnish the Bureau with work stoppage information on a voluntary cooperative basis, either as stoppages occur or periodically.

Respondents to questionnaire. A questionnaire is mailed to each of the parties reported as involved in work stoppages to obtain information on the number of workers involved, duration, major issues, loca-

tion, method of settlement, and other pertinent information.

Limitations of data. Although the Bureau seeks to obtain complete coverage, i.e., a "census" of all strikes involving six workers or more and lasting a full shift or more, information is undoubtedly missing on some strikes involving small numbers of workers. Presumably, these missing strikes do not substantially affect the number of workers and man-days of idleness reported.

To improve the completeness of the count of stoppages, the Bureau has constantly sought to develop new sources of information on the probable existence of stoppages. Over the years, these sources have probably increased the number of strikes recorded, but have had little effect on the number of workers or total idleness.

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

As new local agencies having knowledge of the existence of work stoppages are established or changes are made in local collection methods, every effort is made by the Bureau to establish cooperative arrangements.

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