

ANALYSIS OF WORK STOPPAGES, 1970

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Preface

This bulletin, continuing an annual feature of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the field of industrial relations since 1941, presents a detailed statistical analysis of work stoppages in 1970. The data provided in earlier bulletins have been expanded by the addition of two appendixes: Work stoppages by level of government and major issue, 1970, table A-14; and by level of government and occupation, 1970, table A-15.

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 upon 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 C.

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 of Work Stoppages, 1970

Summary

Strike idleness in 1970, increasing 55 percent from the 1969 level, amounted to 66.4 million man-days, the highest level since 1959. As a percent of estimated total working time, idleness increased to 0.37 percent, compared to 0.24 percent in 1969. Strikes¹ beginning in 1970 totaled 5,716, the highest annual level ever recorded. Although a comparable number of strikes began in 1969 (5,700), the number of workers involved in stoppages in 1970 rose by 824,000, or 33 percent. Average duration for strikes ending in 1970 was 25.0 calendar days, an increase of 2.5 days from the previous year and the highest for any year since 1947.²

Major work stoppages—those involving 10,000 workers or more—reached the highest annual level in 18 years. The 34 major stoppages beginning in 1970, an increase of nine from 1969, involved 1.7 million workers and 35.4 million man-days of idleness, compared to 0.7 million workers and 17.9 million man-days idle a year earlier. In 1970, half of all workers involved in strikes and slightly more than half of the man-days idle resulted from these major stoppages. The fourth quarter, when nine major stoppages were in effect, had the highest idleness total for any quarter in the year. October, experiencing six major stoppages, sustained the highest monthly idleness.

Of the 34 major stoppages, 10 occurred in the construction industry, the highest for any industry group in 1970. Included in the 10 were a 197-day strike in Kansas City which was the longest construction strike in the year, and a 50,000-man stoppage in Southern California which involved the largest number of workers in a construction strike. In the transportation industry, 360,000 railroad employees participated in a 1-day nationwide rail stoppage, and 110,000 truckers were involved in a 49-day interstate work stoppage. Three hundred and fifty-five thousand General Motors workers participated in a 134-day strike.³ Five major stoppages involved government employees: 152,000 U.S. Post Office workers in a nationwide strike extending 9 days; 20,000 teachers in the State of Kentucky in an 8-day stoppage; 13,000 Los Angeles teachers in a 30-day walkout; and 13,000 Philadelphia

teachers involved in two strikes, one extending for 5 days and the other for 4.

No stoppages, beginning or threatened in 1970, were considered sufficiently serious threats to national health or safety to warrant the use of the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. One railroad stoppage conducted by the United Transportation Union against the nation's major carriers resulted in the appointment of an emergency board under the Railway Labor Act. In numerous other instances, however, the National Mediation Board and The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service intervened to avert or shorten work stoppages.

Fifty-one percent of all stoppages, 70 percent of all workers involved in strikes during the year, and 91 percent of total man-days idle occurred during the renegotiations of new agreements. Thirty-three percent of the stoppages occurred during the term of the agreement and involved 25 percent of all workers idled in labor disputes. Strikes over economic issues accounted for 57 percent of the idleness during the year, and stoppages involving other contractual matters constituted 28 percent of total idleness.

For the fifth consecutive year, one-half of all stoppages involved 100 or more workers. In earlier years, particularly the period 1954-65, smaller stoppages predominated. Although the number of stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more decreased from the level for 1969, many more workers were involved in these larger disputes in 1970 than in 1969—2.5 million workers compared to 1.6 million. Most of the increase in the number of workers in 1970 was attributable to the higher incidence of major strikes. Larger stoppages accounted for four-fifths of total idleness in 1970, compared to seven-tenths in 1969.

Forty-three percent of all stoppages, involving 34 percent of all workers idled during the year, occurred in the manufacturing sector of the economy in 1970, compared to 50 percent of the stoppages and 53 percent of

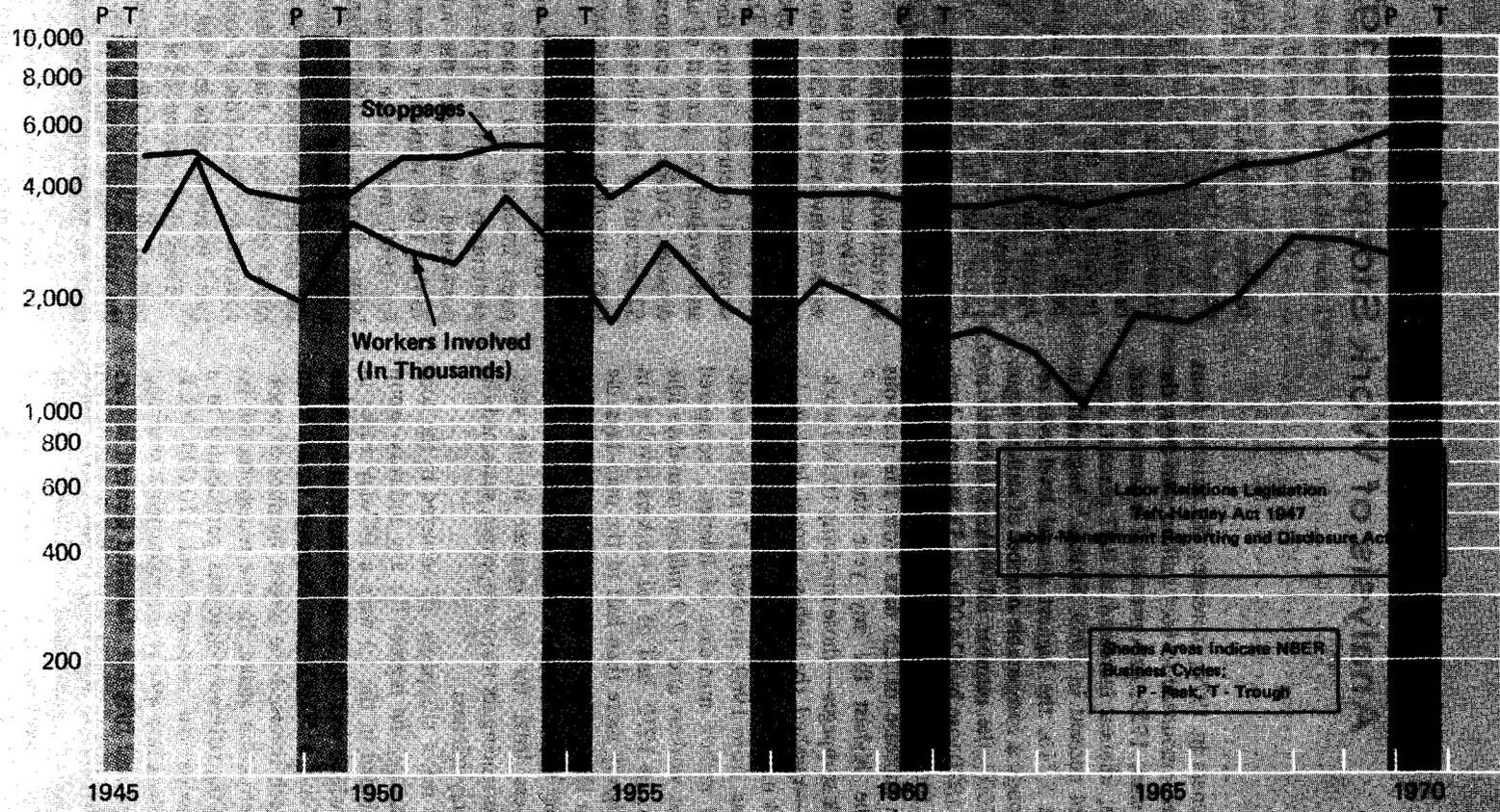
¹ The terms "work stoppage" and "strike" are used interchangeably in this bulletin and include lockouts.

² Duration in 1965 was also 25.0 days.

³ This strike, still in progress at the end of the year, was settled on January 26, 1971.

Chart 1.

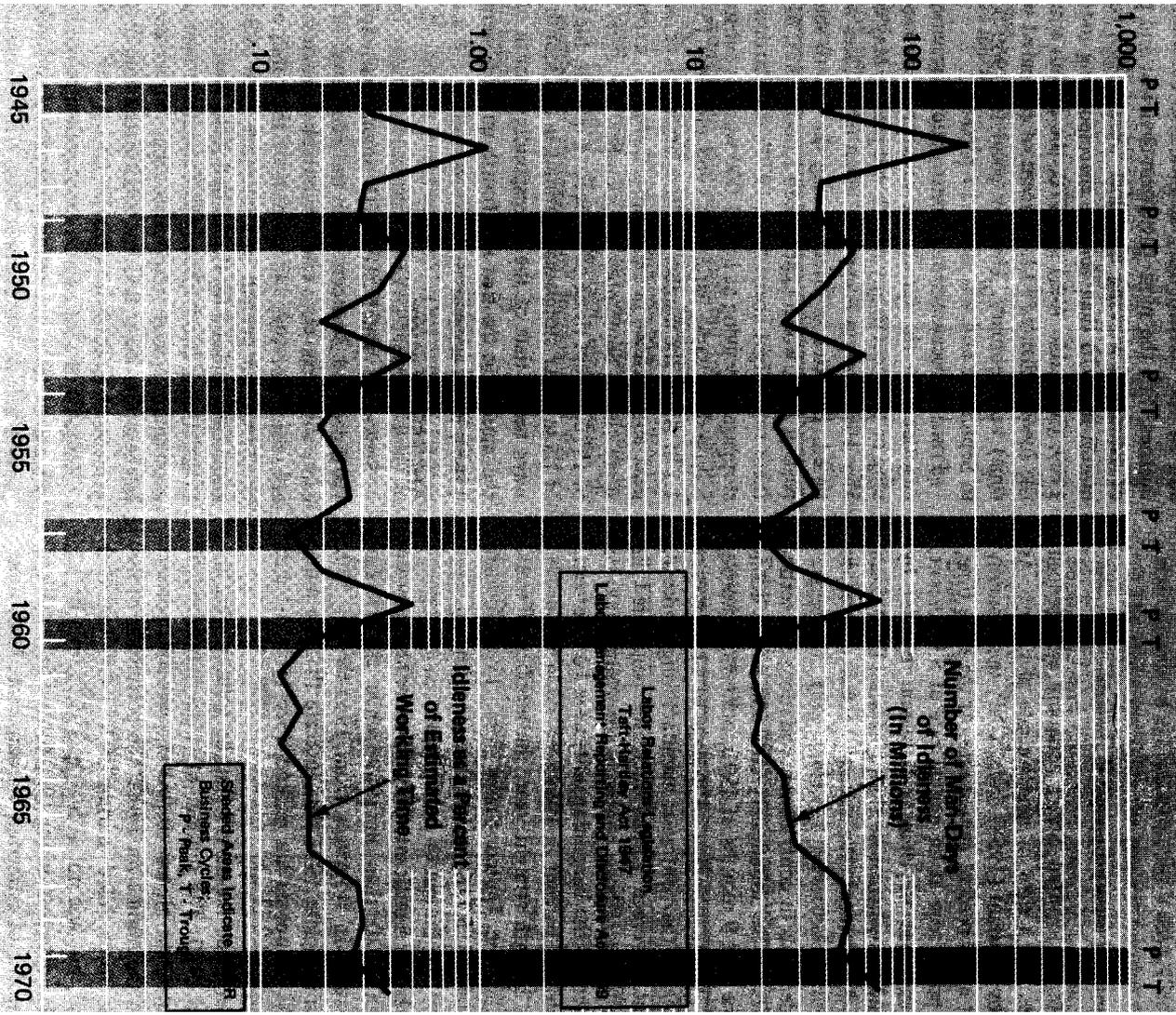
Number of Work Stoppages and Workers Involved, 1945-70



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Chart 2.

Man-days Idle in Work Stoppages, 1945-70



the workers in 1969. Although the relative distribution of man-days idle between the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors remained at approximately the same level, in absolute terms idleness increased substantially in both sectors—58 percent and 51 percent, respectively. Industries sustaining the most idleness in the year were contract construction (15.2 million man-days) and transportation equipment (14.0 million man-days).

Annual trends in work stoppages

In 1970, the United States economy experienced rising prices and a slow or negative rate of growth. As measured by constant (1958) dollar GNP, the economy declined at a 0.4 percent annual rate. At the same time, consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 5.9 percent, although the rate of change decreased, quarter by quarter. Unemployment rose sharply during 1970, from a low of 3.9 percent in January to 6.0 percent in December.

Union demands in contract renegotiations and settlements reflected the inflationary situation in the economy. In the first 9 months of 1970, nonmanufacturing employees' wages increased an average of 11.6 percent over the life of the contracts; manufacturing workers', 6.4 percent. Average annual increases negotiated in major settlements (those contracts involving 5,000 or more workers in the bargaining unit) were 10.0 percent, compared to 8.1 percent in 1969.

For the seventh straight year, the number of work stoppages in the United States rose. Even though 1970's total of 5,716 strikes was the highest ever recorded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the rate of increase was not significant. Only 16 more strikes were recorded in 1970 than in 1969, while the average annual increase in stoppages from 1963-69 was 390. However, incomplete 1971 data indicate that the number of work stoppages has peaked. (See table A-1 and charts I and II).

All other basic measures of strike activity were on the rise in 1970. The number of workers involved in 1970 disputes, the highest since 1952, was 33.2 percent higher than the number in 1969. The percentage of the total work force idled during 1970 (4.7) matched 1953's level, but was not as high as 1952's level of 7.3 percent. Man-days lost during 1970 totaled 66.4 million, or 0.37 percent of estimated working time. Both these figures are the highest levels recorded since 1959, when man-days idle accounted for 0.50 percent of estimated working time. Man-days idle per worker involved in strikes was 20.1 in 1970, again the highest level since 1959, the year of the 116-day basic steel strike.

Monthly trends

In contrast to the last 2 years when idleness peaked in May, in 1970 the high point was reached in October, when 11.6 million man-days were lost. (See table A-2.) The late peak in 1970 (0.73 percent of estimated working time) was the result of six major strikes which were in effect during October. These stoppages, involving approximately 495,000 workers, occurred in education and in the construction, airlines, and automobile industries. For the most part, man-days lost and percent of estimated working time lost were higher for each month in 1970 than for the corresponding months of 1969. (See table A-2.) In 1970, the month which had the lowest idleness (0.15 percent of estimated working time) was February. The low point for 1969 occurred in September and was also 0.15 percent.

Primary because many construction agreements are negotiated in the spring, the number of strikes beginning or in effect in any month will peak in May or June. May 1970 was no exception, when 699 strikes were initiated. Disputes in effect during the month reached a peak in June, which experienced 1,060 strikes. Although there were slight aberrations, 1970's distribution of new stoppages involving at least 1,000 workers substantially followed the same pattern of 1968 and 1969. (See table 1.) In April, the number of these larger strikes reached a peak and declined in the months thereafter, except for a slight rise in September and October. For every month of 1970, except those of the second quarter, the number of these larger stoppages beginning in any month was always below that of the corresponding month of 1969; the months in the first and fourth quarters were below 1968's levels as well.

Affiliation of unions

Strikes in which AFL-CIO unions participated in 1970 declined 2 percent from the 1969 level of 66 percent, while man-days idle attributable to such stoppages accounted for only 48 percent of the total, a drastic drop from 69 percent in 1969. (See table A-3.) Major stoppages initiated by the United Auto Workers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, two unaffiliated unions, were responsible for 78 percent of all idleness due to strikes by unaffiliated unions and 31 percent of total idleness for 1970.

In 1970, the AFL-CIO represented approximately 71 percent of total union and professional and public employees association membership.⁴ The Federation represents 77 percent of all union membership in the United States, a drop from 1966's level of 85 percent, before the disaffiliation of the United Auto Workers.

⁴ In previous years, only union membership was included in this figure.

Table 1. Monthly distribution of new strikes involving 1,000 workers or more 1968-70

Month	1970	1969	1968
January	12	29	29
February	15	28	31
March	29	32	33
First quarter	56	89	93
April	59	44	52
May	57	53	50
June	50	45	35
Second quarter	166	142	137
July	41	42	40
August	28	34	32
September	32	35	27
Third quarter	101	111	99
October	33	38	34
November	18	21	21
December	7	11	8
Fourth quarter	58	70	63
Total	381	412	392

The number of stoppages initiated by professional and public employee associations declined to 123 in 1970, from 141 in 1969. Estimated working time lost attributable to these strikes also decreased, from 0.7 percent of the total to 0.5 percent, even though the actual number of man-days lost increased by 42,100.

Size of stoppages

Some 3.3 million workers were idled in 1970 stoppages, the highest level since 1952. (See table A-1.) Man-days of idleness recorded in 1970 (66.4 million) increased 54.9 percent over the 1969 level.

In 1970, the relative distribution of work stoppages by number of workers involved generally followed a familiar pattern. (See table A-7.) Approximately half of the disputes involved fewer than 100 workers. Of the other size groupings, the individual grouping generally constituted a smaller and smaller percentage of stoppages as the magnitude of the grouping increased. Only 6.7 percent of 1970's strikes idled at least 1,000 workers. These 381 disputes (a decline of 31 from 1969) accounted for 74.7 percent of all workers idle and 79.4 percent of all man-days lost.

There were 34 stoppages each involving 10,000 workers or more, an increase of nine over 1969. (See table A-4.) These stoppages accounted for 50 percent of all workers involved and 53 percent of man-days idle in 1970, the highest levels since 1949 and 1959, respectively. Of the 34 stoppages, five were in manufacturing.

Major stoppages in nonmanufacturing included three railroad disputes, two bituminous coal strikes, two trucking disputes, 10 construction stoppages and three strikes involving telephone personnel. The remainder of the nonmanufacturing major stoppages took place in the airline, taxi, longshore, and hotel industries. In the government sector, school teachers conducted four major work stoppages. In addition, a nationwide postal strike idled 152,100 workers and tied up mail delivery in several parts of the country, for 9 days. (See table A-5.)

The strike involving the greatest number of man-days was the General Motors dispute, which started in September and continued into 1971. This dispute accounted for 17.8 million man-days lost in 1970, 26.9 percent of the total idleness for the year.

Contract status

For the second time since contract status was first tabulated in 1960, more than half of all strikes have occurred during the renegotiation or reopening of an agreement. (See table 2.) Nevertheless, the status of

Table 2. Percent of stoppages and idleness by contract status, 1968-70

Contract status	Stoppages		
	1970	1969	1968
All stoppages	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition	12.7	14.2	13.4
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	51.0	48.6	52.9
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)	33.4	34.5	31.4
Other	2.0	2.2	1.8
Insufficient information to classify .....	.9	.5	.5
	Man-days		
All stoppages	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition	3.7	4.8	3.1
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	90.5	85.4	86.0
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)	5.5	9.5	9.9
Other .....	.2	.2	.9
Insufficient information to classify .....	.1	.1	(¹)

¹ Less than 0.05.

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

agreements in 1970 work stoppages followed the general pattern of recent years: 51 percent occurred during renegotiations, 33 percent during the terms of an agreement, and 13 percent while the union was either seeking recognition or bargaining over a first contract.

In 1970, the pace of collective bargaining was intense in relation to 1969, a year of relatively light bargaining. Key contracts, involving 1,000 workers or more, affected 5 million workers, approximately 4.9 million by expirations and the remainder by wage reopenings.

Compared to 1969's level of 59 percent, workers idled due to strikes over renegotiations accounted for 70 percent of all workers involved in stoppages. Mandays idle due to these conflicts also rose in 1970, from 85 to 91 percent of the total. The absolute number of man-days lost in this category rose sharply, from 36.6 to 60.1 million. Twenty-five disputes involving 10,000 workers or more each were responsible for 51 percent of this figure. (See table A-7.) Ninety-one percent of the strikes in this category concerned economic issues, including 22 of the 25 major strikes occurring during renegotiation. (See table A-6.) Although constituting only 4 percent of the renegotiation disputes, other contractual matters accounted for 31 percent of the man-days lost, due primarily to the General Motors dispute, which was precipitated by local plant issues supplementary to the national contract and which idled approximately 355,000 workers in the fall and winter months of 1970.

Strikes during the term of the agreement accounted for only 6 percent of the man-days lost in 1970. Of these stoppages, 89 percent lasted less than 2 weeks, and 70 percent involved fewer than 250 workers. (See table A-20, A-7.) Stoppages in mining and contract construction were responsible for 55 percent of all disputes occurring during the term of the contract, 24 percent of workers idle, and 26 percent of man-days lost. (See table A-12.) In 1969, mining and construction strikes constituted 32 percent of all idleness incurred during the term of the contract. This category of dispute constituted 93 percent of all mining strikes and 48 percent of all those in construction.

Approximately 80 percent of all disputes involving union security (the same percentage as 1969) took place during an attempt by the union to gain recognition or negotiate a first agreement. Industries having the highest number of strikes in this category were wholesale and retail trade, government, and other services, all of which are not highly organized. Although two conflicts, one in California and one in Kentucky, combined idled 33,000 workers, most of these first contract disputes were small, 90 percent involving fewer than 250 workers. Over half of these strikes lasted more

than 2 weeks; and 12 percent extended 90 days or longer.

Major issues

In past years, most strikes centered around economic issues; 1970 was no exception. General wage changes accounted for 50 percent of all stoppages in 1970, as was true in 1969. (See table A-8.) Approximately 15 percent of the disputes in 1969 and 1970 centered around plant administration issues, which was the second largest classification. However, the proportion of man-days lost in each classification differed from past years, in some case significantly, as follows:

Major issues	Percent of man-days lost			
	1967	1968	1969	1970
All issues	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic ¹	74.5	75.1	67.7	56.8
Other contractual matters . . . . .	.8	1.6	.6	27.6
Union security and organization	15.3	8.5	17.4	9.2
Job security	2.7	3.2	5.3	.6
Plant administration	3.9	9.2	6.6	2.6
Other working conditions . . . . .	.7	.9	1.0	.6
Interunion or intraunion matters	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.4

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

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

Economic issues were involved in more than half the strikes in 1970, and were responsible for about 57 percent of the man-days lost. (See table A-8.) Of the 34 major stoppages beginning in 1970, 25 precipitated by the inability of the parties to agree on wages and related matters. Fifty-eight percent of all economic strikes lasted at least 2 weeks. (See table A-19.) Stoppages involving fewer than 250 employees constituted 73 percent of all disputes in this category, but were responsible for only 8 percent of the workers involved and 10 percent of man-days lost. (See table A-9.) Eighty-five percent of all strikes over economic issues took place during renegotiation of a contract.

The number of strikes in the classification "other contractual matter," which covers contract duration and local issues, usually has been small. In 1969, there were only 88, less than 2 percent of the total number.

In 1970, the number of stoppages rose one-fifth. However, the percent of man-days idle attributable to this issue increased significantly due to the General Motors dispute. Concerned with local issues, this strike involved 355,000 workers, extended from September 15, 1970, until late January 1971, and constituted 27 percent of all man-days lost in 1970. The other stoppages in this category were relatively small and short.

Of the 587 strikes concerned with union organization and security, 204 dealt solely with recognition, and 170 more included recognition and some other issue. (See table A-8.) Seventy-eight percent of all disputes in this category took place during the negotiation of a first agreement. Although three major stoppages (one each in construction, longshoring, and education) centered around some form of union security 90 percent of the strikes concerning union security involved fewer than 250 people. Fifty-eight percent of the disputes lasted longer than 2 weeks and 13 percent were in effect for at least 90 days. Only general wage changes accounted for more stoppages (211) lasting 90 days or longer. (See table A-19.)

Discipline or discharge cause the greatest number of stoppages in the plant administration category. Five percent of total strikes and 1 percent of man-days lost were attributable to such conflicts. Although 65 percent of the strikes over plant administration involved fewer than 250 employees, four (involving bituminous coal companies, the Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Pacific and Louisville & Nashville Railroads, the New York Telephone Company, and New Jersey Bell Telephone) idled at least 10,000 workers each. Seventy-six percent of plant administration disputes extended less than a week.

Industries affected

Time lost due to strike idleness in the manufacturing sector amounted to 38.0 million man-days in 1970, an increase of 58 percent over 1969. (See table A-10.) Reversing last year's decline, idleness in nonmanufacturing increased by 9.6 million man-days, or 51 percent, and reached the highest absolute level of idleness for this sector since 1946. A substantial increase in strike idleness from 1969 was also experienced in the government sector in 1970—to 2.0 million man-days. Compared to 1969, the number of stoppages beginning in the year decreased 12 percent in manufacturing, increased 12 percent in nonmanufacturing, and remained approximately the same in the government sector. The number of workers involved in stoppages increased by 85 percent in the nonmanufacturing sector and by 108 percent in the government sector. In manufacturing, however, the number of workers involved in labor disputes declined by 14 percent.

In 1970, the average duration of work stoppages in the manufacturing and in the government sectors increased by 18.1 calendar days and 2.2 calendar days, respectively. Work stoppages in nonmanufacturing in 1970 extended 7.0 fewer calendar days on the average than in 1969.

As a result of 10 major stoppages, contract construction experienced the most idleness of any industry this year (15.2 million man-days) and the greatest level of idleness ever recorded for the industry. (See table A-11.) The transportation equipment industry, which experienced 14.0 million man-days of idleness or the next greatest level, had the highest percentage of estimated work time lost of any industry in 1970. The 12.3 million man-days lost by General Motors heavily influenced the idleness total for this industry. Due primarily to 11 major stoppages, including the nationwide railroad strike in December, the transportation, communication, and utility industry grouping reported a 79 percent increase in idleness over the 1969 level. The high average duration of strikes within the trucking industry (48.2 days) also helps to explain the large increase in the idleness level for this category.

Two major strikes in the rubber and miscellaneous plastic products industry resulted in the industry's highest level of idleness since 1967 and the second highest since 1937. The electrical, machinery, equipment, and supplies industry incurred the highest absolute idleness for that industry since 1946 as a result of the General Electric strike, The General Motor's dispute, and several small-but-lengthy work stoppages. About one-third of the idleness was attributable to the G.E. stoppage.

Five major strikes that began in 1970, including the nationwide U.S. Post Office stoppage and four teacher strikes, resulted in a substantial increase in idleness in the government sector for that year. Because of large and extended teachers' strikes, estimated working time lost in the government sector increased from 0.02 percent in 1969 to 0.06 percent in 1970. Teachers' strikes accounted for approximately 50 percent of total idleness in the government sector.

Several other industries sustained idleness levels above "the all industries" average of 0.37 percent of estimated working time: Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery and transportation equipment (0.97); machinery, except electrical (0.72); primary metals (0.69); mining (0.54); stone, clay, and glass products (0.51); chemicals and allied products (0.50); and paper and allied products (0.42). (See table A-10.)

Government work stoppages⁵

A significant deceleration in the frequency of government stoppages occurred in 1970: Only one more stoppage took place in 1970 than in 1969, contrasted to 150 more strikes in 1969 than in 1968. However, workers involved and man-days lost rose sharply; they increased by 173,500 and 1,277,600, respectively. (See table A-10.) Much of this rise was due to the postal worker strike, which idled 152,100 workers for 9 days.

The distribution of public strikes among the different levels of government varied little from earlier pattern: Most (386) were conducted on the local level.⁶ Three Federal Government stoppages took place in the year. Aside from the postal workers, compositors at the Government Printing Office and air traffic controllers in several States also were involved in labor conflicts. The remaining 23 disputes involved State government employees.

The percent of government employees involved in strikes in 1970 (2.7) was still below the national average of 4.7 percent. Nearly 2.4 percent of all workers employed on the local level and 0.3 percent employed by State governments engaged in stoppages during the year. More government strikes took place in Michigan (60) than in any other State, followed by Ohio, which had 54 stoppages.

Thirty-seven percent of government strikes were initiated by teachers, most of whom were employed by local school boards. Sanitation workers, who were responsible for the second highest number of stoppages conducted by an occupational group, accounted for 13 percent of all government strikes. Teachers' disputes accounted for more man-days lost during the year than any other group, and, if the postal strike is excluded, idle the highest number of government workers. (See table A-15.) Strikes in public schools and libraries accounted for more stoppages (187) than any other government service.

Nearly 55 percent of the government disputes concerned general wage changes, and some form of economic issue was the focus of 60 percent of all government strikes. The next most frequent issues were plant administration and union organization and security which accounted for 17 and 14 percent, respectively, of all government stoppages. (See table A-14.)

General wage changes were responsible for 42 percent of the man-days lost due to government strikes; 33 percent of total idleness was attributable to disputes over wage adjustments, including the postal workers' stoppage. Union organization and security conflicts accounted for 20 percent of the total idleness figure.

Demands for general wage increases precipitated the highest number of strikes, 25 percent of the total. Again

excluding the postal strike, the issue that idled the most workers and was responsible for more man-days lost than any other was wages and working conditions. Demands for higher wages and improved working conditions accounted for 17 percent of all the workers idled and were responsible for 19 percent of all man-days lost by government strikes.

Forty-two percent of all government strikes in 1970 took place during the renegotiation or reopening of a contract. Although only a slight increase from 1969, the 1970 level was substantially higher than 1968's level of 31 percent. The proportion of disputes occurring during the term of the agreement increased from 12 percent in 1969 to 17 percent in 1970. The relative distribution of disputes involving the negotiations of a first contract and those not involving a contract declined by 10 and 6 percentage points, respectively, since 1968. (See table A-12.)

A large proportion of government strikes were very short in 1970; 22 percent lasted only 1 day. On the other hand, the highest percentage of workers involved (57 percent) and man-days idle (42 percent) were attributed to stoppages lasting from 7 to 14 days. (See table A-13.)

Stoppages by location

Region. The East North Central region ranked first in idleness in 1970; 0.90 percent of estimated working time was lost, an increase of almost 300 percent over 1969. (See table A-16.) The General Motors stoppage, a major component of the total, contributed 47 percent of the idleness in the region. Affected by a 197-day construction strike in Kansas City, Mo., which accounted for 37 percent of the region's idleness, the West North Central region experienced 0.69 percent of estimated working time lost, or the second highest level of idleness. Third was the East South Central region which incurred 0.57 percent; a construction strike in Birmingham, Ala., accounted for 29 percent of this idleness. Idleness in 1970 declined below that of the previous year in the New England and in the West South Central regions.

States. Nine major stoppages contributed to the 11.1 million man-days of idleness, or 1.75 percent of estimated working time, that occurred in Michigan in 1970, the highest level for any State. (See tables A-5, A-16, and A-18.) The General Motors strike alone accounted for 81 percent of the idleness in the State; the 9.0 million man-days of idleness attributed to this strike in

⁵ See BLS Report No. 348, *Work Stoppages in Government, 1958-68 and Summary Report, 1960, 1969-70.*

⁶ Includes county, city, school district, and other local government units.

Michigan was larger than the idleness total for any other State in 1970. Ohio, which experienced 7.5 million man-days idle (0.86 percent of estimated working time lost), had the second highest level of time lost. The General Motors strike accounted for approximately 35 percent of the Ohio idleness; two large stoppages within the rubber industry, the nationwide trucking strike, and an intrastate construction strike, also affected the idleness total in Ohio. New York, experiencing the effects of the General Motors strike, the nationwide postal strike, and a taxicab strike in New York City, had the third highest idleness. Illinois and Missouri, which experienced 4.9 and 4.6 million man-days idle, respectively, had the fourth and fifth highest levels of idleness. Twelve other States had more than 1 million man-days of idleness each.

In addition to the States having high idleness totals, several had substantially higher percents of estimated total private, nonagricultural working time lost than the national average of 0.44 percent. West Virginia (1.00 percent) experienced the effects of a 214-day construction strike and two large interstate bituminous coal strikes. A 4-month construction strike involving 15,000 workers in the Birmingham, Ala., area (the work stoppage was still in effect at the end of the year) raised the idleness ratio in that State to 0.94 percent. Indiana (0.82 percent) was affected by the General Motors strike; a 113-day construction strike influenced the rate of idleness in Nevada (0.64 percent).

Metropolitan areas. Because of the General Motors strike and a 13-day construction dispute, Detroit sustained the highest level of strike idleness of any metropolitan area in 1970 (4.9 million man-days or 1.30 percent of total nonagricultural working time). An area-wide stoppage against five trucking associations moved the Chicago metropolitan area to the second highest level of idleness (3.5 million man-days idle or 0.46 percent of total nonagricultural working time). Kansas City, Kans.—Mo., which was third in the absolute level of idleness, experienced a 197-day construction strike and sustained 3.4 million man-days of idleness or 2.60 percent of total nonagricultural working time. Several other metropolitan areas sustained more than 1 million man-days of idleness each: Flint, New York SMSA, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Los Angeles—Long Beach, Birmingham, Buffalo, St. Louis, Atlanta, Cincinnati, and Minneapolis—St. Paul.

For the 12th consecutive year, the New York SMSA had the highest incidence of work stoppages (352). Experiencing 188 strikes, Philadelphia ranked second. Chicago (170), Pittsburgh (159), San Francisco—Oakland (129), and Detroit (127) followed, respectively. Four other metropolitan areas (Buffalo, Cleveland, St. Louis

and Los Angeles) each sustained 100 strikes or more. (See table A-17.)

Duration

All measures of strike duration indicated that stoppages were longer in 1970 than in recent years. The mean duration for stoppages ending in the year was 25.0 calendar days, an increase of 2.5 days from 1969 and 1.5 days from the average for the decade. When the duration was weighted by the workers involved, the mean duration increased to 28.8 days, which may indicate that the larger stoppages were longer than those involving smaller numbers of workers. The median duration (11 days) was the highest since this measure was first calculated in 1950. Man-days idle per worker involved (20.1) reached its highest level since 1959. (See table 3.)

As the low median implies, historically a large proportion of stoppages were of short duration. In 1970, 38 percent of the stoppages ended in less than 1 week and 56 percent in 2 weeks or less. (See table A-20.) In 1969, 60 percent of the stoppages had been settled within 2 weeks. Stoppages ending within 2 weeks accounted for 58 percent of the workers involved in all stoppages and 10 percent of the man-days idle in 1970, compared to 54 percent of the workers and 12 percent of the man-days in 1969. (See table A-13.) Thirteen percent of all stoppages lasted for only 1 day in 1970 and involved 22 percent of all workers. (See table A-21.) In 1969, 13 percent of the stoppages had ended within 1 day, but involved only 10 percent of all workers.

The number of longer stoppages, those extending beyond 30 days, increased by 12 percent between 1969 and 1970. Most of the increase occurred in the 60- to 89-day grouping which rose from 272 strikes in 1969 to 359 in this year. Although the absolute number of workers involved in longer strikes increased by 30 percent in 1970, the proportion of workers affected by strikes continuing 30 days or more remained essentially unchanged—29.7 percent in 1970 compared to 29.4 percent in 1969. Man-days of idleness attributable to longer strikes in 1970 increased by 13.6 million, of which 11.6 million were accounted for by prolonged work stoppages—those extending 90 days or longer.

Prolonged strikes (334) increased for the fourth consecutive year and were the highest ever recorded. The number of workers involved in prolonged strikes rose by 71 percent from 1969; the man-days idle increased 104 percent. Although only 10 percent of all workers were involved in prolonged strikes, they accounted for 44 percent of all man-days lost in 1970 compared to 30 percent in 1969. About 66 percent of the prolonged

Table 3. Work stoppages by mean and median duration, man-days idle per workers, and number of prolonged strikes, 1954-70

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
	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

¹ Extending 90 days or longer.

disputes were over economic issues, although demands for union organization and security accounted for 23 percent of the total. (See table A-19.) Twenty-five percent of the prolonged stoppages occurred during attempts to negotiate an initial contract. (See table A-20.) Most long strikes occurred in manufacturing: 58.4 percent of all stoppages exceeding 30 days and 69.4 percent of all stoppages extending 90 days or more. (See table A-13.) Machinery, except electrical industry experienced

8.4 percent of all stoppages extending for 30 days or more, the highest for any industry group this year.

Strikes within the electrical machinery, equipment and supplies industry extended 78.7 days on the average, the highest average duration of any industry in the manufacturing sector this year. A 122-day General Electric stoppage, which began on October 27, 1969, and involved 163,800 workers, and a 101-day RCA stoppage, which involved 13,200 workers, greatly influenced the duration statistic. Strikes in the lumber and wood products, except furniture industry extended an average of 59.0 days, the second highest average duration in manufacturing; work stoppages in the transportation equipment industry, extending an average of 48.1 days, had the third highest duration. (See table A-10.)

Mediation

Mediatory assistance was employed in 46 percent of the stoppages ending in 1970. (See table A-22.) Federal mediators⁷ were most widely used and participated in 79 percent of the disputes employing mediation, or 37 percent of all stoppages.⁸ These disputes accounted for 83 percent of the idleness incurred during the year. The use of Federal mediation in settling disputes declined slightly this year. In 1969, 83 percent of the disputes employing mediation, or 40 percent of all strikes, involved Federal mediation.

Eighty-three percent of the stoppages using mediators occurred during renegotiation of labor agreements. Federal mediators attempted to assist the parties in 62 percent of the strikes. Mediation was used in 45 percent of the stoppages occurring during attempts to establish collective bargaining, but in only 6 percent of the stoppages arising during the term of the agreement.

Settlement

In 84 percent of the stoppages ending in 1970, settlements were either reached or procedures were established to resolve issues remaining in dispute. (See table A-23.) Thirteen percent of the stoppages were terminated without a formal settlement being reached; employers resumed operations either with new employees or with returning strikers. In slightly less than 2 percent of the stoppages, a court injunction was necessary before work resumed. Of the 732 stoppages without a

⁷ 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 Department of Labor or other persons designated by the President are directly involved. Several States also have mediation agencies.

⁸ Includes combined mediation of Federal and State agencies.

formal settlement, 446 were associated with stoppages occurring during the term of an agreement.

Settlements were reached in 73 percent of those stoppages occurring during attempts to establish a collective bargaining relationship. On the other hand, settlements were concluded in 95 percent of the stoppages occurring during the renegotiation of a contract and in 73 percent of the work stoppages occurring during the terms of a contract.

Procedures for handling unsettled issues

In 627 instances in 1970, the disputing parties agreed to resume work before all issues had been resolved. In nearly 48 percent of the cases, the unresolved issues were submitted to government agencies; 15 percent were settled by direct negotiation; and 14 percent submitted to final and binding arbitration. The parties

decided on other means for resolving their unsettled disputes in 24 percent of the cases.

Most instances of unresolved disputes occurred in stoppages during the term of the agreement (85 percent). (See table A-24.) These stoppages accounted for 74 percent of all cases submitted to arbitration and 89 percent of all those referred to a governmental agency. Fifty-three percent of the unresolved issues that occurred during the negotiation of an initial agreement were referred to a government agency, while arbitration and direct negotiations were employed in 76 percent of the unresolved issues in strikes arising during the renegotiation of an agreement.

Interunion or intraunion matters accounted for 66 percent of strike cases in which issues remained unsettled, as table 4 indicates. Wages and hours accounted for 43 percent of the workers and 27 percent of the man-days in stoppages in which issues remained unsettled before work was resumed.

Table 4. Unresolved issues in work stoppage, 1970

(Workers and man-days idle in thousands)

Percent	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total stoppages covered ¹	613	100.0	392.5	100.0	2,672.0	100.0
Wages and hours	41	6.7	169.6	43.2	712.0	26.6
Fringe benefits	4	.7	.3	.1	4.0	.2
Union organization	34	5.5	14.2	3.6	358.8	13.4
Working conditions	98	16.0	64.9	16.5	383.0	14.3
Interunion	407	66.4	93.9	23.9	629.4	23.6
Combinations	18	2.9	4.9	1.3	91.6	3.4
Other	11	1.8	44.7	11.4	493.1	18.5

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.

Appendix A. Tables

Table A-1. Work stoppages in the United States, 1927-70¹

Year	Work stoppages			Workers involved ²		Man-days idle during year			
	Number	Duration		Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time		Per worker involved
		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

¹ The number of stoppages and workers relate 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 Bulletin 1666 (1970), tables 153-158. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see BLS *Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies*, Bulletin 171 (1972), ch. 19. Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed.

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, 1969-70

Month	Number of stoppages				Workers involved				Man-days idle		
	Beginning in month		In effect during month		Beginning in month		In effect during month		Number (in thousands)	Percent	Percent of estimated working time
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent			
1969.....	5,700	100.0	9,145	100.0	2,481	100.0	4,656	100.0	42,869	100.0	0.24
January.....	342	6.0	511	5.6	184.9	7.5	264.3	5.7	3,173.3	7.4	.21
February.....	385	6.8	578	6.3	177.1	7.1	339.9	7.3	2,565.8	6.0	.18
March.....	436	7.6	651	7.1	158.1	6.4	386.3	8.3	2,412.5	5.6	.16
April.....	578	10.1	831	9.1	309.7	12.5	462.3	9.9	3,755.0	8.8	.24
May.....	723	12.7	1,054	11.5	286.3	11.5	507.7	10.9	4,744.7	11.1	.32
June.....	565	9.9	911	10.0	214.6	8.6	500.0	10.7	4,722.7	11.0	.31
July.....	528	9.3	883	9.7	255.0	10.3	461.5	9.9	4,311.0	10.1	.27
August.....	538	9.4	915	10.0	191.2	7.7	394.8	8.5	3,634.3	8.5	.24
September.....	554	9.7	904	9.9	185.6	7.5	274.5	5.9	2,193.4	5.1	.15
October.....	531	9.3	850	9.3	337.0	13.6	420.9	9.0	3,167.5	7.4	.19
November.....	324	5.7	611	6.7	131.0	5.3	367.6	7.9	4,307.6	10.0	.31
December.....	196	3.4	446	4.9	50.8	2.0	276.0	5.9	3,881.8	9.1	.24
1970.....	5,716	100.0	9,626	100.0	3,305	100.0	6,557	100.0	66,414	100.0	.37
January.....	279	4.9	458	4.8	71.1	2.2	269.8	4.1	3,710.8	5.6	.25
February.....	330	5.8	529	5.5	116.3	3.5	329.6	5.0	2,110.6	3.2	.15
March.....	427	7.5	630	6.5	316.2	9.6	402.5	6.1	2,471.2	3.7	.16
April.....	640	11.2	884	9.2	451.1	13.6	523.1	8.0	5,431.1	8.2	.34
May.....	699	12.2	1,050	10.9	331.1	10.0	675.4	10.3	6,650.7	10.0	.46
June.....	657	11.5	1,060	11.0	288.1	8.7	538.0	8.2	5,845.6	8.8	.36
July.....	585	10.2	989	10.3	242.4	7.3	467.1	7.1	5,112.1	7.7	.32
August.....	527	9.2	950	9.9	127.3	3.9	340.7	5.2	3,851.8	5.8	.26
September.....	560	9.8	971	10.1	591.1	17.9	785.0	12.0	8,669.5	13.1	.57
October.....	448	7.8	881	9.2	231.1	7.0	753.9	11.5	11,573.6	17.4	.73
November.....	340	5.9	695	7.2	83.6	2.5	552.0	8.4	7,798.0	11.7	.54
December.....	224	3.9	529	5.5	455.5	13.8	919.9	14.0	3,188.7	4.8	.20

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

Table A-3. Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1970

Affiliation	Stoppages beginning in year				Man-days idle during year	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number (in thousands)	Percent
			Number (in thousands)	Percent		
Total.....	5,716	100.0	3,305	100.0	66,414	100.0
AFL-CIO.....	3,678	64.3	2,091.9	63.3	31,698.8	47.7
Unaffiliated unions.....	1,656	29.0	1,024.4	31.0	26,935.9	40.6
Single firm unions.....	78	1.4	19.9	.6	319.4	.5
Different affiliations ¹	86	1.5	100.9	3.1	7,098.9	10.7
Professional and public employee associations.....	123	2.2	60.3	1.8	324.4	.5
No union involved.....	95	1.6	7.9	.2	36.3	.1

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-4. Trend of work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, 1927-70

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

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 1970

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
Feb. 23, 1970	8	Board of Education, State of Kentucky.	National Education Association (Ind.).	20,000	Work stoppage terminated by court injunctions, secured in the areas of the State employing the greatest number of teachers.
Mar. 9, 1970	3	Construction industry, Chicago, Ill.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	20,000	41-month agreement providing the following hourly increases to operators, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1970: Class I, \$1.50; Class II, \$1.20; Class III, \$0.90; and Class IV, \$0.75. Additional increases of the same respective amounts effective Jan. 1, 1971, and Jan. 1, 1972. Fifty cents of the package increase applied to fringes; health-welfare and pension fund contributions increased 10 cents per man-hour effective Jan. 1, 1970; additional 10 cents effective Jan. 1, 1971, and Jan. 1, 1972. On Jan. 1, 1971, vacation contribution rose 10 cents. Wage increases of 40 to 45 cents beyond the general settlement to be awarded to several categories of operators upgraded by this agreement.
Mar. 11, 1970	4	Nevada Resort Association, Las Vegas, Nev.	Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union.	20,000	3-year agreement providing hourly increases of 15 to 25 cents effective Apr. 1, 1970; additional increases of 15 to 20 cents per hour effective Apr. 1, 1971, and Apr. 1, 1972. Companies to contribute 2½ cents an hour to establish a pension fund, effective May 1, 1970; payments to be increased to 7½ cents effective May 1, 1971. Companies to contribute \$28 a month to health and welfare fund, effective May 1, 1970.
Mar. 18, 1970	9	United States Post Office Department, Interstate.	National Association of Letter Carriers; National Postal Union; United Federation of Postal Clerks; Special Delivery Messengers.	152,000	An accord, reached Apr. 2, 1970, became effective on Aug. 12, 1970, when President Nixon signed a bill establishing the U. S. Postal Service. Under the agreement, postal employees received an 8 percent pay increase retroactive to Apr. 16, 1970, and a reduction (from 21 to 8) in the number of years required to reach top pay grades.
Apr. 1, 1970	197	Construction industry, Kansas City, Mo.	Laborers' International Union of North America; Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association; Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' International Union of America; Lathers International Union.	27,000	4-year agreement providing: Hourly wage increases over the term of the agreement totaling \$4.50 for lathers; \$4.57½ for cement masons; \$4.50 for bricklayers; and \$4.15 for laborers.
Apr. 9, 1970	49	General trucking, interstate.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers (Ind.).	110,000	National settlement of May 19, 1970 provided that the contract would be reopened if Chicago drivers negotiated a more lucrative monetary package. The following represents the terms of the renegotiated 39-month agreement, dated July 3, 1970: (a) <u>Local cartage provisions</u> : An increase of 35 cents per hour effective Apr. 1, 1970; additional 15 cents per hour effective July 1, 1970; 40 cents per hour effective Jan. 1, 1971; 25 cents per hour effective July 1, 1971, Jan. 1, 1972, and July 1, 1972; and 20 cents per hour effective Jan. 1, 1973 up to 7 cents per hour cost-of-living allowance incorporated into base rates and escalator clause revised to provide up to 8 cents adjustments effective July 1, 1971, and July 1, 1972—calculated at 1 cent per hour for each 0.3-point change in BLS-CPI from March 1970 to February 1971, and March 1971 to February 1972; companies pay equivalent of additional \$1 per week to both pension and health and welfare funds effective each Apr. 1, 1970, Jan. 1, 1971, Jan. 1, 1972 and Jan. 1, 1973. (b) <u>Over-the-road provisions</u> : 35 cents per hour or 1 cent per mile effective Apr. 1, 1970; additional 15 cents per hour or 0 cent per mile effective July 1, 1970; 40 cents per hour or 0 cent per mile effective Jan. 1, 1971; 25 cents per hour or 1 cent per mile effective July 1, 1971; 25 cents per hour or 0 cent per mile effective Jan. 1, 1972; 25 cents per hour or ¼ cent per mile effective July 1, 1972 and 20 cents per hour or 0 cent per mile effective Jan. 1, 1973; up to 1.75 mills per mile cost-of-living allowance incorporated into base rates and escalator clause revised similar to above; other terms generally similar to local cartage agreement above.
Apr. 10, 1970	85	Trucking Association of Chicago (5 Associations), Chicago, Ill.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers (Ind.).	20,000	3-year agreement providing: An increase of 35 cents per hour effective Apr. 1, 1970; additional increases of 30 cents per hour effective Oct. 1, 1970, and 25 cents per hour effective each Apr. 1, 1971, Oct. 1, 1971, Apr. 1, 1972, and Oct. 1, 1972; up to 7 cents cost-of-living allowance incorporated into base rates and escalator clause revised to provide up to 6 cents adjustments effective Oct. 1, 1971 and Oct. 1, 1972—calculated at 1 cent per hour for each 0.3-point change in BLS-CPI from March 1970 to February 1971, and March 1971 to February 1972; companies pay equivalent total of \$1 per week to pension and/or health and welfare fund effective both Apr. 1, 1970 and Oct. 1, 1970, and additional \$2 per week effective each Apr. 1, 1971, Oct. 1, 1971, Apr. 1, 1972, and Oct. 1, 1972—allocation to be decided by individual locals.
Apr. 13, 1970	10	Board of Education, Los Angeles Unified School District.	American Federation of Teachers and National Education Association (Ind.).	13,000	The teachers voted to return to work and forgo an offered 5 percent wage increase so that the funds could be used to reduce class sizes and improve reading programs; stipulated that if the State appropriated additional funds to the school district the union would have a voice in how it was spent.
Apr. 16, 1970	5	New York Telephone Co., New York, N.Y.	Communication Workers of America.	15,000	A grievance over personal safety of employees in high crime rate areas precipitated the stoppage; workers returned to their jobs when management agreed to submit the grievance to arbitration.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5. Work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, beginning in 1970—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
Apr. 21, 1970	64	Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., interstate.	United Rubber Workers	23,000	3-year agreement providing: 45 cents per hour increase for skilled workers, 30 cents for others effective June 7, 1970; additional increases of 36 cents for skilled workers and 26 cents for others effective July 5, 1971; 26 cents an hour increase for all employees effective July 3, 1972; additional 10 cents effective immediately and 10 cents effective July 5, 1971, to employees at Danville, Va., and Union City, Tenn.; 10th paid holiday; 5-weeks' vacation after 20 years; \$7.75 monthly pension for each year's credited service and present retirees' pension increased by \$1.25 per month for each year's credited service; special income protection plan provides \$150.00 a month for 24 months to qualified survivor of an employee; job health program established.
May 1, 1970	42	Construction industry, Philadelphia, Pa. and vicinity.	Laborers' International Union of North America.	17,000	1-year agreement providing: \$1 per hour increase effective May 1, 1970; additional 15 cents payment by the companies to the health and welfare fund.
May 4, 1970	1	Construction industry, Calif.	Laborers' International Union of North America.	35,000	4-year agreement providing: Four annual increases of 85 cents per hour in wages and benefits; increase during first two years to be paid in several installments; third and fourth increases will be paid at beginning of third and fourth years.
May 4, 1970	36	Construction industry, Cleveland, Ohio.	Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' International Union of America; Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Laborers' International Union of North America.	14,000	<u>BMP, OPCM, CJA</u> —agreed to 3-year pact providing: \$1 per hour increase effective May 1, 1970; additional \$1 per hour effective both May 1, 1971, and May 1, 1972. <u>LUINA</u> —signed a 3-year agreement providing: 70 cents per hour increase effective May 1, 1970; additional 95 cents effective May 1, 1971, and 90 cents effective May 1, 1972; companies contribute 35 cents per hour to health and welfare fund effective May 1, 1971, and 40 cents per hour to pension fund effective May 1, 1972; companies pay 20 cents per hour to establish SUB fund.
May 5, 1970	39	B.F. Goodrich Company, interstate.	United Rubber Workers	11,000	3-year agreement providing: 45 cents per hour increase to skilled workers and 30 cents per hour increase to others, both increases effective June 12, 1970; additional 26 cents per hour general increase (plus 10 cents skilled trades adjustment to be allocated by union) effective July 5, 1971, and 26 cents general increase effective July 3, 1972; other terms similar to Goodyear settlement.
May 18, 1970	1	New Jersey Bell Telephone, New Jersey.	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	10,000	Workers returned to work without a formal settlement.
May 22, 1970	3	New Jersey Bell Telephone, New Jersey.	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	17,000	Walkout settled when company pledged it would no longer assign supervisors to the jobs of installers, repairmen, cable spicers, and central office technicians.
June 2, 1970	101	Radio Corporation of America, interstate.	International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers; American Federation of Technical Engineers; and International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers (Ind.).	13,000	<u>IUE</u> —signed 4-year agreement providing: 23 cents hourly increase effective Aug. 1, 1970; additional 3 to 26 cents for skilled dayworkers; additional 15 cents and \$6 weekly increase effective both Aug. 1, 1971, and Oct. 1, 1972; escalator clause established—up to 5 cents per hour (\$2 per week adjustment for salary employees) effective June 1, 1971, and 8 cents effective both June 1, 1972, and June 1, 1973; additional classification and inequality adjustment; additional paid holiday (day after Thanksgiving effective Jan. 1, 1971). Other terms effective Jan. 1, 1971, include: \$5.50 to \$7.50 monthly pension for each year's credited service, varying for labor grades, \$6 minimum effective Jan. 1, 1972, and \$6.50 minimum effective Jan. 1, 1973; other pension benefits included early retirement and vesting provisions. <u>AFTE</u> —signed 5-year agreement providing: Wage increase of \$10.00 to \$16.75 per week; additional \$5.20 to \$8.00 effective each June 15, 1971, June 15, 1972, and June 15, 1973; other terms similar to IUE settlement. Teamsters respected picket lines at several locations.
June 11, 1970	3	General Electric Company, Louisville, Ky.	International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers.	14,000	Walkout resulted from a long-standing grievance over the rate of pay of 16 floorsweepers; the union suspended the walkout to allow the company time to submit the dispute to arbitration.
June 15, 1970	27	Construction industry, Illinois.	International Union of Operating Engineers	45,000	38-month agreement providing: Increases totaling \$4.75 per hour in wages and benefits to Class I engineers and \$5.05 per hour to Class II engineers; both increases to be paid in several increments over the term of the agreement.
June 22, 1970	4	Bituminous Coal industry, interstate.	United Mine Workers (Ind.).	25,000	Unauthorized strike over alleged health and safety violations ended by a federal court injunction ordering arbitration to resolve the dispute.
July 1, 1970	82	Construction industry, Atlanta, Ga.	Laborers' International Union of North America and Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association.	10,000	3-year agreement providing: A 40-cent-an-hour increase effective Sept. 21, 1970; additional increases of 15 cents per hour effective Jan. 1, 1971, and 25 cents effective each July 1, 1971, Jan. 1, 1972, July 1, 1972, and Jan. 1, 1973; company contribution to health and welfare fund to be 5 cents per hour effective Jan. 1, 1972; an additional 5 cents effective both June 1, 1972, and Jan. 1, 1973.
July 7, 1970	1	Baltimore and Ohio, Southern Pacific, Louisville and Nashville Railroads, interstate.	United Transportation Union.	32,000	This strike, which was called over a long-standing dispute concerning elimination of firemen's jobs, was terminated when President Nixon appointed an emergency board under the Railway Labor Act and ordered the strike halted for 60 days.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5. Work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, beginning in 1970—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
July 13, 1970	24	Bituminous Coal industry, interstate.	United Mine Workers (Ind.).	20,000	Miners (without UMW authorization) honored pickets established by a dissident union group, the Disabled Miners and Widows of Southern West Virginia, which sought hospital benefits for widows of miners and disabled miners from the UMW; several court injunctions and restraining orders were issued before the miners returned to their jobs.
Sept. 1, 1970	18	Construction industry, Michigan.	International Union of Operating Engineers.	25,000	3-year agreement providing: 75 cents per hour effective Sept. 19, 1970; additional \$1 effective Sept. 1, 1971, and Sept. 1, 1972; union option to divert part of increase to benefit funds.
Sept. 1, 1970	135	Construction industry, Birmingham, Ala.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers (Ind.); International Union of Operating Engineers; International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers; Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' International Union of America; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association; and Laborers' International Union of North America.	15,000	3-year agreement providing: Total hourly increases over the term of the contract amounting to: \$2.35 for carpenters; \$2.15 for plasterers and cement masons; \$2.45 for bricklayers; \$2.95 for ironworkers; \$2.70 for operating engineers and millwrights; \$1.75 for teamsters and laborers.
Sept. 8, 1970	4	Board of Education, Philadelphia, Pa.	American Federation of Teachers.	13,000	Teachers voluntarily returned to their classrooms. Governor Raymond P. Shafer mediated the temporary settlement, which included a 30-day bargaining period between the AFT and the Board of Education.
Sept. 15, 1970	134	General Motors Corporation, interstate.	United Auto Workers (Ind.).	355,000	3-year national agreement providing: Wage increases from 49 to 61 cents effective Nov. 23, 1970, including a 26 cents cost-of-living adjustment employees would have received during the previous agreement if a limit of 16 cents had not been provided; additional increases of 3 percent effective November 1971 and November 1972. Other terms included: Cost-of-living: 16 of 21 cents current cost-of-living allowance incorporated into base rate. Escalator clause revised to provide for unlimited Dec. 6, 1971 adjustment (calculated at 1 cent for each 0.4-point rise in average of BLS-CPI levels for August 1971, September 1971, and October 1971, over August 1970 index), followed by unlimited adjustments in March 1972, June 1972, September 1972, December 1972, March 1973, and June 1973. Pensions: Effective Oct. 1, 1971, optional early retirement after 30 years' service at \$500 per month; the \$500 reduced by 8 percent for each year under age 58; all early retirement benefits reduced by a flat 10 percent when retiree attains age 62; normal pension rate increases by \$1.75 (to \$7.25, \$7.50, or \$7.75, depending on hourly rate) a month for each year credited service. Improvements also in life insurance, health insurance, and company SUB financing.
Sept. 15, 1970	1	Baltimore and Ohio, Southern Pacific, and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads, interstate.	United Transportation Union; Brotherhood of Railway, Airline, and Steamship Clerks; Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union.	49,000	A federal court restraining order was issued before the stoppage; workers complying with the court order returned the next day.
Oct. 12, 1970	5	Construction industry, Southern California.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers (Ind.).	50,000	Management agreed to place owner-operators on the payroll after one day's employment—after 4 days was the current practice; owner-operators to receive \$2.05 in wages and fringes under the agreement.
Oct. 16, 1970	5	Board of Education, Philadelphia, Pa.	American Federation of Teachers.	13,000	2-year agreement providing: First year wage increases of \$800-\$1,000, depending on length of service, retroactive to Sept. 1, 1970, (the first-year increase would not be paid until Nov. 1, 1971, because of financial problems); a second-year increase of the same amount, effective Sept. 1, 1971.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5. Work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, beginning in 1970—Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ¹	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ²	Approximate number of workers involved ²	Major terms of settlement ³
Oct. 20, 1970	1	Trans World Airlines, interstate.	Transport Workers Union of America.	735,000	2-year agreement providing: 10.0 percent increase in both base and incentive pay retroactive to Aug. 1, 1970; additional approximate increases of 3.1 percent effective Nov. 1, 1970, 6.5 percent effective Apr. 1, 1971, and 6.0 percent effective Dec. 1, 1971; in addition, employees received a 10.0 percent lump-sum retroactive payment for Aug. 1, 1969 through July 31, 1970; guaranteed monthly pay of 70 hours for domestic operation and 67 hours for international operation; guaranteed free time per month of 9 days for regular employees and 8 days for reserve employees. Improvements in pension: Retirement at age 60; future service benefit calculated at 1.75 percent of gross earnings; employee contribution to pension fund reduced to 1.50 percent of gross earnings. Improvements in health, dental, and insurance plans.
Dec. 4, 1970	16	Metropolitan Taxicab Board of Trade, Inc., New York, N.Y.	New York City Taxi Drivers.	42,000	An arbitrator was to be selected to decide the duration of the agreement; the first 10 cents clocked on the meter to be used for pensions, holidays, sick benefits, and other items; the balance of the fare to be divided 50-50 between the owner and the driver; pensions increased to \$100 per month; bullet-proof partitions to be installed in all cabs by June 1, 1971.
Dec. 7, 1970	3	Longshore industry, New York and New Jersey.	International Longshoremen's Association.	13,000	Stevedores walked out in protest of a changed hiring system, in which a docker would be notified the day before whether he was needed for work; another aspect of the dispute centered on a proposed shipping line merger which could result in job losses through containerization; settlement provided that the issues be placed before a special "contract board."
Dec. 10, 1970	1	Railroad industry, interstate.	Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; United Transportation Union; Brotherhood of Railway, Airline, and Steamship Clerks; Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union.	360,000	Resulting from a dispute over rules and wages, this stoppage was terminated after President Nixon signed legislation banning further strike action until Mar. 1, 1971. After an injunction was issued, the four unions returned to work. Under the terms of the legislation, workers were awarded a 13.5 percent wage increase retroactive to Jan. 1, 1970, but all other issues remained unsettled.

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

² The unions listed are those directly involved in the dispute, but the number of workers involved may include members of other unions or nonunion workers idled by disputes in the same establishments. The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (ind.). Number of workers involved is the maximum number made idle for 1 shift or longer in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. This figure does not measure the indirect or secondary effect on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortage.

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

⁴ A lockout of 5,000 operating engineers prevented 40,000 other craftsmen from working.

⁵ Strike was still in progress at end of year; settled Jan. 13, 1971.

⁶ Strike was still in progress at end of year; settled Jan. 26, 1971.

⁷ A strike of 5,400 hostesses and pursers. The rest of the strikers honored picket lines.

Table A-6. Work stoppages by contract status and major issue, 1970

Contract status and major issue	Stoppages beginning in year				Man-days idle during year	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number (in thousands)	Percent
			Number (in thousands)	Percent		
All stoppages.....	5,716	100.0	3,305.2	100.0	66,413.8	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement.....	724	12.7	130.5	3.9	2,427.9	3.7
General wage changes.....	203	-	58.4	-	845.1	-
Supplementary benefits.....	7	-	.5	-	5.7	-
Wage adjustments.....	5	-	2.3	-	36.3	-
Hours of work.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other contractual matters.....	3	-	.2	-	2.8	-
Union organization and security.....	458	-	50.8	-	1,207.2	-
Job security.....	11	-	3.1	-	16.5	-
Plant administration.....	19	-	1.4	-	7.2	-
Other working conditions.....	3	-	.5	-	2.7	-
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	14	-	12.2	-	285.4	-
Not reported.....	1	-	1.0	-	19.0	-
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	2,916	51.0	2,321.8	70.2	60,128.0	90.5
General wage changes.....	2,568	-	1,774.7	-	35,220.8	-
Supplementary benefits.....	48	-	62.8	-	469.0	-
Wage adjustments.....	35	-	10.1	-	192.1	-
Hours of work.....	3	-	1.3	-	25.0	-
Other contractual matters.....	104	-	379.6	-	18,344.0	-
Union organization and security.....	76	-	33.8	-	4,847.5	-
Job security.....	29	-	7.7	-	217.0	-
Plant administration.....	37	-	35.1	-	285.2	-
Other working conditions.....	5	-	5.1	-	198.8	-
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	5	-	11.5	-	328.1	-
Not reported.....	2	-	(1)	-	.3	-
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,910	33.4	828.8	25.1	3,663.8	5.5
General wage changes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary benefits.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage adjustments.....	177	-	227.3	-	905.2	-
Hours of work.....	2	-	(1)	-	.6	-
Other contractual matters.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union organization and security.....	49	-	20.7	-	46.7	-
Job security.....	129	-	40.5	-	142.3	-
Plant administration.....	840	-	360.6	-	1,413.1	-
Other working conditions.....	158	-	51.0	-	186.4	-
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	546	-	125.6	-	963.8	-
Not reported.....	9	-	3.1	-	5.8	-
No contract or other contract status.....	112	2.0	13.1	.4	105.2	.2
General wage changes.....	68	-	8.0	-	58.8	-
Supplementary benefits.....	2	-	.1	-	.1	-
Wage adjustments.....	4	-	.1	-	.1	-
Hours of work.....	1	-	(1)	-	.1	-
Other contractual matters.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union organization and security.....	4	-	.4	-	6.0	-
Job security.....	1	-	(1)	-	.1	-
Plant administration.....	1	-	1.7	-	7.7	-
Other working conditions.....	23	-	2.5	-	29.4	-
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	4	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
Not reported.....	1	-	.3	-	3.0	-
No information on contract status.....	54	.9	11.0	.3	88.8	.1

¹ Less than 100 workers or man-days.

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

Table A-7. Work stoppages by contract status and size, 1970

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.....	5,716	100.0	3,305	100.0	66,414	100.0
6 and under 20.....	769	13.5	9.2	0.3	185.3	0.3
20 and under 100.....	2,138	37.4	107.9	3.3	2,083.6	3.1
100 and under 250.....	1,316	23.0	207.5	6.3	3,309.0	5.0
250 and under 500.....	725	12.7	248.1	7.5	3,640.4	5.5
500 and under 1,000.....	387	6.8	264.9	8.0	4,434.2	6.7
1,000 and under 5,000.....	316	5.5	605.7	18.3	10,835.9	16.3
5,000 and under 10,000.....	31	.5	209.0	6.3	6,485.5	9.8
10,000 and over.....	34	.6	1,652.9	50.0	35,440.0	53.4
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition.....	724	12.7	130.5	3.9	2,427.9	3.7
6 and under 20.....	211	3.7	2.5	.1	81.4	.1
20 and under 100.....	344	6.0	16.1	.5	461.2	.7
100 and under 250.....	93	1.6	13.9	.4	409.6	.6
250 and under 500.....	38	.7	13.5	.4	276.9	.4
500 and under 1,000.....	21	.4	14.3	.4	189.4	.3
1,000 and under 5,000.....	13	.2	25.2	.8	457.1	.7
5,000 and under 10,000.....	2	(¹)	12.0	.4	146.5	.2
10,000 and over.....	2	(¹)	33.0	1.0	406.0	.6
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	2,916	51.0	2,321.8	70.2	60,128.0	90.5
6 and under 20.....	261	4.6	3.2	.1	73.0	.1
20 and under 100.....	1,129	19.8	58.8	1.8	1,425.6	2.1
100 and under 250.....	702	12.3	108.1	3.3	2,547.3	3.8
250 and under 500.....	375	6.6	127.3	3.9	2,941.2	4.4
500 and under 1,000.....	213	3.7	142.2	4.3	3,816.1	5.7
1,000 and under 5,000.....	184	3.2	351.6	10.6	9,258.5	13.9
5,000 and under 10,000.....	27	.5	181.4	5.5	6,000.0	9.0
10,000 and over.....	25	.4	1,349.1	40.8	34,066.3	51.3
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,910	33.4	828.8	25.1	3,663.8	5.5
6 and under 20.....	246	4.3	2.9	.1	25.7	-
20 and under 100.....	598	10.5	30.0	.9	169.2	.3
100 and under 250.....	491	8.6	81.1	2.5	324.9	.5
250 and under 500.....	303	5.3	104.4	3.2	406.7	.6
500 and under 1,000.....	149	2.6	105.6	3.2	398.3	.6
1,000 and under 5,000.....	114	2.0	218.5	6.6	1,032.4	1.6
5,000 and under 10,000.....	2	(¹)	15.6	.5	338.9	.5
10,000 and over.....	7	.1	270.7	8.2	967.7	1.5
No contract or other contract status.....	112	2.0	13.1	.4	105.2	.2
6 and under 20.....	38	.7	.5	(¹)	2.9	(¹)
20 and under 100.....	46	.8	2.2	.1	15.1	(¹)
100 and under 250.....	19	.3	2.6	.1	12.8	(¹)
250 and under 500.....	5	.1	1.7	.1	12.7	(¹)
500 and under 1,000.....	2	(¹)	1.4	(¹)	4.8	(¹)
1,000 and under 5,000.....	2	(¹)	4.8	.1	56.9	.1
5,000 and under 10,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status.....	54	.9	11.0	.3	88.8	.1
6 and under 20.....	13	.2	.2	(¹)	2.3	(¹)
20 and under 100.....	21	.4	.9	(¹)	12.5	(¹)
100 and under 250.....	11	.2	1.8	.1	14.3	(¹)
250 and under 500.....	4	.1	1.2	(¹)	3.0	(¹)
500 and under 1,000.....	2	(¹)	1.4	(¹)	25.6	(¹)
1,000 and under 5,000.....	3	.1	5.6	.2	31.0	(¹)
5,000 and under 10,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over.....	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table A-8. Work stoppages by major issue, 1970

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	5,716	100.0	3,305.2	100.0	66,413.8	100.0
General wage changes	2,851	49.9	1,843.0	55.8	36,159.1	54.4
General wage increase	945	16.5	635.5	19.2	8,214.2	12.4
General wage increase plus supplementary benefits	1,469	25.7	826.9	25.0	16,853.3	25.4
General wage increase, hour decrease	37	.6	5.3	.2	135.7	.2
General wage decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-
Escalation cost-of-living increases	18	.3	4.0	.1	75.2	.1
General wage increase and escalation	17	.3	4.6	.1	98.3	.1
Wages and working conditions	365	6.4	366.7	11.1	10,782.4	16.2
Supplementary benefits	56	1.0	63.1	1.9	473.3	.7
Pensions, insurance, and other welfare programs	34	.6	59.7	1.8	422.6	.6
Severance or dismissal pay; other payments on layoff or separation	2	(¹)	.1	(¹)	2.8	(¹)
Premium pay	9	.2	2.5	.1	40.2	.1
Other	11	.2	.7	(¹)	7.7	(¹)
Wage adjustments	219	3.8	239.5	7.2	1,130.2	1.7
Incentive pay rates or administration	55	1.0	15.6	.5	155.6	.2
Job classification or rates	46	.8	27.1	.8	145.7	.2
Downgrading	3	.1	1.4	(¹)	7.7	(¹)
Retroactivity	14	.2	157.5	4.8	694.3	1.0
Method of computing pay	101	1.8	37.9	1.1	127.0	.2
Hours of work	6	.1	1.4	(¹)	25.7	(¹)
Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease	6	.1	1.4	(¹)	25.7	(¹)
Other contractual matters	107	1.9	379.8	11.5	18,346.7	27.6
Duration of contract	11	.2	4.2	.1	58.4	.1
Local issues supplementing national contract	3	.1	354.9	10.7	17,844.2	26.9
Unspecified	93	1.6	20.6	.6	444.1	.7
Union organization and security	587	10.3	105.7	3.2	6,107.3	9.2
Recognition (certification)	204	3.6	18.6	.6	322.4	.5
Recognition and job security issues	4	.1	.3	(¹)	21.0	(¹)
Recognition and economic issues	166	2.9	26.8	.8	650.2	1.0
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues	114	2.0	35.0	1.1	4,887.2	7.4
Union security	33	.6	15.3	.5	106.9	.2
Refusal to sign agreement	16	.3	1.9	.1	51.2	.1
Other union organization matters	50	.9	7.9	.2	68.0	.1
Job security	170	3.0	51.4	1.6	375.8	.6
Seniority and/or layoff	83	1.5	20.7	.6	169.1	.3
Division of work	2	(¹)	2.8	.1	9.0	(¹)
Subcontracting	19	.3	5.9	.2	45.0	.1
New machinery or other technological issues	12	.2	8.3	.3	107.8	.2
Job transfers, bumping, etc.	15	.3	5.3	.2	13.5	(¹)
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods	4	.1	1.9	.1	8.1	(¹)
Other	35	.6	6.6	.2	23.3	(¹)
Plant administration	921	16.1	400.8	12.1	1,718.7	2.6
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc.	61	1.1	15.4	.5	41.5	.1
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc.	92	1.6	52.3	1.6	146.2	.2
Supervision	49	.9	18.5	.6	44.4	.1
Shift work	36	.6	8.7	.3	47.6	.1
Work assignments	77	1.3	37.2	1.1	110.8	.2
Speedup (workload)	41	.7	50.5	1.5	191.0	.3
Work rules	20	.3	20.4	.6	74.5	.1
Overtime work	26	.5	5.0	.2	22.8	(¹)
Discipline and discipline	289	5.1	123.2	3.7	610.7	.9
Other	230	4.0	69.5	2.1	429.3	.6
Other working conditions	175	3.1	59.3	1.8	418.3	.6
Arbitration	15	.3	10.6	.3	207.2	.3
Grievance procedures	31	.5	6.6	.2	29.8	(¹)
Unspecified contract violations	129	2.3	42.1	1.3	181.4	.3
Interunion or intraunion matters	566	9.9	149.4	4.5	1,577.4	2.4
Union rivalry ²	16	.3	15.6	.5	283.3	.4
Jurisdiction-representation of workers ³	27	.5	6.5	.2	172.9	.3
Jurisdictional-work assignment	421	7.3	55.0	1.7	427.1	.6
Union administration ⁴	16	.3	36.0	1.1	557.5	.8
Sympathy	86	1.5	36.3	1.1	136.6	.2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	58	1.0	11.9	.4	81.2	.1

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-9. Work stoppages by major issue and number of workers involved, 1970

Major issue	Number of stoppages								
	Total	6-19 workers	20-99 workers	100-249 workers	250-499 workers	500-999 workers	1,000-4,999 workers	5,000-9,999 workers	10,000 workers and over
Total	5,716	769	2,138	1,316	725	387	316	31	34
General wage increase	2,851	292	1,128	667	349	201	166	25	22
Supplementary benefits, no general wage increase	56	10	22	11	6	2	5	-	1
Wage adjustments	219	24	70	56	31	14	22	-	2
Hours of work	6	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
Other contractual matters	107	15	43	26	8	7	7	-	1
Union organization and security	587	159	281	86	32	19	6	1	3
Job security	170	12	45	57	27	19	10	-	4
Plant administration	921	70	247	279	184	76	60	1	-
Other working conditions	175	14	50	49	37	14	10	1	-
Interunion or intraunion matters	566	158	224	74	46	35	25	3	1
Not reported	58	13	26	11	4	-	4	-	-
Workers involved (in thousands)									
Total	3,305	9.2	107.9	207.5	248.1	264.9	605.7	209.0	1,652.9
General wage increase	1,843.0	3.6	58.2	102.1	118.4	133.2	322.8	166.7	937.7
Supplementary benefits, no general wage increase	63.1	.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.3	6.9	-	50.0
Wage adjustments	239.5	.3	3.7	8.9	10.5	9.9	40.0	-	166.2
Hours of work	1.4	(¹)	.1	-	.3	-	1.0	-	-
Other contractual matters	379.8	.2	2.0	4.3	2.7	5.5	10.4	-	354.7
Union organization and security	105.7	1.9	13.1	12.8	10.9	13.0	12.9	5.2	36.0
Job security	51.4	.1	2.3	9.7	9.4	12.8	17.1	-	-
Plant administration	400.8	.9	14.0	46.2	64.3	54.9	122.7	9.5	88.3
Other working conditions	59.3	.2	2.7	8.3	12.6	10.1	19.3	6.2	-
Interunion or intraunion matters	149.4	1.7	9.5	11.8	15.8	24.3	44.9	21.4	20.0
Not reported	11.9	.2	1.1	1.8	1.2	-	7.6	-	-
Man-days idle (in thousands)									
Total	66,414	185.3	2,083.6	3,309.0	3,640.4	4,434.2	10,835.9	6,485.5	35,440.0
General wage increase	36,159.1	81.8	1,372.8	2,336.5	2,743.4	3,322.6	8,517.6	5,552.3	12,230.5
Supplementary benefits, no general wage increase	473.3	4.0	18.4	9.2	30.0	24.7	138.5	-	250.0
Wage adjustments	1,130.2	1.6	37.9	51.6	103.5	75.0	213.1	-	647.4
Hours of work	25.7	.3	.8	-	8.6	-	16.0	-	-
Other contractual matters	18,346.7	4.3	53.5	130.5	57.3	73.3	187.9	-	17,840.0
Union organization and security	6,107.3	61.1	396.7	403.6	186.2	355.0	278.7	275.6	4,150.5
Job security	375.8	4.2	27.4	72.9	77.1	80.0	114.2	-	-
Plant administration	1,718.7	10.1	85.5	197.2	259.6	313.0	675.6	25.1	152.7
Other working conditions	418.3	1.3	17.3	42.9	59.2	95.0	190.2	12.4	-
Interunion or intraunion matters	1,577.4	14.8	62.3	48.6	112.7	95.5	454.5	620.0	168.9
Not reported	81.2	1.7	11.0	15.9	3.0	-	49.5	-	-

¹ Fewer than 100.

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

Table A-10. Work stoppages by industry, 1970

(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	25,716	28.8	3,305	66,414	0.37
Manufacturing	22,481	46.9	1,128.1	38,006.4	0.77
Ordnance and accessories	8	20.0	7.4	103.6	0.16
Guns, howitzers, mortars, and related equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Ammunition, except for small arms	6	17.6	6.7	83.3	-
Tanks, and tank components	-	-	-	-	-
Sighting and fire control equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Small arms	1	27.0	.5	10.0	-
Small arms ammunition	-	-	-	-	-
Ordnance and accessories not elsewhere classified	1	122.0	.1	10.3	-
Food and kindred products	212	28.1	50.8	985.5	.22
Meat products	42	50.1	9.9	301.8	-
Dairy products	23	12.8	4.7	40.8	-
Canned and preserved fruits, vegetables, and sea foods	17	12.4	5.1	47.3	-
Grain mill products	24	14.8	8.0	91.2	-
Bakery products	27	20.0	6.6	92.3	-
Sugar	4	68.9	2.6	127.5	-
Confectionery and related products	5	22.6	1.4	22.7	-
Beverages	45	17.6	6.3	73.6	-
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products	25	36.0	6.2	188.3	-
Tobacco manufactures	3	6.2	3.7	15.5	.08
Cigarettes	2	6.1	3.7	14.9	-
Cigars	1	17.0	(3)	.6	-
Textile mill products	43	25.8	8.2	151.2	.06
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	-	-	-	-	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, man-made	4	3.4	.8	2.4	-
Fiber and silk	1	28.0	.1	2.1	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool including dyeing and finishing	6	50.5	.8	23.1	-
Narrow fabrics and other smallwares mills: Cotton, wool, silk, and man-made fiber	-	245.0	-	4.3	-
Knitting mills	14	45.3	1.4	43.7	-
Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool fabrics and knit goods	1	1.0	.1	.1	-
Floor covering mills	6	6.7	2.1	10.2	-
Yarn and thread mills	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	11	30.3	3.0	65.4	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	89	21.4	8.7	162.6	.05
Men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	2	7.1	.5	2.8	-
Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	17	23.4	3.1	72.8	-
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear	38	24.6	2.6	46.1	-
Women's, misses', children's, and infants' undergarments	9	14.4	1.5	24.9	-
Hats, caps, and millinery	-	-	-	-	-
Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear	3	83.7	.2	10.1	-
Fur goods	2	44.8	(7)	.8	-
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	5	11.3	.4	3.4	-
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	4	8.0	.3	1.8	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	63	59.0	8.8	306.3	.21
Logging camps and logging contractors	3	35.2	.2	4.3	-
Sawmills and planing mills	15	46.8	2.8	58.3	-
Millwork, veneer, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	35	47.3	3.6	106.1	-
Wooden containers	-	116.0	-	51.9	-
Miscellaneous wood products	10	89.7	2.2	135.6	-
Furniture and fixtures	85	25.2	22.6	409.2	.35
Household furniture	47	25.7	15.5	283.9	-
Office furniture	14	17.3	3.7	45.0	-
Public buildings and related furniture	2	25.1	.7	12.0	-
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures	19	43.2	1.9	60.1	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	3	13.8	.8	8.2	-
Paper and allied products	129	25.3	37.7	763.5	.42
Pulpmills	4	10.7	1.9	14.7	-
Pulpmills, except building papermills	30	40.6	12.5	376.0	-
Paperboard mills	11	26.0	2.0	83.7	-
Converted paper and paperboard	-	-	-	-	-
Products, except containers and boxes	26	20.3	7.3	112.0	-
Paperboard containers and boxes	51	16.4	11.7	145.7	-
Building paper and building board mills	7	17.5	2.3	31.3	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	92	33.3	22.8	414.5	.15
Newspapers: Publishing and printing	20	40.4	7.0	149.6	-
Periodicals: Publishing and printing	3	28.9	3.0	13.8	-
Books	4	16.4	.5	8.9	-
Miscellaneous publishing	2	10.1	.6	4.7	-
Commercial printing	42	32.5	10.1	203.4	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-10. Work stoppages by industry, 1970—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—Continued					
Manifold business forms.....	8	31.6	0.7	16.7	
Greeting card publishing.....	2	35.2	.2	5.6	
Blankbooks, loose leaf binders and bookbinding work.....	7	17.5	.5	6.6	
Service industries for the printing trade.....	4	60.3	.1	5.1	
Chemicals and allied products.....					
Industrial inorganic and organic chemicals.....	150	45.8	38.0	1,336.5	0.50
Plastics materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, and other man-made fibers, except glass.....	63	47.1	15.5	628.5	
Drugs.....	27	24.2	6.3	112.9	
Soap, detergents and cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations.....	7	94.9	3.9	275.9	
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products.....	7	22.3	1.2	15.2	
Gum and wood chemicals.....	16	39.4	2.0	53.1	
Agricultural chemicals.....	2	24.9	.5	10.8	
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	5	92.0	1.5	94.8	
Petroleum refining and related products.....	23	28.6	7.2	145.4	
Petroleum refining.....	17	16.7	1.7	27.3	.06
Paving and roofing materials.....	7	16.4	.7	8.5	
Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal.....	7	17.1	.9	17.4	
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	3	16.7	.1	1.4	
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....					
Tires and inner tubes.....	² 132	44.9	81.3	2,322.7	1.60
Rubber footwear.....	33	47.1	54.0	1,606.9	
Reclaimed rubber.....	3	38.9	.4	11.2	
Fabricated rubber products not elsewhere classified.....	2	61.0	.5	18.7	
Miscellaneous plastics products.....	40	38.9	20.4	529.4	
Leather and leather products.....	55	43.7	6.0	156.6	
Leather and leather products.....					
Leather tanning and finishing.....	21	13.2	4.8	59.8	.07
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	4	30.5	.4	8.7	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	-	-	-	-	
Footwear, except rubber.....	1	8.0	(³)	.2	
Leather gloves and mittens.....	14	6.6	4.2	39.6	
Luggage.....	-	-	-	-	
Handbags and other personal leather goods.....	-	-	-	-	
Leather goods not elsewhere classified.....	1	120.0	.1	11.3	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	3.0	(³)	(³)	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....					
Flat glass.....	164	28.5	32.8	830.0	.51
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	-	-	-	-	
Glass products, made from purchased glass.....	7	25.0	7.0	79.6	
Cement, hydraulic.....	7	14.3	1.5	15.6	
Structural clay products.....	2	56.9	.3	6.2	
Pottery and related products.....	25	26.4	3.7	66.6	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	8	29.9	2.2	46.6	
Cut stone and stone products.....	78	30.5	11.0	443.3	
Abrasives, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	7	25.7	3.6	61.6	
Primary metal industries.....	30	39.3	3.6	110.6	
Primary metal industries.....					
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling and finishing mills.....	² 214	31.2	81.0	2,300.3	.69
Iron and steel foundries.....	68	11.1	21.0	202.8	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	54	48.3	30.5	1,349.2	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	14	9.9	10.0	54.0	
Rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals.....	12	57.4	2.4	104.7	
Nonferrous foundries.....	28	90.2	5.4	253.0	
Miscellaneous primary metal products.....	21	28.8	5.4	152.7	
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	20	21.1	6.2	183.9	
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....					
Metal cans.....	² 323	28.4	117.5	3,444.2	.97
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware.....	9	26.9	2.2	41.2	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbing fixtures.....	27	19.6	13.3	426.7	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	17	38.6	5.0	156.1	
Screw machine products, bolts, nuts, screws, and rivets.....	130	24.5	37.5	562.7	
Metal stampings.....	11	26.0	3.4	53.2	
Coating, engraving, and allied services.....	26	13.3	34.9	1,558.0	
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products.....	22	17.4	2.8	30.3	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	23	41.0	2.8	82.5	
Machinery, except electrical.....	60	45.5	15.8	533.4	
Machinery, except electrical.....					
Engines and turbines.....	² 292	43.7	118.5	3,602.9	.72
Farm machinery and equipment.....	21	87.9	22.5	1,130.9	
Construction, mining, and material handling machinery and equipment.....	17	19.7	6.1	80.0	
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	49	22.8	16.3	331.4	
Special industry machinery and equipment.....	49	58.2	8.0	341.9	
	41	46.6	8.7	252.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-10. Work stoppages by industry, 1970—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—Continued					
General industrial machinery and equipment.....	53	21.3	28.0	663.3	
Office, computing, and accounting machines.....	5	42.9	1.9	50.3	
Service industry machines.....	34	37.1	25.0	661.1	
Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical.....	27	56.0	2.0	91.9	
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	² 191	78.7	133.2	6,208.1	1.27
Electric transmission and distribution equipment.....	50	69.3	15.2	510.3	
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	28	101.3	7.7	657.3	
Household appliances.....	19	74.2	30.9	1,333.9	
Electric lighting and wiring equipment.....	30	66.3	10.0	358.3	
Radio and television receiving sets, except communication types.....	6	82.2	11.6	592.2	
Communication equipment.....	20	82.8	27.6	1,397.8	
Electronic components and accessories.....	20	74.0	18.1	861.9	
Miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	22	59.1	12.1	496.4	
Transportation equipment.....	² 158	48.1	326.8	14,033.9	3.02
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment.....	100	19.3	296.1	12,853.7	
Aircraft and parts.....	12	104.6	6.8	552.5	
Ship and boatbuilding and repairing.....	22	22.5	14.3	228.2	
Railroad equipment.....	6	76.3	7.8	332.7	
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous transportation equipment.....	19	46.5	1.7	66.8	
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	31	47.5	10.1	223.3	.10
Engineering, laboratory, and scientific and research instruments and associated equipment.....	5	82.4	1.3	70.3	
Instruments for measuring, controlling, and indicating physical characteristics.....	12	12.6	6.0	54.0	
Optical instruments and lenses.....	2	13.4	.2	1.5	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies.....	7	35.1	2.3	55.7	
Ophthalmic goods.....	2	22.4	.1	1.1	
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	3	5.0	.3	1.1	
Watches, clocks, clockwork operated devices and parts.....	-	122.0	-	⁴ 39.6	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	73	37.1	11.7	305.5	.28
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	4	41.1	.5	15.8	
Musical instruments.....	5	39.1	.9	22.4	
Toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods.....	13	31.1	3.1	70.5	
Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials.....	3	43.4	1.0	29.7	
Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metals.....	3	19.9	.1	2.1	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	45	38.8	6.0	164.9	
Nonmanufacturing.....	² 3,240	21.0	2,177.1	28,407.4	0.21
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries					
Agricultural production.....	27	33.6	11.2	250.3	0.09
Agricultural services and hunting and trapping.....	22	34.5	10.7	247.3	
Forestry.....	4	11.2	.2	1.8	
Fisheries.....	-	-	-	-	
Fisheries.....	1	8.0	.2	1.2	
Mining.....	544	9.0	211.4	849.6	.54
Metal mining.....	12	4.8	4.0	14.9	
Iron ores.....	-	-	-	-	
Copper ores.....	5	1.3	2.5	3.2	
Lead and zinc ores.....	4	14.6	.7	8.0	
Gold and silver ores.....	1	1.0	.5	.5	
Bauxite and aluminum ores.....	-	-	-	-	
Ferroalloy ores except vanadium.....	-	-	-	-	
Metal mining services.....	1	30.0	.1	1.5	
Miscellaneous metal ores.....	1	20.0	.1	1.7	
Anthracite mining.....	3	10.3	1.3	11.4	
Bituminous coal and lignite.....	500	7.4	198.6	627.0	
Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	1	70.0	3.7	91.3	
Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	-	-	-	-	
Natural gas liquids.....	-	-	-	-	
Oil and gas field services.....	1	70.0	3.7	91.3	
Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels.....	28	37.5	3.8	105.1	
Dimension stone.....	-	-	-	-	
Crushed and broken stone, including riprap.....	11	18.3	.6	8.1	
Sand and gravel.....	9	48.1	2.1	71.6	
Clay, ceramic, and refractory minerals.....	-	-	-	-	
Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining.....	6	16.5	.9	16.8	
Nonmetallic minerals (except fuels) services.....	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals, except fuels.....	2	54.9	.2	8.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-10. Work stoppages by industry, 1970—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					
Contract construction.....	1,137	37.3	621.0	15,240.4	1.79
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	400	15.2	858.5	7,212.8	.63
Railroad transportation.....	29	1.1	461.0	488.6	
Railroads.....	24	1.1	459.7	484.7	
Sleeping car and other passenger car service.....	-	-	-	-	
Railway express service.....	5	3.4	1.3	3.9	
Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation.....	67	15.2	54.8	577.0	
Local and suburban passenger transportation.....	28	6.0	9.5	37.3	
Taxicabs.....	18	17.0	43.8	509.9	
Intercity and rural highway passenger transportation.....	13	29.1	.8	19.0	
Passenger transportation charter service.....	1	1.0	(³)	(³)	
School buses.....	6	12.9	.7	10.5	
Terminal and service facilities for motor vehicles passenger transportation.....	1	23.0	(³)	.2	
Motor freight transportation and warehousing.....	148	48.0	169.9	3,567.9	
Trucking, local and long distance.....	130	48.2	168.5	3,545.5	
Public warehousing.....	14	21.0	1.1	17.7	
Terminal and joint terminal maintenance facilities for motor freight transportation.....	4	23.2	.3	4.6	
Water transportation.....	23	18.0	27.1	328.5	
Deep sea foreign transportation.....	2	22.6	2.9	32.0	
Deep sea domestic transportation.....	-	-	-	-	
Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Seaway transportation.....	1	19.0	(³)	.3	
Transportation on rivers and canals.....	-	-	-	-	
Local water transportation.....	4	58.2	6.2	259.2	
Services incidental to water transportation.....	16	3.4	17.9	36.9	
Transportation by air.....	14	41.5	57.6	1,702.3	
Air transportation, certificated carriers.....	9	41.6	56.1	1,665.1	
Air transportation, noncertificated carriers.....	1	52.0	.8	28.6	
Fixed facilities and services related to air transportation.....	4	19.0	.7	8.7	
Pipeline transportation.....	-	-	-	-	
Pipelines, except natural gas.....	-	-	-	-	
Transportation services.....	6	7.9	2.2	11.5	
Freight forwarding.....	1	49.0	(³)	1.0	
Arrangement of transportation.....	1	6.0	2.0	8.1	
Stock yards.....	-	22.0	-	4.8	
Rental of railroad cars.....	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous services incidental to transportation.....	4	13.6	.2	1.6	
Communication.....	64	5.5	68.2	185.0	
Telephone communication (wire or radio).....	45	5.2	64.4	152.9	
Telegraph communication (wire or radio).....	1	1.0	3.0	3.0	
Radio broadcasting and television.....	18	49.6	.8	29.1	
Communication service, not elsewhere classified.....	-	-	-	-	
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	49	26.3	17.8	352.0	
Electric companies and systems.....	19	16.7	11.8	195.7	
Gas companies and systems.....	11	13.4	2.1	20.6	
Combination companies and systems.....	6	61.8	3.1	131.2	
Water supply.....	4	15.0	.3	2.5	
Sanitary services.....	9	6.1	.4	1.9	
Steam supply.....	-	-	-	-	
Irrigation systems.....	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale and retail trade.....	487	37.5	73.6	1,875.8	.05
Wholesale trade.....	261	37.5	36.3	1,128.2	.11
Motor vehicle and automotive equipment.....	17	25.0	12.9	614.0	
Drugs, chemicals, and allied products.....	14	30.6	1.3	28.4	
Piece goods, notions, apparel.....	7	29.1	.4	8.0	
Groceries and related products.....	34	15.9	7.8	88.4	
Farm products—Raw materials.....	1	7.0	(³)	.2	
Electrical goods.....	11	109.2	.6	89.3	
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies.....	13	43.9	1.5	47.1	
Machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	36	22.6	2.5	40.7	
Miscellaneous wholesalers.....	128	26.1	9.3	212.1	
Retail trade.....	226	27.7	37.3	747.5	.03
Building materials, hardware, and farm equipment dealers.....	14	36.8	.8	20.0	
Lumber and other building material dealers.....	9	22.1	.6	8.6	
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning equipment dealers.....	1	(⁵)	(³)	.1	
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores.....	4	58.6	.2	9.1	
Electrical supply stores.....	-	-	-	-	
Hardware and farm equipment dealers.....	-	262.0	-	*2.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-10. Work stoppages by industry, 1970—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					
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued					
Retail trade—Continued					
General merchandise stores.....	34	54.3	3.7	143.1	
Department stores.....	15	69.9	2.2	108.4	
Mail order houses.....	5	26.7	.4	12.0	
Variety stores.....	3	20.9	.3	4.5	
Merchandising machine operators.....	7	31.6	.7	15.7	
Direct selling establishments.....	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores.....	4	10.9	.1	2.6	
Food stores.....	46	24.8	22.4	400.0	
Grocery stores.....	46	24.8	22.4	400.0	
Meat and fish (seafood) markets.....	-	-	-	-	
Fruit stores and vegetable markets.....	-	-	-	-	
Candy, nuts, and confectionery stores.....	-	-	-	-	
Dairy products stores.....	-	-	-	-	
Retail bakeries.....	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous food stores.....	-	-	-	-	
Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations.....	64	30.2	3.6	77.1	
Motor vehicle dealers (new and used cars).....	53	24.8	3.1	52.7	
Motor vehicle dealers (used cars only).....	-	-	-	-	
Tire, battery, and accessory dealers.....	10	61.0	.5	23.1	
Gasoline service stations.....	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous aircraft, marine, and automotive dealers.....	1	(⁵)	(³)	1.3	
Apparel and accessory stores.....	5	9.4	.3	2.2	
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores.....	-	-	-	-	
Women's ready-to-wear stores.....	1	(⁵)	(³)	.2	
Women's accessory and specialty stores.....	-	-	-	-	
Children's and infants' wear stores.....	-	-	-	-	
Family clothing stores.....	-	-	-	-	
Shoe stores.....	4	9.4	.3	2.0	
Custom tailors.....	-	-	-	-	
Furrier and fur shops.....	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessory stores.....	-	-	-	-	
Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores.....	14	16.5	1.0	11.8	
Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores, except appliances.....	12	16.7	.9	10.9	
Household appliance stores.....	2	9.0	.1	.9	
Radio, television, and music stores.....	-	-	-	-	
Eating and drinking places.....	31	48.0	1.8	61.5	
Eating and drinking places.....	31	48.0	1.8	61.5	
Miscellaneous retail stores.....	18	10.0	3.7	31.8	
Drug stores and proprietary stores.....	7	18.7	.4	5.2	
Liquor stores.....	1	1.0	(³)	(³)	
Antique stores and secondhand stores.....	-	-	-	-	
Book and stationery stores.....	-	-	-	-	
Sporting goods stores and bicycle shops.....	-	-	-	-	
Farm and garden supply stores.....	1	27.0	.1	1.2	
Jewelry stores.....	-	-	-	-	
Fuel and ice dealers.....	9	8.7	3.3	25.3	
Retail stores, not elsewhere classified.....	-	-	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	23	26.7	18.8	282.0	0.03
Banking.....	1	22.0	(³)	.3	
Credit agencies other than banking.....	1	139.4	(³)	1.2	
Security and commodity brokers, dealers, exchanges, and services.....	-	-	-	-	
Insurance carriers.....	2	13.7	.2	1.9	
Insurance agents, brokers, and services.....	1	(⁵)	(³)	.1	
Real estate.....	18	26.7	18.6	278.4	
Combinations of real estate, insurance, loans, and law offices.....	-	-	-	-	
Holding and other investment companies.....	-	-	-	-	
Services.....	210	23.7	49.0	673.2	.02
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places.....	18	11.5	24.1	207.2	
Personal services.....	22	20.0	5.4	88.0	
Miscellaneous business services.....	47	57.8	5.2	106.2	
Automobile repair, automobile service, and garages.....	6	27.3	.3	5.5	
Miscellaneous repair services.....	10	28.3	.9	16.9	
Motion pictures.....	5	65.3	.2	6.8	
Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures.....	16	28.3	3.4	104.6	
Medical and other health services.....	49	24.4	6.0	102.4	
Legal services.....	-	-	-	-	
Educational services.....	18	13.2	1.6	14.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-10. Work stoppages by industry, 1970—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.....	1	1.0	0.1	0.1	
Nonprofit membership organizations.....	16	18.5	1.3	18.1	
Private households.....	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous services.....	2	15.7	.3	3.3	
Government ⁶	412	11.2	333.5	2,023.3	0.06
Federal.....	3	14.1	155.8	648.3	
State.....	23	6.6	8.8	44.6	
County.....	45	8.1	16.2	87.7	
City.....	164	13.1	28.7	221.5	
School district.....	176	11.4	123.7	1,021.0	
Other local government.....	1	1.0	.2	.2	

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 1970 resulting from stoppage that began in 1969.

⁵ Did not end in 1970.

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-11. Work stoppages by industry group and major issue, 1970

(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 5,716	3,305	66,414	2,851	1,843.0	36,159.1	56	63.0	473.3
Manufacturing.....	¹ 2,481	1,128	38,006	1,470	433.4	13,838.0	26	7.8	172.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	8	7.4	103.6	5	5.5	93.5	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	212	50.8	985.5	142	27.8	629.1	3	0.3	3.5
Tobacco manufactures.....	3	3.7	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	43	8.2	151.2	22	4.5	110.1	1	.5	20.1
Apparel, etc. ³	80	8.7	162.6	21	2.4	54.9	2	.1	1.3
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	63	8.8	306.3	40	6.2	262.9	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures.....	85	22.6	409.2	70	18.9	378.4	-	-	-
Paper and allied products.....	129	37.7	763.5	78	23.3	630.5	4	1.8	33.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	92	22.8	414.5	64	19.3	334.8	2	1.2	15.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	150	38.0	1,336.5	97	24.7	1,173.3	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	17	1.7	27.3	14	1.0	25.6	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	¹ 132	81.3	2,322.7	77	59.2	1,992.6	2	.4	4.4
Leather and leather products.....	21	4.8	59.8	6	1.2	33.4	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	164	32.8	830.0	113	19.3	672.5	3	.6	8.8
Primary metal industries.....	¹ 214	81.0	2,300.3	115	20.1	850.7	2	1.3	74.0
Fabricated metal products ⁴	¹ 323	117.5	3,444.2	194	42.9	1,058.5	5	1.5	10.4
Machinery, except electrical.....	¹ 292	118.5	3,602.9	176	57.3	1,796.0	2	.1	.4
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	¹ 191	133.2	6,208.1	100	57.9	2,571.8	-	-	-
Transportation equipment.....	¹ 158	326.8	14,033.9	67	27.5	820.0	-	-	-
Instruments, etc. ⁵	31	10.1	223.3	24	6.4	112.8	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	73	11.7	305.5	47	8.2	240.1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	¹ 3,240	2,177	28,407	1,382	1,409.2	22,316.1	30	55.3	301.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	27	11.2	250.3	12	1.7	19.4	1	0.2	0.9
Mining.....	544	211.4	849.6	26	7.4	196.9	1	.1	.1
Contract construction.....	1,137	621.0	15,240.4	481	462.0	13,167.5	6	51.8	270.0
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	400	858.5	7,212.8	192	707.1	6,356.5	4	.3	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	487	73.6	1,875.8	318	44.0	974.3	10	2.4	24.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	23	18.8	282.0	17	18.4	278.7	-	-	-
Services.....	210	49.0	673.2	111	39.9	470.8	3	.3	2.4
Government ⁷	412	333.5	2,023.3	225	128.5	851.9	5	.3	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-11. Work stoppages by industry group and major issue, 1970—Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Wage adjustments			Hours of work			Other contractual matters		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	219	239.5	1,130.2	6	1.4	25.7	123	379.8	18,346.7
Manufacturing	116	57.2	370.6	2	1.0	16.1	72	358.6	17,613.0
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	7	0.8	3.1	1	1.0	16.0	3	1.8	33.4
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.2	.9
Textile mill products	1	(²)	(²)	-	-	-	2	.3	1.0
Apparel, etc. ³	12	1.0	7.7	-	-	-	3	.1	1.0
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	4	.2	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	1	.1	2.7	-	-	-	2	.2	2.0
Paper and allied products	6	3.3	19.0	-	-	-	4	1.3	23.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	(²)	.1	-	-	-	3	.2	17.5
Chemicals and allied products	2	.1	.2	-	-	-	6	1.5	34.3
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	7	3.6	29.5	-	-	-	6	4.5	89.5
Leather and leather products	4	.9	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	.3	9.7	1	(²)	.1	3	1.1	9.5
Primary metal industries	13	3.0	5.8	-	-	-	6	22.5	1,108.5
Fabricated metal products ⁴	13	3.2	12.0	-	-	-	11	41.3	2,027.7
Machinery, except electrical	9	10.7	167.0	-	-	-	7	22.9	1,124.3
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	21	24.0	71.8	-	-	-	5	17.2	809.2
Transportation equipment	8	5.3	36.5	-	-	-	7	243.0	12,311.5
Instruments, etc. ⁵	1	.2	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4	.3	2.3	-	-	-	3	.5	19.8
Nonmanufacturing	103	182.4	759.6	4	0.3	9.6	51	21.2	733.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1	(²)	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	36	11.2	32.5	-	-	-	2	0.3	4.1
Contract construction	14	4.1	18.3	-	-	-	20	4.6	93.3
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	20	3.2	25.8	1	(²)	0.4	11	1.5	22.8
Wholesale and retail trade	6	.5	2.9	3	0.3	9.2	11	14.1	609.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	.2	1.7	-	-	-	1	(²)	.5
Services	6	1.0	14.9	-	-	-	3	.1	2.5
Government ⁷	19	162.1	663.1	-	-	-	3	.6	.7

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Work stoppages by industry group and major issue, 1970—Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Union organization and security			Job security			Plant administration		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	587	105.7	6,107.3	170	51.4	375.8	921	400.8	1,718.7
Manufacturing.....	242	32.4	4,402.9	88	28.0	240.1	349	160.7	865.9
Ordnance and accessories.....	1	1.0	4.8	1	0.1	3.0	1	0.8	2.3
Food and kindred products.....	15	1.4	41.2	2	.7	3.7	25	11.3	60.5
Tobacco manufactures.....	-	-	-	1	(²)	.6	1	3.5	14.0
Textile mill products.....	7	.3	11.3	1	.1	.1	7	2.1	6.6
Apparel, etc. ³	21	1.5	59.9	6	.7	12.9	4	.9	4.4
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	13	1.3	36.3	-	-	-	3	.5	2.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	5	.3	7.4	1	(²)	.1	4	2.4	11.9
Paper and allied products.....	7	.4	12.7	4	1.8	24.8	20	4.7	14.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	9	.7	37.9	4	.2	1.4	3	.2	3.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	11	1.2	76.6	8	1.4	9.0	17	4.8	33.1
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	.6	1.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	14	1.5	94.4	2	.3	1.6	15	7.1	42.9
Leather and leather products.....	4	.2	11.6	-	-	-	5	1.9	5.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	17	.8	33.7	3	1.2	2.4	17	9.0	91.8
Primary metal industries.....	16	3.5	57.0	11	5.7	25.4	47	22.4	146.0
Fabricated metal products ⁴	34	3.2	145.8	9	7.0	122.2	47	15.2	51.2
Machinery, except electrical.....	23	2.1	346.8	18	3.3	16.6	43	12.9	91.0
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	20	9.7	2,657.1	10	2.4	5.8	30	14.1	61.2
Transportation equipment.....	17	2.6	645.9	4	1.5	7.8	48	43.7	202.0
Instruments, etc. ⁵	1	(²)	695.0	2	.7	1.3	2	2.0	9.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	7	.7	27.5	1	.9	1.5	7	.9	11.3
Nonmanufacturing.....	345	73.3	1,704.5	82	23.4	135.7	572	240.0	852.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	4	0.5	2.5	2	0.4	3.2	3	0.6	0.8
Mining.....	12	7.0	34.8	38	10.8	31.7	317	105.3	271.4
Contract construction.....	74	19.1	844.4	11	2.4	49.6	69	14.5	175.9
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	40	14.9	50.4	15	6.8	20.8	76	101.8	346.6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	90	3.2	201.9	4	.6	23.6	25	6.1	19.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	4	.2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services.....	62	5.5	157.9	3	.1	.7	11	.6	6.0
Government ⁷	59	22.9	411.5	9	2.2	6.1	71	11.2	32.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-11. Work stoppages by industry group and major issue, 1970—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	
All industries.....	175	59.3	418.3	566	149.4	1,577.4	58	11.9	81.2
Manufacturing.....	77	32.4	320.9	37	13.1	143.8	15	3.3	19.4
Ordnance and accessories.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	6	2.7	146.5	7	2.8	47.6	1	0.3	1.0
Tobacco manufactures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	1	.3	1.5	1	.1	.6	-	-	-
Apparel, etc. ³	7	1.6	10.8	-	-	-	4	.3	9.8
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	1	.1	.3	2	.5	3.5	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures.....	-	-	-	1	.7	6.7	1	(²)	(²)
Paper and allied products.....	4	.5	3.3	2	.6	2.6	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	.9	3.9	3	.1	.2	1	(²)	.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	4	3.2	6.9	4	.9	2.7	1	.3	.3
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	9	3.4	23.6	1	1.3	44.2	-	-	-
Leather and leather products.....	-	-	-	1	.5	4.8	1	.1	2.8
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4	.5	1.2	-	-	-	1	(²)	.2
Primary metal industries.....	5	2.3	32.7	2	.2	.3	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products ⁴	8	1.8	8.1	3	1.5	8.0	1	(²)	.1
Machinery, except electrical.....	12	4.2	39.8	5	2.9	16.7	1	2.2	4.3
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	9	8.0	31.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment.....	4	2.1	6.4	4	1.1	3.8	-	-	-
Instruments, etc. ⁵	1	.8	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	-	-	-	1	.1	2.2	3	.1	.8
Nonmanufacturing.....	98	26.9	97.4	529	136.3	1,433.5	43	8.5	61.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	-	-	-	4	7.9	223.3	-	-	-
Mining.....	51	13.9	27.6	56	54.6	249.3	5	0.8	1.1
Contract construction.....	10	.6	6.0	438	57.8	580.5	13	3.7	33.4
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	18	8.1	17.9	15	14.2	365.7	8	.7	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	6	.3	4.7	6	.1	1.2	8	1.9	4.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services.....	3	.6	6.2	7	.8	11.7	1	(²)	(²)
Government ⁷	10	3.4	35.0	3	.9	1.8	8	1.4	19.7

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 A large proportion of the 1970 idleness resulted from a stoppage that began in 1969.⁷ 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-12. Work stoppages by major industry group and contract status, 1970

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Total			Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition			Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries -----	¹ 5,716	3,305	66,414	724	130.5	2,479	2,936	2,321.8	60,128.0
Manufacturing-----	² 2,481	1,128	38,006	301	37.5	1,151	1,573	821.7	35,587.8
Ordnance and accessories-----	8	7.4	103.6	2	2.5	42.3	5	4.1	59.0
Food and kindred products-----	212	50.8	985.5	22	1.5	146.9	148	33.8	724.3
Tobacco manufactures-----	3	3.7	15.5	-	-	-	1	.2	.9
Textile mill products-----	43	8.2	151.2	10	.6	29.3	22	5.0	113.4
Apparel, etc. ² -----	80	8.7	162.6	25	1.7	64.4	23	2.6	57.7
Lumber and wood products, except furniture-----	63	8.8	306.3	9	.5	15.1	44	7.0	284.1
Furniture and fixtures-----	85	22.6	409.2	7	1.0	15.5	69	19.0	378.2
Paper and allied products-----	129	37.7	763.5	11	1.1	14.1	87	27.1	709.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries-----	92	22.8	414.5	12	.8	25.7	71	21.7	387.6
Chemicals and allied products-----	150	38.0	1,336.5	14	.7	35.7	106	27.0	1,264.9
Petroleum refining and related industries-----	17	1.7	27.3	1	.1	1.5	14	1.0	24.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products-----	¹ 132	81.3	2,322.7	20	2.9	112.0	85	65.6	2,153.1
Leather and leather products-----	21	4.8	59.8	5	.3	18.3	4	1.0	25.5
Stone, clay, and glass products-----	164	32.8	830.0	19	1.0	20.9	120	21.4	725.2
Primary metal industries-----	214	81.0	2,300.3	25	6.0	112.6	116	42.2	2,009.7
Fabricated metal products ⁴ -----	¹ 323	117.5	3,444.2	37	3.3	95.4	209	87.5	3,252.8
Machinery, except electrical-----	² 292	118.5	3,602.9	30	6.0	138.7	195	84.1	3,306.8
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies-----	¹ 191	133.2	6,208.1	21	3.2	109.9	107	84.2	5,953.2
Transportation equipment-----	¹ 158	326.8	14,033.9	19	3.2	125.2	74	272.2	13,688.2
Instruments, etc. ⁵ -----	31	10.1	223.3	3	.3	1.5	22	6.2	206.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries-----	73	11.7	305.5	9	.7	28.0	51	8.9	263.1
Nonmanufacturing-----	³ 3,240	2,177	28,407	423	93.0	1,274.8	1,363	1,500.1	24,540.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries-----	27	11.2	250.3	11	7.7	221.3	5	1.1	12.9
Mining-----	544	211.4	849.6	10	4.7	30.4	25	7.0	199.5
Contract construction-----	1,137	621.0	15,240.4	56	2.7	33.1	517	548.9	14,824.5
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services-----	400	858.5	7,212.8	46	6.4	171.7	203	733.7	6,318.5
Wholesale and retail trade-----	487	73.6	1,875.8	117	4.5	132.1	321	59.7	1,690.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	23	18.8	282.0	5	.2	1.1	17	18.4	279.2
Services-----	210	49.0	673.2	82	6.2	118.6	104	40.3	528.1
Government ⁶ -----	412	333.5	2,023.3	96	60.6	566.6	171	90.8	687.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-12. Work stoppages by major industry group and contract status, 1970—Continued

(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 -----	1,910	828.8	3,663.8	112	13.1	105.2	54	11.0	88.8
Manufacturing-----	593	266.6	1,241.9	15	0.9	10.5	14	1.4	13.0
Ordnance and accessories-----	1	0.8	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products-----	41	15.3	113.2	-	-	-	1	0.3	1.0
Tobacco manufactures-----	2	3.5	14.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products-----	9	2.5	8.3	2	0.1	0.2	-	-	-
Apparel, etc. ² -----	28	4.1	30.2	1	(³)	.8	3	.3	9.6
Lumber and wood products, except furniture-----	10	1.3	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures-----	7	2.6	15.0	-	-	-	2	(³)	.5
Paper and allied products-----	30	9.4	37.1	1	(³)	2.8	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries-----	7	.3	1.0	1	(³)	.2	1	(³)	.1
Chemicals and allied products-----	29	10.1	35.5	-	-	-	1	.3	.3
Petroleum refining and related industries-----	2	.6	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products-----	28	12.9	57.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products-----	10	3.3	12.0	2	.2	4.0	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products-----	22	10.1	82.7	2	.2	1.0	1	(³)	.2
Primary metal industries-----	73	32.3	176.4	2	.2	1.1	1	.3	.5
Fabricated metal products ⁴ -----	77	26.6	95.8	1	.1	.1	1	(³)	.1
Machinery, except electrical-----	70	28.3	157.3	1	(³)	.1	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies-----	66	45.8	144.9	1	(³)	.1	-	-	-
Transportation equipment-----	65	51.3	220.3	1	.1	.2	-	-	-
Instruments, etc. ⁵ -----	6	3.7	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries-----	10	2.0	13.5	-	-	-	3	.1	.8
Nonmanufacturing-----	1,317	562.2	2,421.9	97	12.2	94.7	40	9.7	75.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries-----	7	1.8	11.7	4	0.6	4.5	-	-	-
Mining-----	508	199.7	619.7	1	.1	.1	-	-	-
Contract construction-----	544	64.1	337.9	5	.5	5.3	15	4.9	39.5
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services-----	130	117.4	717.7	12	.2	1.4	9	.7	3.6
Wholesale and retail trade-----	37	6.8	23.0	5	(³)	.9	7	2.5	29.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	1	.2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services-----	18	2.2	25.3	5	.2	1.1	1	(³)	(³)
Government ⁶ -----	72	170.0	685.0	65	10.6	81.4	8	1.4	2.8

¹ See footnote 2, table A-10.

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

³ Fewer than 100.

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-13. Work stoppages by major industry group and duration, 1970

Industry group	Number of stoppages								
	Total	1 day	2-3 days	4-6 days	7-14 days	15-29 days	30-59 days	60-89 days	90 days and over
All industries	25,694	743	692	739	1,024	966	807	360	363
Manufacturing	22,478	170	255	250	450	459	438	204	252
Ordnance and accessories	8	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	1
Food and kindred products	209	21	24	21	38	45	28	16	16
Tobacco manufactures	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	43	4	4	5	12	4	7	4	3
Apparel, etc. ⁴	78	10	12	9	9	11	8	9	10
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	59	2	2	7	9	13	14	6	6
Furniture and fixtures	84	4	2	7	20	22	19	4	6
Paper and allied products	125	9	19	7	24	25	19	14	8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	96	1	6	13	17	20	13	9	17
Chemicals and allied products	149	11	16	11	28	30	27	7	19
Petroleum refining and related industries	15	1	-	1	5	4	4	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	129	4	5	14	27	18	40	12	9
Leather and leather products	20	3	4	4	4	1	2	1	1
Stone, clay, and glass products	168	6	12	13	36	37	32	16	16
Primary metal industries	216	19	30	19	43	44	25	11	25
Fabricated metal products ⁵	317	17	34	36	68	57	57	22	26
Machinery, except electrical	299	15	33	23	39	61	53	34	41
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	203	22	22	28	27	23	34	21	26
Transportation equipment	151	17	25	22	17	18	27	13	12
Instruments, etc. ⁶	33	3	1	2	5	10	9	1	2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	73	1	4	6	19	13	18	4	8
Nonmanufacturing	23,216	573	437	489	574	507	369	156	111
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	27	2	3	2	12	2	5	-	1
Mining	544	259	103	97	48	22	9	4	2
Contract construction	1,133	96	138	181	237	218	166	62	35
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	393	75	60	44	62	65	49	20	18
Wholesale and retail trade	471	31	31	58	83	104	80	49	35
Finance, insurance, and real estate	24	1	1	1	6	7	6	-	2
Services	211	18	16	23	45	43	35	16	15
Government ⁷	413	91	85	83	81	46	19	5	3
Workers involved (in thousands)									
All industries	3,072	685.6	261.1	376.3	445.1	390.9	417.9	173.0	332.2
Manufacturing	924	42.7	108.4	109.0	129.4	110.4	110.7	81.6	231.9
Ordnance and accessories	7.4	-	-	0.8	3.2	1.7	1.6	-	0.1
Food and kindred products	51.0	5.2	5.6	8.2	10.0	10.1	5.3	2.8	3.7
Tobacco manufactures	3.7	-	-	3.5	.2	(³)	-	-	-
Textile mill products	7.9	.2	1.3	1.1	2.2	.5	2.0	.5	.3
Apparel, etc. ⁴	8.0	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	.3	.4	.7
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	8.2	.1	.1	1.1	.9	1.1	2.0	.7	2.0
Furniture and fixtures	22.9	.4	.8	1.5	7.1	8.3	3.0	.5	1.4
Paper and allied products	36.5	2.2	4.1	1.9	9.3	9.6	4.5	3.8	1.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	22.9	.5	2.0	5.7	3.3	3.7	2.1	3.2	2.4
Chemicals and allied products	36.5	1.5	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.1	3.2	5.5	7.5
Petroleum refining and related industries	1.4	.4	-	(³)	.4	.2	.4	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	80.5	2.3	1.8	3.9	10.5	4.2	26.3	25.5	6.0
Leather and leather products	3.9	.9	.9	.4	1.2	.1	.2	.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	30.9	.9	2.1	5.1	6.5	5.0	7.3	1.5	2.4
Primary metal industries	61.4	8.0	10.7	5.2	16.0	6.7	3.8	3.6	7.3
Fabricated metal products ⁵	76.8	3.3	7.9	17.3	11.8	16.5	9.9	3.4	6.7
Machinery, except electrical	106.3	4.3	12.2	14.2	12.0	21.9	8.6	11.1	22.0
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	215.1	5.9	30.9	9.1	11.5	7.2	10.3	12.8	127.5
Transportation equipment	116.9	4.5	20.0	23.5	11.0	2.5	14.4	5.8	35.2
Instruments, etc. ⁶	14.2	1.0	.5	.4	2.9	3.3	2.1	(³)	4.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	11.7	(³)	1.1	.7	3.0	1.6	3.4	.2	1.5
Nonmanufacturing	2,148	642.9	152.7	267.3	315.7	280.5	307.0	91.4	90.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	11.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.6	(³)	7.4	-	(³)
Mining	211.4	51.9	24.2	70.8	23.0	31.7	5.7	4.0	0.1
Contract construction	605.9	53.8	44.6	82.9	54.2	140.2	119.8	49.1	61.3
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	851.9	507.6	57.4	27.4	24.9	61.2	126.3	30.3	16.3
Wholesale and retail trade	63.6	7.8	3.3	6.7	15.7	6.1	12.2	3.8	8.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	18.9	(³)	.1	.1	.7	6.6	11.3	-	(³)
Services	52.7	3.3	3.4	22.1	4.8	7.2	4.9	3.2	4.0
Government ⁷	332.5	18.3	19.2	56.8	189.7	27.5	19.4	1.1	.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-13. Work stoppages by major industry group and duration,¹ 1970—Continued

Industry group	Man-days idle during year (in thousands)								
	Total	1 day	2-3 days	4-6 days	7-14 days	15-29 days	30-59 days	60-89 days	90 days and over
All industries.....	51,721	685.6	548.8	1,265.7	2,563.5	5,433.9	10,302.5	8,128.0	22,792.8
Manufacturing.....	25,390	42.7	222.5	351.5	899.6	1,617.5	3,227.6	3,712.6	15,316.0
Ordnance and accessories.....	103.6	-	-	2.3	22.4	28.0	40.5	-	10.3
Food and kindred products.....	1,081.7	5.2	11.9	27.0	81.7	151.8	160.5	178.7	464.8
Tobacco manufactures.....	15.5	-	-	14.0	.9	.6	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	145.7	.2	2.2	3.9	17.8	6.0	63.7	28.5	23.4
Apparel, etc. ⁴	121.1	1.1	5.1	3.0	6.7	18.9	8.2	20.4	57.6
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	321.0	.1	.3	4.5	6.5	19.3	58.1	40.4	191.9
Furniture and fixtures.....	407.7	.4	1.6	5.8	52.9	137.9	87.3	20.6	101.3
Paper and allied products.....	673.1	2.2	8.6	8.2	63.0	149.1	143.3	210.3	88.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	420.1	.5	5.7	21.5	26.2	49.0	54.3	100.8	162.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,137.3	1.5	9.2	10.3	32.1	83.3	86.7	266.3	647.9
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	16.6	.4	-	.1	2.4	3.0	10.7	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	2,314.1	2.3	4.1	11.6	62.3	71.9	756.8	960.5	444.7
Leather and leather products.....	36.5	.9	2.1	1.0	8.4	1.2	4.8	6.8	11.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	591.9	.9	4.6	14.2	39.7	75.5	182.1	82.2	192.6
Primary metal industries.....	1,342.0	8.0	23.4	15.0	109.6	106.0	120.2	185.1	774.8
Fabricated metal products ⁵	1,422.9	3.3	18.1	60.9	85.3	215.7	316.6	157.3	565.8
Machinery, except electrical.....	2,538.9	4.3	21.4	37.9	82.4	299.9	257.5	564.8	1,270.6
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	9,227.5	5.9	57.9	39.7	71.8	99.0	294.4	617.7	8,041.1
Transportation equipment.....	2,765.3	4.5	43.9	65.8	88.3	38.9	400.0	260.9	1,863.1
Instruments, etc. ⁶	400.7	1.0	.5	1.3	15.5	39.7	69.1	.8	272.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	307.0	(³)	1.9	3.3	23.7	22.9	112.8	10.6	131.8
Nonmanufacturing.....	26,331	642.9	326.3	914.3	1,663.9	3,816.4	7,074.9	4,415.4	7,476.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	250.3	0.1	0.7	1.3	21.1	0.9	223.9	-	2.3
Mining.....	838.9	51.9	44.5	174.1	111.4	246.5	92.0	106.3	12.1
Contract construction.....	13,872.3	53.8	121.2	368.7	386.3	2,191.8	3,410.5	2,343.5	4,996.4
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	6,991.1	507.6	104.4	88.6	140.8	679.8	2,261.5	1,559.0	1,649.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,332.6	7.8	7.1	25.1	106.7	98.5	342.0	186.2	559.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	282.9	(³)	.1	.3	5.3	74.1	201.1	-	2.0
Services.....	741.5	3.3	7.9	68.1	35.4	110.9	132.5	164.7	218.8
Government ⁷	2,021.2	18.3	40.4	188.0	857.0	414.0	411.3	55.7	36.5

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 idle were allocated to the respective industries.

³ Fewer than 100.

⁴ Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

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 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-14. Government work stoppages, 1970

Major issue	Number of stoppages						
	Total	Federal	State	County	City	School district	Other local government
Total	412	3	23	45	166	174	1
Wages	225	-	6	20	83	115	1
Supplementary benefits	5	-	-	-	3	2	-
Wage adjustments	19	2	1	1	12	3	-
Hours of work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other contractual matters	3	-	-	-	1	2	-
Union organization and security	59	-	5	12	27	15	-
Job security	9	-	1	1	4	3	-
Plant administration	71	-	8	10	28	25	-
Other working conditions	10	1	-	-	3	6	-
Interunion or intraunion matters	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Not reported	8	-	2	1	2	3	-
Workers involved (in thousands)							
Total	333.5	155.8	8.8	16.3	29.0	123.5	0.2
Wages	128.5	-	2.5	10.9	20.3	94.6	0.2
Supplementary benefits	.4	-	-	-	.2	.2	-
Wage adjustments	162.1	153.5	.2	2.0	1.1	5.4	-
Hours of work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other contractual matters	.6	-	-	-	(²)	.6	-
Union organization and security	22.9	-	1.7	2.0	2.2	16.9	-
Job security	2.3	-	1.4	(²)	.7	.2	-
Plant administration	11.2	-	1.8	1.3	3.3	4.8	-
Other working conditions	3.4	2.3	-	-	.3	.8	-
Interunion or intraunion matters	.9	-	-	-	.9	-	-
Not reported	1.4	-	1.1	(²)	(²)	.2	-
Man-days idle (in thousands)							
Total	2,023.2	648.3	44.6	87.7	221.9	1,020.5	0.2
Wages	851.9	-	11.2	46.6	181.8	612.1	0.2
Supplementary benefits	1.1	-	-	-	.2	1.0	-
Wage adjustments	663.1	620.6	1.0	6.0	4.7	30.8	-
Hours of work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other contractual matters	.7	-	-	-	(²)	.7	-
Union organization and security	411.5	-	6.1	31.8	21.1	352.5	-
Job security	6.1	-	2.6	(²)	3.1	.4	-
Plant administration	32.4	-	4.5	3.0	8.4	16.5	-
Other working conditions	35.0	27.7	-	-	.6	6.7	-
Interunion or intraunion matters	1.8	-	-	-	1.8	-	-
Not reported	19.7	-	19.1	.3	.1	.2	-

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-15. Government work stoppages by occupation, 1970¹

Occupation	Number of stoppages						
	Total	Federal	State	County	City	School district	Other local government
All occupations	412	3	23	45	166	174	1
Teachers	152	-	3	1	2	146	-
Nurses	4	-	1	1	1	-	1
Other professionals	22	1	7	3	10	1	-
Clerical	8	-	1	3	4	-	-
Sanitation workers	55	-	-	7	48	-	-
Craftsmen	8	1	1	-	6	-	-
Blue collar and manual	44	1	3	11	29	-	-
Police	28	-	-	2	26	-	-
Firemen	11	-	-	-	11	-	-
Other protective	5	-	-	3	2	-	-
Service workers	33	-	4	6	5	18	-
Professional, technical, and clerical	4	-	1	-	-	3	-
Clerical and blue collar	11	-	-	2	9	-	-
Professional, technical, and blue collar	11	-	2	3	4	2	-
No information	16	-	-	3	9	4	-
Workers involved (in thousands)							
All occupations	333.5	155.8	8.8	16.2	29.0	123.5	0.2
Teachers	94.8	-	1.1	0.2	0.3	93.2	-
Nurses	.4	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	0.2
Other professionals	8.1	2.3	3.7	.6	.8	.7	-
Clerical	1.1	-	(²)	.4	.6	-	-
Sanitation workers	12.9	-	-	1.3	11.6	-	-
Craftsmen	2.0	1.4	.2	-	.3	-	-
Blue collar and manual	160.9	152.1	1.2	1.4	6.3	-	-
Police	1.6	-	-	(²)	1.5	-	-
Firemen	2.4	-	-	-	2.4	-	-
Other protective	.2	-	-	(²)	.1	-	-
Service workers	4.6	-	1.2	1.3	.3	1.9	-
Professional, technical, and clerical	26.2	-	(²)	-	-	26.2	-
Clerical and blue collar	1.5	-	-	.1	1.4	-	-
Professional, technical, and blue collar	13.2	-	1.4	9.1	2.1	.6	-
No information	3.8	-	-	1.7	1.2	.9	-
Man-days idle (in thousands)							
All occupations	2,023.2	648.3	44.6	87.7	221.9	1,020.5	0.2
Teachers ³	935.6	-	19.4	0.9	4.3	911.1	-
Nurses	4.4	-	.2	.1	3.9	-	0.2
Other professionals	40.3	27.7	7.5	.6	3.1	1.3	-
Clerical	3.2	-	(²)	1.5	1.7	-	-
Sanitation workers	75.2	-	-	5.1	70.1	-	-
Craftsmen	4.1	1.4	.5	-	2.2	-	-
Blue collar and manual	728.8	619.2	7.1	33.9	68.5	-	-
Police	6.8	-	-	.6	6.3	-	-
Firemen	13.8	-	-	-	13.8	-	-
Other protective	.3	-	-	(²)	.3	-	-
Service workers ³	23.2	-	5.9	2.9	2.4	11.9	-
Professional, technical, and clerical	92.1	-	.2	-	-	91.8	-
Clerical and blue collar	9.6	-	-	1.0	8.6	-	-
Professional, technical, and blue collar	60.9	-	3.6	20.2	34.7	2.3	-
No information	25.1	-	-	20.9	2.1	2.0	-

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

² Fewer than 100.

³ Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in previous years.

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

Table A-16. Work stoppages by region and State 1970¹

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.....	5,716	28.8	3,305	66,414	0.44
New England.....	378	40.5	126.6	2,661.2	0.26
Maine.....	21	26.0	7.7	125.7	.18
New Hampshire.....	22	14.7	3.6	37.0	.06
Vermont.....	21	36.7	6.1	188.5	.60
Massachusetts.....	184	53.7	53.5	1,419.2	.28
Rhode Island.....	39	27.4	16.3	270.1	.36
Connecticut.....	91	28.5	39.4	620.7	.21
Middle Atlantic.....	1,486	25.7	773.2	11,724.2	.36
New York.....	570	30.6	358.0	5,872.7	.36
New Jersey.....	280	18.9	136.9	2,156.4	.34
Pennsylvania.....	636	22.6	278.2	3,695.1	.37
East North Central.....	1,697	32.0	1,078.9	28,153.2	.88
Ohio.....	632	33.7	333.4	7,457.6	.86
Indiana.....	220	39.0	117.6	3,328.7	.82
Illinois.....	413	29.5	255.2	4,860.8	.50
Michigan.....	313	25.7	323.6	11,143.5	1.75
Wisconsin.....	119	39.7	49.2	1,362.7	.41
West North Central.....	490	47.4	261.7	7,498.5	.68
Minnesota.....	114	40.2	58.8	1,514.8	.53
Iowa.....	89	29.8	27.6	501.1	.28
Missouri.....	169	67.5	123.4	4,618.2	1.32
North Dakota.....	12	7.6	3.0	17.2	.06
South Dakota.....	21	15.5	2.2	24.1	.08
Nebraska.....	36	29.8	15.8	248.2	.26
Kansas.....	49	19.4	30.8	574.7	.43
South Atlantic.....	846	22.0	322.8	4,943.1	.23
Delaware.....	29	17.1	14.4	279.3	.60
Maryland.....	91	18.4	43.1	782.0	.28
District of Columbia.....	25	14.7	7.7	82.5	.09
Virginia.....	127	14.4	48.0	316.8	.11
West Virginia.....	313	18.8	117.0	1,067.3	1.00
North Carolina.....	45	31.4	12.5	116.2	.10
South Carolina.....	14	8.3	4.5	65.6	.04
Georgia.....	72	41.2	44.9	1,606.8	.49
Florida.....	130	28.7	30.7	626.7	.14
East South Central.....	401	28.6	214.9	4,458.8	.55
Kentucky.....	161	24.2	103.9	1,072.6	.50
Tennessee.....	107	43.1	45.8	1,261.3	.45
Alabama.....	98	24.0	53.6	1,913.4	.94
Mississippi.....	35	28.2	11.6	211.5	.19
West South Central.....	254	24.3	101.6	1,711.6	.14
Arkansas.....	30	49.4	12.1	320.1	.29
Louisiana.....	55	27.4	21.6	446.5	.21
Oklahoma.....	28	24.8	8.8	155.3	.10
Texas.....	141	17.0	59.2	789.7	.10
Mountain.....	189	17.8	87.7	830.4	.16
Montana.....	18	5.7	6.3	28.1	.07
Idaho.....	15	7.0	5.6	35.5	.09
Wyoming.....	8	3.5	2.7	6.1	.03
Colorado.....	43	25.0	15.8	193.5	.12
New Mexico.....	28	10.7	6.2	43.9	.08
Arizona.....	32	26.4	11.7	222.6	.20
Utah.....	22	8.7	10.1	31.6	.04
Nevada.....	23	21.1	29.5	269.1	.64
Pacific.....	478	19.3	335.7	4,408.3	.21
Washington.....	57	26.8	17.3	310.7	.14
Oregon.....	39	19.7	21.9	244.2	.17
California.....	343	18.4	288.2	3,665.3	.22
Alaska.....	17	32.8	1.5	35.4	.24
Hawaii.....	22	31.9	6.8	152.7	.26

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

Information was not available to make allocations in a stoppage involving government employees.

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

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

Table A-17. Work stoppages by State and metropolitan area, 1970

(Workers involved and man-days in thousands)

State and metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	State and metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All states.....	5,716	3,305.2	66,413.8	Indiana—Continued			
Alabama.....	98	53.6	1,913.4	Muncie.....	9	4.8	201.2
Birmingham.....	37	22.5	1,493.0	South Bend.....	22	2.9	21.4
Gadsden.....	6	3.3	113.6	Terre Haute.....	14	2.4	11.5
Mobile.....	17	12.8	143.9	Iowa.....	89	27.6	501.1
Montgomery.....	2	.9	.9	Cedar Rapids.....	12	1.8	35.1
Tuscaloosa.....	6	1.6	36.4	Davenport—Rock Island—Moline.....	34	16.2	94.9
Alaska.....	17	1.5	35.4	(Iowa portion).....	9	3.9	19.9
Arizona.....	32	11.7	222.6	(Illinois portion).....	25	12.2	75.1
Phoenix.....	21	5.4	191.0	Des Moines.....	14	8.3	231.9
Tucson.....	6	1.9	2.1	Dubuque.....	12	2.7	15.3
Arkansas.....	30	12.1	320.1	Sioux City.....	15	1.7	195.7
Ft. Smith.....	5	.8	32.4	(Iowa portion).....	14	1.7	98.5
Little Rock—North Little Rock.....	13	5.6	142.3	Waterloo.....	10	.9	17.4
California.....	343	288.2	3,665.3	Kansas.....	49	30.8	574.7
Anaheim—Santa Ana—Garden Grove.....	20	16.3	85.0	Topeka.....	18	11.1	243.4
Bakersfield.....	15	3.2	11.0	Kentucky.....	161	103.9	1,072.6
Fresno.....	16	2.3	23.1	Lexington.....	14	3.7	75.0
Los Angeles—Long Beach.....	103	135.2	2,027.3	Louisville.....	54	51.0	671.3
Oxnard—Ventura.....	16	3.4	17.0	(Kentucky portion).....	51	50.2	655.9
Sacramento.....	23	13.5	35.3	Paducah.....	5	1.3	25.9
Salinas—Monterey.....	11	6.6	143.8	Louisiana.....	55	21.6	446.5
San Bernardino—Riverside—Ontario.....	29	18.6	166.2	Baton Rouge.....	10	10.1	265.3
San Diego.....	12	6.0	102.8	Lake Charles.....	5	1.3	38.1
San Francisco—Oakland.....	129	58.5	770.9	Monroe.....	2	.4	9.8
Marin County.....	5	.2	15.8	New Orleans.....	20	3.4	41.7
Oakland—East Bay.....	65	31.1	632.7	Maine.....	21	7.7	125.7
San Francisco.....	37	24.4	86.5	Maryland.....	91	43.1	782.0
San Mateo County.....	22	2.8	35.9	Baltimore.....	66	29.6	701.6
San Jose.....	22	6.5	32.6	Cumberland.....	6	.9	22.7
Santa Barbara.....	20	6.2	107.5	Massachusetts.....	184	53.5	1,419.2
Stockton.....	16	3.0	17.6	Boston.....	86	28.8	815.4
Colorado.....	43	15.8	193.5	Brockton.....	6	.4	13.9
Denver.....	25	11.0	139.9	Fall River.....	11	1.0	18.1
Pueblo.....	5	.5	1.7	(Massachusetts portion).....	11	1.0	17.9
Connecticut.....	91	39.4	620.7	(Rhode Island portion).....	-	-	.2
Bridgeport.....	16	7.1	239.8	Fitchburg.....	8	.4	17.1
Hartford.....	16	5.7	58.6	Lawrence—Haverhill.....	8	.9	9.2
New Britain.....	6	6.7	19.6	(Massachusetts portion).....	7	.9	9.2
New Haven.....	27	9.3	139.1	Lowell.....	5	.9	11.7
New London—Groton—Norwich.....	12	1.2	11.2	New Bedford.....	9	1.0	28.9
Norwalk.....	6	.7	10.5	Pittsfield.....	11	.7	154.6
Stamford.....	7	2.6	9.6	Springfield—Chicopee—Holyoke.....	21	4.3	109.1
Waterbury.....	8	1.1	3.3	(Massachusetts portion).....	20	4.3	108.7
Delaware.....	29	14.4	279.3	Worcester.....	14	3.9	32.5
Wilmington.....	36	15.0	289.9	Michigan.....	313	323.6	11,143.5
(Delaware portion).....	28	14.2	278.7	Ann Arbor.....	10	8.9	395.8
District of Columbia.....	25	7.7	82.5	Bay City.....	10	4.9	205.2
Washington.....	51	11.8	113.1	Detroit.....	127	155.2	4,870.5
(District of Columbia portion).....	25	7.7	82.5	Flint.....	16	57.7	2,634.1
(Maryland portion).....	17	3.0	23.4	Grand Rapids.....	23	12.4	397.3
(Virginia portion).....	9	1.1	7.2	Jackson.....	7	2.5	71.8
Florida.....	130	30.7	626.7	Kalamazoo.....	11	4.7	160.6
Ft. Lauderdale—Hollywood.....	17	3.9	24.1	Lansing.....	18	22.7	946.1
Jacksonville.....	16	3.4	42.9	Muskegon—Muskegon Heights.....	11	2.0	19.8
Miami.....	37	8.5	339.3	Saginaw.....	19	16.1	638.3
Orlando.....	13	1.6	10.4	Minnesota.....	114	58.8	1,514.8
Pensacola.....	7	1.2	10.7	Duluth—Superior.....	15	4.2	40.0
Tampa—St. Petersburg.....	17	4.8	45.2	(Minnesota portion).....	10	2.9	30.8
West Palm Beach.....	9	1.6	35.2	(Wisconsin portion).....	5	1.3	9.3
Georgia.....	72	44.9	1,606.8	Minneapolis—St. Paul.....	78	43.3	1,067.0
Atlanta.....	33	30.9	1,312.1	Mississippi.....	35	11.6	211.5
Augusta.....	5	.6	4.3	Jackson.....	8	1.0	20.6
(Georgia portion).....	5	.6	4.3	Missouri.....	169	123.4	4,618.2
(South Carolina portion).....	-	-	-	Kansas City.....	43	60.8	3,362.0
Columbus.....	9	.7	50.2	(Missouri portion).....	30	50.3	3,104.5
(Georgia portion).....	7	.7	46.4	(Kansas portion).....	13	10.5	257.5
Macon.....	8	2.8	146.0	St. Joseph.....	9	1.6	63.5
Savannah.....	5	1.2	13.5	St. Louis.....	109	56.4	1,372.8
Hawaii.....	22	6.8	152.7	(Missouri portion).....	72	48.1	1,211.6
Honolulu.....	14	3.7	32.4	(Illinois portion).....	37	8.3	161.2
Idaho.....	15	5.6	35.5	Springfield.....	13	3.0	19.7
Boise.....	6	.5	7.7	Montana.....	18	6.3	28.1
Illinois.....	413	255.2	4,860.8	Butte.....	6	1.5	4.8
Bloomington—Normal.....	8	1.7	24.8	Great Falls.....	5	.5	5.9
Champaign—Urbana.....	8	1.1	13.4	Nebraska.....	36	15.8	248.2
Chicago—Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area.....	206	191.6	3,859.2	Lincoln.....	5	2.9	61.0
Chicago ²	170	172.3	3,490.6	Omaha.....	22	7.6	56.6
Decatur.....	18	4.7	179.7	(Nebraska portion).....	18	6.7	54.4
Peoria.....	23	3.6	54.2	Nevada.....	23	29.5	269.1
Rockford.....	13	3.8	72.3	Las Vegas.....	13	23.1	95.7
Springfield.....	11	1.1	32.6	Reno.....	7	.9	1.9
Indiana.....	220	117.6	3,328.7	New Hampshire.....	22	3.6	37.0
Anderson.....	8	5.4	246.2	Manchester.....	11	2.2	14.0
Evansville.....	29	17.6	811.3	New Jersey.....	280	136.9	2,156.4
(Indiana portion).....	28	17.6	811.3	Atlantic City.....	11	1.5	3.4
Ft. Wayne.....	19	4.5	333.3	Jersey City.....	40	13.0	90.1
Gary—Hammond—East Chicago ²	36	19.3	368.7	Newark.....	96	49.3	681.9
Indianapolis.....	32	16.3	291.3	Paterson—Clifton—Passaic.....	55	13.4	150.8
				Perth Amboy.....	40	17.1	434.0
				Trenton.....	21	6.7	232.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-17. Work stoppages by State and metropolitan area, 1970—Continued

(Workers involved and man-days in thousands)

State and metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	State and metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
New Mexico.....	28	6.2	43.9	Pennsylvania—Continued			
Albuquerque.....	14	2.1	17.0	Lancaster.....	10	0.7	4.4
New York.....	570	358.0	5,872.7	Philadelphia.....	188	120.4	2,195.4
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	53	14.7	567.2	(Pennsylvania portion).....	146	101.4	1,709.2
Binghamton.....	14	1.2	8.5	(New Jersey portion).....	42	19.0	486.2
(New York portion).....	12	1.1	8.0	Pittsburgh.....	159	43.6	446.4
Buffalo.....	100	57.4	1,406.1	Reading.....	24	9.0	126.1
Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie.....	17	2.9	46.3	Scranton.....	28	5.8	133.2
New York—Northeastern				Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton.....	35	6.5	213.3
New Jersey.....	583	332.3	3,981.5	York.....	13	3.1	12.0
New York, N.Y. SMSA ³	352	239.4	2,624.7	Rhode Island.....	39	16.3	270.1
Nassau and Suffolk Counties.....	78	17.3	153.9	Providence-Pawtucket.....	42	13.5	262.9
New York City ⁴	215	199.2	1,979.6	(Rhode Island portion).....	34	13.3	262.0
Rockland County.....	12	1.1	32.1	(Massachusetts portion).....	8	.2	.9
Westchester County.....	47	21.9	459.1	South Carolina.....	14	4.5	65.6
Rochester.....	25	12.5	504.6	Charleston.....	5	1.2	11.2
Syracuse.....	30	10.8	324.8	South Dakota.....	21	2.2	24.1
Utica-Rome.....	9	1.7	125.6	Sioux Falls.....	11	.6	15.9
North Carolina.....	45	12.5	116.2	Tennessee.....	107	45.8	1,261.3
Charlotte.....	15	5.4	34.4	Chattanooga.....	25	4.4	114.3
Greensboro-High Point-Winston-Salem.....	10	1.0	5.8	(Tennessee portion).....	24	4.4	114.3
Raleigh.....	5	.6	2.1	Knoxville.....	12	11.9	505.9
North Dakota.....	12	3.0	17.2	Memphis.....	25	12.6	435.4
Fargo-Moorhead.....	6	.5	5.0	(Tennessee portion).....	24	12.6	435.4
(North Dakota portion).....	5	.5	5.0	Nashville.....	19	4.5	35.2
Ohio.....	632	333.4	7,457.6	Texas.....	141	59.2	789.7
Akron.....	59	47.0	886.9	Amarillo.....	5	2.3	21.8
Canton.....	28	7.9	86.2	Beaumont-Port Arthur.....	34	6.2	94.6
Cincinnati.....	70	41.8	1,144.3	Dallas.....	14	8.2	99.4
(Ohio portion).....	60	39.1	1,123.5	El Paso.....	13	2.8	16.1
(Kentucky portion).....	8	2.6	17.8	Ft. Worth.....	6	7.1	205.8
Cleveland.....	111	82.5	2,307.4	Galveston-Texas City.....	5	.5	5.0
Columbus.....	52	18.1	333.1	Houston.....	41	8.0	86.2
Dayton.....	36	8.0	107.7	San Antonio.....	5	1.1	4.7
Hamilton-Middletown.....	16	7.4	212.7	Utah.....	22	10.1	31.6
Lima.....	6	1.1	4.7	Ogden.....	5	1.6	2.7
Lorain-Elyria.....	24	5.6	161.8	Salt Lake City.....	15	6.8	24.0
Mansfield.....	15	5.1	146.1	Vermont.....	21	6.1	188.5
Springfield.....	14	1.4	47.9	Virginia.....	127	48.0	316.8
Steubenville-Weirton.....	17	2.6	67.0	Lynchburg.....	6	.9	6.7
(Ohio portion).....	10	2.0	53.0	Newport News-Hampton.....	7	1.4	5.8
(West Virginia portion).....	7	.6	14.0	Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	8	3.3	18.8
Toledo.....	46	19.1	188.2	Richmond.....	13	2.7	62.8
(Ohio portion).....	39	13.5	110.6	Roanoke.....	5	3.6	91.8
(Michigan portion).....	7	5.6	77.6	Washington.....	57	17.3	310.7
Youngstown-Warren.....	56	28.1	595.3	Seattle-Everett.....	23	5.4	170.3
Oklahoma.....	28	8.8	155.3	Tacoma.....	13	2.6	61.2
Oklahoma City.....	9	1.6	14.1	West Virginia.....	313	117.0	1,067.3
Tulsa.....	9	1.2	6.0	Charleston.....	29	5.4	38.6
Oregon.....	39	21.9	244.2	Huntington-Ashland.....	30	8.9	40.9
Eugene.....	6	2.9	5.4	(West Virginia portion).....	18	6.4	28.9
Portland.....	27	10.9	161.7	(Kentucky portion).....	7	1.3	9.5
(Oregon portion).....	22	9.7	154.1	(Ohio portion).....	5	1.3	2.5
(Washington portion).....	5	1.2	7.6	Wheeling.....	20	5.9	261.5
Pennsylvania.....	636	278.2	3,695.1	(West Virginia portion).....	16	5.5	251.7
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton.....	41	6.5	90.1	Wisconsin.....	119	49.2	1,362.7
(Pennsylvania portion).....	33	5.7	88.0	Green Bay.....	6	.8	8.1
(New Jersey portion).....	8	.8	2.0	Kenosha.....	5	.3	1.0
Altoona.....	9	6.4	46.3	Madison.....	9	4.3	89.9
Erie.....	12	2.7	254.1	Milwaukee.....	39	23.3	719.1
Harrisburg.....	10	5.0	27.1	Racine.....	13	2.6	94.9
Johnstown.....	12	2.4	28.1	Wyoming.....	8	2.7	6.1
				Casper.....	5	.1	1.5

¹ Includes data for each metropolitan area in which 5 stoppages or more began in 1970.

Some metropolitan areas include 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. Intermetropolitan area stoppages are counted separately in each area affected; the workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective areas. Stoppages in the mining and logging industries are excluded from metropolitan area totals but not from State totals.

² Included in the Chicago, Ill.—Northern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area.

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

⁴ Included in the New York SMSA.

NOTE: Dashes denote zeros.

ERRATA

Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1970
(BLS Bulletin 1727)

The following data for Pennsylvania was omitted from Table A-18, page 47.
Table A-18. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry,
1970 1/

Industry group	Pennsylvania		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppage)
	Number	Workers Involved	
All industries -----	636	278.2	3,695.1
Manufacturing -----	312	89.6	2,440.9
Ordnance and accessories -----	1	.1	10.3
Food and kindred products -----	22	5.7	49.9
Tobacco manufactures -----	1	(2/)	.6
Textile mill products -----	7	2.2	27.3
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	21	2.3	29.5
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	5	.3	6.7
Furniture and fixtures -----	12	1.4	17.9
Paper and allied products -----	13	4.0	137.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	13	1.2	32.2
Chemicals and allied products -----	8	.4	25.8
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	4	.6	11.8
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	17	3.6	69.1
Leather and leather products -----	3	.8	5.3
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	20	4.6	128.1
Primary metal industries -----	42	14.9	227.0
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	47	9.8	289.1
Machinery, except electrical -----	27	13.0	619.8
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies ---	22	5.6	34.2
Transportation equipment -----	17	14.2	313.5
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	4	3.9	33.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	6	1.0	60.6
Nonmanufacturing -----	325	188.6	1,254.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	-	-	-
Mining -----	80	47.1	141.9
Contract construction -----	90	30.6	637.2
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	56	65.2	239.8
Wholesale and retail trade -----	53	3.6	63.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	-	-	-
Services -----	16	1.7	27.2
Government 3/ -----	30	40.4	144.4

Table A-18. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1970¹—Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Delaware			District of Columbia			Florida		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	29	14.4	279.3	25	7.7	82.5	130	30.7	626.7
Manufacturing.....	13	11.1	228.5	2	(²)	0.3	27	4.6	75.6
Ordnance and accessories.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	-	-	-	1	(²)	0.3	2	0.6	2.0
Tobacco manufactures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.1	8.8
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(²)	.3
Furniture and fixtures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.1	1.7
Paper and allied products.....	2	0.6	9.6	-	-	-	1	(²)	.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	(²)	4.1	-	-	-	1	-	7.2
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	1	.1	.6	-	-	-	1	(²)	1.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	2	2.3	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.2	11.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	.1	.5	-	-	-	4	1.1	10.1
Primary metal industries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	2	.4	6.2	-	-	-	7	1.0	13.3
Machinery, except electrical.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.1	2.0
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	-	-	-	1	(²)	.1	2	1.0	10.3
Transportation equipment.....	4	7.6	199.4	-	-	-	3	.1	7.1
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	16	3.3	50.8	23	7.6	82.2	103	26.1	551.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.3	1.0
Mining.....	-	-	-	1	0.1	0.3	-	-	-
Contract construction.....	4	0.6	42.9	4	.8	5.4	55	12.3	168.0
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	6	1.9	4.4	8	2.7	58.3	18	11.4	341.6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	3	(²)	1.0	3	.4	2.6	10	.6	25.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services.....	1	(²)	.1	4	.2	4.1	10	.5	11.0
Government ²	2	.7	2.4	3	3.5	11.4	8	1.1	3.5
	Georgia			Illinois			Indiana		
All industries.....	72	44.9	1,606.8	413	255.2	4,860.8	220	117.6	3,328.7
Manufacturing.....	32	18.5	812.0	187	59.0	1,975.2	124	73.8	2,517.8
Ordnance and accessories.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	2	0.4	9.5	19	5.9	204.6	6	1.4	20.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	3	.2	5.9	-	-	-	1	.3	7.0
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	-	-	-	3	.3	1.3	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	1	1.1	122.3	4	.3	4.5	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures.....	3	1.4	16.7	8	2.8	51.2	6	2.5	33.8
Paper and allied products.....	2	2.5	30.3	10	1.4	65.1	11	1.6	29.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	1.4	16.5	11	1.8	41.6	1	.9	3.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	7	1.3	11.5	8	1.3	54.3	4	1.0	57.0
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	-	-	-	1	.1	1.6	1	.1	1.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	1	.1	1.0	8	1.8	40.7	14	6.3	143.8
Leather and leather products.....	-	-	-	1	.4	2.2	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	.2	.7	10	2.0	22.7	7	2.2	56.8
Primary metal industries.....	1	.1	3.3	22	5.8	175.0	14	3.6	132.9
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	3	.8	11.5	23	3.3	76.4	16	13.2	369.7
Machinery, except electrical.....	2	.1	3.1	31	12.8	162.9	14	8.4	52.6
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	2	.5	35.7	13	10.7	780.6	12	24.9	1,389.4
Transportation equipment.....	2	8.5	544.1	8	6.0	211.6	12	6.6	195.3
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	-	-	-	2	.6	6.6	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	-	-	-	5	1.7	72.1	5	1.0	24.5
Nonmanufacturing.....	41	26.4	794.8	227	196.2	2,885.6	100	43.8	810.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining.....	-	-	-	42	20.6	63.2	3	0.4	0.9
Contract construction.....	16	13.7	673.9	69	81.7	1,333.1	46	17.4	638.3
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	10	8.6	33.2	28	66.0	1,244.3	20	20.2	102.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	9	1.4	52.4	30	5.9	104.6	12	1.0	11.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services.....	2	.1	3.6	16	2.1	28.1	10	1.0	8.5
Government ²	4	2.7	31.6	42	19.9	112.2	9	3.8	49.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-18. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1970¹—Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Michigan			Minnesota			Mississippi		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	313	323.6	11,143.5	114	58.8	1,514.8	35	11.6	211.5
Manufacturing.....	152	221.4	9,711.5	47	10.8	171.6	23	6.1	187.8
Ordnance and accessories.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	13	4.9	52.7	6	0.9	19.8	1	0.1	0.4
Tobacco manufactures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	.5	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	2	.2	8.1	1	.1	2.3	3	.5	13.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	4	1.0	42.4	-	-	-	2	.4	3.9
Paper and allied products.....	9	2.7	73.6	1	1.0	15.0	1	.3	9.1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	6	2.4	13.6	4	1.1	11.5	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products.....	4	1.6	6.3	4	.2	5.4	3	.8	18.8
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	6	2.0	63.3	1	.1	1.8	2	1.6	90.1
Leather and leather products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4	1.0	5.3	1	(²)	.1	2	.2	7.6
Primary metal industries.....	14	15.8	643.5	3	.6	2.8	2	.3	1.7
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	24	20.4	965.1	4	.2	2.5	6	1.9	34.9
Machinery, except electrical.....	29	10.6	450.1	12	4.6	73.5	1	.1	.7
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	13	4.4	289.2	3	.5	18.7	-	-	17.4
Transportation equipment.....	18	153.4	7,083.2	5	.6	11.8	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	3	.3	8.0	1	.8	4.8	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	.1	.5	1	(²)	1.6	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	165	102.1	1,432.0	67	48.0	1,343.2	12	5.5	23.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	-	-	-	1	(²)	0.3	-	-	-
Mining.....	2	0.1	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction.....	54	43.2	665.2	33	16.8	622.4	10	3.1	21.1
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	16	23.4	91.7	11	22.6	646.1	1	2.4	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	19	8.8	417.3	16	1.1	25.7	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2	.1	2.5	1	(²)	-	-	-	-
Services.....	12	2.9	84.7	3	.2	2.0	-	-	-
Government ³	60	23.6	163.0	2	7.3	46.7	1	(²)	.1
	Missouri			Nebraska			New Jersey		
All industries.....	169	123.4	4,618.2	36	15.8	248.2	280	136.9	2,156.4
Manufacturing.....	85	32.0	868.8	14	6.1	219.7	150	49.7	1,526.3
Ordnance and accessories.....	1	0.5	10.0	1	2.2	17.6	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	14	2.6	51.1	4	.2	101.6	10	1.1	13.9
Tobacco manufactures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1.2	32.2
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	2	.1	2.2	-	-	-	1	(²)	.1
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	1	.1	1.2	1	.2	3.5	2	.2	2.0
Furniture and fixtures.....	3	.7	9.4	1	.3	1.1	5	1.1	18.8
Paper and allied products.....	6	.9	9.7	1	(²)	.1	6	.8	11.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	(²)	9.4	-	-	-	7	.8	9.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	6	1.4	70.3	1	.1	11.1	15	1.8	28.8
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	.2	5.8
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	4	1.3	17.0	1	1.6	58.4	5	1.8	40.5
Leather and leather products.....	5	1.6	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	7	1.4	10.2	-	-	-	16	7.8	297.8
Primary metal industries.....	8	1.5	35.9	-	-	-	13	3.6	34.9
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	5	.9	18.1	2	.1	.2	24	7.4	229.1
Machinery, except electrical.....	5	.4	6.5	1	1.4	25.5	12	3.8	40.7
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	4	.8	16.1	-	-	-	13	13.3	564.0
Transportation equipment.....	9	16.4	591.9	-	-	-	4	4.1	195.4
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	1	.2	.7	-	-	-	3	.6	1.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	3	1.2	6.3	1	(²)	.6	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	85	91.4	3,749.4	22	9.7	28.5	132	87.3	630.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining.....	5	0.7	5.9	-	-	-	1	0.1	0.6
Contract construction.....	29	40.6	3,024.0	11	1.2	10.7	21	7.2	200.6
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	19	42.9	465.6	5	8.3	14.3	36	45.8	116.0
Wholesale and retail trade.....	17	4.0	241.3	4	.2	2.7	40	3.5	89.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	-	-	-	1	(²)	.3	-	-	-
Services.....	4	.2	4.4	1	.1	.5	9	1.0	23.0
Government ³	11	3.0	8.2	-	-	-	25	29.6	200.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-18. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1970¹—Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	New Mexico			New York			North Carolina		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	28	6.2	43.9	570	358.0	5,872.7	45	12.5	116.2
Manufacturing.....	4	0.2	3.1	238	75.3	2,754.7	11	1.8	68.4
Ordnance and accessories.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	-	-	-	13	2.4	27.5	1	0.2	0.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	-	-	-	10	1.2	27.5	1	(²)	(²)
Textile mill products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	-	-	-	19	.4	11.2	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	-	-	-	3	.1	4.4	1	.2	5.5
Furniture and fixtures.....	1	(²)	0.4	13	3.5	42.4	-	-	-
Paper and allied products.....	-	-	-	9	3.6	54.5	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	-	-	-	9	2.2	34.4	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products.....	-	-	-	19	5.8	394.9	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	-	-	-	2	.1	1.1	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	-	-	-	6	.2	2.5	-	-	-
Leather and leather products.....	-	-	-	2	.4	9.0	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2	0.2	2.2	11	1.2	21.9	1	.1	1.2
Primary metal industries.....	-	-	-	13	6.6	310.8	1	(²)	2.8
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	-	-	-	25	6.6	156.4	3	.9	17.4
Machinery, except electrical.....	1	.1	.6	30	11.1	507.0	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	-	-	-	25	12.2	418.9	1	.3	29.2
Transportation equipment.....	-	-	-	5	13.3	643.1	2	.1	12.2
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	-	-	-	9	2.1	43.2	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	-	-	-	15	2.2	44.2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	24	5.9	40.8	336	282.7	3,118.0	34	10.7	47.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining.....	1	0.1	0.4	5	1.1	12.1	-	-	-
Contract construction.....	11	1.7	23.6	92	41.4	1,074.8	12	1.0	9.5
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	9	2.8	3.6	85	134.7	1,127.7	8	7.7	19.9
Wholesale and retail trade.....	-	-	-	7	12.0	112.6	4	.3	9.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	-	-	-	8	18.4	275.8	1	-	-
Services.....	2	.6	9.7	39	9.3	120.2	1	.1	2.8
Government ³	1	.7	3.5	36	65.9	394.8	9	1.7	6.3

Industry group	Ohio			Oklahoma		
	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	
All industries.....	632	333.4	7,457.6	28	8.8	155.3
Manufacturing.....	304	167.9	5,277.4	10	2.9	83.0
Ordnance and accessories.....	3	2.9	25.1	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	13	2.5	29.5	-	-	-
Tobacco manufactures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	3	.9	19.7	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	2	.2	.7	-	-	3.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	11	2.4	37.9	-	-	-
Paper and allied products.....	14	5.0	63.7	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	7	1.8	25.4	1	(²)	.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	14	3.3	207.9	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	2	.4	.7	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	36	24.3	694.0	1	1.7	46.3
Leather and leather products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	19	3.6	65.0	2	.1	3.6
Primary metal industries.....	31	9.5	283.5	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	41	28.2	658.3	1	.2	2.3
Machinery, except electrical.....	41	27.2	944.8	4	.6	23.8
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	30	18.3	496.6	-	-	-
Transportation equipment.....	25	39.3	1,694.2	1	.3	3.2
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	3	1.8	7.8	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	9	.9	22.6	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing.....	332	165.5	2,180.1	18	5.8	72.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	1	0.3	7.5	-	-	-
Mining.....	61	18.5	44.6	2	0.3	6.1
Contract construction.....	100	41.1	1,150.1	5	.5	1.6
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	43	76.6	718.0	8	4.1	57.9
Wholesale and retail trade.....	57	3.8	108.2	1	.1	3.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2	(²)	1.1	-	-	-
Services.....	14	1.2	21.5	-	-	-
Government ³	54	24.0	129.2	2	.8	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-18. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1970¹—Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry group	Washington			West Virginia			Wisconsin		
	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries.....	57	17.3	310.7	313	117.0	1,067.3	119	49.2	1,362.7
Manufacturing.....	30	6.5	155.6	41	12.4	199.7	66	26.6	1,181.1
Ordnance and accessories.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products.....	6	0.8	10.8	1	(²)	0.3	5	0.2	3.5
Tobacco manufactures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products.....	-	-	-	1	0.3	10.6	1	(²)	(²)
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	-	-	-	1	.3	17.9	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	6	.5	4.6	-	-	-	4	.4	8.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	2	.3	6.9	-	-	-	2	.1	1.6
Paper and allied products.....	1	1.0	7.2	1	.1	4.4	6	2.2	83.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	-	-	-	1	.1	1.2	2	.8	7.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	1	(²)	.1	5	1.1	2.1	-	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	-	-	-	2	.2	5.6	3	.3	4.7
Leather and leather products.....	-	-	-	1	(²)	.1	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	.2	18.4	6	.7	25.6	1	(²)	.3
Primary metal industries.....	3	2.0	72.8	4	2.7	5.9	8	3.6	88.1
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.....	1	(²)	3.1	2	1.3	74.3	12	2.1	67.7
Machinery, except electrical.....	2	.7	16.6	5	.3	9.5	9	2.2	118.2
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	1	(²)	.3	7	3.6	25.7	6	8.3	505.1
Transportation equipment.....	5	.9	14.7	2	1.4	14.9	4	5.4	265.1
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.4	8.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	(²)	.1	2	.2	1.6	1	.6	18.6
Nonmanufacturing.....	27	10.8	155.1	272	104.6	867.6	55	22.5	181.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	1	0.1	0.2	1	0.1	0.9	-	-	-
Mining.....	-	-	-	193	74.2	282.4	1	0.1	2.4
Contract construction.....	5	.6	3.8	41	13.2	508.6	22	5.2	81.1
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	8	9.2	134.7	17	14.9	29.1	11	8.9	41.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	9	.3	7.9	8	1.1	41.7	6	.3	14.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(²)	.7
Services.....	2	.1	3.2	6	.3	1.1	4	.2	2.6
Government.....	2	.6	5.3	6	.7	3.8	10	7.7	39.1

¹ No work stoppages were recorded during 1970 for the industry groups for which no data are presented.

Stoppages affecting more than one 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 1970 resulted from a stoppage that began in 1969.

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

Table A-19. Work stoppages by duration and major issue,¹ 1970

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.....	5,664	743	692	739	1,024	966	807	359	334
General wage changes.....	2,812	130	170	233	543	682	586	257	211
Supplementary benefits.....	56	7	6	5	11	11	9	4	3
Wage adjustments.....	215	46	64	41	32	14	11	2	5
Hours of work.....	5	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
Other contractual matters.....	109	12	14	10	20	17	21	4	11
Union organization and security.....	572	42	36	64	96	97	100	60	77
Job security.....	172	44	38	28	18	12	19	6	7
Plant administration.....	922	318	200	180	129	48	25	11	11
Other working conditions.....	178	52	34	38	25	16	8	3	2
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	566	80	120	131	138	60	22	9	6
Not reported.....	57	12	10	8	12	5	6	3	1
	Workers involved (in thousands)								
All stoppages.....	3,072	685.6	261.1	376.3	445.1	390.9	417.9	173.0	322.2
General wage changes.....	1,800.9	524.9	64.8	112.4	162.2	313.5	342.6	137.0	143.6
Supplementary benefits.....	63.3	.6	.6	50.4	5.3	3.5	1.6	1.3	.1
Wage adjustments.....	238.1	13.9	33.7	14.4	162.6	9.3	3.5	.1	.5
Hours of work.....	1.3	-	-	(²)	-	1.3	-	-	-
Other contractual matters.....	27.1	2.2	2.6	2.7	5.3	4.1	8.3	.4	1.5
Union organization and security.....	269.4	6.3	16.3	10.9	7.5	7.1	26.7	24.2	170.3
Job security.....	50.5	9.9	15.2	11.1	8.7	2.4	1.2	1.3	.8
Plant administration.....	399.3	95.3	94.5	122.7	64.8	10.4	5.7	2.2	3.7
Other working conditions.....	60.3	14.0	16.5	14.8	4.6	5.5	1.8	2.2	.9
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	149.9	15.8	15.8	33.8	20.7	32.7	26.4	4.2	.6
Not reported.....	11.9	2.7	1.1	3.1	3.4	1.1	.2	.1	.1
	Man-days idle during year (in thousands)								
All stoppages.....	51,721	685.6	548.8	1,265.7	2,563.5	5,433.9	10,302.5	8,128.0	22,792.8
General wage changes.....	33,274.9	524.9	158.9	385.2	1,128.9	4,557.5	8,258.4	6,233.3	12,027.8
Supplementary benefits.....	475.4	.6	1.2	251.3	40.3	55.4	48.5	74.5	3.7
Wage adjustments.....	1,053.9	13.9	69.1	45.3	685.1	94.3	95.4	4.8	46.1
Hours of work.....	25.3	-	-	.1	-	25.2	-	-	-
Other contractual matters.....	557.1	2.2	5.6	7.9	31.5	56.4	246.2	24.0	183.4
Union organization and security.....	12,097.4	6.3	26.1	35.7	53.2	104.7	628.8	1,280.0	9,962.6
Job security.....	315.8	9.9	34.7	35.3	51.2	29.5	35.1	59.8	60.4
Plant administration.....	1,752.4	95.3	180.5	361.0	390.0	117.8	136.6	125.7	345.5
Other working conditions.....	478.1	14.0	36.1	42.0	29.1	65.8	61.0	148.7	81.4
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	1,608.5	15.8	34.8	94.5	125.2	306.7	786.7	171.5	73.3
Not reported.....	81.9	2.7	1.9	7.5	29.0	20.6	5.8	5.6	8.6

¹ Totals in this table differ from those in preceding tables because these stoppages ended during 1970, 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-20. Work stoppages by duration and contract status,¹ 1970

Duration and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All stoppages-----	5,664	100.0	3,072.0	100.0	51,720.8	100.0
1 day-----	743	13.1	685.6	22.3	685.6	1.3
2 to 3 days-----	692	12.2	261.1	8.5	548.8	1.1
4 to 6 days-----	739	13.0	376.3	12.2	1,265.7	2.4
7 to 14 days-----	1,024	18.1	445.1	14.5	2,563.5	5.0
15 to 29 days-----	966	17.1	390.9	12.7	5,433.9	10.5
30 to 59 days-----	807	14.2	417.9	13.6	10,302.5	19.9
60 to 89 days-----	359	6.3	173.0	5.6	8,128.0	15.7
90 days and over-----	334	5.9	322.2	10.5	22,792.8	44.1
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition-----	710	12.5	130.2	4.2	2,470.5	4.8
1 day-----	49	.9	9.0	.3	9.0	(²)
2 to 3 days-----	47	.8	7.7	.3	19.0	(²)
4 to 6 days-----	84	1.5	18.7	.6	53.5	.1
7 to 14 days-----	128	2.3	36.6	1.2	235.2	.5
15 to 29 days-----	118	2.1	8.7	.3	135.2	.3
30 to 59 days-----	129	2.3	35.4	1.2	868.1	1.7
60 to 89 days-----	71	1.3	8.9	.3	452.3	.9
90 days and over-----	84	1.5	5.3	.2	698.2	1.3
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)-----	2,870	50.7	2,088.3	68.0	45,237.1	87.5
1 day-----	126	2.2	525.0	17.1	525.0	1.0
2 to 3 days-----	172	3.0	92.6	3.0	208.1	.4
4 to 6 days-----	218	3.8	156.7	5.1	627.4	1.2
7 to 14 days-----	543	9.6	152.6	5.0	1,076.7	2.1
15 to 29 days-----	704	12.4	326.5	10.6	4,749.6	9.2
30 to 59 days-----	614	10.8	360.2	11.7	8,813.0	17.0
60 to 89 days-----	267	4.7	162.8	5.3	7,608.5	14.7
90 days and over-----	226	4.0	311.9	10.2	21,628.9	41.8
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)-----	1,916	33.8	829.3	27.0	3,816.1	7.4
1 day-----	534	9.4	146.9	4.8	146.9	.3
2 to 3 days-----	438	7.7	157.2	5.1	315.0	.6
4 to 6 days-----	408	7.2	197.8	6.4	572.8	1.1
7 to 14 days-----	317	5.6	250.4	8.2	1,209.6	2.3
15 to 29 days-----	132	2.3	52.4	1.7	505.0	1.0
30 to 59 days-----	51	.9	18.8	.6	556.8	1.1
60 to 89 days-----	17	.3	1.1	(²)	58.7	.1
90 days and over-----	19	.3	4.7	.2	451.4	.9
No contract or other contract status-----	114	2.0	13.1	.4	108.2	.2
1 day-----	26	.5	1.7	.1	1.7	(²)
2 to 3 days-----	25	.4	2.4	.1	4.3	(²)
4 to 6 days-----	20	.4	.9	(²)	3.1	(²)
7 to 14 days-----	24	.4	2.0	.1	13.0	(²)
15 to 29 days-----	9	.2	3.2	.1	42.8	.1
30 to 59 days-----	6	.1	2.7	.1	36.2	.1
60 to 89 days-----	2	(²)	.1	(²)	5.0	(²)
90 days and over-----	2	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.9	(²)
No information on contract status-----	54	1.0	11.0	.4	88.9	.2
1 day-----	8	.1	3.1	.1	3.1	(²)
2 to 3 days-----	10	.2	1.2	(²)	2.4	(²)
4 to 6 days-----	9	.2	2.2	.1	8.9	(²)
7 to 14 days-----	12	.2	3.4	.1	28.9	.1
15 to 29 days-----	3	.1	.1	(²)	1.3	(²)
30 to 59 days-----	3	.1	.8	(²)	28.4	.1
60 to 89 days-----	2	(²)	.1	(²)	3.4	(²)
90 days and over-----	3	.1	.2	(²)	12.4	(²)

¹ See footnote 1, table A-19.² Less than 0.05 percent.³ Fewer than 100.

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

Table A-21. Work stoppages by number of workers involved and duration,¹ 1970

Number of workers	Number									Percent								
	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	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	5,664	743	692	739	1,024	966	807	359	334	100.0	13.1	12.2	13.0	18.1	17.1	14.2	6.3	5.9
6 and under 20	753	83	66	109	152	130	109	49	55	13.3	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.7	2.3	1.9	0.9	1.0
20 and under 100	2,115	260	250	226	400	383	326	138	132	37.3	4.6	4.4	4.0	7.1	6.8	5.8	2.4	2.3
100 and under 250	1,312	216	175	165	211	227	174	81	63	23.2	3.8	3.1	2.9	3.7	4.0	3.1	1.4	1.1
250 and under 500	728	113	104	113	129	113	84	36	36	12.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.5	.6	.6
500 and under 1,000	381	41	58	63	67	55	51	24	22	6.7	.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	.9	.4	.4
1,000 and under 5,000	313	23	32	56	60	48	51	25	18	5.5	.4	.6	1.0	1.1	.8	.9	.4	.3
5,000 and under 10,000	29	1	3	1	3	6	7	3	5	.5	(²)	.1	(²)	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
10,000 and over	33	6	4	6	2	4	5	3	3	.6	.1	.1	.1	(²)	.1	.1	.1	.1
	Workers involved (in thousands)																	
All workers	3,072	685.6	261.1	376.3	445.1	390.9	417.9	173.0	322.2	100.0	22.3	8.5	12.2	14.5	12.7	13.6	5.6	10.5
6 and under 20	9.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
20 and under 100	107.1	13.6	12.5	11.2	20.3	18.7	16.7	7.4	6.8	3.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	.7	.6	0.5	0.2	0.2
100 and under 250	206.6	35.4	28.0	26.6	33.3	35.1	25.5	12.2	10.5	6.7	1.2	.9	.9	1.1	1.1	.8	.4	.3
250 and under 500	249.5	38.5	36.0	39.5	45.0	39.1	26.8	11.8	12.9	8.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	.9	.4	.3
500 and under 1,000	260.7	28.8	40.3	44.3	46.7	36.4	33.8	15.8	14.6	8.5	.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.1	.5	.5
1,000 and under 5,000	599.3	40.8	58.0	110.5	109.9	90.7	98.2	54.8	36.9	19.5	1.3	1.9	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.2	1.8	1.2
5,000 and under 10,000	192.7	6.8	21.7	7.0	16.0	37.6	50.6	17.2	35.8	6.3	.2	.7	.2	.5	1.2	1.6	.6	1.2
10,000 and over	1,447.0	520.7	63.9	135.8	172.1	132.2	165.0	53.2	204.1	47.1	16.9	2.1	4.4	5.6	4.3	5.4	1.7	6.6
	Man-days idle (in thousands)																	
All workers	51,721	685.6	548.8	1,265.7	2,563.5	5,433.9	10,302.5	8,128.0	22,792.8	100.0	1.3	1.1	2.4	5.0	10.5	19.9	15.7	44.1
6 and under 20	185.4	1.0	1.7	4.7	13.3	24.0	39.5	31.1	70.1	0.4	(²)	(^{2})	(^{2})	(^{2})	(^{2})	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 and under 100	1,950.0	13.6	27.6	38.5	146.1	277.7	488.9	366.6	591.0	3.8	(²)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	.9	.7	1.1
100 and under 250	3,413.6	35.4	57.3	90.4	234.8	520.6	751.5	612.9	1,110.7	6.6	0.1	.1	.2	.5	1.0	1.5	1.2	2.1
250 and under 500	3,860.3	38.5	71.5	127.4	314.1	583.6	813.1	568.9	1,343.3	7.5	.1	.1	.2	.6	1.1	1.6	1.1	2.6
500 and under 1,000	4,043.0	28.8	86.4	141.0	309.7	533.5	1,003.2	822.6	1,117.6	7.8	.1	.2	.3	.6	1.0	1.9	1.6	2.2
1,000 and under 5,000	10,425.6	40.8	120.4	348.4	707.2	1,216.2	2,765.3	2,410.0	2,817.3	20.2	.1	.2	.7	1.4	2.4	5.3	4.7	5.4
5,000 and under 10,000	5,537.4	6.8	55.5	14.0	99.0	420.2	1,294.3	815.6	2,832.0	10.7	(²)	.1	(²)	.2	.8	2.5	1.6	5.5
10,000 and over	22,305.5	520.7	128.5	501.3	739.2	1,858.1	3,146.7	2,500.3	12,910.7	43.1	1.0	.2	1.0	1.4	3.6	6.1	4.8	25.0

¹ See footnote 1, table A-19.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table A-22. Mediation of work stoppages by contract status,¹ 1970

Mediation agency and contract status	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All stoppages.....	5,664	100.0	3,072	100.0	51,721	100.0
Government mediation ²	2,544	44.9	2,046.1	66.6	44,928.2	86.9
Federal mediation.....	1,817	32.1	1,594.9	51.9	36,602.1	70.8
State mediation.....	392	6.9	169.5	5.5	2,054.8	4.0
Federal and State mediation combined.....	262	4.6	262.1	8.5	6,077.2	11.7
Other mediation.....	73	1.2	19.6	.6	194.1	.3
Private mediation.....	75	1.3	25.7	.8	400.7	.8
No mediation reported.....	2,980	52.5	984.2	31.8	6,291.4	12.0
No information.....	65	1.1	15.9	.5	100.5	.2
Negotiation of first agreement.....	710	12.5	130.2	4.2	2,470.5	4.8
Government mediation.....	301	5.3	43.3	1.4	1,258.8	2.4
Federal mediation.....	207	3.7	28.7	.9	1,040.1	2.0
State mediation.....	63	1.1	6.6	.2	69.2	.1
Federal and State mediation combined.....	18	.3	5.3	.2	131.8	.3
Other mediation.....	13	.2	2.7	.1	17.7	.0
Private mediation.....	22	.4	16.8	.5	325.8	.6
No mediation reported.....	378	6.7	69.6	2.3	866.0	1.7
No information.....	9	.2	.5	.0	20.0	.0
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	2,870	50.7	2,088.3	68.0	45,237.1	87.5
Government mediation.....	2,131	37.6	1,791.8	58.3	42,259.6	81.7
Federal mediation.....	1,552	27.4	1,391.3	45.3	34,640.9	67.0
State mediation.....	305	5.4	142.3	4.6	1,859.5	3.6
Federal and State mediation combined.....	236	4.1	246.0	8.0	5,593.9	10.8
Other mediation.....	38	.7	12.2	.3	165.4	.3
Private mediation.....	32	.6	5.0	.2	58.0	.1
No mediation reported.....	688	12.1	289.5	9.2	2,883.1	5.4
No information.....	19	.3	1.9	.1	36.4	.1
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,916	33.8	829.3	27.0	3,816.1	7.4
Government mediation.....	93	1.6	208.6	6.8	1,363.6	2.6
Federal mediation.....	54	1.0	174.1	5.7	893.7	1.7
State mediation.....	18	.3	19.9	.6	108.5	.2
Federal and State mediation combined.....	8	.1	10.9	.4	351.6	.7
Other mediation.....	13	.2	3.8	.1	9.8	.0
Private mediation.....	18	.3	3.8	.1	16.7	.0
No mediation reported.....	1,777	31.3	603.9	19.6	2,399.6	4.6
No information.....	28	.5	13.0	.4	36.2	.1
No contract or other contract status.....	114	2.0	13.1	.4	108.2	.2
Government mediation.....	11	.2	.7	.0	7.8	.0
Federal mediation.....	1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
State mediation.....	2	.0	.0	.0	7.2	.0
Federal and State mediation combined.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other mediation.....	8	.1	.0	.0	.5	.0
Private mediation.....	3	.1	.1	.0	.2	.0
No mediation reported.....	96	1.7	12.2	.4	97.1	.2
No information.....	4	.1	.3	.0	3.1	.0
No information on contract status.....	54	1.0	11.0	.4	88.9	.2
Government mediation.....	8	.1	1.8	.1	38.4	.1
Federal mediation.....	3	.1	.7	.0	27.4	.1
State mediation.....	4	.1	.4	.0	10.3	.0
Federal and State mediation combined.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other mediation.....	1	.0	.7	.0	.7	.0
Private mediation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No mediation reported.....	41	.7	9.0	.3	45.7	.1
No information.....	5	.1	.2	.0	4.8	.0

¹ See footnote 1, table A-19.² 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-23. Settlement of work stoppages by contract status,¹ 1970

Contract status and settlement	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All stoppages.....	5,664	100.0	3,072	100.0	51,721	100.0
Settlement reached ²	4,767	84.2	2,312.0	75.3	49,461.9	95.6
Employer out of business or operation closed.....	67	1.2	6.1	.2	139.7	.3
No formal settlement.....	732	12.9	212.1	6.9	1,094.9	2.1
Work resumed under injunction.....	96	1.7	541.7	17.6	1,020.3	2.0
No information.....	2	(³)	.2	(³)	4.0	(³)
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition.....	710	12.5	130.2	4.2	2,470.5	4.8
Settlement reached ²	516	9.1	94.3	3.1	1,992.6	3.9
Employer out of business or operation closed.....	17	.3	1.3	(³)	45.1	.1
No formal settlement.....	160	2.8	12.5	.4	294.9	.6
Work resumed under injunction.....	16	.3	22.2	.7	134.5	.3
No information.....	1	(³)	(⁴)	(³)	3.4	(³)
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	2,870	50.7	2,088.3	68.0	45,237.1	87.5
Settlement reached ²	2,729	48.2	1,627.0	53.0	44,366.2	85.6
Employer out of business or operation closed.....	30	.5	1.7	.1	51.1	.1
No formal settlement.....	86	1.5	20.8	.7	302.7	.6
Work resumed under injunction.....	25	.4	438.8	14.3	517.1	1.0
No information.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,916	33.8	829.3	27.0	3,816.1	7.4
Settlement reached ²	1,403	24.8	574.5	18.7	2,965.5	5.7
Employer out of business or operation closed.....	17	.3	2.9	.1	42.2	.1
No formal settlement.....	446	7.9	173.8	5.7	468.6	.9
Work resumed under injunction.....	50	.9	78.2	2.5	339.9	.7
No information.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No contract or other contract status.....	114	2.0	13.1	.4	108.2	.2
Settlement reached ²	74	1.3	7.8	.3	57.8	.1
Employer out of business or operation closed.....	3	.1	.2	(³)	1.3	(³)
No formal settlement.....	32	.6	2.6	.1	20.1	(³)
Work resumed under injunction.....	5	.1	2.6	.1	28.9	.1
No information.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information on contract status.....	54	1.0	11.0	.4	88.9	.2
Settlement reached ²	45	.8	8.4	.3	79.7	.2
Employer out of business or operation closed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No formal settlement.....	8	.1	2.4	.1	8.6	(³)
Work resumed under injunction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
No information.....	1	(³)	.2	(³)	.6	(³)

¹ See footnote 1, table A-19.

² The parties either reached a formal settlement or agreed on a procedure for resolving their differences.

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-24. Procedure for resolving unsettled issues in work stoppages by contract status,¹ 1970

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	627	100.0	393.9	100.0	2,737.1	100.0
Arbitration	88	14.0	90.1	22.9	892.7	32.6
Direct negotiations	91	14.5	83.0	21.1	387.1	14.1
Referral to a government agency	299	47.7	204.8	52.0	1,375.8	50.3
Other means	149	23.8	16.0	4.1	81.5	3.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition	43	6.9	4.0	1.0	95.8	3.5
Arbitration	6	1.0	1.8	.5	12.9	.5
Direct negotiations	10	1.6	1.1	.3	12.4	.5
Referral to a government agency	23	3.7	1.0	.3	69.1	2.5
Other means	4	.6	.1	(³)	1.4	.1
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	42	6.7	69.2	17.6	941.0	34.4
Arbitration	16	2.6	52.2	13.3	710.4	26.0
Direct negotiations	16	2.6	4.6	1.2	44.6	1.6
Referral to a government agency	8	1.3	12.2	3.1	185.6	6.8
Other means	2	.3	.1	(³)	.3	(³)
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)	532	84.8	320.0	81.2	1,697.2	62.0
Arbitration	65	10.4	35.9	9.1	168.4	6.2
Direct negotiations	59	9.4	76.9	19.5	328.9	12.0
Referral to a government agency	266	42.4	191.5	48.6	1,120.2	40.9
Other means	142	22.6	15.7	4.0	79.6	2.9
No contract or other contract status	8	1.3	.5	.1	1.7	.1
Arbitration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct negotiations	6	1.0	.3	.1	1.1	(³)
Referral to a government agency	1	.2	.1	(³)	.4	(³)
Other means	1	.2	.1	(³)	.2	(³)
No information on contract status	2	.3	.2	.1	1.5	.1
Arbitration	1	.2	.2	.1	1.0	(³)
Direct negotiations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referral to a government agency	1	.2	(⁴)	(³)	.5	(³)
Other means	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table A-19.

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 0.05 percent.

⁴ Less than 100.

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

Appendix B.

Work stoppages by month, 1927-70

Period	January					February				March								
	Stoppages beginning in year		All stoppages in effect during year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages) (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time (all industries)	Stoppages beginning in year		All stoppages in effect during year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages) (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time (all industries)	Stoppages beginning in year		All stoppages in effect during year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages) (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time (all industries)
	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)			Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)			Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)		
1927.....	35	5.1	-	-	54.2	(1)	63	9.7	79	11.9	118.0	(1)	70	16.3	108	21.7	250.0	(1)
1928.....	45	17.1	86	27.6	315.0	(1)	46	36.0	96	48.2	445.0	(1)	41	8.4	88	41.9	401.0	(1)
1929.....	50	15.0	75	16.9	66.7	(1)	51	27.3	84	32.7	156.0	(1)	68	18.7	103	29.1	300.0	(1)
1930.....	49	11.2	71	15.4	237.0	(1)	49	38.3	74	45.6	503.0	(1)	47	17.6	88	26.7	342.0	(1)
1931.....	58	11.2	66	16.5	181.0	(1)	52	31.5	73	34.6	321.0	(1)	53	32.2	87	47.6	317.0	(1)
1932.....	88	13.4	110	14.9	132.0	(1)	68	44.6	97	49.9	467.0	(1)	63	36.0	103	79.2	545.0	(1)
1933.....	83	23.7	94	24.4	278.0	(1)	67	13.6	101	23.7	137.0	(1)	106	45.2	141	54.2	521.0	(1)
1934.....	98	81.7	132	107.0	822.0	(1)	94	89.6	143	161.0	868.0	(1)	161	91.6	222	129.0	1,240.0	(1)
1935.....	140	81.2	213	92.6	721.0	(1)	149	64.2	232	96.5	836.0	(1)	175	53.1	277	98.5	967.0	(1)
1936.....	167	32.4	251	59.2	636.0	(1)	148	63.1	250	89.7	748.0	(1)	185	75.2	304	122.0	1,330.0	(1)
1937.....	171	109.0	271	214.0	2,720.0	(1)	211	99.3	350	226.0	1,490.0	(1)	614	290.0	760	358.0	3,290.0	(1)
1938.....	162	35.3	288	55.9	473.0	(1)	198	53.2	327	77.5	514.0	(1)	274	56.8	421	106.0	718.0	(1)
1939.....	203	51.2	323	72.4	513.0	(1)	204	78.3	343	88.3	553.0	(1)	210	43.3	349	64.7	618.0	(1)
1940.....	128	26.9	222	41.3	247.0	(1)	172	29.5	270	38.1	290.0	(1)	178	22.4	295	43.2	387.0	(1)
1941.....	240	91.9	349	110.0	663.0	(1)	257	71.9	388	128.0	1,130.0	(1)	348	118.0	499	179.0	1,560.0	(1)
1942.....	156	26.9	239	43.2	331.0	(1)	181	58.1	255	76.0	357.0	(1)	234	67.3	297	79.7	402.0	(1)
1943.....	192	91.2	207	95.1	452.0	(1)	200	38.8	226	43.5	117.0	(1)	248	73.9	272	76.8	179.0	(1)
1944.....	330	114.0	363	134.0	710.0	(1)	340	146.0	378	163.0	495.0	(1)	386	135.0	429	148.0	441.0	(1)
1945.....	234	46.7	265	55.1	199.0	(1)	279	111.0	313	118.0	388.0	(1)	382	197.0	422	227.0	775.0	(1)
1946.....	337	1,370.0	502	1,740.0	19,700.0	2.28	290	134.0	515	1,500.0	22,900.0	3.06	440	147.0	698	1,010.0	13,800.0	1.66
1947.....	321	105.0	482	165.0	1,340.0	.14	296	74.9	498	154.0	1,230.0	.14	361	95.7	572	168.0	1,100.0	.12
1948.....	221	77.5	306	102.0	1,050.0	.11	256	93.2	367	132.0	913.0	.10	271	494.0	426	552.0	6,440.0	.61
1949.....	274	77.1	382	99.7	726.0	.08	239	77.5	369	106.0	675.0	.08	289	490.0	436	520.0	3,460.0	.34
1950.....	248	170.0	368	305.0	2,730.0	.30	206	56.5	385	527.0	8,590.0	1.04	298	85.2	453	566.0	3,870.0	.38
1951.....	442	237.0	593	260.0	1,270.0	.12	347	186.0	548	322.0	1,940.0	.20	355	120.0	537	230.0	1,710.0	.16
1952.....	438	212.0	568	251.0	1,340.0	.13	403	190.0	585	258.0	1,370.0	.14	438	303.0	614	359.0	1,610.0	.16
1953.....	341	189.0	492	223.0	1,360.0	.14	327	131.0	489	193.0	1,100.0	.11	457	196.0	639	237.0	1,260.0	.12
1954.....	208	71.0	341	127.0	1,020.0	.10	249	59.1	400	104.0	886.0	.09	268	113.0	420	160.0	1,490.0	.14
1955.....	229	49.3	322	69.3	386.0	.03	255	92.3	347	122.0	610.0	.06	310	164.0	435	212.0	1,680.0	.15
1956.....	260	88.0	357	192.0	2,150.0	.20	270	82.1	390	196.0	2,270.0	.21	264	69.0	394	139.0	2,020.0	.17
1957.....	240	56.6	341	72.9	618.0	.05	229	59.0	361	121.0	925.0	.09	276	77.0	402	107.0	802.0	.08
1958.....	208	82.8	307	97.8	595.0	.05	159	35.8	262	52.1	404.0	.04	195	159.0	309	182.0	1,240.0	.11
1959.....	217	75.9	378	168.0	1,800.0	.16	206	73.7	347	130.0	1,360.0	.13	305	103.0	462	159.0	1,270.0	.11
1960.....	191	71.1	313	131.0	1,110.0	.11	242	64.5	373	128.0	1,280.0	.11	270	84.9	430	130.0	1,550.0	.12
1961.....	196	76.0	309	90.0	589.0	.05	191	113.0	319	133.0	768.0	.07	224	47.0	350	62.0	478.0	.04
1962.....	247	61.0	403	86.0	862.0	.07	216	63.0	387	100.0	766.0	.07	305	90.0	482	134.0	1,070.0	.09
1963.....	230	68.0	366	175.0	2,240.0	.19	198	53.0	323	109.0	1,000.0	.09	214	40.0	348	90.0	984.0	.09
1964.....	211	53.0	375	91.0	898.0	.07	233	81.0	375	116.0	1,040.0	.09	241	79.0	399	123.0	816.0	.07
1965.....	244	99.0	404	183.0	1,740.0	.15	208	45.0	393	149.0	1,440.0	.12	329	180.0	511	274.0	1,770.0	.13
1966.....	238	113.0	389	140.0	1,090.0	.08	252	101.0	421	138.0	928.0	.07	336	217.0	536	265.0	1,410.0	.10
1967.....	286	94.0	443	163.0	1,250.0	.09	292	104.0	485	159.0	1,280.0	.10	368	130.0	545	195.0	1,510.0	.10
1968.....	314	187.8	483	275.7	2,668.5	.18	357	275.0	569	451.3	4,104.1	.29	381	174.5	618	368.7	3,682.0	.26
1969.....	342	184.9	511	264.3	3,173.3	.21	385	177.1	578	339.9	2,565.8	.18	436	158.1	651	386.3	2,412.5	.16
1970.....	279	71.1	458	269.9	3,710.8	.25	330	116.3	529	329.6	2,110.6	.15	427	316.2	630	402.5	2,471.2	.16

See footnote at end of table.

Period	April						May						June					
	Stoppages beginning in year		All stoppages in effect during year		Man-days idle during year		Stoppages beginning in year		All stoppages in effect during year		Man-days idle during year		Stoppages beginning in year		All stoppages in effect during year		Man-days idle during year	
	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Man-days (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time (all industries)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Man-days (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time (all industries)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Man-days (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time (all industries)
1927.....	84	190.0	138	198.0	3,570.0	()	95	21.0	163	206.0	3,710.0	()	80	19.6	164	203.0	3,640.0	()
1928.....	97	493.3	104	171.0	1,450.0	()	80	44	120	91.7	1,700.0	()	44	33.2	80	113.0	1,910.0	()
1929.....	121	654.0	158	49.0	4,426.0	()	121	37.4	179	60.3	1,950.0	()	77	25.0	156	60.8	931.0	()
1930.....	68	111.9	103	19.0	426.0	()	58	11.2	97	18.9	226.0	()	61	18.6	91	25.3	190.0	()
1931.....	78	39.0	106	70.5	935.0	()	104	36.8	146	70.1	570.0	()	66	32.0	113	58.1	808.0	()
1932.....	89	27.0	111	65.7	1,300.0	()	91	50.0	137	104.0	2,080.0	()	74	18.5	125	103.0	1,820.0	()
1933.....	89	37.8	133	53.1	1,730.0	()	161	68.3	217	101.0	1,070.0	()	154	96.2	219	128.0	1,080.0	()
1934.....	210	185.0	283	230.0	2,330.0	()	226	146.0	329	234.0	1,960.0	()	165	56.2	276	120.0	1,370.0	()
1935.....	180	67.9	294	124.0	1,180.0	()	174	102.0	307	151.0	1,700.0	()	189	48.9	319	130.0	1,310.0	()
1936.....	182	65.4	313	95.5	700.0	()	206	72.8	340	123.0	1,020.0	()	188	63.4	309	134.0	1,330.0	()
1937.....	585	257.6	785	394.0	3,380.0	()	604	325.0	877	445.0	2,980.0	()	610	281.0	940	475.0	5,000.0	()
1938.....	281	367.7	450	338.0	4,400.0	()	300	83.0	495	125.0	1,170.0	()	219	52.8	424	95.9	871.0	()
1939.....	258	368.0	431	426.0	4,442.0	()	258	95.2	434	457.0	3,550.0	()	407	62.5	407	127.0	958.0	()
1940.....	228	391.5	330	53.1	4,402.0	()	239	53.2	361	77.1	3,666.0	()	214	38.5	336	56.4	484.0	()
1941.....	403	512.0	592	567.0	7,110.0	()	463	321.0	669	420.0	2,170.0	()	357	143.0	571	227.0	1,500.0	()
1942.....	277	460.0	357	85.7	6,450.0	()	285	68.8	373	79.2	3,322.0	()	384	110.0	421	126.0	586.0	()
1943.....	384	219.0	416	228.0	6,620.0	()	412	558.0	458	662.0	1,470.0	()	433	187.0	475	585.0	4,700.0	()
1944.....	283	166.0	510	181.0	1,614.0	()	589	319.0	666	343.0	1,440.0	()	441	145.0	519	221.0	477.0	()
1945.....	433	306.0	486	327.0	1,470.0	()	433	333.0	517	358.0	2,220.0	()	482	332.0	576	383.0	1,890.0	()
1946.....	504	566.0	827	1,180.0	14,300.0	1.60	376	569.0	768	1,510.0	13,700.0	1.50	388	181.0	758	455.0	4,580.0	0.55
1947.....	479	624.0	706	675.0	8,540.0	.87	471	230.0	781	696.0	6,730.0	.71	379	448.0	701	590.0	3,960.0	.42
1948.....	319	174.0	496	621.0	7,410.0	.74	339	168.0	553	344.0	4,080.0	.43	349	169.0	565	243.0	2,220.0	.21
1949.....	360	160.0	531	208.0	1,880.0	.20	449	231.0	678	309.0	3,430.0	.37	377	572.0	632	673.0	4,470.0	.46
1950.....	407	159.0	605	294.0	3,280.0	.37	485	354.0	723	508.0	3,270.0	.33	483	377	768	373.0	2,630.0	.26
1951.....	367	163.0	540	222.0	1,890.0	.18	440	166.0	621	249.0	1,820.0	.16	396	194.0	615	261.0	1,800.0	.16
1952.....	529	1,040.0	756	1,170.0	5,370.0	.51	518	363.0	800	1,200.0	8,020.0	.81	435	201.0	719	990.0	15,000.0	1.51
1953.....	560	312.0	798	413.0	2,690.0	.25	596	313.0	869	406.0	3,770.0	.36	567	258.0	875	448.0	4,530.0	.41
1954.....	330	113.0	501	187.0	1,220.0	.11	384	208.0	559	244.0	2,010.0	.21	358	196.0	577	281.0	2,390.0	.22
1955.....	352	211.0	497	308.0	2,730.0	.26	432	177.0	616	324.0	2,820.0	.27	506	487.0	734	593.0	3,380.0	.31
1956.....	382	141.0	516	199.0	1,540.0	.14	478	202.0	648	287.0	2,910.0	.25	372	115.0	576	230.0	2,010.0	.17
1957.....	389	165.0	522	203.0	1,610.0	.15	446	179.0	634	243.0	1,990.0	.18	388	154.0	577	248.0	2,050.0	.20
1958.....	293	82.2	411	122.0	1,100.0	.10	360	156.0	519	200.0	1,940.0	.17	374	156.0	552	237.0	1,850.0	.17
1959.....	406	149.0	593	233.0	2,380.0	.21	442	192.0	688	294.0	3,010.0	.27	460	183.0	722	330.0	2,890.0	.24
1960.....	352	150.0	535	222.0	1,930.0	.17	367	156.0	574	201.0	2,110.0	.19	400	214.0	629	314.0	2,950.0	.25
1961.....	281	88.0	399	112.0	984.0	.09	393	110.0	561	148.0	1,610.0	.13	337	171.0	554	240.0	1,660.0	.13
1962.....	340	114.0	537	146.0	1,130.0	.10	442	212.0	653	262.0	2,520.0	.20	446	151.0	695	311.0	3,020.0	.25
1963.....	291	89.0	423	119.0	937.0	.08	377	118.0	543	148.0	1,430.0	.12	380	128.0	593	181.0	1,550.0	.14
1964.....	364	140.0	529	187.0	1,170.0	.09	442	192.0	651	249.0	2,400.0	.20	376	124.0	586	222.0	1,900.0	.15
1965.....	390	141.0	603	194.0	1,840.0	.14	450	127.0	669	201.0	1,850.0	.16	425	268.0	677	354.0	2,590.0	.19
1966.....	403	227.0	614	392.0	2,600.0	.19	494	240.0	720	340.0	2,870.0	.21	499	161.0	759	265.0	2,220.0	.15
1967.....	462	398.0	638	439.0	2,540.0	.18	528	278.0	769	585.0	4,410.0	.30	472	212.0	759	405.0	4,930.0	.33
1968.....	505	537.2	748	656.9	5,677.4	.38	610	307.3	930	736.2	7,452.2	.49	500	168.5	810	399.9	5,576.8	.40
1969.....	578	309.7	831	462.3	3,755.0	.24	723	286.3	1,054	507.7	4,744.7	.32	565	214.6	911	500.0	4,722.7	.31
1970.....	640	451.1	884	523.1	5,431.1	.34	699	331.1	1,050	675.4	6,650.7	.46	657	288.1	1,060	538.0	5,845.6	.36

See footnote at end of table.

Work stoppages by month, 1927-70—Continued

Period	July					August					September							
	Stoppages beginning in year		All stoppages in effect during year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages) (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time (all industries)	Stoppages beginning in year		All stoppages in effect during year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages) (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time (all industries)	Stoppages beginning in year		All stoppages in effect during year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages) (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time (all industries)
	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)			Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)			Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)		
1927.....	55	19.4	134	203.0	3,620.0	(1)	56	8.4	111	181.0	3,330.0	(1)	58	13.7	102	185.0	3,290.0	(1)
1928.....	56	18.3	96	106.0	1,690.0	(1)	53	11.4	89	89.1	1,730.0	(1)	48	9.1	85	83.1	1,120.0	(1)
1929.....	81	37.1	143	65.2	901.0	(1)	86	28.7	144	45.4	395.0	(1)	99	22.4	146	30.4	274.0	(1)
1930.....	79	18.7	113	30.7	204.0	(1)	53	20.5	86	28.9	165.0	(1)	68	14.8	104	26.1	206.0	(1)
1931.....	67	50.1	105	91.2	701.0	(1)	78	13.8	125	94.3	884.0	(1)	81	39.3	118	62.8	549.0	(1)
1932.....	72	30.1	119	89.0	1,620.0	(1)	89	38.9	134	103.0	1,420.0	(1)	86	19.6	131	63.4	630.0	(1)
1933.....	237	175.0	297	252.0	1,780.0	(1)	261	225.0	348	313.0	2,060.0	(1)	233	290.0	347	382.0	3,590.0	(1)
1934.....	151	180.0	277	250.0	2,220.0	(1)	183	80.1	297	163.0	2,190.0	(1)	150	424.0	259	480.0	4,140.0	(1)
1935.....	184	70.0	317	142.0	1,300.0	(1)	239	74.3	377	151.0	1,190.0	(1)	162	454.0	311	514.0	3,030.0	(1)
1936.....	173	38.0	324	125.0	1,110.0	(1)	228	68.8	355	118.0	911.0	(1)	234	66.0	379	131.0	1,060.0	(1)
1937.....	472	144.0	830	354.0	3,010.0	(1)	449	143.0	746	239.0	2,270.0	(1)	361	89.0	656	160.0	1,450.0	(1)
1938.....	208	50.2	387	85.7	776.0	(1)	262	48.4	434	81.1	831.0	(1)	222	96.4	384	133.0	990.0	(1)
1939.....	251	176.0	389	212.0	1,170.0	(1)	275	79.7	448	119.0	1,100.0	(1)	197	36.8	373	104.0	892.0	(1)
1940.....	244	63.1	390	83.0	586.0	(1)	231	61.4	394	90.2	706.0	(1)	253	65.4	394	108.0	781.0	(1)
1941.....	439	143.0	635	226.0	1,330.0	(1)	465	212.0	698	305.0	1,830.0	(1)	470	295.0	687	358.0	1,950.0	(1)
1942.....	388	99.7	471	114.0	417.0	(1)	330	92.2	430	108.0	449.0	(1)	274	87.9	349	101.0	387.0	(1)
1943.....	369	121.0	408	201.0	695.0	(1)	310	106.0	347	118.0	357.0	(1)	237	66.7	267	72.0	210.0	(1)
1944.....	469	172.0	538	208.0	652.0	(1)	501	198.0	587	239.0	959.0	(1)	408	207.0	480	235.0	786.0	(1)
1945.....	523	325.0	611	413.0	1,770.0	(1)	447	271.0	586	354.0	1,710.0	(1)	573	526.0	730	611.0	4,340.0	(1)
1946.....	563	228.0	910	408.0	3,970.0	0.42	560	227.0	965	425.0	3,900.0	0.41	499	356.0	853	499.0	4,880.0	0.56
1947.....	315	242.0	581	615.0	3,970.0	.39	356	113.0	583	259.0	2,520.0	.26	219	79.2	435	187.0	1,970.0	.20
1948.....	394	218.0	614	307.0	2,670.0	.27	355	143.0	603	232.0	2,100.0	.20	299	158.0	553	267.0	2,540.0	.25
1949.....	343	110.0	603	249.0	2,350.0	.26	365	134.0	643	232.0	2,140.0	.20	287	507.0	536	603.0	6,270.0	.65
1950.....	463	224.0	732	389.0	2,750.0	.29	635	346.0	918	441.0	2,660.0	.24	521	270.0	820	450.0	3,510.0	.36
1951.....	450	284.0	644	345.0	1,880.0	.17	505	213.0	727	314.0	2,640.0	.22	457	215.0	693	340.0	2,540.0	.26
1952.....	433	166.0	694	866.0	12,700.0	1.23	494	228.0	786	380.0	2,810.0	.28	522	250.0	838	378.0	3,390.0	.33
1953.....	534	293.0	841	491.0	3,880.0	.33	484	238.0	763	393.0	2,880.0	.27	420	119.0	721	211.0	1,700.0	.16
1954.....	370	238.0	580	376.0	3,800.0	.38	328	143.0	525	300.0	3,740.0	.35	315	126.0	526	304.0	2,410.0	.23
1955.....	464	637.0	718	776.0	3,320.0	.33	496	236.0	740	384.0	3,060.0	.26	453	234.0	717	381.0	2,770.0	.26
1956.....	377	591.0	570	669.0	12,500.0	1.12	398	137.0	625	699.0	2,960.0	.24	336	156.0	541	209.0	1,630.0	.16
1957.....	415	129.0	603	228.0	2,480.0	.22	370	126.0	601	226.0	1,690.0	.15	335	243.0	518	279.0	1,730.0	.16
1958.....	399	159.0	596	238.0	2,160.0	.19	403	162.0	638	288.0	2,160.0	.20	471	324.0	712	414.0	2,400.0	.21
1959.....	420	668.0	681	787.0	9,230.0	.78	380	161.0	636	757.0	13,400.0	1.18	322	109.0	624	781.0	13,800.0	1.21
1960.....	319	125.0	530	233.0	2,140.0	.20	361	134.0	554	221.0	1,700.0	.13	271	131.0	500	209.0	1,650.0	.14
1961.....	352	102.0	553	177.0	1,460.0	.13	355	84.0	605	157.0	1,320.0	.09	315	314.0	573	372.0	2,580.0	.22
1962.....	355	98.0	621	195.0	2,020.0	.17	352	129.0	617	196.0	1,940.0	.15	297	92.0	541	181.0	1,590.0	.15
1963.....	372	94.0	606	183.0	1,810.0	.14	312	67.0	545	167.0	1,350.0	.11	287	81.0	500	155.0	985.0	.09
1964.....	416	126.0	639	195.0	1,740.0	.12	306	73.0	556	133.0	1,200.0	.10	336	347.0	574	432.0	2,390.0	.19
1965.....	416	156.0	702	334.0	3,670.0	.28	388	109.0	685	229.0	2,230.0	.17	345	155.0	631	250.0	2,110.0	.17
1966.....	448	286.0	704	347.0	3,100.0	.23	442	117.0	718	310.0	3,370.0	.22	422	132.0	676	226.0	1,780.0	.13
1967.....	389	665.0	682	865.0	4,330.0	.32	392	91.0	689	233.0	2,860.0	.18	415	373.0	681	474.0	6,160.0	.45
1968.....	520	202.0	880	465.1	4,611.9	.30	466	153.8	821	359.6	4,048.9	.26	448	169.8	738	349.0	3,081.1	.22
1969.....	528	255.0	883	461.5	4,311.0	.27	538	191.2	915	394.8	3,634.3	.24	554	185.6	904	274.5	2,193.4	.15
1970.....	585	242.4	989	467.1	5,112.1	.32	527	127.3	950	340.7	3,851.8	.26	560	591.1	971	785.0	8,669.5	.57

See footnote at end of table.

Work stoppages by month, 1927-70—Continued

	October					November					December							
	Stoppages beginning in year		All stoppages in effect during year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages) (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time (all industries)	Stoppages beginning in year		All stoppages in effect during year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages) (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time (all industries)	Stoppages beginning in year		All stoppages in effect during year		Man-days idle during year (all stoppages) (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time (all industries)
	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)			Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)			Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number	Workers involved (thousands)		
1927	50	14.1	94	184.0	1,520.0	(1)	28	7.2	80	182.0	1,540.0	(1)	33	5.3	72	182.0	1,570.0	(1)
1928	60	28.3	94	104.0	726.0	(1)	37	40.5	75	92.7	717.0	(1)	25	5.5	59	55.1	429.0	(1)
1929	73	19.4	124	28.0	307.0	(1)	60	12.7	93	19.5	260.0	(1)	34	3.5	67	12.1	156.0	(1)
1930	42	10.2	81	26.0	346.0	(1)	36	4.7	64	22.4	269.0	(1)	27	5.3	48	15.4	202.0	(1)
1931	68	35.4	112	76.7	1,040.0	(1)	57	16.0	98	49.0	420.0	(1)	48	4.6	86	19.2	163.0	(1)
1932	50	11.3	85	21.7	238.0	(1)	43	4.9	66	10.6	115.0	(1)	36	3.9	58	6.2	47.7	(1)
1933	145	81.4	267	296.0	3,510.0	(1)	87	74.2	178	241.0	1,620.0	(1)	72	37.5	136	69.4	495.0	(1)
1934	187	69.4	297	104.0	909.0	(1)	130	37.9	229	94.5	969.0	(1)	101	25.0	201	73.3	384.0	(1)
1935	190	48.2	332	134.0	1,560.0	(1)	142	38.3	274	101.0	1,000.0	(1)	90	14.7	210	61.8	661.0	(1)
1936	192	101.0	335	149.0	1,050.0	(1)	136	70.1	252	157.0	1,940.0	(1)	132	72.6	258	185.0	2,070.0	(1)
1937	320	67.2	583	127.0	1,180.0	(1)	262	68.9	467	119.0	982.0	(1)	131	21.9	333	60.5	674.0	(1)
1938	256	52.7	406	113.0	842.0	(1)	207	43.1	372	75.4	558.0	(1)	177	37.8	310	62.2	513.0	(1)
1939	205	107.0	356	140.0	1,510.0	(1)	178	43.2	317	130.0	1,660.0	(1)	106	12.4	222	37.1	384.0	(1)
1940	267	72.0	419	108.0	915.0	(1)	207	62.4	373	102.0	740.0	(1)	147	42.6	277	61.6	458.0	(1)
1941	432	198.0	664	348.0	1,930.0	(1)	271	228.0	464	339.0	1,400.0	(1)	143	29.6	287	59.0	476.0	(1)
1942	207	61.6	269	67.2	244.0	(1)	144	52.5	172	55.4	128.0	(1)	147	59.3	169	61.7	193.0	(1)
1943	287	121.0	320	264.0	1,010.0	(1)	325	136.0	348	537.0	2,860.0	(1)	355	263.0	395	275.0	787.0	(1)
1944	430	222.0	493	238.0	756.0	(1)	345	201.0	426	229.0	789.0	(1)	264	91.7	318	117.0	387.0	(1)
1945	474	551.0	737	852.0	8,611.0	(1)	358	420.0	619	660.0	6,940.0	(1)	134	50.4	367	504.0	7,720.0	(1)
1946	516	307.0	848	467.0	6,220.0	0.62	344	435.0	677	707.0	4,980.0	0.56	168	76.4	402	500.0	3,130.0	0.34
1947	219	64.3	393	171.0	1,780.0	.17	178	57.2	328	139.0	829.0	.09	119	32.3	236	56.9	590.0	.06
1948	256	110.0	468	194.0	2,060.0	.21	216	111.0	388	189.0	1,910.0	.20	144	40.5	283	93.1	713.0	.07
1949	256	570.0	475	977.0	17,500.0	1.87	197	56.6	388	914.0	6,270.0	.70	170	45.5	323	417.0	1,350.0	.14
1950	550	197.0	801	330.0	2,590.0	.24	329	200.0	605	308.0	2,050.0	.20	218	61.1	423	114.0	912.0	.09
1951	487	248.0	728	365.0	2,790.0	.23	305	84.0	521	191.0	1,610.0	.15	186	81.5	357	130.0	1,020.0	.10
1952	459	450.0	768	584.0	5,000.0	.45	269	98.8	535	215.0	1,560.0	.17	179	33.6	369	82.3	854.0	.08
1953	379	175.0	658	240.0	1,650.0	.14	281	100.0	502	175.0	1,570.0	.15	145	76.0	354	173.0	1,880.0	.17
1954	285	164.0	488	259.0	1,820.0	.18	220	71.1	387	129.0	1,310.0	.13	153	29.3	293	78.0	486.0	.04
1955	431	214.0	654	292.0	2,470.0	.23	242	84.0	451	201.0	2,630.0	.25	150	60.9	303	178.0	2,340.0	.21
1956	332	133.0	524	178.0	1,180.0	.09	242	158.0	403	204.0	1,460.0	.12	114	29.0	240	53.0	472.0	.04
1957	293	95.4	471	159.0	1,410.0	.11	184	63.0	340	109.0	765.0	.07	108	31.0	220	54.0	404.0	.09
1958	391	463.0	637	531.0	5,420.0	.45	305	224.0	497	296.0	2,210.0	.22	136	57.8	357	169.0	2,430.0	.21
1959	277	125.0	548	775.0	14,100.0	1.19	161	41.1	302	652.0	4,300.0	.39	112	23.1	285	101.0	1,430.0	.11
1960	258	106.0	432	146.0	1,500.0	.13	192	53.3	368	85.0	732.0	.07	110	27.5	250	53.2	458.0	.04
1961	324	226.0	568	275.0	2,480.0	.19	257	86.0	501	160.0	1,500.0	.13	142	37.0	366	86.0	855.0	.07
1962	261	99.0	506	155.0	1,350.0	.11	230	81.0	442	171.0	981.0	.08	133	45.0	331	146.0	1,330.0	.11
1963	346	96.0	574	153.0	1,420.0	.11	223	80.0	467	152.0	1,410.0	.13	132	27.0	336	82.0	977.0	.09
1964	346	214.0	584	549.0	6,590.0	.51	238	141.0	469	274.0	1,730.0	.14	146	42.0	346	149.0	1,060.0	.08
1965	321	101.0	570	209.0	1,770.0	.13	289	140.0	505	192.0	1,380.0	.11	158	24.0	371	76.0	907.0	.07
1966	410	191.0	651	255.0	2,190.0	.16	288	126.0	533	234.0	2,150.0	.15	173	49.0	389	158.0	1,670.0	.12
1967	449	179.0	727	459.0	7,110.0	.47	360	277.0	653	559.0	3,210.0	.22	182	74.0	445	210.0	2,550.0	.18
1968	434	279.0	741	414.5	3,991.7	.25	327	279.0	617	306.1	2,430.5	.17	183	64.1	408	189.2	1,692.5	.11
1969	531	337.0	850	420.9	3,167.5	.19	324	131.0	611	367.6	4,307.6	.31	196	50.8	446	276.0	3,881.8	.24
1970	448	231.1	881	753.9	11,573.6	.73	340	83.6	695	552.0	7,798.0	.54	224	455.5	529	919.9	3,188.7	.20

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Not available:

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

Accept figures in this

Appendix C. 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 employment and idleness as a percent of total working time, the following employment figures were 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 governments.

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

New series²

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

¹ More detailed information is available in *BLS Handbook of Methods, Surveys and Studies*, BLS Bulletin 1458 (1966) pp. 1-9.

² For further information, see "Total Economy Measure of Strike Idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1966, pp. 54-56.

The new "total economy" measure of strike idleness now includes government and agricultural workers in its employment count as well as in the computation of idleness ratios. On the other hand, data for the private nonfarm sector excludes agricultural and government workers from employment totals, and these groups will also be removed from strike figures in arriving at a percentage of working time lost. To facilitate comparisons over time, the private nonfarm series has been recalculated for all years beginning with 1950, while the figure for the total economy has been carried back to 1939. The differences resulting from the use of the new methods are illustrated in table 1; the various components of each series and the methods of computation are set forth in the tabulation.

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

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

Unions involved. For this purpose, the union is the organization whose contract was involved or which has taken active leadership in the stoppage. Disputes in-

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

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

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

Sources of information

Occurrence of strikes. Information on the actual or probable existence of work stoppages is collected from

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

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

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

Respondents to questionnaire. A questionnaire is mailed to each of the parties reported as involved in work stoppages to obtain information on the number of workers involved, duration, major issues, location, method of settlement, and other pertinent information.

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

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

Beginning in mid-1950, local offices of State employment security agencies would 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.

Trend cycles of work stoppages

(Seasonally adjusted series)

Year	Strikes beginning in the month											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber
1946	391	371	458	415	287	329	465	442	487	535	459	357
1947	373	319	316	396	359	319	405	262	212	222	242	357
1948	252	324	264	267	267	235	322	276	286	277	242	254
1949	309	228	305	302	346	421	422	284	213	248	278	313
1950	282	240	315	346	375	407	378	495	491	258	461	479
1951	503	433	375	319	343	324	378	400	422	452	427	412
1952	511	506	465	462	403	362	344	392	174	434	384	407
1953	414	411	451	489	462	500	444	384	218	346	374	335
1954	263	315	292	288	294	474	371	263	280	346	307	359
1955	324	306	347	306	327	408	321	400	298	202	307	356
1956	350	366	298	330	358	272	311	400	297	344	325	356
1957	314	314	315	330	353	298	326	294	298	279	403	262
1958	284	224	244	233	225	286	335	320	322	372	403	331
1959	294	277	349	350	320	348	323	303	294	259	403	321
1960	263	333	333	307	267	270	421	293	251	272	297	267
1961	256	306	250	278	284	325	280	294	286	314	226	252
1962	308	306	337	298	216	289	260	265	273	236	226	252
1963	333	275	234	256	270	289	276	265	283	246	271	291
1964	281	321	262	256	284	325	280	293	273	335	286	252
1965	328	328	353	331	321	256	333	267	325	305	292	342
1966	321	382	363	384	350	374	326	371	381	381	366	362
1967	391	381	394	385	350	324	325	371	380	381	469	392
1968	485	485	406	412	428	315	442	442	408	408	461	419
1969	470	495	440	476	502	477	456	489	489	497	442	445
1970	384	421	466	520	480	526	507	483	502	411	448	520
Strikes in effect during the month												
1946	651	677	789	759	626	627	738	747	770	837	805	703
1947	635	654	659	647	636	578	479	450	391	385	392	410
1948	397	437	479	457	455	468	510	466	492	480	449	495
1949	492	476	490	476	559	528	507	507	471	448	470	567
1950	472	465	512	559	592	613	620	722	714	748	738	733
1951	769	706	610	504	518	518	540	582	596	658	628	616
1952	747	785	702	668	668	593	581	632	706	690	645	642
1953	667	640	738	754	722	720	699	614	611	595	605	615
1954	474	527	439	476	463	475	473	422	443	433	463	520
1955	457	467	515	478	502	499	561	595	601	584	537	510
1956	522	531	447	495	522	463	456	476	454	471	479	409
1957	500	480	466	466	516	485	486	502	433	446	403	375
1958	446	359	446	399	410	439	485	508	538	578	583	599
1959	444	477	574	574	552	572	558	502	505	505	464	465
1960	438	432	551	524	466	455	432	449	432	398	418	403
1961	422	439	521	439	455	493	442	500	501	523	562	576
1962	550	532	542	572	532	542	507	514	480	470	491	512
1963	496	442	407	442	411	469	498	455	449	534	515	527
1964	510	510	481	441	522	467	526	472	521	538	515	527
1965	556	530	584	584	537	543	575	585	576	525	557	570
1966	540	559	621	589	602	619	582	615	616	592	593	605
1967	627	640	631	692	672	725	570	589	620	620	730	695
1968	691	747	702	697	725	660	741	699	675	678	692	642
1969	741	751	746	772	809	738	748	782	829	720	690	710
1970	667	684	727	816	795	863	837	814	732	798	786	842
Forced seasonal, percent (factors used)												
1946	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.65.1	150.0	153.8	123.1	92.0	130.1	88.0	90.8	32.2
1947	68.3	56.7	51.1	159.8	158.2	149.6	127.2	101.8	129.9	86.1	86.7	31.2
1948	74.7	66.4	51.2	143.2	152.2	153.1	121.2	106.0	129.3	91.7	77.4	31.1
1949	76.4	62.3	66.2	138.7	152.1	142.7	124.2	109.8	133.4	92.1	71.7	29.6
1950	79.9	62.3	70.5	136.7	147.1	144.3	131.8	117.7	128.6	95.8	63.2	29.1
1951	81.7	61.7	80.4	110.5	152.2	131.4	146.8	120.1	128.0	104.6	61.3	27.0
1952	77.9	61.0	88.3	108.5	148.2	138.0	154.8	119.1	123.2	110.9	55.6	27.0
1953	75.4	60.9	87.4	148.2	148.2	133.1	152.0	123.3	113.3	113.2	57.4	26.5
1954	67.5	60.9	87.4	117.2	150.2	134.4	153.5	117.3	117.4	123.4	63.8	26.8
1955	64.0	52.1	79.2	111.8	140.0	139.5	145.5	119.5	114.6	130.6	64.9	27.8
1956	59.4	52.1	75.6	111.8	140.0	139.5	145.5	119.5	114.6	130.6	64.9	28.5
1957	57.3	52.5	75.6	111.8	140.0	139.5	145.5	119.5	114.6	130.6	64.9	28.5
1958	61.9	51.7	68.6	110.9	142.6	146.1	128.5	118.3	130.5	139.9	64.8	29.5
1959	64.4	50.7	64.8	111.3	152.3	150.3	111.0	118.7	122.7	140.6	69.8	31.0
1960	66.2	51.3	64.8	111.3	148.8	158.7	110.2	113.7	122.7	129.5	73.2	31.6
1961	66.2	57.1	64.8	111.3	149.6	154.5	106.4	113.2	131.0	141.9	76.2	31.6
1962	66.3	57.1	64.8	115.9	149.6	154.9	110.6	113.2	131.0	128.2	80.8	31.1
1963	71.1	61.4	65.4	131.7	149.9	145.0	123.3	101.7	128.4	124.1	92.7	30.4
1964	70.0	60.4	65.4	131.7	149.9	145.0	123.3	101.7	128.4	124.1	92.7	30.4
1965	68.2	61.4	67.8	146.2	150.4	118.5	126.5	90.3	130.3	113.9	92.7	30.0
1966	68.6	64.8	67.8	143.8	159.1	116.5	129.4	81.7	127.3	122.6	90.9	28.4
1967	71.5	68.6	68.2	143.0	143.0	101.5	123.8	76.6	129.2	127.4	88.8	28.4
1968	70.5	71.5	72.4	181.2	140.0	101.5	125.5	75.1	117.7	127.4	87.7	28.5
1969	68.2	76.4	72.1	185.3	140.2	102.2	118.8	72.8	114.5	137.6	87.8	29.9
1970	64.6	78.3	70.6	194.6	141.9	104.1	105.5	71.7	119.9	137.6	80.8	29.9

NOTE: These tables were compiled by using the Bureau of Labor Statistics Seasonal Factor Method. For further information, see the BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies, Bulletin 1711, (1972).