## ANALYSIS OF WORK STOPPAGES 1971

Bulletin 1777

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



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## Preface

This bulletin, continuing an annual feature of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the field of industrial relations since 1941, presents a detailed statistical analysis of work stoppages in 1971. The data provided in earlier bulletins have been expanded by the addition of four appendixes: work stoppages by industry group and size, 1971, table A-6; government work stoppages by occupation, level, and activity, 1971, table A-17; settlement of work stoppages by major issue, 1971, table A-26; settlement of work stoppages by industry group, 1971, table A-27.

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

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

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# Contents

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

# Contents-Continued

# Appendixes—Continued

A. Tables—C	ontinued
Work stopp	pages—Continued
<b>A-</b> 9.	By contract status and size, 1971
A-10.	By industry group and contract status, 1971
<b>A-11</b> .	By major issue, 1971
√ A-12.	By industry group and major issue, 1971
A-13.	By major issue and size, 1971
A-14.	By industry, 1971
A-15.	Government, by major issue, 1971
A-16.	Government, by occupation, 1971
A-17.	Government, by occupation, level and function, 1971
A-18.	By region and State, 1971
A-19.	In States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1971
A-20.	By State and metropolitan area, 1971
<b>A-21</b> .	By industry group and duration, 1971
A-22.	By duration and major issue, 1971
A-23.	By duration and contract status, 1971
A-24.	Mediation of, by contract status, 1971
A-25.	Settlement of, by contract status, 1971
A-26.	Settlement of, by major issue, 1971
A-27.	Settlement of, by industry group 1971
A-28.	Procedure for resolving unsettled issues in, by contract status, 1971
B. Scope, definit	ion, and methods

### Summary

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

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

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

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

Because of nearly 16 million fewer man-days idle in the transportation equipment and the electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies industries in 1971, the manufacturing sector accounted for the greatest part of the 28-percent decline in total idleness. Idleness in the nonmanufacturing sector rose slightly. New York, California, and Pennsylvania led all other States in man-days of idleness. All three accumulated a significant proportion of man-days idle during major stoppages (those involving 10,000 workers or more).

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

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

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

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

## Work Stoppages and the Economic Stabilization Program

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A decrease in the number of major collective bargaining agreements renegotiated or reopened during the year also contributed to the decline in strike activity. In 1970, the peak of the strike cycle, which began in 1964, approximately 960 major agreements were either renegotiated or reopened. In 1971, this number was reduced to nearly 855 major bargaining situations. The settlements of these large bargaining groups in particular industries may serve as pattern setters for smaller units. In that role, these large units may have significant effect on the strike propensity for an entire industry.

## Trends in Work Stoppages

#### Annual

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

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

#### Monthly

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Size of Stoppages

In every size category in 1971, the number of strikes fell at least 4 percent from the number in 1970 and in most categories significantly more. (See table A-3.) The greatest percentage decline was in stoppages of 1,000 workers or more, the greatest absolute drop, in strikes in the 20 to 99 workers category. Almost three-fourths of all stoppages involved fewer than 250 workers. However, four-fifths of total idleness resulted from stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more. The 29 stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more that occurred in 1971 idled 1.9 million persons for 23.2 million man-days. (See table A-4.) Although 248,000 more workers were involved in these stoppages than were involved in strikes in 1970, idleness dropped by more than 12 million man-days. (See table A-5.) Six of these stoppages in the communications, construction, mining, and longshore industries resulted in 14.8 million idle man-days, almost one-third of total idleness for 1971. Nine of the 29 major stoppages were in manufacturing industries, 23 in nonmanufacturing. <sup>2</sup> (See table A-6.)

## Affiliation of Unions

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

## **Contract Status**

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Directory of National Unions and Employee Associations,

1971, Bulletin 1750 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1972), p. 69. <sup>4</sup> Directory of National Unions, p. 69.

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

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

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

Strikes that occurred while the agreement was in effect remained at the same 33-percent level recorded in 1970; the percentage level of idleness also remained approximately the same. (See table 2.) The greatest percentage of these strikes involved 20 to 100 workers; however, more than one-half of the workers involved in stoppages that occurred while the agreement was in effect were part of strikes involving 1,000 workers or more. Most frequently, the issue cited as the cause of these strikes during the term of the contract was plant administration. This issue was cited in 820 of a total of 1,699 strikes. (See table A-8.) Seventy-seven percent of the strikes during the contract term were over in less than 7 days, a figure only slightly higher than the 1970 level. The mining and contract construction industries, particularly affected by disputes over safety, working conditions, work rules, and physical facilities, accounted for almost 60 percent of the stoppages during the contract term, slightly more than in 1970. Less than one-third of these strikes occurred in manufacturing industries.

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

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

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

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

## Major Issues

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

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

Table 3. Percent of idleness by major issue, 1968-7	lable	rcent of idleness by	major issue,	1968-71
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	Percent of man-days idle							
Major issue	1971	1970	1969	1968				
All issues	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Economic <sup>1</sup>	73.8	56.8	67.7	75.1				
Other contractual matters Union organization	10.6	27.6	.6	1.6				
and security	7.0	9.2	17.4	8.5				
Job security	2.1	.6	5.3	33.2				
Plant adminis- tration	5.1	2.6	6.6	9.2				
Other working conditions	.6	.6	1.0	.9				
Intra- or interunion matters	.7	2.4	1.2	1.4				

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

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

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

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

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

## **Industries Affected**

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

Because of a 16 million decline in man-days idle in the transportation equipment and electrical machinery industries, idleness in the manufacturing sector decreased from 38.0 million man-days in 1970 to 18.5 million in 1971, the lowest idleness level in this sector since 1966. An even larger percentage decline occurred in government, where idleness was reduced by nearly 56 percent. This reduction was primarily due to the absence of large and prolonged stoppages, as had occurred in 1970.

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

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

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

Declining 55 percent from 1970 to 1971, idleness in the contract construction industry reached its lowest level since 1967. Statistically, this decline was attributable to the shorter duration and thus lessened impact of major stoppages in the industry. Although the number of workers involved in these large strikes increased since 1970, the number of man-days idle declined substantially. In 1971, eight major stoppages, involving 268,000 workers and 3.9 million man-days, were initiated, compared with 10 stoppages, 258,000 workers and 7.2 million man-days for 1970. Relatively, major strikes constituted a higher proportion of the total construction industry idleness in 1971 than in 1970, 57 percent and 47 percent, respectively. Both the major strikes that accounted for 1 million or more man-days of idleness involved construction workers in the State of California.

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

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

## Government Work Stoppages

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Stoppages by Location

#### Regions

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

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

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

#### States

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

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

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

#### Metropolitan areas

The New York SMSA, as a result of the New York Telephone Co. strike, which accounted for two-thirds of the time idle, sustained the highest level of strike idleness of any metropolitan area in 1971 (5.4 million man-days). (See table A-20.) Comparable figures for 1970 indicated that work stoppage activity in the New York SMSA increased by over 2.7 million man-days, or, in short, doubled. A massive construction dispute, which was precipitated by a Teamster walkout, cost the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area 1.0 million working days; in total, workers in the area were away from their jobs for 1.8 million man-days, the second highest number in 1971. The Philadelphia area experienced the third highest level, in part due to a 73-day construction strike which idled 11,000 workers. Nonetheless, days on strike in that metropolitan area decreased by 516,000 man-days, or 23 percent, from the 1970 level. Three other metropolitan areas sustained more than 1 million man-days of idleness each: San Francisco-Oakland (1.3 million), Detroit (1.1 million), and Chicago (1.0 million). In 1970, 14 metropolitan areas were in this category.

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

## Duration

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

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

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

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

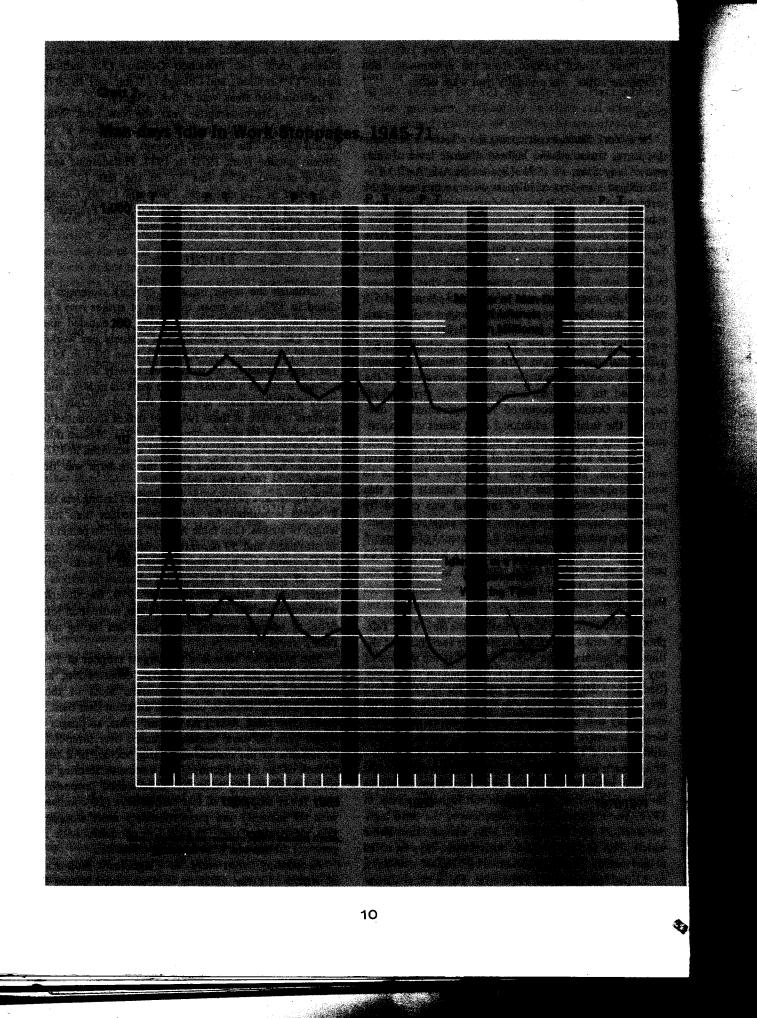


Table 4. Work stoppages by mean and median duration, man-days idle per worker, and number of prolonged strikes, 1954-71

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

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

disputes over general wage changes and union organization and security, a situation similar to that in 1970. (See table A-22.) Seven strikes brought on by disputes over other contractual matters lasting over 90 days contributed the greatest number of man-days idle for any time period, over 18 million, 29 percent of total idleness. In 1970, the greatest number of man-days of idleness were accumulated in strikes over general wage changes lasting over 90 days. A considerable number of 1971 strikes of less than 2 weeks were caused by issues of plant administration and inter- or intraunion matters.

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

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

## Mediation

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Two agencies, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the National Mediation Board, conduct most of the mediation on the Federal level. Occasionally, officials of the U.S. Department of Labor or other persons designated by the President are directly involved. Several States also have mediation agencies.

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

## Settlement

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

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

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

Table 5. Unresolved issues in work stoppages, 1971

(Workers and man-days idle in thousands)

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

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

## Procedures for Handling Unsettled Issues

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

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

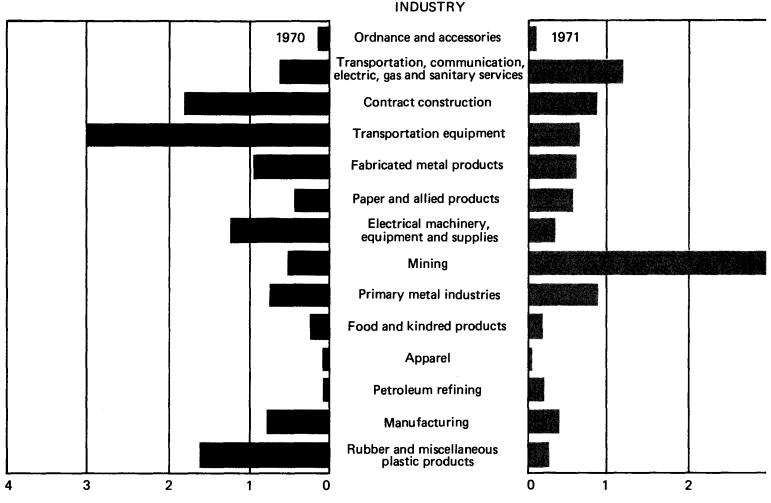
	Stoppages		Workers	involved	Man-days idle		
Issues	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total stoppages covered <sup>1</sup>	513	100.0	152.9	100.0	1,381.8	100.0	
Wages and hours	36	7.0	24.7	16.2	103.2	7.5	
Fringe benefits	6	1.2	.3	.2	2.0	.1	
Union organization	32	6.2	4.2	2.7	58.5	4.2	
Working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

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

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

Chart 3

Idleness as a percent of total available working time, in selected industries,  $\frac{1}{10}$  1970 and 1971



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

## Appendix A. Tables

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

	/ <sup>w</sup>	ork stoppage	8	Workers	involved <sup>2</sup>	¥	ian-days idl	e during yea	r ,
Year	Number	Dura	ation	Number (in	Percent of total	Number (in	Percent of total worl	ing time	Per worker
		Mean <sup>3</sup>	Median	thousands)	employed	thousands)	Total economy	Private nonfarm	involved
927	707	26.5	3	330	1.4	26, 200	(*)	0, 37	79.5
928	604	27.6	(4) (4) (4) (4)	314	1.3	12,600	(*) (*) (*) (*)	.17	40.2
929	921	22.6	(*)	289	1.2	5,350	( <u>?</u> ).	.07	18.5 18.1
930	637 810	22.3 18.8		183 342	.8 1.6	3, 320 6, 890		.05	20, 2
J31		10. 0		542	1.0	0,070			
932 933	841	19.6	(4) (4) (4) (4)	324	1.8	10, 500	(4) (4) (4) (4)	. 23	32.4
933	1,695	16.9	(7)	1, 170	6.3	16, 900 19, 600		.36	14.4 13.4
34	1, 856 2, 014	19.5 23.8		1,470 1,120	7.2	15,500	4	. 29	13.4
135	2,014	23.8	(4)	789	3.1	13,900	(4)	. 21	17.6
	-,								
37	4, 740	20.3	(4) (4)	1,860	7.2	28,400	(*)	. 43	15.3 13.3
38	2, 772	23.6		688	2.8 3.5	9, 150 17, 800	0.21	. 15	15. 5
39	2,613	23.4 20.9	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,170 577	1.7	6, 700	.08	.10	11.6
37	4, 288	18.3	(4)	2,360	6.1	23,000	23	. 32	9.8
		11.7	(4)	840	z. 0	4, 180	. 04	. 05	5.0
942 943	3, 752	5.0	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	1, 980	4.6	13, 500	. 10	. 15	6.8
44	4,956	5.6	(*)	2, 120	4.8	8, 720	.07	.09	4.1
45	4, 750	9.9	(*)	3, 470	8.2	38,000	. 31	. 47	11.0
443	4, 985	24.2	(*)	4, 600	10.5	116,000	1.04	1.43	25.2
47 48 49 50 51	3, 693	25.6	(*) (*) (*)	2,170	4.7	34,600	. 30	. 41	15.9
48	3, 419	21.8	(*)	1, 960	4.2	34,100	.28	. 37	17.4
49	3,606	22.5	(*)	3,030	6.7	50, 500	. 44	. 59	16.7
950	4, 843	19. Z	8	2,410	5.1 4.5	38,800	.33	. 40	16.1 10.3
		17.4	· · ·	2,220	4.5	22, 900	.10	. 21	
952	5, 117	19.6	7	3, 540	7.3	59,100	.48	. 57	16. 1
953	5,091	20.3	9	2,400	4.7	28, 300 22, 600	. 22	. 26	14.7
/54	3, 468 4, 320	22.5 18.5	8	1,530 2,650	5.2	28, 200	. 22	.26	10.
954 955 956	3, 825	18.9	7	1,900	3.6	33, 100	. 24	. 29	17.4
	3, 673	19.2	8	1, 390	2.6	16, 500	. 12	. 14	11.4
958	3, 694	19.7	8	2,060	3.9	23,900	. 18	. 22	11.6
959	3, 708	24.6	10	1,880	3.3	69,000	. 50	. 61	36. 7
960	3,333	23.4	10	1, 320	2.4	19,100	. 14	. 17	14.5
157	3, 367	23.7	9	1,450	2.6	16, 300	. 11	. 12	11.2
962	3, 614	24.6	9	1,230	2.2	18, 600	. 13	. 16	15. (
963	3, 362	23.0	8	941	1.1	16,100	.11	. 13	17.
ו•	3,655	22.9	8	1,640	2.7	22, 900	.15	.18	14.
965 - <b></b>	3, 963 4, 405	25.0 22.2	9	1,550 1,960	2.5 3.0	23, 300 25, 400	.15	.18	15.1
			· ·		1				
967 968	4, 595	22.8	9	2,870	4.3 3.8	42,100 49,018	.25	. 30	14.
	5,045 5,700	24.5 22.5	10	2, 649 2, 481	3.8	49,018	.28	. 32	17.3
970	5, 700	22.5	11	3, 305	4.7	66, 414	. 37	. 44	20.
		27.0	ii   <b>8</b>	3, 280	4.6	47, 589	.26	. 32	14. 15
97 <b>2</b>	-2,0% 5,010	24.0	l d	1.7/4	2.3	27.066	15	1 1 2	1.85

<sup>1</sup> The number of stoppages and workers relate to those stoppages that began in the year; average duration, to those ending in the year. Man-days of idleness include all stoppages in effect. Available information for earlier periods appears in <u>Handbook of Labor Statistics</u>, BLS Bulletin 1630 (1969), tables 140-145. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see BLS <u>Handbook of Methods for Survey and</u> <u>Studies</u>, BLS Bulletin 1458 (1966), chapter 19. Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total employed force and of the total time worked is found in "Total Economy Measure of Strike Idleness" by Howard N. Fullerton, <u>Monthly Labor Review</u>, Vol. 91, No. 10, Oct. 1968. <sup>2</sup> In these tables, workers are counted more than nonce if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year. <sup>3</sup> Figures are simple averages; each stoppage is given equal weight regardless of its size. <sup>4</sup> Not available.

Month	Beginning Number	g in month	during	ffect month	Beginning	in month	In e during	ffect			Parcent
	Number	Percent			Beginning in month		- un mg	monten	Number		Percent of
			Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	(in thousands)	Percent	estimated working time
· · ·	5, 716	100.0	9, 626	100.0	3, 305	100.0	6, 557	100.0	66, 414	100.0	0,3
	279	4.9	458	4.8		2.2	269.9		3, 710, 8	5.6	.2
February	330	5.8	529	5.5		3.5	329.6			3.2	1 .ī
March		7.5	630	6.5		9.6	402.5	6.1	2, 471, 2	3.7	.1
April	640	11.2	884	9.2	451.1	13.6	523.1	8.0	5,431.1	8.2	.3
May	699	12.2	1,050	10.9	331, 1	10.0	675.4	10.3	6,650.7	10.0	.4
June	657	11.5	1,060	11.0	288.1	8.7	538.0	8.2	5,845.6	8.8	.3
July	585	10.2	989	10.3		7.3	467.1			7.7	.3
August September	527	9.Z	950	9.9	127.3	3.9	340.7	5.2	3, 851.8	5.8	.2
September	560	9.8	971	10.1		17.9				13.1	] .5
October		7.8	881	9.2		7.0	753.9	11.5		17.4	.7
November		5.9	695	7.2		2.5	552.0	8.4		11.7	.5
December	224	3.9	529	5.5	455,5	13.8	919.9	14.0	3, 188, 7	4.8	.2
971		100.0	8, 951			100.0	5,080		47, 589	100.0	. 2
January		8.1	647	7.2		7.2	319.9			6.0	.2
February		7.0	632	7.1		3.9	206.0			4.1	
March		8.9	725	8.1		4.6	260.0			5.2	.1
April		10.7	859	9.6		5.5	269.3	5.3		5.0	.1
May	612	11.9	957	10.7		22.2	817.7	16.1		8.4	.2
June	617	12.0	1, 031	11.5		8.5	420.0			8.6	j.2
June July August	499	9.7	938	10.5		22.8	937.6			16.6	.5
September	438	8.5	891	10.0						10.6	.3
October	352 304	6.9	670	7.5			330.3			6.8	. 2
November		5.9	553							11.6	
December		6.1 4.3	562 486			7,2				10.6	

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

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

					Number	·			·				
Number of workers	All stoppages	l day	2-3 days	4-6 days	7-14 days	15-29 days	30-59 days	60-89 days	90 days and over				
				Nurr	nber of stoppag	ges							
All workers	- 5, 152	673	688	642	886	788	735	365	375				
nd under 20	- 684	71	71	76	133	107	108	54	64				
and under 100	- 1,956 - 1,183	227 202	209 193	215 151	354 185	332 153	313 160	140 80	166 59				
and under 500	- 699 - 330	107 43	122 55	116 41	103 63	92 55	82 38	41 18	36				
00 and under 5,000	- 245	22	32	37	39	37	28	24	26				
00 and under 10,000	- 27 - 28	-1	4 2	2 4	6 3	3 9	1 5	6 2	5				
		Workers involved (in thousands)											
All workers	3, 287. 1	185.3	768.7	251.8	740.8	614.0	397.0	176.6	152.				
d under 20	- 8.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.				
nd under 100and under 250	- 97.2 187.8	11.6 32.6	9.9 31.3	10.8 24.5	17.6 29.5	16.4 23.6	15.6 24.7	7.0 12.4	8. 9.				
and under 500	- 243.5	36.9	42.7	40.8	36.7	32.0	27.7	14.4	12.				
and under 1,000 00 and under 5,000	- 226.9 - 452.1	30.0 44.8	38.7 56.6	27.4 63.3	44.8 68.3	37.1 81.1	23.7 50.1	13.7 46.1	11. 41.				
00 and under 10,000	- 171.5	-	30.0	10.3	36.2	17.5	5.7	36.6	35.				
		1, 899.9 28.6 558.6 73.8 506.2 404.9 248.2 45.7 3 Man-days idle (in thousands)											
All workers	- 62, 266. 4	185.3	1, 373, 6	895.1	4,099.2	7, 191. 8	11, 143. 9	7,582.4	29, 795.				
nd under 20	- 188.2	0.8	1.8	3.5	11.3	20.1	39.9	34.4	76.				
nd under 100	- 2,079.4	11.6	22.2	36.9	131.9	247.7	461.8	356.7	810.				
and under 250 and under 500	- 2,998.7 - 3,633.0	32.6 36.9	66.9 83.2	82.9 126.3	208.6 243.0	356.8 463.5	745.1 798.7	637.9 713.5	867. 1,167.				
and under 1,000	- 3, 326.6	30,0	78.7	95.0	274.8	523.8	691.3	、 608.8	1,024.				
00 and under 5,000 00 and under 10,000	- 9, 395.8 - 21, 708.7	44.8	121.2 62.4	207.1 43.2	470.3 202.7	1,052.0 211.0	1, 347.7 146.9	2,281.7 1,315.0	3, 871. 19, 727.				
,000 and over	- 18, 935.8	28.6	937.2	300.2	2,556.7	4, 316.8	6, 912.4	1,634.4	2, 249.				
				· ·	Percent								
				Num	ber of stoppag				T .				
All workers	- 100.0	13.1	13.4	12.5	17.2	15.3	14.3	7.1	7.				
d under 20	- 13.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.				
nd under 100	- 38.0 - 23.0	4.4 3.9	4.1 3.7	4.2 2.9	6.9 3.6	6.4 3.0	6.1 3.1	2.7 1.6	3.				
and under 500	- 13.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	.8	.				
and under 1,000	- 6.4 - 4.7	.8 .4	1.1	.8 .7	1.2	1.1	.7	.3					
00 and under 10,000 000 and over	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> ) . 1	.1 .1	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>\$</sup> ) <sup>1</sup>					
				Workers	involved (in th	ousands)							
All workers	- 100.0	5, 6	23.4	7.7	22.5	18.7	12.1	5,4	4.				
d under 20	- 0.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	(²)	(²) 0.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	(²)	(²) 0.2	( <sup>2</sup> 0.				
nd under 100 and under 250	- 3.0 - 5.7	0.4 1.0	0.3	0.3 .7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2					
and under 500	- 7.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	.8	.4 .4					
and under 1,000	- 6.9	. 9	1.2	.8	1.4	1.1	.7	.4	.·				
0 and under 5,000	- 13.8 - 5.2	1.4	1.7	1.9 .3	2.1 1.1	2,5	1.5	1.4 1.1	1.				
00 and over	- 57.8	.9	17.0	2.2	15.4	12.3	7.5	1.4	1.				
				Man-day	s idle (in thou	sands)							
All workers	- 100.0	0, 3	2,2	1.4	6,6	11.6	17.9	12.2	47.				
nd under 20	- 0.3 - 3.3	(²) (²)	( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> )	(²) 0. 1	(²) 0 • 2	(²) 0.4	0.1 .7	0.1	0.				
and under 250	- 4.8	0.1	0.1	.1	.3	.6	1.2	1.0	1.				
and under 500	- 5.8	.1	1.1	.2	.4	.7	1.3	1.1	1.				
00 and under 5, 000	- 15.1	(²) . 1	.1	.2 .3	.4 .8	.8 1.7	1.1 2.2	1.0	1. 6.				
	- 34.9	-	.1	.1	.3	. 3	.2	2.1	31.				
000 and under 10,000	- 30.4	(²)	1.5	.5	4.1	6.9	11.1	2.6	3.				

## Table A-3. Work stoppages by size and duration, 1971

<sup>1</sup> Totalş in this table differ from those in preceding tables because these stoppages ended during 1971, and thus included idleness occurring in prior years. <sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

	L				of work sto				
Industry group	Total	6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 250 workers	250 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	l,000 and under 5,000 workers	5,000 and under 10,000 workers	10,000 workers or more
All industries	<sup>1</sup> 5, 138	673	1, 943	1, 194	701	329	243	26	29
Manufacturing	<sup>1</sup> 2, 391	226	945	570	315	181	132	13	9
Ordnance and accessories Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products	5 215 5 36	18 - 7	1 77 1 13	2 50 1 11		1 24 2	1 10 1 -	- - 1 -	1
Apparel, etc Lumber and wood products, except furniture Furniture and fixtures Paper and allied products	75 66 73 98	15 8 9 4	38 32 36 38	12 22 14 32	6 3 10 10	1 1 3 8	2 - 1 4	- - - 2	1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries — Chemicals and allied products ————————————————————————————————————	81 132 13	14 17 -	33 57 6	17 30 5	5 19 1	1 8 -	10 1	1	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products Leather and leather products Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products	88 16 156 235 350	5 	38 5 73 71 162	20 4 35 68 88	8 4 16 36 42	10 - 5 29 24	7 3 9 19 8		- - I 1
Machinery,  except electrical Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	332 174 168	47 16	123 56	74 40	43 28	21 16	21	2	1 2
Transportation equipment Instruments, etc Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	29 44	7 2 3	52 12 21	32 6 7	31 5 9	23 1 4	17 3 -	4	2
Nonmanufacturing	12,761	447	1,001	626	387	150	114	13	23
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries Mining Contract construction Transportation, communications, electric,	7 657 751		3 146 287	2 244 140	172 79	1 45 35	22 40	- 4 4	- 3 8
gas, and sanitary services Wholesale and retail trade	316 502	47 137	127 241	60 67	40 25	15 18	17 11	2 1	8 2
Finance, insurance, and real estate Services Government 2	23 176 329	10 41 32	8 81 108	3 31 79	1 15 55	1 4 31	- 4 20	- - 2	
				Workers i	involved (in	thousands)	L/	└────┦	
All industries	3, 279, 6	8.2	96.8	189.6	244.1	229.4	453.0	163.8	1, 894. 7
			47.8						
Manufacturing Ordnance and accessories Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products Apparel, etc Lumber and wood products, except furniture	862.7 2.7 85.4 9.2 5.0 19.3 7.3	2,9 .2 ( <sup>3</sup> ) .2	(3) 3.7 (3) .6 1.7	89.4 .4 8.0 .1 1.7 1.8 3.4	109.8 	126.3 .5 15.6 1.9 .7 1.0	236.9 1.7 16.5 3.6 2.2	81, 9 - 5, 1 - -	167.8 28.6  10.6
Furniture and fixtures	10.9 34.9	.1 ( <sup>3</sup> )	1.8 2.1	2.3 4.9	3, 2 3, 4	1.7 5.8	1.7 7.8	 10. 8	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries — Chemicals and allied products Petroleum refining and related industries	28.7 21.3 7.6	.2 .2 -	1.4 2.8 .3	2.7 4.7 .7	1.8 6.8 .4	.6 5.5 -	17.0 1.3 -	5.0 6.2	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products — Leather and leather products — Stone, clay, and glass products — Primary metal industries — Fabricated metal products —	27.9 6.5 29.9 100.9 <del>95</del> .2	( <sup>3</sup> ) - .2 .3	2.1 .2 3.4 4.3 7.8	3.3 .7 5.3 10.5 14.0	3.0 1.5 5.5 11.8 14.3	7.6 	11.9 4.1 12.3 34.1 12.6	- 	- 18. 3 29. 2
Machinery, except electrical Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	12 <b>4.</b> 1 109. 1	.6 .2	6. <del>4</del> 2. 8	11.2 6.2	15.1 9.7	13,6 10,5	42, 4 33, 7	14.0 14.2	20. 8 31. 9
Transportation equipment Instruments, etc Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	119.6 9.3 7.7	(3) (3) (3)	2.7 .6 1.2	5.3 1.2 1.1	11.0 2.1 3.0	16.3 .7 2.4	29.2 4.8 -	26.5	28.4
Nonmanufacturing	2, 416. 8	5, 3	49.0	100.2	134. 3	103.1	216.1	81.8	1, 726, 9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisherles Mining Contract construction Transportation, communications, electric,	1.5 383.2 451.3 1,266.7	( <sup>3</sup> ) .3 1.8	. 2 8. 2 13. 3	.3 41.5 21.4	60.0 26.2	1.0 29.0 24.7	41.3 72.3	27.4 24.0	175.6 267.5
gas, and sanitary services	1, 266. 7	1.6	5.9 11.0	9.5 9.9	13.8	10.0 12.5	37.3 22.5	10.9 6.0	1,178.7 61.5
Wholesale and retail trade	2.1	. 1	. 4	. 6	. 3	.6		l	

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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				Man-days o	f idleness (i	n thousands	,		
Industry group	Total	6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 250 workers	250 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers	5,000 and under 10,000 workers	10,000 workers or more
All industries	47, 589. 1	185.3	6, 321. 8	3, 083. 1	3, 601. 1	3, 299. 0	8, 862. 4	3, 509. 9	18, 72 <del>6.</del>
Manufacturing	18, 484. 8	80.5	1, 442. 3	2, 202, 3	2, 459, 3	2, 379, 3	5, 457. 2	2, 438. 0	2, 026.
Ordnance and accessories	41.6	-	.3	7.7	-	13, 5	20.0	-	-
Food and kindred products	868.0	10.4	59.4	217.5	200.8	160.4	190.9	-	28.
Tobacco manufactures	347.6	- 1	5.4	4.2	1.6	-	118, 1	218.3	- 1
Textile mill products	70.3	1.3	19.2	14.8	24, 3	10.7	-	-	-
Apparel, etc Lumber and wood products, except	197.4	]	35.6	11.9	46.4	9.1	17.2	-	71.
furniture	194.8	2.7	54.5	92.8	41.5	3.3	-	-	- 1
Furniture and fixtures	316.2	3.5	30.4	43.6	87.2	44.4	107.1	-	-
Paper and allied products	1,006.2	2.4	62.0	88.1	51, 1	241.3	253.8	307.5	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	793.7	3.2	53.4	49.8	48.1	5.2	613.9	20.0	-
Chemicals and allied products	687.5	5.7	53.4	125.3	157.2	143.1	202, 8	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	99.9	(3)	6.6	14.4	1.8	-	-	77.1	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products-	426.4		58.7	128.3	87.0	91.7	58.9	-	-
Leather and leather products	95.6		6.0	8,7	20.5	31.5	28.9		
Stone, clay, and glass products	544.9	3,5	83.5	129.4	148.8	43.8	135.9	-	· · · -
Frimary metal industries Fabricated metal products	2,622.6			255.4	274.1	511.9	860.9	-	620.
Fabricated metal products	2, 028, 2	10.4	188.1	315.4	286.2	338.3	306.2	-	583.
Machinery, except electrical —	3, 293, 2	20.4	198.7	357.5	347.5	263.9	983.0	851.3	270.
supplies	1,549.4		294.1	127.2		96.8	490.3	210.9	127.
Transportation equipment	2,742.9	2.2	89.3	138.0	350,1	337.7	748.5	753.0	324.
Instruments, etc	402.0	.6	14.9	44.2		.7	320.7	-	- 1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	156.4	.5	31.2	27.8	64.8	32.0	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	29, 104. 3	104.8	4, 879.5	880, 8	1,141.9	919.7	3, 405.2	1,071.9	16, 700.
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	4. 2		1.4	1.9		1.0	- 1	-	- 1
Mining	4, 934. 4					76.8	200.7	98.9	4, 243.
Contract construction	6, 849.6	22.4	148.5	247.0	430.4	377.7	1, 194. 9	378.0	4,050.
Transportation, communications, electric,					l				
gas, and sanitary services Wholesale and retail trade	13, 419. 9				168.8	110.8	826.7	499.8	7, 942.
Wholesale and retail trade	2,086.4	50.8	787.3	180.1	163.2	116.3	478.9	42.0	267.
Finance, insurance, and real estate	61.7					9.4		-	
Services	846.6								
Government <sup>2</sup>	901.4	2.1	33.6	81.6	129.7	180.2	225.1	53,2	195.

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

<sup>1</sup> The number of stoppages reported for a major industry group or division may not equal the sum of its components because individual stoppages occurring in 2 or more groups have been counted in each. The major industry group and division totals have been adjusted to eliminate duplication. Workers involved and man-days idle have been allocated among the respective groups. <sup>2</sup> The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy. <sup>3</sup> Fewer than 50.

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

		Stoppages beg	ginning in year		Man-days idle during year		
Affiliation			Workers involved				
Amination	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	
Total	5,138	100.0	3,279.6	100.0	47,589.1	100.0	
FL-CIO	3, 123 1, 697 35 72 123 88	60.8 33.0 .7 1.4 2.4 1.7	1,788.6 889.6 13.8 534.0 44.1 9.5	54.5 27.1 .4 16.3 1.3 .3	26, 042. 2 16, 363. 5 327. 9 4, 488. 3 326. 1 41. 2	54.7 34.4 .7 9.4 .7 .1	

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

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

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

corresponding)       2,635       51.3       2,529.7       77.1       42,544.9       89.4       89.4         Supplementary benefits       31,096.2       63.9       31,096.3       65.3         Supplementary benefits       37       7       77.0       2.3       2,798.8       5.9         Wage adjustments       20       .4       8.6       .3       192.6       .4         Hours of work       1       (1)       (2)       2.0       38.5       1.2       4,864.6       10.2         Union organization and security       74       1.4       138.4       4.2       1,844.0       3.9         Job security       39       .8       16.4       .5       3,98.9       .8         During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement to involved)	All stoppages	5,138 657 240 6 4 363 10 25 25 5 2,635 2,312 37	$   \begin{array}{r}     100.0 \\     12.8 \\     4.7 \\     (^1) \\     .1 \\     7.1 \\     .2 \\     .5 \\     (^1) \\     .1 \\     51.3 \\     45.0   \end{array} $	Number (in thousands) 3, 279. 6 79. 1 35. 6 . 2 1. 4 . 9 35. 4 . 4 3. 4 . 2 1. 7 2, 529. 7	Percent 100.0 2.4 1.1 ( <sup>1</sup> ) ( <sup>1</sup> ) 1.1 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 77.1	Number (in thousands) 47,589.1 2,260.1 605.7 1.0 43.3 3.5 1,465.0 9.3 48.1 1.8 82.5	Percent 100.0 4.7 1.3 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .2
Number         Percent         Number to thousands)         Percent to thousands)         Percent to thousands)           All stoppages         5,136         100.0         3,279,6         100.0         47,589,1         100.0           Negotiation of first agreement         657         12.8         79,1         2.4         2.260,1         4.7           General wage obagets         24         (1)         1.4         (1)         63.3         1.1           Union organization and security         30         7.2         3.4         1.1         4.63.3         (1)           Debr working conditions         22         (1)         1.4         (1)         45.3         (1)           Debr working conditions         22         (1)         1.4         (1)         1.6         (1)           Intervation of agreement (expiration         25         5.3         1.1         1.4         (2.5         -2           Consert wage changes         2.6         51.3         2.799.8         5.9         31.096.3         65.3           Supplementary benefits         23         7         7         77.1         42.544.9         89.4           Oution organization and security         24.635         51.3         2.799.8         <	All stoppages	5,138 657 240 6 4 363 10 25 25 5 2,635 2,312 37	$   \begin{array}{r}     100.0 \\     12.8 \\     4.7 \\     (^1) \\     .1 \\     7.1 \\     .2 \\     .5 \\     (^1) \\     .1 \\     51.3 \\     45.0   \end{array} $	(in thousands) 3,279.6 79.1 35.6 .2 1.4 .9 35.4 .9 35.4 .2 3.4 .2 1.7	<u>100.0</u> 2.4 1.1 ( <sup>1</sup> ) ( <sup>1</sup> ) ( <sup>1</sup> ) 1.1 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .1	thousands) 47,589.1 2,260.1 605.7 1.0 43.3 3.5 1,465.0 9.3 48.1 1.8 82.5	100.0 4.7 1.3 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 ( <sup>1</sup> ) 3.1 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .2
An suppage       12.8       79.1       2.4       2.260.1       4.7         General wage changes       240       4.7       35.6       1.1       605.7       1.3         Supplementary benefits       2       (1)       1.2       (1)       4.3       1       1         Wage adjustments       6       1.1       1.9       (1)       4.3       1       1       1       4.65.0       3.1       1       3.5       1       1       4.65.0       3.1       1       3.5       1       1       4.65.0       3.1       1       1       1.65.0       3.1       10       2.2       2.4       (1)       1.2       4.1       1.1       4.65.0       3.1       1       1       1.65.0       3.1       1       1.7       1.65.0       3.1       10       2.2       1.4       1.1       1.65.0       3.1       1       1.7       1.8       (1)       1.8       (1)       1.8       1.1       1.65.0       2.2       1.1       1.7       1.8       1.1       1.65.0       2.2       1.1       1.7       1.8       1.6       1.2       4.65.0       3.1       1.65.0       2.2       1.0       1.6       1.2       4.65.0	Negotiation of first agreement General wage changes Supplementary benefits Wage adjustments Other contractual matters Union organization and security Job security Plant administration Other working conditions Interunion or intraunion matters Boarstiption of agreement (avpiration	657 240 2 6 363 10 25 25 2 5 2,635 2,312 37	$12.8 \\ 4.7 \\ (^1) \\ .1 \\ .1 \\ 7.1 \\ .2 \\ .5 \\ (^1) \\ .1 \\ 51.3 \\ 45.0$	79. 1 35. 6 . 2 1. 4 . 9 35. 4 3. 4 . 2 1. 7	$ \begin{array}{c} 2.4\\ 1.1\\ (^{1})\\ (^{1})\\ 1.1\\ (^{1})\\ .1\\ (^{1})\\ .1\\ 77.1 \end{array} $	2,260.1 605.7 1.0 43.3 3.5 1,465.0 9.3 48.1 1.8 82.5	4.7 1.3 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 ( <sup>1</sup> ) 3.1 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .2
General wase changes       240       4.7       25.0       1.1       001.0       1.3         Supplementary baselits       363       7.1       35.4       1.1       1.4       4.3.3       1.1         Other contractual matters       363       7.1       35.4       1.1       1.4       4.3.3       1.1         Other contractual matters       363       7.1       35.4       1.1       1.4       4.5.0       3.1         Unb security       363       7.1       3.2       4.1       1.4       4.1       4.2       5.4       4.1       4.5       5.4       4.1       4.5       5.6       7.3       1.96.3       6.5.3       5.1.3       2.52.5.7       7.7.7       7.2       2.3       2.798.8       5.6       1.1       1.1.6       4.1	General wage changes	240 2 4 4 363 25 25 5 - 2,635 2,312 37	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{4.7} \\ (^1) \\ .1 \\ .1 \\ .2 \\ .5 \\ (^1) \\ .1 \\ \end{array}$	35.6 .2 1.4 .9 35.4 .4 3.4 .2 1.7	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\$	605.7 1.0 43.3 3.5 1,465.0 9.3 48.1 1.8 82.5	1.3 (1).1 (1)3.1 (1).1 (1).2
General wase changes       240       4.7       25.0       1.1       001.0       1.3         Supplementary baselits       363       7.1       35.4       1.1       1.4       4.3.3       1.1         Other contractual matters       363       7.1       35.4       1.1       1.4       4.3.3       1.1         Other contractual matters       363       7.1       35.4       1.1       1.4       4.5.0       3.1         Unb security       363       7.1       3.2       4.1       1.4       4.1       4.2       5.4       4.1       4.5       5.4       4.1       4.5       5.6       7.3       1.96.3       6.5.3       5.1.3       2.52.5.7       7.7.7       7.2       2.3       2.798.8       5.6       1.1       1.1.6       4.1	General wage changes	240 2 4 4 363 25 25 5 - 2,635 2,312 37	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ & .1 \\ & .1 \\ & .1 \\ & .2 \\ & .5 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ & .1 \end{pmatrix}$	. 2 1. 4 . 9 35. 4 . 4 3. 4 . 2 1. 7 2, 529. 7	$ \begin{array}{c} (i)\\ (i)\\ (i)\\ 1.1\\ (i)\\ .1\\ (i)\\ .1\\ 77.1 \end{array} $	1.0 43.3 3.5 1,465.0 9.3 48.1 1.8 82.5	(1)  .1  (1)  3.1  (1)  .1  (1)  .2
Supplementary benefits       2       (1)       1.2       (1)       1.0       (1)         Wage adjustments       6       1       1.4       (1)       4.5.5       (1)         Other contractual matters       36       7.1       3.4       (1)       1.46.3       (1)         Job security       10       36       7.1       3.4       (1)       1.46.3       (1)         Plast administration       25       5       3.4       (1)       46.1       1         Or copening)       22       (1)       1.6       (1)       1.6       (1)         Or reopening)       -2       (1)       1.6       (1)       1.6       (1)         Supplementary benefits       37       7.7       1       42,544.9       89.4         General wage changes       237       7.7       1       42,645.9       31,096.8       65.3         Supplementary benefits       20       (4)       6       (1)       122,445.0       2,96.2       63.9       31,096.8       65.3         Supplementary benefits       37       7.7.1       42,544.9       89.4       6       63.9       31,096.8       65.3         Buta doministration and security       <	Supplementary benefits	2 6 4 10 25 25 2 5 2 2,635 2,312 37	.1 .1 7.1 .2 .5 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 51.3 45.0	1.4 .9 35.4 .4 3.4 .2 1.7 2,529.7	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.1\\ (^{1})\\ .1\\ (^{1})\\ .1\\ 77.1 \end{array} $	43.3 3.5 1,465.0 9.3 48.1 1.8 82.5	$\begin{array}{c} .1 \\ (^{1}) \\ 3.1 \\ (^{1}) \\ .1 \\ (^{1}) \\ .2 \end{array}$
Union organization and security	Wage adjustments	6 4 363 10 25 2 5 2,635 2,312 37	.1 7.1 .2 .5 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 51.3 45.0	.9 35.4 .4 3.4 .2 1.7 2,529.7	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.1\\ (^{1})\\ .1\\ (^{1})\\ .1\\ 77.1 \end{array} $	3.5 1,465.0 9.3 48.1 1.8 82.5	$\binom{1}{3.1}$ $\binom{1}{.1}$ $\binom{1}{.1}$ $\binom{1}{.2}$
Union organization and security	Other contractual matters	4 363 10 25 2 5 2,635 2,312 37	7.1 .2 .5 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 51.3 45.0	35.4 .4 3.4 .2 1.7 2,529.7	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.1\\ (^{1})\\ .1\\ (^{1})\\ .1\\ 77.1 \end{array} $	1,465.0 9.3 48.1 1.8 82.5	3.1 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .2
Union organization and security       363       7.1       35.4       1.1       1.4       1.45.0       5.1         Job security       25       15       3.4       (1)       44.1       1.0         Plata administration       25       15       3.4       (1)       48.1       (1)         Other working conditions       2       (1)       1.7       1       82.5       .2         Renegotiation of agreement (expiration       2       (1)       1.7       1       82.5       .2         General waye changes       2.312       45.0       2.096.2       63.9       31.096.3       65.3         Supplementary benefits       37       .7       77.0       2.3       2.798.8       5.9         Union organization and security       74       1.4       136.4       4.5       1.840.0       3.9         Job security       39       .8       16.4       4.5       1.840.0       3.9       2.6       .4         Hours of work       39       .8       16.4       4.5       1.840.0       3.9       .6         Dids security       39       .8       16.4       4.5       1.840.0       .3       .6         Union organization and	Union organization and security Job security Plant administration Other working conditions Interunion or intraunion matters Respectively of avgement (expiration	. 363 10 25 . 25 . 2 . 5 . 2,635 . 2,312 . 37	.2 .5 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 51.3 45.0	.4 3.4 .2 1.7 2,529.7	( <sup>i</sup> ) .1 ( <sup>i</sup> ) .1 77.1	9.3 48.1 1.8 82.5	$(1)^{(1)}$ $(1)^{(1)}$ $(2)^{(1)}$
Job security       10 $-2$ $-4$ $(1)$ $42.5$ $(1)$ Other working conditions       22 $(1)$ $-2$ $(1)$ $42.54.9$ $92.5$ Renegotiation of agreement (expiration       2 $(1)$ $-2.5$ $-1$ $1.7$ $1.65.9$ $-2$ Renegotiation of agreement (expiration       2,312 $45.0$ $2,096.2$ $63.9$ $31,096.3$ $65.3$ Supplements represerve forefits       20 $-4$ $8.6$ $-3$ $192.6$ $-4$ Hours of vork       11 $(1)$ $(1)$ $-5$ $(1)$ $-5$ $(1)$ Other contractual matters       20 $-4$ $8.6$ $-3$ $192.6$ $-4$ Hours of vork       102 $2.0$ $38.5$ $1.2$ $4,862.6$ $10.2$ Union organization and security       39 $-8$ $166.4$ $-5$ $399.9$ $-8$ During term of agreement (negotiation of $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ </td <td>Job security Plant administration Other working conditions Interunion or intraunion matters Respectively of agreement (expiration</td> <td>2,635 2,312 37</td> <td>.5 (<sup>1</sup>) .1 51.3 45.0</td> <td>3.4 .2 1.7 2,529.7</td> <td>(<sup>1</sup>) .1 77.1</td> <td>48. 1 1. 8 82. 5</td> <td>. 1 (<sup>1</sup>) . 2</td>	Job security Plant administration Other working conditions Interunion or intraunion matters Respectively of agreement (expiration	2,635 2,312 37	.5 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 51.3 45.0	3.4 .2 1.7 2,529.7	( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 77.1	48. 1 1. 8 82. 5	. 1 ( <sup>1</sup> ) . 2
Plant administration       25       .5       3.4       .1       48.1       .1         Other working conditions	Plant administration Other working conditions Interunion or intraunion matters	25 2 5 2,635 2,312 37	( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 51.3 45.0	. 2 1. 7 2, 529. 7	( <sup>1</sup> ) .1 77.1	1.8 82.5	( <sup>1</sup> ) .2
Other working conditions       2       (1)       .2       (1)       .2       (1)       .1       1.8       (1)       1.8       1.8       (1)         Interunion or intraumin matters	Other working conditions Interunion or intraunion matters	2 5 2,635 2,312 37	.1 51.3 45.0	1.7	.1	82.5	. 2
Interunion or intraunion matters       5       .1       1.7       .1       82.5       .2         Renegotiation of agreement (expiration       2,635       51.3       2,529.7       77.1       42,544.9       89.4         General wage changes       2,312       45.0       2,096.2       63.9       31,096.3       65.3         Supplementary benefits       20       .4       8.6       .3       192.6       .4         Other contractual matters       102       2.0       38.5       1.2       4,862.6       10.2         Union organization and security       74       1.4       136.4       4.2       1,898.0       .8         Job security       39       .8       16.4       .5       1,999.4       .3         Other working conditions       .7       33.1       654.0       19.9       2,649.8       .5         Other working conditions       .7       .8       11.1       .1       .6       .3       .3       .3         Other working conditions       .7       .8       .2       .48.9       .3         Other working conditions       .7       .5       .1       1.3       .6       .4       .5       .5         Other working condi	Interunion or intraunion matters	2, 635 2, 312 37	.1 51.3 45.0	1.7	77.1		
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration       2, 635       51.3       2, 529.7       77.1       42,544.9       89.4         General wage changes       37       .7       77.0       2.3       2,798.8       5.9         Supplementary benefits       37       .7       77.0       2.3       2,798.8       5.9         Hours of work       1       (1)       (4)       (1)       .5       (1)         Other contractual matters       102       2.0       38.5       1.2       4,86.6       10.2         Job security       39       .8       16.4       .5       398.9       .8         Plant administration       9       .2       6.2       .2       148.4       .4.2       1,460.0       3.9         Job security       39       .8       147.6       4.5       1,91.4       2.5       .5         Other working conditions       9       .2       6.2       .2       .2       148.9       .6         Wage adjustments       131       2.6       85.0       19.9       2,649.8       .5       .6         Plant administration       1.6       9       .2       1.3       10.5       .2       .2       .2       .2 <t< td=""><td>Ponegotistics of agreement (expiration</td><td>2,635 2,312 37</td><td>45.0</td><td></td><td></td><td>42, 544. 9</td><td>80.4</td></t<>	Ponegotistics of agreement (expiration	2,635 2,312 37	45.0			42, 544. 9	80.4
or reopening)       2,635       51.3       2,529.7       77.1       42,544.9       89.4         Supplementary benefits       37       7       2,096.2       63.9       31,096.3       65.3         Wage adjustments       37       7       2,096.2       63.9       31,096.3       65.3         Upic corractual matters       20       4       8.6       3       192.6       .4         Hours of work       1       (1)       (2)       14       86.6       19.9       .5       (1)         Other contractual matters       102       2.0       38.5       1.2       4.840.0       3.9       .8       16.4       .5       39.9       .8       16.4       .5       39.9       .8       16.4       .5       12.9       (1)         During term of agreement (negotiation of mew agreement not involved)       31.198.4       2.5       .7       7.1       13.2       (4)         Other working conditions       131       2.6       83.9       2.6       338.8       .6       .7         Hours of work       3       .1       65.4       19.9       2.649.8       .7         Other working conditions       3       .2       13.1       13.1       3	Renegotiation of agreement (expiration	. 37	45.0			42, 544. 9	00 A
Supplementary benefits       37       .7       77.0       2.3       2.79.8       5.9         Wage adjustments       1       (1)       (2)       38.5       1.2       4.62.6       10.2         Hours of work       102       2.0       38.5       1.2       4.62.6       10.2         Union organization and security       74       1.4       138.4       4.2       1.840.0       3.9         Job security       39       .8       16.4       .5       398.9       .8         Plant administration       39       .8       147.6       4.5       1.193.4       2.5         Other working conditions       9       .2       6.2       .2       2       148.9       .3         Interunion or intraunion matters       2       (1)       .8       (1)       12.9       (1)         During term of agreement not involved)       33.1       654.0       19.9       2.649.8       5.6         Wage adjustments       33       .1       1.3       (1)       2.8       (1)         Other working conditions       3       .1       1.3       .1       1.3       .2       6.2       .2       6.49.8       5.6         Other working condi		. 37	45.0				
Supplementary benefits       37       .7       77.0       2.3       2.79.8       5.9         Wage adjustments       1       (1)       (2)       38.5       1.2       4.62.6       10.2         Hours of work       102       2.0       38.5       1.2       4.62.6       10.2         Union organization and security       74       1.4       138.4       4.2       1.840.0       3.9         Job security       39       .8       16.4       .5       398.9       .8         Plant administration       39       .8       147.6       4.5       1.193.4       2.5         Other working conditions       9       .2       6.2       .2       2       148.9       .3         Interunion or intraunion matters       2       (1)       .8       (1)       12.9       (1)         During term of agreement not involved)       33.1       654.0       19.9       2.649.8       5.6         Wage adjustments       33       .1       1.3       (1)       2.8       (1)         Other working conditions       3       .1       1.3       .1       1.3       .2       6.2       .2       6.49.8       5.6         Other working condi	or reopening)	. 37			43 0		
Wage adjustments       20       .4       8.5       .3       192.5       .4         Hours of work       1       (1)       (2)       (1)       .5       (1)         Other contractual matters       102       2.0       38.5       1.2       4,862.6       10.2         Union organization and security       39       .8       16.4       .5       1,193.4       2.5         Other working conditions       9       .2       6.2       .2       144.9       .3         Interunion or intraunion matters       2       (1)       .8       (1)       12.9       (1)         During term of agreement (negotiation of met agreement not involved)       11,699       33.1       654.0       19.9       2,6       338.9       .7         Wage adjustments       131       2.6       83.9       2.6       338.9       .7         Hours of work       3       1.1       1.3       (1)       2.8       (1)         Other contractual matters       35       .7       3.5       .1       13.2       (1)         Union organization and security       35       .7       3.5       .1       13.2       (1)         Job security       .5       .7	General wage changes	. 37					
Ways adjustments	Supplementary benefits						
Other contractual matters       102       2.0       38.5       1.2       4.862.6       10.2         Union or ganization and security       39       74       1.4       138.4       4.2       1.840.0       3.9         Job security       39       8       16.4       4.5       1.93.4       2.5         Other working conditions       39       8       147.6       4.5       1.193.4       2.5         Other working conditions       39       .8       147.6       4.5       1.193.4       2.5         During term of agreement (negotiation of mew agreement not involved)	Wage adjustments						
Other contractual matters       74       1.4       138.4       4.2       1,840.0       3.9         Job security       39       .8       16.4       .5       398.9       .8         Job security       39       .8       16.4       .5       398.9       .8         Other working conditions       9       .2       6.2       .2       148.9       .3         During term of agreement (negotiation of mew agreement not involved)       31       2.6       83.9       2.6       338.9       .7         Hours of work       33       .1       1.3       .1       1.3       .1       1.3       .1 <t< td=""><td>Hours of work</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>(1)</td><td></td><td>(-)</td></t<>	Hours of work				(1)		(-)
Other organization and security       39       8       16.4       .5       398.9       .8         Plant administration       39       .8       147.6       4.5       1,193.4       2.5         Other working conditions	Other contractual matters	. 102					
Job security       39       .8       10.4       .2       370.7       .5         Plant administration       9       .2       6.2       .2       148.9       .3         Interunion or intraunion matters       2       (1)       .8       (1)       12.9       (1)         During term of agreement (negotiation of mew agreement not involved)       1,699       33.1       654.0       19.9       2,649.8       5.6         Mage adjustments       11       1.3       (1)       2.8       (1)       2.8       (1)         Other contractual matters       8       .2       10.1       .3       181.4       .4         Union organization and security       35       .7       3.5       .1       1.3.2       (1)         Job security       157       3.1       87.0       2.7       595.6       1.3         Plant administration       800       1.6       3.8       .3       35.5       .1       1.56.4       .2         Other working conditions       141       2.7       34.2       1.0       115.6       .2       .2         Interunion or intraunion matters       39       .8       2.5       .1       9.3       .1         Yet co	Union organization and security	. 74					
Define autimization       3       2       6.2       -2       148.9       .3         Interunion or intraunion matters       -       2       (1)       .8       (1)       12.9       (1)         During term of agreement (negotiation of movel)       -       -       2       (1)       .8       (1)       12.9       (1)         mew agreement not involved)       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       13       1       1.3       1       1.3       -<	Job security	_   39					
Other working conditions       2       (1)       .8       (1)       12.9       (1)         During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)	Plant administration						
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved)       1,699       33.1       654.0       19.9       2,649.8       5.6         Wage adjustments       131       2.6       83.9       2.6       33.8.9       .7         Other contractual matters       8       .2       10.1       .3       181.4       .4         Union organization and security       35       .7       3.5       .1       11.3       (1)       .3       181.4       .4         Union organization and security       157       3.1       87.0       2.7       595.6       1.3         Plant administration       820       16.0       365.5       11.1       1,156.6       .2         Interunion or intraunion matters       404       7.40       68.5       2.1       246.0       .5         Not reported       -	Other working conditions	.   9	2		<sup>2</sup>		(1) <sup>3</sup>
new greement not involved)	Interunion or intraunion matters	·   2	(*)	.8	(*)	12.9	(-)
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	During term of agreement (negotiation of						- 4
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	new agreement not involved)	1,699 ~					
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Wage adjustments	. 131					
Union organization and security       35       .7       3.5       .1       13.2       (1)         Job security       35       .7       3.5       .1       13.2       (1)         Job security         157       3.1       87.0       2.7       59.6       1.3         Plant administration         141       2.7       34.2       1.0       115.6       2.2         Interunion or intraunion matters        404       7.4       68.5       2.1       246.0       .5         Not reported                   Supplementary benefits	Hours of work	. 3					
Job security       157       3.1 $87.0$ 2.7 $595.6$ 1.3         Plant administration       620       16.0       365.5       11.1       1, 156.4       2.4         Other working conditions       141       2.7       34.2       1.0       115.6       .2         Interunion or intraunion matters       404       7.40       68.5       2.1       246.0       .5         Not reported       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -         Vo contract or other contract status       80       1.6       8.8       .3       35.5       .1         Supplementary benefits       39       .8       2.5       .1       9.3       (1)         Hours of work       1       (1)       .1       (1)       .3       (1)         Job security       -       -       -       -       -       -         Job security       -       1       (1)       .1       (1)       .3       (1)         Mage adjustments       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -         Job security       -       1       (1)       .1       (1)	Other contractual matters						
	Union organization and security						
Plant administration       820       16.0       365.5       11.1       1,155.4       2.4         Other working conditions       1115.6       2.7       34.2       1.0       115.6       2.4         Interunion or intraunion matters       404       2.7       34.2       1.0       115.6       2.4         Not reported       117       68.5       2.1       115.6       0       0         Not reported       117       68.5       2.1       115.6       0       0         Supplementary benefits       39       8       2.5       .1       9       1         Ywage adjustments       1       1       .1       1       3       1         Hours of work       1       1       .1       .1       .1       .1       .1         Other contractual matters       1       1       .1	Job security	- 157					
Will be working continuon or intraunion matters       404       7.4       68.5       2.1       246.0       .5         Not reported        68.5       2.1       246.0       .5         Not reported         68.5       2.1       246.0       .5         Not reported <td< td=""><td>Plant administration</td><td>820</td><td>16.0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Plant administration	820	16.0				
Interunion or intraunion matters       404       7.87       68.5       2.1       246.0       .5         No contract or other contract status	Other working conditions						
Not reported       -       <	Interunion or intraunion matters	404	7.4	68.5	2.1	246.0	. 5
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Not reported		-	-	-	-	-
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Jo contract or other contract status	80	1.6	8.8	. 3	35.5	. 1
Supplementary benefits       1       (1)       .1       (1)       .3       (1)         Wage adjustments       1       (1)       (1)       (1)       (2)       (1)         Hours of work       1       (1)       .2       (1)       (2)       (1)       (2)       (1)         Other contractual matters       1       (1)       .2       (1)       .4       (1)         Other contractual matters       1       (1)       .1       (1)       .4       (1)         Job security       3       .1       .9       (1)       1.0       (1)         Plant administration       20       .4       2.9       .1       12.8       (1)         Other working conditions       3       .1       .2       (1)       .4       (1)         Not reported       1       (1)       (2)       (1)       (2)       (1)       (2)	General wage changes	_ 1 39	.8			9.3	(1)
Job security               1.0	Supplementary benefits	. i	(1)	.1	(1)		(1)
Job security               1.0	Wage adjustments	_ 2	(1)	( <sup>2</sup> )	(1)	( <sup>2</sup> )	(1)
Job security               1.0	Hours of work	.   ī	(1)	.2	(1)	.4	(1)
Job security               1.0	Other contractual matters	.   ī	1 (1)	.1	(1)	.4	(1)
Job security               1.0	Union organization and security	1 7	1.1		(1)	2.4	(1)
Plant administration       20       .4       2.9       .1       12.8       (1)         Other working conditions       3       .1       .2       (1)       .4       (1)         Interunion or intraunion matters       2       (1)       .1       1       8.3       (1)         Not reported       1       (1)       (2)       (1)       (2)       (1)       (1)	Tob security		1 .1		(1)	1.0	(1)
Interunion or intraunion matters2 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ <t< td=""><td>Plant administration</td><td>. 20</td><td>4</td><td>2.9</td><td><b>`.</b>1</td><td></td><td>(1)</td></t<>	Plant administration	. 20	4	2.9	<b>`.</b> 1		(1)
Interunion or intraunion matters2 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ <t< td=""><td>Other working conditions</td><td>3</td><td>1 .1</td><td>.2</td><td>(1)</td><td></td><td>(1)</td></t<>	Other working conditions	3	1 .1	.2	(1)		(1)
	Interunion or intraunion matters	2	L (İ)	1.1	(1)	8.3	(1)
			(1)	(²)	(1)		(1)
	No information	67	1.3	8.0	. 2	98.8	.2

## Table A-8. Work stoppages by contract status and major issue, 1971

J.

Less than 0.05 percent.
 Less than 100 workers or man-days.

	St	oppages beginn	ing in year		Man-days idle (all stop	during year
Contract status and size of stoppage			Workers	involved		
(number of workers involved)	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All stoppages	5,138	100.0	3, 279. 6	100.0	47, 589. 1	100.0
6 and under 20	673	13.1	8.2	0.3	185.3	0.4
20 and under 100	1,943	37.8	96.8	3.0	1,992.2	4.2
100 and under 250	1, 194	23.2	189.1	5.8	3,071.0	6.5
250 and under 500	701	13.6	243.8	7.4	3, 596. 9	7.6
500 and under 1,000           1,000 and under 5,000           5,000 and under 10,000	329	6.4	225.9	6.9	3,206.2	6.7
1,000 and under 5,000	243	4.7	450.5	13.7	8, 875.2	18.6
5,000 and under 10,000	26 29	.5	163.8 1,901.4	5.0 58.0	3,509.9 23,152.4	7.4 48.7
Negotiation of first agreement or						
union recognition	657	12.8	79.1	2.4	2,260.1	4.7
6 and under 20	176	3.4	2.1	.1	73.2	. 2
20 and under 100	317	6.2	14.6	.4	504.1	1.1
100 and under 250	91 48	1.8	13.9	.4	385.6	. 8
500 and under 1,000	14	.9	16.4 10.1	.5	323.7	.7
1,000 and under 5,000	10	.3	13.0	.3 .4	188.2 272.3	.4
5,000 and under 10,000	i 1	-	9.0	.3	513.0	1.1
10,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renegotiation of agreement	2 (25	<b>6</b> 1 1	2.520.8			
(expriation or reopening)	2,635 272	51.3	2, 529.7	77.1	42, 544. 9	89.4
20 and under 20	1,050	5.3 20.4	3.5 54.1	.1	91.6	. 2
100 and under 250	610	11.9	94.8	1.6	1,307.9 2,396.3	2.7 5.0
250 and under 500	331	6.4	114.1	3.5	2,913.0	6.1
500 and under 1,000	178	3.5	121.6	3.7	2,682.4	5.6
1,000 and under 5,000	152	3,0	291.4	8.9	7,864.4	16.5
5,000 and under 10,000	19	.4	113.9	3.5	2, 806, 8	5.9
10,000 and over	23	.4	1,736.4	52.9	22, 482. 5	47, 2
During term of agreement (negotiation						
of new agreement not involved)	1,699	33.1	654.0	19.9	2,649.8	5.6
6 and under 20 20 and under 100	182	3.5	2.1	.1	17.3	( <sup>1</sup> )
100 and under 100	513 472	10.0 9.2	25.5	. 8	146.5	. 3
100 and under 250	310	6.0	77.5 108.6	2.4 3.3	266.3 325.9	.6
500 and under 1,000	130	2.5	89.2	2.7	301.4	.7
1,000 and under 5,000	80	1.6	145.2	4.4	732.6	1.5
5 000 and under 10 000	6	.1	40.9	1.2	190.0	.4
10,000 and over	6	.1	164.9	5.0	669.9	1.4
No contract or other contract status	80 29	1.6	8.8 .3	.3	35.5	
6 and under 20	31	.6	1.3	$\begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\1\\1 \end{pmatrix}$	1.2	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
100 and under 250	9	.2	1.2	21	4.4	53
250 and under 500	7		2.4		9.9	24
500 and under 1,000	3	.i	2.6	.1	9.4	215
1,000 and under 5,000	1	(1)	1.0	( <sup>1</sup> )	6.0	215
5, 000 and under 10, 000	-	-	-		-	-
No information on contract status	67	1.3		-		-
6 and under 20	14	.3	8.0 .2	,2 (1)	98.8	( <sup>1</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>
20 and under 100	32	6	1.3		1.9 29.2	()
100 and under 250	12	.2	1.8	.1	18.5	
250 and under 500	5	.1	2.3	.1	24.4	
500 and under 1,000	4	.1	2.4	.1	24.8	1
1,000 and under 5,000	-	-	- 1	_	-	-
5,000 and under 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 and over	-	-		-		-

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

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

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

#### (Workers and man-days in thousands)

(Workers and man-days in thousands)	T	Total		Negotiat	ion of first a	greement	Renego	tiation of ag	reement
	Stop	pages		07 1	union recogn pages	ition	(expir	<u>ration or rec</u>	pening)
Industry group	begin	ning in ar	Man-days idle during year (all	begin	ning in ear	Man-days idle during	begin	pages ning in ear	Man-days idle during
	Number	Workers involved	stoppages)	Number	Workers involved	year (all stoppages)	Number	Workers involved	year (all stoppages)
All industries	<sup>1</sup> 5, 138	3, 279. 6	47, 589, 1	657	79.1	2, 260. 1	2, 652	2, 529. 7	42, 544. 9
Manufacturing	<sup>1</sup> 2, 391	862.7	18, 484. 8	288	36.0	1, 749. 3	1, 582	594.8	15, 709. 6
Ordnance and accessories	5	Z. 7	41.6	-	- 1	-	5	2,7	41.6
Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures	215	85.4 9.2	868.0 347.6	30	3,3	90.6	137	38.5	693.0
Textile mill products	36	5.0	70.3	13	(*)	5,4 16,8	4	9.1	342.2
Apparel, etc. <sup>3</sup> Lumber and wood products, except	75	19.3	197.4	23	1.8	54.7	26	2.8 13.3	43. 2 123. 0
furniture	66	7.3	194.8	11	.6	27. Z	44	5.7	159.4
Paper and allied products	98	34.9	316.2 1,006.2	10 12	1.4	63.0 26.1	45 67	6.8 30.2	230.9 961.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	81	28.7	793.7	16	2.1	181, 4	56	24.2	598.2
Chemicals and allied products Petroleum refining and related industries	132 13	21.3	687.5	15	1.7	76.3	96	14.8	572.0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products-	88	27.9	99.9 426.4	- 13	-	- 79.6	11 54	7.4	99.2
Leather and leather products	16	6.5	95.6	1.5	-	- 19.0	14	16.4	300.4 94.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	156	29.9	544.9	15	1.0	53.6	. 111	18.9	457.5
Fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup>	236	100.9	2,622.6	17	1.3	56.0	163	81.0	2, 441, 9
		95.2	2, 028. Z	35	2.1	78.4	257	79.4	1,854.0
Machinery, except electrical Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	333	124.1 109.1	3, 293. 2 1, 549. 4	37	10.7	593.7 64.5	241 92	93.7	2,616.6
Transportation equipment	168	119.6	2, 742. 9	24	4.7	211.5	92	46.6 85,9	1, 316. 1 2, 294. 6
Instruments, etc.	29	9.3	402.0	5	. 8	29.7	19	7.0	367.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	44	7.7	156.4	5	.8	40.8	29	5,0	102.8
Nonmanufacturing	12, 761	2, 416, 8	29, 104. 3	369	43.1	510.9	1,070	1, 934. 9	26, 835, 3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	7	1.5	4.2	3	0.1	0.8	1	0.1	1.3
Contract construction	657	383.2 451.5	4, 934. 4 6, <del>849. 6</del>	8	.4	7.0	39	144.0	4, 323, 1 6, 509, 6
Transportation, communication, electric,			.,	-	5.1		. 200	505.7	0, 509. 0
gas, and sanitary services Wholesale and retail trade	316 503	1, 266. 7 134. 0	13, 419. 9 2, 086. 4	35 105	2,4 5,1	47.3 123.5	172 341	1,186.6 119.4	12, 778.2 1, 907.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	23	2. i	61.7	6	.2	4.0	17	1.8	57.8
Government <sup>6</sup>	176	25.4	846.6	55	3.3	89.3	91	19.5	745.6
Government	329	152.6 term of agr	901.4	110	25.9	198.5	123	77.8	512, 4
	(negotiati	on of new ap not involved)	greement		ontract or of ontract statu	tract or other tract status		information	
All industries	1, 698	653.9	2, 649. 4	80	8. 8	35.5	67	8, 0	98.8
Manufacturing	488	226.6	993. 7	10	2.0	6, 3	25	3.4	26.0
Ordnance and accessories	-	-		_	· _	_	_		
Food and kindred products	44	42.6	. 83, 1	2	.9	9	2	. 2	.5
Tobacco manufactures	:	,-,	· - ·	-	-	-	-	-	
Textile mill products	7	1.7	10.1	-	-	-	1	.2	. 2
Apparel, etc. <sup>3</sup> Lumber and wood products, except	22	3.9	16.1	-	-	-	4	.2	3.6
furniture	10	.9	8.2	1	(²)	(*)	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	13 18	1.7 3.3	11.2	1	2)	. 3	4 1 ·	1.0	10.8
Paper and allied products	9	2.4	16.3	-	-	-	-	(*)	.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	19 2	4.8	39.0 .7	ī	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1
Petroleum refining and related industries	<b>(</b>	. 2 10, 2	45.9	- 1	- (²)	-	-	. (2)	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products — Leather and leather products —	19 2	1.1	45.9	-	<u>  2</u>	·2	-	(2)	.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	29	10.0	33.8	-	-	-	1	3	()
Primary metal industries	54	18.6	124.5	-		•.	2	(*)	.1
Fabricated metal products	53	13.6	93.2	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1 (A)	4	.2	2.5
Machinery, except electrical — Electrical machinery, equipment, and	52	18.9	79.0	1	(²)	(*)	2	.9	3.9
supplies —	75	61.7	168.8	1	(*)	( <sup>2</sup> )	-2	-	3, 1
Instruments, etc. <sup>5</sup>	45 5	27.5	228,9 4,8	1	.9	4.7	-	.5	5.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries —	10	1.9	12.9	-		:		-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1, 211	427.4	1, 656. 1	70	6.8	29.3	42	4.6	72, 7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1	1.0	1.0	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	0.6	1	0, Z	0.6
Contract construction	607 394	238.6 56.0	603, 3 245, 0	2 11	0.1 2.4	.2 14.4	1	( <sup>2</sup> ) I.5	40.1
Transportation, communication, electric,									
gas, and sanitary services Wholesale and retail trade	98 42	76.4 8.9	577.6 44.7	6 3	.2 .4	.4	5 12	1,2	16.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	- 1	-	-	-	N - 1 - 1	- 1	-	-	
Services Government <sup>6</sup>	19 50	2.0	8,1 176,4	5 42	.4 3.3	1.0 12.1	6 4	.3 1.2	2.5 2.0
Covermment.		44, 5	1/0.4	76		10.1	7		

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

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

		Stoppages be	ginning in year		Man-da durin	ys idle g year
Major issue			Workers	involved	Number	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	(in thousands)	Percent
All issues	5,138	100.0	3, 279.6	100.0	47, 589. 1	100.0
General wage changes	2,600	50.6	2, 137.0	65.2	31, 754, 8	66.7
General wage increase	652	12.7	136.1	4.2	2,351.5	4.9
General wage increase plus supplementary benefits	1,539	30.0	1,726.5	52.6	22, 448.6	47.2
General wage increase, hour decrease	1, 557		3.5	.1	64.4	.1
General wage decrease	2			(1)	.7	- (1)
Escalation cost-of-living increase General wage increase and escalation	12 19	. 2	7.4	. 2	109.5 92.0	. 2 . 2
Wages and working conditions-	358	7.0	257.9	7.9	6,688.2	14:1
Supplementary benefits	40	.8	77.3	2.4	2,800.1	5.9
Pensions, insurance, and other welfare						
programsSeverance or dismissal pay; other	26	.5	20.2	.6	940.5	2.0
payments on layoff or separation	3	.1	51.7	1.6	1,750.9	3.7
Premium pay	4	.1	1.2	(1)	21.8	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other	7	.1	4.2	.1	87.0	. 2
Wage adjustments	159	3.1	94.0	2.9	574.8	1.2
Incentive pay rates or administration	33 32	.6	13.7 10.6	.4 .3	188.6 110.5	.4
Downgrading	32	.0	2.1	.1	5.9	$(i)^{2}$
Retroactivity	14	. 3	4.5	. 1	46.4	( <sup>1</sup> ) <sup>-</sup> .1
Method of computing pay	77	1.5	63.1	1.9	223.5	.5
Hours of work	5	.1	1.6	(1)	3.8	(1)
Decrease	2	(*)	1.2		2.3	
Decrease	3	.1	.4	(1) .	1.5	(-)
Other contractual matters	116	2.3	49.6	1.5	5,048.0	10.6
Duration of contract Local issues supplementing national	17	.3	2.9	. 1	50.5	.1
contract	11	. 2	19.9	.6	4,773.2	10.0
Unspecified	88	1.7	26.9	. 8	224. 3	. 5-
Union organization and security	482	9.4	178.6	5.4	3, 326.8	7.0
Recognition (certification)	198	3.9	12.4	.4	322. 2	.7
Recognition and job security issues Recognition and economic issues	12 71	1.4	1.7 15.8	.1	158.4 740.4	.3
Strengthening bargaining position or	11	1. 4	15.0	. 5	140.4	1.6
union shop and economic issues	98	1.9	15.8	. 5	398.4	. 8
Union security Refusal to sign agreement	27 35	.5	122.5	3.7 .2	1,585.4 106.7	3.3 .2
Other union organization matters	41	.8	3.8	. ī	15.3	( <sup>1</sup> )
Job security	210	4.1	104.7	3.2	1,007.2	2.1
Seniority and/or layoff	98	1.9	37.4	1.1	303.7	.6
Division of work	9	.2	.8	(1)	9.2	(1)
Subcontracting New machinery or other technological	19	.4	10.9	. 3	223.6	.5
issues	8	.2	1.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	77.8	. 2
Job transfers, bumping, etc Transfer of operations or prefabricated	13	.3	3.2	. 1	16.4	(1)
goods	9	.2	3.6	. 1	58.7	1
Other	54	1.1	47.6	1.5	317.9	. 7
Plant administration	905	17.6	519.4	15.8	2, 410. 7	5.1
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc	72	1.4	14.5	.4	46.4	. 1
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc	75	1.5	27.3	. 8	86.7	. 2
Supervision	39	. 8	7.7	. 2	19.0	( <sup>i</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>
Shift work	15	. 3	3.7	.1	50.9	. 1
Work assignments Speedup (workload)	85 33	1.6	43.8 12.8	1.3 .4	227.8 56.8	.5 .1
Work rules	18	.4	144.7	4.4	977.6	2.1
Overtime work	27 257	.5 5.0	7.4	.2	17.7	(1)
Discharge and discipline	257	5.5	79.9 177.5	2.4 5.4	392.6 535.2	.8 1.1
Other working conditions	155 10	3.0	40.8 7.1	1.2	266.8	.6 .3
Grievance procedures	24	.5	5.0	.2	24.4	. 1
Unspecified contract violations	121	2.4	28.7	.9	96.2	. 2
Interunion or intraunion matters	415	8.1	72.1	2. 2	350.4	.7
Union rivalry <sup>2</sup>	5	.1	1.7	. 1	85.8	. 2
Jurisdiction-representation of workers <sup>3</sup>	9	.2	.8	(1)	4.5	(1)
Jurisdictional-work assignment	316	6.2	28.2	. 9	124.9	. 3
	12	. 2	5.1	.2	10.4	(1)
Union administration <sup>4</sup>	70					
Union administration Sympathy Other	70 3	1.4	36.1	1.1	113.4	$(i)^{2}$
Sympathy		1.4	30.1 .2 4.3	( <sup>1</sup> ) .1	113.4 11.4 45.6	$(i)^2$ .1

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

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

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

(Workers and man-days # Thousands)

(Workers and man-days in thousands)									
	Stopp	Total ages	Man dava		ral wage ch	-	Supple	ementary be	· · · ·
Industry group	beginn ye		Man-days idle during	beginı	ning in ar	Man-days idle during		ing in	Man-days idle during
	Number	Workers involved	year (all stoppages)	Number	Workers involved	year (all stoppages)	Number	Workers involved	year (all stoppages)
All industries	<sup>1</sup> 5, 138	3, 279. 6	47, 589. 1	2, 615	2, 137. 0	31, 754. 8	40	77.3	2, 800, 1
Manufacturing	<sup>1</sup> 2, 391	862.7	18, 484. 8	1, 514	514.5	13, 349. 0	26	24. 2	1, 029. 8
Ordnance and accessories Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures	5 215	2.7	41.6	4	2.5	36.7	-	-	-
Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products	215 5 36	85.4 9.2 5.0	868.0 347.6 70.3	140 4 14	38.9 5.6 2.6	724.1 229.5 42.5	1 - -	0.1	0.7
Apparel, etc. <sup>3</sup>	75 66 73 98	19.3 7.3 10.9 34.9	197.4 194.8 316.2 1,006.2	21 48 48 64	13.2 5.6 7.8 26.2	120.5 155.6 264.5 824.9	1 - 1 3	(²) (²) 2. 9	. 2 . 8 134. 3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries Chemicals and allied products Petroleum refining and related industries	81 132 13	28.7 21.3 7.6	793. 7 687. 5 99. 9	49 100 10	19.1 15.0 7.3	355.9 625.8 98.0	3 2 1	2. 7 . 3 ( <sup>2</sup> )	147.5 2.8 1.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products Leather and leather products	88 16 156 236 350	27.9 6.5 29.9 100.9 95.2	426.4 95.6 544.9 2,622.6 2,028.2	48 14 103 145 250	7.2 5.5 17.8 66.5 71.2	249.5 94.5 432.9 2,101.0 1,668.9	- 1 6 2	- . 2 5. 8 1. 6	- . 3 146. 0 72. 1
Machinery, except electrical Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies		124. 1 109. 1	3, 293. 2 1, 549. 4	234 85	88. 7 44. 3	2,458.5	1 2	(²) 1.5	.6 9.9
Transportation equipment	168 29 44	119.6 9.3 7.7	2, 742. 9 402. 0 156. 4	88 18 27	58.4 5.9 5.0	1, 403. 8 281. 0 95. 9	2	8.9	513. i -
Nonmanufacturing	<sup>1</sup> 2, 762	2, 416. 8	29, 104. 3	1, 101	1, 622. 5	18, 405, 9	14	53.1	1, 770. 2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	7 657 751	1.5 383.2 451.3	4.2 4,934.4 6,849.6	3 36 253	.4 130.1 256.2	2.5 4,283.0 4,842.2	-		10.3
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	316 503	1, 266. 7 134. 0	13, 419, 9 2, 086, 4	162 345	1, 002. 2 120. 2	6, 498. 9 1, 407. 8	5 4	51.9 ( <sup>2</sup> )	1, 756. 0 2. 8
Finance, insurance, and real estate Services	23 176 329	2.1 25.4 152.6	61.7 846.6 901.4	15 96 191	1.5 17.2 94.8	45.2 696.3 630.1	1 - 2	(²) . 3	(²) 1. 1
	Wa	ge adjustme	nts		lours of wor			ontractual r	
All industries	159	94. 0	574.8	5	1.6	3.8	118	49.6	5, 048, 0
Manufacturing	80	51.2	340.7				62	22, 4	797.1
Ordnance and accessories Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures	1	( <sup>2</sup> ) 0, 3	0.3 2.4				- 2 - 2	( <sup>2</sup> ) . 2	1.2
Apparel, etc. <sup>3</sup>	5 3 3	.8 .4 .2	2.5 11.2 .5	- - -		-	4	. 2	2.9
Furniture and fixtures	2	. 6	1.3	-	-	-	4	. 5	3.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries Chemicals and allied products	1 1 1	(²) .1 (²)	2.2 8.8 .5	-	-		2 2 -	(²) • 1 -	.6 2.4 -
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products Leather and leather products	3 1	3.0 1.0	19.0 1.0	Ξ	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup>	1 8 8	.1 1.8 1.8	.2 69.2 17.1	-	. • •	- - -	5 7 10	.6 1.4 5.6	14.2 30.5 77.5
Machinery, except electrical	12	6.1	32.3	-	-	-	13	4.4	143.1
supplies Transportation equipment Instruments, etc. <sup>5</sup> Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	18 7 - 3	28.9 5.6 .3	84.0 87.3 .8	-	-	-	3 6 -	.4 8.7	245. 1 265. 9
Nonmanufacturing	79	42.8	. 8 234. 2	- 5	- 1.6	3.8	2 56	. 2 27. 3	9.2 4,251.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	.34. 16	8.0	24.5	ī	- -	-		13.9	36. 2
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services Wholesale and retail trade	16 9 3	1.9 4.5 ( <sup>2</sup> )	9.0 65.4 1.6	2	. 1 - -	.5 •.5 -	16 8 16	6.2 4.5 .6	72.3 3,609.1 522.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	- 4 13	1.3 27.0	7.4 126.2	- - 2	- 1. 3	- 2.6	57	. 5 <sup>.</sup> 1. 6	5.4 5.6

#### Table A-12. Work stoppages by industry group and major issue, 1971-Continued 4

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

(Workers and man-days in thousands)	Union org	anization ar	nd security		Job security	,	Plan	t administr	ation
Industry group	Stopp beginn	ing in	Man-days idle during		ing in	Man-days idle during	Stopp beginn	ing in	Man-days idle during
	ye Number	ar Workers involved	year (all stoppages)	ye Number	ar Workers involved	year (all stoppages)	ye Number	ar Workers involved	year (all stoppages)
All industries	482	178.6	3, 326. 8	210	104.7	1,007.2	905	519.4	2,410.7
Manufacturing	207	34.4	1, 398. 9	99	40.4	548.3	294	147.1	696.6
Ordnance and accessories	24	2.7	50.4	1	.1 3.4	4.9 17.5	28	39.2	71.6
Apparel, etc.3	12	.3	16.8 53.9	2	. 3 ( <sup>2</sup> )	2, 1 2, 5	1	.9 1.9	5.0 8.6
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	6 7 3	. 5 1. 0 ( <sup>2</sup> )	20.2 38.7 5.1	4 1 3	( <sup>2</sup> ) . 2	2.6 ( <sup>2</sup> ) 1.2	5 7 15	.6 1.1 3.6	4.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries — Chemicals and allied products — Petroleum refining and related industries —	13	2.0	170.0 14.0	4 5 1	.4	1. 2 14. 0 16. 6 . 1	9 10	4.4	23.3 103.5 14.9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	15	5.0	97. 2	4	.9	5.9	13	10.2	50.6
Leather and leather products Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup>	14 11	.9	57.6 54.4	9 10	2.0 8.4	10.8 116.1	14 42	6.9 14.0	16.8 97.9
Machinery, except electrical	23 23	3. 2 10. 4	33.7 568.7	7 10	1.2 4.3	73. 0 46. 3	35 29	8.7 7.3	80.4 25.7
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies Transportation equipment	9 12 3	. 8 2. 6 . 2	29.9 125.0 24.9	12 11 2	11.2 4.1 1.6	47.8 95.9 90.6	39 34 3	19.3 25.9	39.3 141.0 2.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5 275	. 5	38.4 1,927.9	1	( <sup>2</sup> ) 64.3	. 1 458. 9	3 611	.6 372.3	4.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3	.1	. 8				-	1.0	1.0
Mining	77	129.1	6.9 1,628.2	62 13	13, 8 7, 2	32. 7 54. 8	<u> </u>	<u>169.5</u> 17.4 155.9	412.9 77.9 1,094.3
gas, and sanitary services	23 74	1.3 3.6	24.3 95.2	14 6	40.0 .7	348.4 10.4	68 36	7.4	33.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6 41 43	.2 3.7 5.6	4.0 120.8 47.7	3 13	. 8 1. 8	3.7 8.9	1 19 49	.3 1.6 19.3	12,5 12,0 69,9
	Other	working con	nditions	Interunion	or intrauni	on matters	N	lot reported	
All industries	155	40.8	266.8	415	72.1	350, 4	51	4.3	45.6
Manufacturing	61	17.8	203.5	29	8.2	107.6	21	2.5	13.3
Ordnance and accessories Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products	- 2 1 2	.5 3.6 .2	.7 118.1 .6	- 5 -	.4	1.0	- 2 - 1	.2	.5
Apparel, etc. <sup>3</sup>	9	1.1	4.3	2	(²)	. 9	3	. 2	1.2
Lumber and wood products, except furniture— Furniture and fixtures Paper and allied products	- 4 3	.5	3.4 11.7	-	-	6.8 - -	- 2 1	,2 (2)	- .6 .9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	6	1.3	2.0	-		-		-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> )	.7	3	1.5	3. 2	1	(2)	.4
Leather and leather products	447	1.4	11.3 5.5 2.1	4 1 4	(²) . 9 . 7	.8 1.8 .9	1 2 4	( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> ) .2	( <sup>2</sup> ) .1 2.5
Machinery, except electrical	4	.9	1.4	5	1.0	12.6	2	.9	3.9
supplies Transportation equipment Instruments, etc. <sup>5</sup> Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4 3 3 3	2.1 2.0 1.0 1.0	5.7 24.6 3.3 7.9	23	.6 2.9 -	2.6 83.1	2	.5	3.1
Nonmanufacturing	94	23.0	63.3	386	64.0	242.8		1.8	32.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	- <u>61</u> 12	18. 2 2. 0	43,6 9.4	57 306	29.1 29.5	<u>94, 5</u> 124, 7	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	- 1.0	20.3
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	11 2	1. 1 . 7	4, 1 1, 2	13 7	4.7	17.5 1.9	3 10	.5	1.5 9.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate Services Government <sup>7</sup>	-	-		3	.2	- 63.9	5	( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> )	.7

See footnote 2, table A-14. Fewer than 100.

Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

Excludes other imaging products make from ratio equipment.
 Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.
 Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.
 Idleness in 1971 resulting from stoppage that began in 1970.
 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.

				Nu	mber of stopp	ages			
Major issue	Total	6-19 workers	20-99 workers	100-249 workers	250-499 workers	500-999 workers	1,000-4,999 workers	5,000-9,999 workers	10,000 workers and over
Total	5,138	673	1,943	1, 194	701	329	243	26	29
General wage increase Supplementary benefits, no	2, 600	303	1,041	594	332	170	126	16	18
general wage increase	40	5	13	8	3	2	7	1	,
Wage adjustments	159	12	50	42	24	14	14	1	1 2
Hours of work	5	1	-	3		-	i		-
Other contractual matters	116	12	50	21	13	9	7	3	ī
Union organization and security	482	136	238	61	29	8	8	1	ī
Job security	210	13	65	63	40	12	16	-	1
Plant administration	905	56	250	269	188	89	45	3	5
Other working conditions Interunion or intraunion	155	14	44	48	33	10	6	-	-
matters	415	107	169	75	24				
Not reported	51	14	23	10	36 3	14	13	1 ~	-
		I		Workers	involved (in t	housands)			
							1		
Total	3, 279.6	8.2	96.8	189.1	243.8	225.9	450.5	163.8	1,901.4
General wage increase Supplementary benefits, no	2,137.0	3.9	53, 2	92.6	114.3	115.3	238, 5	91.8	1, 427. 3
general wage increase	77.3	(1)	.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	13.1	8.3	51.7
Wage adjustments Hours of work	94.0	.1	2.4	6.5	8.0	9.4	25.6	7.6	34.3
	1.6	(')	-	.5	-	-	1, 1	-	-
Other contractual matters	49.6	.1	2.7	3.0	4.7	7.1	13.3	18,8	( <sup>2</sup> )
Union organization and security-	178.6	1.6	10.5	9.4	10.4	5.7	11.9	9.0	120.0
Job security Plant administration	104.7 519.4	. 2	3.3	10.4	13.8	8.7	34.6	-	33.7
Other working conditions	40.8	.7	13.4	44.9	66.9	61.5	76.8	21.0	234.4
Interunion or intraunion	40.0		2.1	8, 1	11.2	6,8	12.4	-	-
matters	72.1	1.2	7.6	11.2	12,1	9.5	23.2	7.3	
Not reported	4.3	.2	. 8	1.5	1.3	.5	23.2	(. 3	-
-									-
				Man-da	ys idle (in th	ousands)			
Total	47, 589. 1	185.3	1, 992, 2	3,071.0	3, 596. 9	3, 206, 2	8, 875. 2	3, 509. 9	23, 152, 4
General wage increase	31, 754. 8	105.7	1, 312.6	2, 355, 2	2,865.0	2, 549. 0	6, 470. 8	2, 192. 2	13, 904. 4
general wage increase	2, 800. 1	1.1	8.0	16.5	17.8	32.9	484.0	489.7	1,750,1
Wage adjustments	574.8	. 8	18.5	49.1	87.1	83. Z	174.4	22.8	138.9
Hours of work	3.8	(1)	3.5	1.1		_	2.2		-
Other contractual matters	5,048.0	3.7	66.8	47,8	35.5	104.8	259.9	200.0	4, 329.6
Union organization and security-	3, 326. 8	53. Z	357.6	272.9	249.9	102.1	258,1	513.0	1,520.0
Job security	1,007.2	2.0	44.6	84, 5	52.6	61.0	480.0	-	282.5
Plant administration	2,410.7	3,8	98.7	130.9	226.6	214.9	462.7	46.2	1, 226. 8
Other working conditions Interunion or intraunion	266.8	2.7	10.1	41.8	27.8	17.6	166.7	-	-
matters	350, 4	10.5	55.8	53.5	30.4	37.8	116.5	46.0	
Not reported	45.6	1,7	18,9	17.7	4.3	3.0	110.5	40.0	
•	•		,		·*• J			-	-

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

Fewer than 100.
 Workers were included in telephone industry stoppage.
 Idieness in 1971 resulted from a stoppage that began in 1970.

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

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				Nur	nber of stopp	ages			
Major issue	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 worker and ove
Total	5,138	673	1,943	1,194	701	329	243	26	29
	2,600	303	1,041	594	332	170	126	16	18
eneral wage increase	2,000	303	1, 041	37-	332	110	120		10
general wage increase	40	5	13	8	3	2	7	1	1
age adjustments	159	12	50	42	24	14	14	ī	2
ours of work	5	1	-	3	-		i		-
	116	12	50	21	13	- 9	7	3	ī
ther contractual matters	482	136	238	61	29	8	8	ĭ	î
nion organization and security	210	138	65	63	40	12	16		î
b security	905	56	250	269	188	89	45	3	5
lant administration		14	44	48	33	10			-
ther working conditions	155	14	44	40		10	0	-	-
terunion or intraunion		100	1/0	75	36	14	13	1	
matters	415	107	169		30	14	1.2	-	-
ot reported	51	14	23	10	د	1	-	-	-
				Workers	involved (in th	nousands)	-		
Total	3, 279. 6	8.2	96.8	189.1	243, 8	225.9	450,5	163.8	1,901.
eneral wage increase	2,137.0	3.9	53,2	92.6	114.3	115.3	238, 5	91.8	1, 427.
upplementary benefits, no	77.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	.7	1,1	1.1	1.3	13.1	8.3	51.
general wage increase	94.0	.1	2.4	6.5	8.0	9.4	25.6	7.6	34.
	1,6	( <sup>i</sup> )		.5	-	-	1,1		
ours of work	49.6	.1	2,7	3.0	4.7	7.1	13.3	18.8	( <sup>2</sup>
ther contractual matters	178.6	1.6	10.5	9.4	10.4	5.7	11.9	9.0	120.
nion organization and security-			3, 3	10.4	13.8	8.7	34.6		33.
ob security	104.7	. 2	13.4	44.9	66.9	61.5	76.8	21.0	234.
lant administration	519.4	.7	2,1	8,1	11.2	6.8	12.4	-	654.
ther working conditions	40.8	. 2	2, 1	0,1	11.2	0.0	10.4		-
nterunion or intraunion			- 4	11.2	12, 1	9.5	23.2	7.3	_
matters	72.1 4.3	1.2	7.6	1.5	1.3	5	65.6	1 12	
ot reported	4. 5	. 2	. 0	1.5	1.5	.,		_	
				Man-da	ays idle (in th	ousands)		<b>,</b> ,	
Total	47, 589. 1	185.3	1, 992. 2	3,071.0	3, 596. 9	3, 206. 2	8, 875. 2	3, 509. 9	23, 152.
eneral wage increase	31, 754. 8	105.7	1, 312.6	2, 355. 2	2, 865.0	2, 549. 0	6, 470. 8	2, 192. 2	13,904.
	2,800,1	1.1	8.0	16.5	17.8	32.9	484.0	489.7	1,750.
general wage increase	2, 800.1	.8	18.5	49.1	87.1	83.2	174.4	22.8	138.
age adjustments	3.8	1	<sup>10.5</sup>	1.1	1		2.2		
ours of work	5,048.0	( <sup>1</sup> ) 3.7	66.8	47.8	35.5	104.8	259.9	200.0	4. 329.
ther contractual matters		53.2	357.6	272.9	249.9	102.1	258.1	513.0	1, 520
nion organization and security-	3, 326.8	2.0	44.6	84.5	52.6	61.0	480.0		282
b security	1,007.2			130.9	226.6	214.9	462.7	46.2	1, 226
ant administration	2,410.7	3.8	98.7		27.8	17.6	166.7	+0.2	.,
ther working conditions	266.8	2.7	10.1	41.8	21.0	11.0	1		
nterunion or intraunion matters	350.4	10.5	55.8	53.5	30.4	37.8	116.5	46.0	

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#### **L**... major issue and size 1971

Fewer than 100.
 Workers were included in telephone industry stoppage.
 Idleness in 1971 resulted from a stoppage that began in 1970.

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

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

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

-	·····	Stoppages	1		le during year oppages)
Industry	Number	Mean duration <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
All industries	<sup>2</sup> 5, 138	22.1	3, 279. 6	47, 589. 1	0.26
Manufacturing	<sup>2</sup> 2, 391	35.3	862.7	18, 484, 8	. 39
rdnance and accessories Guns, howitzers, mortars, and	5	21.2	2.7	41.6	. 08
related equipment	- 4 -	30.7	.9	21.6	
Sighting and fire control equipment	-		-		
Small arms ammunition	1	16.0	1.7	20.0	
ood and kindred products	215	13.2	85.4	868.0	. 19
Meat products	57	10.9	43.6	343.5	,
Dairy products Canned and preserved fruits,	16	2.9	6.8	14.5	
vegetables, and sea foods	15 15	7.1 28.5	6.8 2.8	51.4 62.3	
Grain mill products Bakery products	35	14.4	6.6	69.9	
Sugar	9	10.3	4.7	40.1	
Confectionery and related products — Beverages	7 50	14.1	5.0 7.8	59.5 177.9	
Miscellaneous food preparations and					
kindred products	11	34.9	1.3	48.9	
Cigarettes	5 3	52.7 52.7	9.2	347.6 338.0	1,85
Cigars Tobacco stemming and redrying	-2	57.0	2	9.6	
extile mill products	36	19.2	5.0	70, 3	.03
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton —— Broadwoven fabric mills, man-made fiber and silk ————	2	7, 3	1.1	5.4	
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	, -		-	-	
including dyeing and finishing ————————————————————————————————————	~. <b>-</b>	86.0	-	311.7	
man-made fiber	21	9.1	1.3	9.8	
Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool fabrics and knit goods	3	64.1	.4	18.3	
Floor covering mills	ĩ	12.0	(*)	.4	
Yarn and thread mills Miscellaneous textile goods	2 7	5.8 17.9	1.7	2.8	
pparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar					
materials Men's, youths', and boys' suits,	75	19.9	19.3	197.4	. 06
coats, and overcoats Men's youths', and boys' furnish-	6	14.9	11.0	75.6	
ings, work clothing, and allied garments	14	30.4	4.3	72.3	
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear	25	12.3	1.8	15. 2	
Women's, misses', children's, and infants' undergarments	2	48.8	;2	1.4	
Hats, caps, and millinery Girls', children's, and infants'	1	3.0	(4)	.3	
outerwear	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	2	2.4	(*)	. 2	
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	21	26.6	1.5	29.3	
Jumber and wood products, except	66	41. 1	7.3	194.8	. 13
Logging camps and logging contractors	1	13.0	1.0	2.9	
Sawmills and planing mills Millwork, veneer, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood	17	61.8	1.8	61.6	
Products	33 1 14	34.5 79.0 44.3	3.4 .1 .9	90.7 8.2 31.5	
	73	43.8	10.9	316.2	. 27
Furniture and fixtures Household furniture	39	37.6	5.6	139.1	.27
Office furniture	11	62.2	3, 1	124.3	
furniture Partitions, shelving, lockers, and	3	96.8	.4	28.3	
office and store fixtures	17	26.6	1.4	22.7	
fixtures	3	5.9	.4	1.8	

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry	Stoppages			Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Mean duration <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
Manufacturing Continued					
Paper and allied products Pulp mills Paper mills except building	98 5	50, 5 25, 4	34. 9 5. 5	1, 006. 2 98. 8	. 58
paper mills	21	49.8	14.3	462.8	
Paperboard mills	8	101.3	6.7	268.3	
boxes Paperboard containers and boxes Building paper and building	26 35	24. 8 29. 7	2.6 5.2	48.0 117.1	
board mills	3	32.1	.5	11.2	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries Newspapers: Publishing and	81	40.7	28.7	793.7	. 29
printing Periodicals: Publishing and	24	60.0	9.2	376.2	
printing	3	4.7	5.7	25.3	
Books	3	51.9 56.5	6.8	18.5 254.4	
Miscellaneous publishing	29	18.6	4.6	59.0	1
Manifold business forms	5	27.7	.8	15.9	
Greeting card publishing	-	-	-		1
bookbinding work	5	75.3	. 8	40. 2	
Service industries for the printing trade	6	23.9	.3	4.2	
Chemicals and allied products	132	62.8	21.3	687.5	. 27
Industrial inorganic and organic chemicals	48	77.0	7.0	279. 1	
resins, synthetic rubber, and other man-made fibers, except glass	23 5	25.5 153.5	5.3	115.6	
Soap, detergents and cleaning pre- parations, perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations	13	23.3	2.7	44.0	
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products	12	38.0	1.0	29.0	
Gum and wood chemicals	1	13.0	(*)	.3	
Agricultural chemicals Miscellaneous chemical products	13 17	59.3 62.1	.7	27.6	1
Petroleum refining and related					
products	13	55.8	7.6	99.9	. 21
Petroleum refining Paving and roofing materials Miscellaneous products of	8 5	57.6 38.5	7.1	90.8 9.0	ŕ
petroleum and coal	-	-	-	-	
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	88	27.3	27.9	426.4	. 29
Tires and inner tubes	19	15.8	16. 2	98.8	,
Rubber footwear Reclaimed rubber	1	70.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	4.1	
Fabricated rubber products not elsewhere classified	23	40.9	5.5	128.9	
Miscellaneous plastics products	45	43.1	6.2	194.7	
Leather and leather products Leather tanning and finishing Industrial leather belting and	16 1	22.8 15.0	6.5 .2	95.6 1.8	. 12
packing Boot and shoe cut stock and	-	-	-	-	
findings Footwear, except rubber	2 10	55.6 23.1	( <sup>4</sup> ) 5.6	1.8	
Leather gloves and mittens Luggage	-		-	-	
Handbags and other personal leather goods	2	17.4	.7	9.3	
Leather goods not elsewhere classified	1	83.0	(*)	1.8	
Stone, clay, and glass products Flat glass	156	38.7	29.9	544.9	. 34
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	14	24.4	10.5	104.4	
Glass products, made from purchased glass	7	30.7	. 8	19.5	
Cement, hydraulic	1	9.0	(4)	.5	ł
Structural clay products Pottery and related products Concrete, gypsum, and plaster	14 12	42.3 7.1	1.4 5.9	41.0 55.7	
Cut stone and stone products Abrasives, asbestos, and miscel-	81 5	72. 1 36. 9	7.1 .4	208.7 11.3	
laneous nonmetallic mineral products	22	40.6	3.7	104.0	

#### (Workers and man-days in thousands)

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Industry	Stoppages			Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Mean duration <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total workin time
Manufacturing—Continued					
rimary metal industries	235	41.6	100.9	2, 622. 6	. 84
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling and finishing mills	64	23.5	26.2	456.4	
Iron and steel foundries	61	34.2	22.6	663.3	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	10	74.2	23.4	742.8	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	9	46.3	1.7	50.4	
Rolling, drawing, and extruding of		24.4		2 70 2	
nonferrous metals	44 25	26.6 43.3	17.1 5.4	370.3	
Miscellaneous primary metal products	23	58.5	4.4	181.9	
abricated metal products, except					
ordnance, machinery, and transporta- tion equipment	350	31.8	95.2	2, 028. 2	. 60
Metal cans	11	27.7	31.0	609.1	
Cutlery, handtools, and general	10	20.4		10/ 7	
hardware	19	39.4	3.8	106.7	
and plumbing fixtures	27	64.2	7.0	227.0	
Fabricated structural metal products	154	31.1	24.6	519.2	
Screw machine products, bolts,		-			
nuts, screws, and rivets	10	30.3	2.1	44.1	1
Metal stampings Coating, engraving, and allied	32	36.3	5.3	139.5	
services	Z6	11.7	8.0	73.4	
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	27	34.1	3, 8	90.3	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	44	32.8	9.5	219.0	
Machinery, except electrical	332	44.5	124.1	3, 293. 2	. 72
Engines and turbines	29	67.9	21.6	606, 5	
Farm machinery and equipment Construction, mining, and material handling machinery and	17	20.9	30,6	443.5	
equipment	74	36.3	20.9	505.3	
Metalworking machinery and equipment	61	94.6	9.2	405.1	
Special industry machinery and			7.2	403.1	
equipment General industrial machinery and	33	24.0	5,7	121.3	
equipment	58	17.7	15.7	211.2	
Office, computing, and accounting	2				
machines	7 29	55.7 34.8	10.0 5.5	548.2 135.3	
Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical	25	95.6	5.0	316.8	
Electrical machinery, equipment, and					
supplies	174	21.0	109.1	1, 549. 4	. 34
Electric transmission and distribu- tion equipment	55	5.2	14.0	95.0	
Electrical industrial apparatus	27	30.6	5.8	128,8	
Household appliances Electric lighting and wiring	25	31.1	45.8	733.5	
equipment	18	32.5	3.3	71.6	
Radio and television receiving sets,	3	3.3	2. 1		
except communication types Comunication equipment	9	6.6	23.5	6.3. 340.1	
Electronic components and					
accessories	24	4.4	8.6	29.6	
equipment, and supplies	13	38.1	6.1	144.5	
	168	42.3	110//	2 742 0	()
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	95	42. 9	119/6	2, 742. 9	. 62
Aircraft and parts	24	66.8	17.2	465.5	
Ship and boatbuilding and repairing -	26	36.0	23.8	377.1	
Railroad equipment — Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts —	6 2	19.1 2.2	5.2 ( <sup>4</sup> )	66.6	
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	15	48.1	2.3	69.9	
Professional, scientific, and controlling				1	1
instruments; photographic and optical					1
goods; watches and clocks	29	61.3	9.3	402.0	. 37
Engineering, laboratory, and scientific and research instruments				1	
and associated equipment —	6	68.3	2.3	109.4	· ·
Instruments for measuring, con-					
	12	67.8	5.8	235.2	
trolling, and indicating physical characteristics	14				
	2	52.6	(4)	3.0	

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry	Stoppages			Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Mean duration <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
Manufacturing-Continued					
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical					
goods; watches and clocks—Continued Ophthalmic goods	3	11.7	. 6	5.8	
Photographic equipment and supplies	-	-	-	-	
Watches, clocks, clockwork operated devices and parts	1	9.0	. 2	1.6	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	44	29.7	7.7	156.4	. 15
Jewelry, silverware, and plated	2	51,6	. 1	3.7	
ware Musical instruments Toys, amusement, sporting and	5	25.7	1.3	24.5	
athletic goods Pens, pencils, and other office and	12	37.9	2.5	63.2	
artists' materials Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions,	4	27.5	.9	16.9	
except precious metals Miscellaneous manufacturing	2	31.5	. 2	4.2	
industries	19	23.8	2.8	43.8	
Nonmanufacturing	<sup>2</sup> 2, 762	17.3	2, 416. 8	29, 104.3	. 22
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries Agricultural production	7 -	4.7	1.5	4.2	( <sup>5</sup> ) \
Agricultural services and hunting and trapping	4	3.7	1.1	1.8	
Forestry Fisheries	3	7.7	.4	2.5	-
Mining	657 15	23.8 57.9	383.2 30.2	4, 934.4 671.0	3, 23
Metal mining Iron ores	5	6.1	8.2	30, 6 591, 1	
Copper ores Lead and zinc ores	2 4	80.3 55.9	19.3 2.0	14.3	
Gold and silver ores Bauxite and aluminim ores	1	32.0	. 1	2.3	
Ferroalloy ores except vanadium	1	71.0	. 3	15.8	
Miscellaneous metal ores	2 2	1.0	.3	16.9	
Bituminous coal and lignite	606	20.8	350.7	4, 215, 1	
Crude petroleum and natural gas Crude petroleum and natural gas	2	8, 1	<b>\ \\</b>	.3	
Natural gas liquids Oil and gas field services	-	-	-	-	
Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels Dimension stone	32 4	38.0 40.3	2.1	47.5	
Crushed and broken stone, including riprap	18	26.5	.8	14.9	
Sand and gravel	6	45.2	.4	12.8	
Clay, ceramic, and refractory minerals	· -	-	-	-	
Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining	4	48.3	.4	7.6	
Nonmetallic minerals (except fuels) services	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	-	-	-	-	
Contract construction	751	27.6	451.3	6, 849. 6	. 83
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	316 9	12.0 5.8	1, 266. 7 681. 9	13, 419. 9 1, 845. 7	1.18
Railroads	6	5.8	667.2	1, 772. 3	
Sleeping car and other passenger car service	-3	6.0	14.7	73.4	
Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation	59	25.0	11.6	184.0	
Local and suburban passenger transportation	28	28.4	2.8	67.9	
Taxicabs Intercity and rural highway	12	32.9	4.6	83.0	
passenger transportation Passenger transportation charter	10	16.5	1.5	23.1	1 · .
service	2	40.4 6.2	.4 2.2	1.5	
Terminal and service facilities for motor vehicle passenger					
transportation	/ -	-	-	-	
Motor freight transportation and warehousing	93	26.8 27.2	18.9 18.2	303.7	
Trucking, local and long distance-	81	21.2	18.2	295. 1	]

See footnotes at end of table.

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Workers and man-days in thousands) Industry	Stoppages			Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Mean duration <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
Nonmanufacturing-Continued					
ransportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services— Continued					
Public warehousing Terminal and joint terminal maintenance facilities for motor	11	20.1	. 6	8. 1	
freight transportation Water transportation Deep sea foreign transportation	1 18 -	5.0 51.7 -	. 2 74. 4 -	.5 2,948.3 -	
Deep sea domestic transportation Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway transportation	1	150.0	( <sup>4</sup> ) -	7.9	
Transportation on rivers and canals	1	1.0	(*)	(*)	
Local water transportation Services incidental to water	1	5.0	(*) 74.2	(*) 2.040.2	
transportation	15 8	51.7 104.8	74.3 4.4	2, 940. 3 214. 0	
carriers Air transportation, noncertificated	(2)	144.7	3.4	209.0	
carriers Fixed facilities and services related	-	-	-	-	
to air transportation Pipeline transportation	6-	6.5 -	1.0	5.0	
Pipelines, except natural gas Transportation services Freight forwarding	8	29.3 5.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	14.4 ( <sup>4</sup> )	
Arrangement of transportation	-3	2.2	.3	8. 2	
Rental of railroad cars Miscellaneous services incidental	1 3	100.0	(*) • 2	3.5 2.6	
to transportation Communication Telephone communication (wire or	73	11.7	446.7	6, 882. 4	
radio) Telegraph communication (wire or	54	7.6	427.4	6,008.1	
radio)	2 14	103.0 80.2	18.9	854.5 17.8	
television Communication service, not elsewhere classified	3	28.6	.1	2.0	
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	48	55.1	28.2	1, 027. 4	
Gas companies and systems Gas companies and systems Combination companies and	17 15	65.2 22.8	8.7 7.1	382.8 114.3	
Water supply	5 1 9	67.6 74.4 4.8	11.8 ( <sup>4</sup> )	522.4 6.1 1.7	
Steam supply Irrigation systems	1	8.0	( <sup>4</sup> ) -	(4)	
holesale and retail trade	502 271	16.7 17.8	134.0 73.1	2, 086.4 1, 410.0	
Motor vehicle and automotive equipment Drugs, chemicals, and allied	35	31.4	2. 7	62.8	
products	10 6	20.7 24.7	.4 .4	4.6 7.3	
Groceries and related products Farm products-Raw materials	53 11	11.0 69.7	7.5	67.4 34.1	
Electrical goods	21	6.9	47.9	755.0	
heating equipment and supplies	11	26.9	1.1.	21.1	
supplies Miscellaneous wholesalers Retail trade	27 97 232	73.6 45.4 15.5	5.1 7.3 60.9	267.2 190.6 676.3	
Building materials, hardware, and farm equipment dealers	20	19.4	2,6	32.9	
Lumber and other building material dealers Plumbing, heating, and air	16	26.5	1.3	21.9	
conditioning equipment dealers ————————————————————————————————————	-	55.0	-	(3)	
stores Electrical supply stores Hardware and farm equipment	2	45.5 -	<u>-</u> 2	6.7	
dealers General merchandise stores	2 28	4.6 25.7	1.0 4.6	4.2 84.3	
Department stores Mail order houses	19	20.1 108.0	4.0	56.6 8.3	
Mail order houses Variety stores Merchandising machine	1	132.5	(*) (*)	2.2	
operators Direct selling establishments	7-	33, 1	.6 -	12.5	
Miscellaneous general merchan- dise stores	-	128.0	-	<sup>3</sup> 4. 7	

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

Industry	Stoppages			Man-days idle during year (all stoppages)		
	Number	Mean duration <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time	
Nonmanufacturing-Continued					1	
holesale and retail trade—Continued Retail trade—Continued	53		44.3	30.2.2		
Food stores	53 50	9.2 9.1	44.1 44.0	293.3 292.2		
Meat and fish (seafood) markets	1	62.0	(*)	.4		
Fruit stores and vegetable	•		( )	••		
markets Candy, nuts, and confectionery	-	-	-	-		
stores	-	-	-	-		
Dairy products stores Retail bakeries	-2	8.7	.1			
Miscellaneous food stores	-	-	-	-		
Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations	63	39.1	4.9	140.8		
Motor vehicle dealers (new					-	
and used cars) Motor vehicle dealers (used	53	38.2	3.1	94.6		
cars only)	1	9.0	(4)	(*)		
Tire, battery, and accessory dealers	7	17.4	.9	9.5		
Gasoline service stations	-	-	-	-		
Miscellaneous aircraft, marine, and automotive dealers	2	63.4	.9	36.7		
Apparel and accessory stores	5	39.3	.5	12.9	}	
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores	2	26.6	.2	4.1		
Women's ready-to-wear		0.2.0		3 0		
stores	-	92.0	-	<sup>3</sup> .3		
specialty stores	-	-	-	-		
Children's and infants' wear stores	-	_	-	-		
Family clothing stores	1	21.0	(*)	.3		
Shoe stores Custom tailors	2	52.6	.2	8.1		
Furrier and fur shops	-	-	-	-		
Miscellaneous apparel and accessory stores	-	_	-	-		
Furniture, home furnishings, and		40.0		<b></b> (		
equipment stores	14	49.2	.6	21.6		
and equipment stores, except			,			
appliances Household appliance stores	12	47.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	18.7 2.1		
Radio, television, and music	1	79.0				
stores Eating and drinking places	40	78.0	( <sup>4</sup> ) 3.0	.8 74.3		
Eating and drinking places	40	35.1	3.0	74.3		
Miscellaneous retail stores Drug stores and proprietary	. 9	40.5	.7	16.3		
stores	2	35.0	.5	10.6		
Liquor stores Antique stores and secondhand	-	-	-	-		
stores Book and stationery stores	-		-	-		
Sporting goods stores and	-	-	-			
bicycle shops Farm and garden supply	-		-	-		
stores	2	67.5	(*)	3.4		
Jewelry stores Fuel and ice dealers	1 4	140.0 8.6	(*)	2.0 .4		
Retail stores, not elsewhere		0.0				
classified	-	-	-	-		
inance, insurance, and real estate	23	38.5	2,1	61.7	.01	
Banking Federal reserve banks	1	119.0	(4)	3.3		
Commerical and stock savings						
banks Mutual savings banks	1	119.0	(4)	3.3		
Trust companies not engaged in						
deposit banking Establishments performing	-	-		-		
functions closely related to						
banking	1	3.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2		
Rediscount and financing institu-			. ,	•-		
tions for credit agencies other than banks	-		-	-		
Savings and loan associations	-	-	-	-		
Agricultural credit institutions	1	3.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2		
Business credit institutions	-		`-'	-	1	
Loan correspondents and brokers	-	1 _ !	_	_		
Security and commodity brokers,		. –	-	-		
dealers, exchanges, and services-	-	-	-	-	1	

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

#### (Workers and man-days in thousands)

To du at sur		Stoppages			e during year oppages)
Industry	Number	Mean duration <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
Nonmanufacturing—Continued					
inance, insurance, and real					
estateContinued Security brokers dealers, and					
flotation companies	-		-	-	
Commodity contracts brokers and dealers					
Security and commodity	-	-	-	-	
exchanges Services allied with the exchange	-	-	-	-	
of securities or commodities	-	-	-	-	
Insurance carriers	1	66.0	.3	12.5	
Accident and health insurance	-	66.0	.3	12.5	
Fire, marine and casualty insurance					]
Surety insurance	-	-	-	-	
Title insurance	-	-	-	-	
Insurance carrier not elsewhere classified	-	_	_	-	
Insurance agents brokers and					
service Insurance agents brokers, and	1	19.8	(*)	.1	
service	1 .	19.8	(*)	.1	
Real, estate Real estate operators (except	19	33.8	1.7	45.6	
developers) and lessors	10	24.0	1.0	17.3	
Agents, brokers, and managers	3	5,5	.1	.6	
Subdividers and developers	6	60.2	.5	27.7	1 .
Operative builders	-	-	-	-	
Combinations of real estate, insurance	-	- [	_	-	
Loans, law offices	-	-	-	-	
Combinations of real estate, insurance loans, law offices	-	-		_	
Holding and other investment			-	-	
Holding companies	-	_	-	-	
Investment companies	-	-	-	-	1
Trusts	-	-	-	-	
institutions	-	-	-	-	
ervices	177	45,4	25.7	- 847.1	.03
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and			23.7	047,1	.03
other lodging places Hotels, tourist courts, and motels	7	66.5 66.5	.4	18.8 18.8	
Rooming and boarding houses	-	-	.4	- 10.0	
Trailer parks and camps Organization hotels and lodging	-	- ]	-	-	
houses, on membership basis	-	- 1	-	-	
Personal service	19	103.3	4.7	445.6	
Laundries, laundry services, and cleaning and dyeing plants	13	104.4	4.4	420.0	
Photographic studios, including					
commercial photography Beauty shops	1	14.0 ( <sup>6</sup> )	( <b>*</b> )	.2	
Barber shops	î	<b>5.</b> 0	( <b>*</b> )	(*)	Į
Shoe repair shops, shoe shine parlors, and hat cleaning shops -	_		_	-	
Funeral services and crematories-	3	80.0	.3	24.2	
Garment pressing, alteration, and repair	_	_ 1	_	_	
Miscellaneous personal services -	-		-	-	
Miscellaneous business services	44	35.9	3.1	81.2	
Advertising Consumer credit reporting	12	43.4	.6	16.6	
agencies, mercantile reporting					
agencies, and adjustment and collection agencies	-	-	-	-	
Duplicating addressing, blueprint-					
ing, photocopying mailing list, and stenographic services	2	46.8	.4	12.8	
Services to dwellings and other		) 1			1
buildings News syndicates	11	20.9	1.2	17.4	
Private employment agencies	-			:	
Business services, not elsewhere classified	19	46, 1		24 5	
Automobile repair, automobile	17	40,1	.9	34.5	
services and garages	10	14.1	3.4	35.4	
Automobile rentals, without drivers	4	19.2	.1	1.5	
Automobile parking	3	13.0	3.2	30.9	
Automobile repair shops Automobile services, except	3	35.7	.1	3.0	
	-				1

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

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(Workers and man-days in thousands)		Stoppages			le during year oppages)
Industry	Numbe r	Mean duration <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved	Number	Percent of total working time
Nonmanufacturing—Continued			ĺ		
Services-Continued			(		1
Miscellaneous repair services	5	56.0	. 2	9.0	1
Electrical repair shops	1	84.0	. 1	7.7	1
Watch, clock, and jewelry		1 1			1
repair	-		- 1	-	1
Reupholstery and furniture		1 1			1
repair	-	!	-	-	1
Miscellaneous repair shops and					
related services	4	18.1	(*)	1.3	1
Motion pictures	2	155.0	.3	8.3	
Amusement and recreation services.	2	155.0		0.5	
	18	28.4	2.5	60.0	
except motion pictures	36	14.7	3.7	46.9	
Medical and other health services	30	] 14.7 ]	3.7	40.7	)
Legal services	13	30.4	3,6	71.0	
Educational services	15	50.4	3.0	71.0	
Museums, art galleries, botanical	-			2 5	
and zoological gardens	3	16.2	.3	3.5	
Nonprofit membership					
organizations	16	26.6	2.4	39.1	
Private households	-				
Miscellaneous services	3	55.0	.7	27.9	
Government <sup>7</sup>	329	8,5	152.6	901.4	. 03
Federal	2	6.3	1.0	8.1	
State	23	7.6	14.5	81.8	
County	29	7.0	6.7	30.1	
City	115	5.9	47.4	205.0	
School district	159	10.3	82.9	576.4	
Other local government	i	1.0	.1	.1	

<sup>1</sup> Weighted by multiplying the duration of each stoppage by the workers involved.
 <sup>2</sup> The number of stoppages reported for a major industry group or division may not equal the sum of its components because individual stoppages occurring in two or more groups have been counted in each. The major industry group and division totals have been adjusted to eliminate duplication. Workers involved and man-days idle have been allocated among the respective groups.
 <sup>3</sup> Idleness in 1971 resulting from stoppage that began in 1970.
 <sup>4</sup> Fewer than 100.
 <sup>5</sup> Lees than 0.05 percent.
 <sup>6</sup> Did not end in 1971.
 <sup>7</sup> The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

NOTE: Dashes denote zeros.

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Table A-15. Government wor	stoppages by	major issue, 1971
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			Nu	mber of stoppa	ges		
Major issue	Total	Federal	State	County	City	School district	Other local government
Total	329	2	23	29	115	159	1
Wages	191	1	12	15	54	109	_
Supplementary benefits	2	-	-	-	-	ź	
Wage adjustments Hours of work	13	-	-	2	4	7	_
Hours of work	2	-	-	-	1	i	-
Other contractual matters	7	-	-	-	2	5	-
Union organization and security	43	-	7	5	18	13	_
Job security	13	-	2	1	3	7	-
Plant administration	49	1	2	6	27	12	1 1
Other working conditions	9	-	-	-	6	3	
Interunion or intraunion matters	-	-	-	-	-	-	· _
			Workers	involved (in th	ousands)		l
Total	152.6	1.0	14,5	6.7	47.4	82.9	0.1
Wages	94.8	(*)	12,6	4. Z	7.9	70.0	-
Supplementary benefits	.3	-	-	-	-	.3	_
Hours of work	27.0		-	1.2	21.4	4.4	-
Hours of work	1.3		-	- ·	.2	1.1	-
Other contractual matters	1.6		-	-	. 2	1.3	- 1
Union organization and security	5.6	-	.7	.6	1.7	2,5	-
Job security	1.8	-	1.0	(²)	.2	.5	-
Plant administration	19.3	1.0	.1	. 6	15.2	2,3	.1
Other working conditions	1.1	-	-	-	.6	.5	-
Interunion or intraunion matters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		L	Man-d	ays idle (in tho	usands)		L
Total	901.4	8, 1	81, 8	30, 1	205, 0	576.4	0.1
Wages	630.1	.1	72.2	14.2	22.3	521.2	_
Supplementary henefits	1.1					1.1	
Wage adjustments	126.2	_ 1	_	8.4	106.5	11.3	_
Hours of work	2.6	_	-	-	. 4	2.2	-
Other contractual matters	5,6	_ [	-	-	.7	4.9	_
Union organization and security	47, 7	- 1	2.9	4.9	15.7	24.1	- 1
Tob security	8.9	-	6.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 8	1.5	- 1
Plant administration	69.9	7.9	. 2	2.4	52.1	7.2	.1
Other working conditions	5.2		_	-	2.5	2.8	-
Interunion or intraunion matters	33.9				33.9		

<sup>1</sup> The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy. <sup>2</sup> Fewer than 100. <sup>3</sup> Idleness in 1971 resulting from a stoppage that began in 1970.

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

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### Table A-16. Government work stoppages by occupation, 1971

			Numbe	r of work stopp	ages		
Occupation	Total	Federal	State	County	City	School district	Other government
All occupations	329	2	23	29	115	159	1
Teachers	135	-	1、	3	-	131	-
Nurses	2	-	-	2	-		-
Other professionals	15	-	2	4	8	1	-
	1 9	1	2	1	1	4	-
	31	-	-	2	28	-	1
	- 3	-	-	-	1	1	-
The seller and meaning assessment and meaning	55	-	5	6	38	6	-
Police	17	-	1	1	15	-	
Firemen	3	-	-	-	3	-	
Combinations police firemen and others	- 5	-	1	-	4	-	
Other protective	- 5	-	3	-	2	-	- 1
Service workers	22	-	5	4	3	10	
Professional technical and clerical	4 5	-	-	-	3	2	-
Clerical and blue collar	1 13	-	2	-	8	3	
Professional, technical and blue collar	- 9	-	1	6	1	1	-
			Workers	involved (in th	ousands)		
All occupations	152.6	1.0	14.5	6. 7	47.4	82. 9	0, 1
Teachers	76.6	-	. 3	. 7	-	75.6	-
Nurses	.1	-	-	. 1	-	-	-
<b>A</b> 1 <b>A A A A</b>	4.0	-	2.9	. 3	.7	. 1	-
	. 12	( <sup>2</sup> )	.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 2	.2	-
	4.4	-	- 1	(2)	4.2	-	.1
		1.0	- 1	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	.6	-
	20.3	-	3.4	. 5	16.0	.4	-
Blue collar and manual Police	23.4	-	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	23.2	-	-
Firemen	.6	-	-	-	. 6	-	-
Combinations, police, firemen and others	.4	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	. 3	- 1	-
Other protective	.4	-	. 4	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Service workers	13.8	-	5.9	2.5	. 5	5.0	-
Destagional technical and alarical	. 9	-	-	-	. 1	.7	-
Clerical and blue collar	1.9	1 -	. 3	-	1.4	. 2'	-
Professional, technical and blue collar	3.0	-	. 5	2.4	(2)	( <sup>2</sup> )	-

	Man-day idle (in thousands)									
All occupations	901.4	8. 1	81. 8	30, 1	205. 0	576.4	0.1			
Teachers	551.4	-	2. 7	4.8	<sup>3</sup> 1.2	542. 7	-			
Nurses	. 6	-	-	.6	-	-	-			
Other professionals	18.1	-	11.9	1.4	2.9	1.9	-			
Clerical	3, 1	. 1	1,0	.5	.5	.9	-			
Sanitation workers	8.2	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	7.8		. 1			
Craftsmen	24.4	7.9	- 1	-	.3	16.2	- 1			
Blue collar and manual	93.8	-	24.0	1.1	67.3	1.4	-			
Police	110.6	-	.1	1.1	110.2		-			
Firemen	. 6	-	-	-	.1		-			
Combinations, police, firemen and others	. 7	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	.6	-	-			
Other protective	1.7	-	1.7	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-			
Service workers	59.3	-	38.2	11.1	. 9	9.2	-			
Professional, technical and clerical	5.7	-	-	-	2.1	3.6	-			
Clerical and blue collar	11.2	-	.7	-	10.1	.4	-			
Professional, technical and blue collar	12.3	-	1.4	10.4	.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	-			

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<sup>1</sup> The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has violated any law or public policy.
<sup>2</sup> Fower than 100.
<sup>3</sup> Idleness in 1971 resulted from a stoppage that began in 1970.

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

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

<u> </u>							Occupa	tion					
			essiona echnica				duction a aintenanc		T	Pr	otective		
Level and function	Total	Teach- ers	Nurses		Cleri- cal	Sanita- tion workers	Crafts-		Police- men	Fire- men	Combina- tion of policemen, firemen, and others	Other	Other <sup>1</sup>
						Num	ber of st	oppages					
All functions	329	135	2	15	9	31	2	54	17	3	5	5	51
Administration and protection services	54	-	-	6	2			10	17	3	5		
Sanitation services Public schools and libraries	40 174	135		- 3	- 5	30	-	10	-	- 1	-	3	8
Public owned transportation	5	-	- 1	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	20 5
Public owned utilities	12 17	-	-	-	-1	ī		8	-	-	:	-	3
Hospitals and other health services	18	1	2	5 1	ī	-	-	3	-		-	2	8
Federal	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	·	-		1
Administration and protection services — — — — Public owned utilities — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	1	-	1 -	-	1 -	-	:	-	-	-		-	ī
State	23	1	-	2	2	-	-	5	1	-	1	3	8
Administration and protection services Public schools and libraries	5	- 1	-	-1		-	-	- 4	1 -	-	1	3	- 4
Public schools and libraries Public owned transportation Street and highway	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	-	-	î
Hospitals and other health services	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	29	3	-	-	1			-	-	-	-	-	1
County	5	-	-	1	1 -	2	-	5	1	-	-	-	11 2
Sanitation services Public schools and libraries	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	1 :	-		-	-	-
Public schools and libraries	2	] _		-	- 1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2
Hospitals and other health services	12	-	2	3 -	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	6
City	115	-	-	8	1	28	1	38	15	3	4	z	15
Administration and protection services	43	-	-	5 -	1 -	27	-	9 10	15	3	4	-	6
Public schools and libraries	1 2	·	-	1		- 1	-		-	-	-	-	ź
Public owned transportation Public owned utilities Street and highway	11 12	1 -	-	-	-	ī	1	8		1 :		-	2
Hospitals and other health services	3	-	-	1	-	:	-	2	-	-	-	-2	
School district — Public schools and libraries —	159	131 131	-	1	4	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	16
	159		-	1	4		1	6	-	-	-	-	16
Other	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	· -	-
						Nur	nber of v	vorkers	I	· · · · ·			
All functions	152.6	76.6	0.1	4.0	1,2	4.4	0.7	20.1	23.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	20.7
Administration and protection services	30.4	-	-	. 5	. 2	-	-	3.2	23.4	.6	.4	.4	1.8
Sanitation services Public schools and libraries	7.4 88.6	76.6	-	1.1	.6	4.3 -	.6	3.0 3.4	-	-	-	-	6. Z
Public owned transportation Public owned utilities Street and highway	8.3 2.5	-	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.0	-	-	-	-	8.3
Hospitals and other health services	9.4 5.2		1	2.3	(²)	· (²)	-	9.0 .4	-	-	· -	-	.3 2.4
Wiscellaneous services	.7	-	-	(²)	.3	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	(²)	.3
Federal Administration and protection services	1.0 (²)	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	:	-	· -	-	1.0
Public owned utilities	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
StateAdministration and protection services	14.5	.3	-	2.9	.7	-	-	3.4	.1 .1	-	(²) (²)	.4	6.6
Public schools and libraries Public owned transportation	4.9. 5.5	.3	-	.9	.4	-	-	3.0	-	2	-	-	.3 5,5
Street and highway	.4 2.8	-	-	- 2.0	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous services	.3	-	-	-	.3	-			-	-	-	-	(²) <sup>8</sup>
County	6.7	.7	. 1	,3 /2	(²)	(²)	-	.3		-	-	-	5.1
Administration and protection services	1.1 (²)	-	-	(²) -	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	1.0
Public schools and libraries	.7 2.3	.7	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	2.3
Street and highway	. 2 2. 1	-	1	- . 2	(²) -	-		.1	-	-	-	-	. 1.6
Miscellaneous services	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	. 3
									•				

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

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

							Occupa	tion					
			essiona		<u> </u>		duction a			Pr	otective		
Level and function	Total	Teach- ers	Nurses		Cleri- cal	ma Sanita- tion workers	Crafts- men	e Other	Police- men	Fire- men	Combina- tion of policemen, firemen, and others	Othe r	Other <sup>1</sup>
			•			Numbe	r of work		ontinued	•	4		
City	47.4		1	_			/21			, I		(7)	
Administration and protection services	28.8		-	.7	. 2 . 2	4.2 -	( <sup>2</sup> )	16.0 3.2	23.2 23.2	.6	.3	(²)	2.1
Sanitation services	7.2	-	-	1	-	4.2	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-
Public owned transportation Public owned utilities Street and highway	.6	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	.6
Public owned utilities	1.5	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	(²)	1.0	-	-	:	-	.4
Hospitals and other health services	.3	-	-	(²) (²)	-		-	.2	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous services	.1	-	-	(*)	-	-	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	(²)
School district Public schools and libraries	82.9 82.9	75.6 75.6	-	.1 .1	. 2 . 2	-	.6 .6	.4 .4		=	-	-	5.9 5.9
OtherSanitation services	.1	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	:	-	-	-
		L					ber of m	an-days	I				
• 11. Generations :													
All functions	901.4	551.4	0.6	18.1	3.1	8.0	16.5	93.3	110.5	0.6	0.7	1.7	<u>96.9</u>
Administration and protection services	147.0 23.6	-	-	3.0	.6	7.8	-	18.8	110.5	.6	.7	1.7	11.0
Public schools and libraries	608.4	-	- 1	8.4	1.3	-	16.2	16.7	-	-	-	-	14.3
Public owned transportation Public owned utilities	49.9 16.2	-		-	-	-	3	<sup>3</sup> 3.9 6.0	1 -	1		-	46.0 9.9
Street and highway Hospitals and other health services	27.2	-	-,	-	. 5	. 2	-	25.9	-	-	-	-	.6
Miscellaneous services	27.4	-	.6	6.4 .3	.6	-	-	5.9 ( <sup>2</sup> )		-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	14.5
Federal	8.1	-		_	.1	-	-		-	- I	_	_	7.9
Administration and protection services	.1	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public owned utilities	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9
State	81.8 1.9	2.7		11.9	1.0	-	-	24.0	.1 .1	-	( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> )	1.7	40.3
Public schools and libraries	25.8	2.7	-	6,3	.4	-	-	15.3	-	-		-	1.1
Public owned transportation Street and highway	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.6	-	-	-	:	37.2
Hospitals and other health services	7.6	-	-	5,6	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
Miscellaneous services	.7	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(²)
County Administration and protection services	30,1	4.8	.6	1.4	.5 -	(²)	-	.6	.1	-	-	2	22.0 1,4
Sanitation services	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public schools and libraries Public owned transportation	4.8	4.8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	7.6
Street and highway Hospitals and other health services	.7	-	-,	· •	.5	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous services	14.0	-	.6	.7 -	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	12.5
City	205.0	<sup>3</sup> 1,2	-	2.9	.5	7.8	.3		110.2	.6	.6	(²)	13.4
Administration and protection services	142.6	-	-	2.3	.5	7.6	-	18.7	110.2	.6	.6		9.6
Public schools and libraries Public owned transportation	1.4	<sup>3</sup> 1.2	-	. 2	-	-	-	33.9	-	-	-	-	-
Public owned utilities	8.3	-	-	-		-	.3	6.0	-	-	-	-	1.2 2.0
Street and highway	17.8	-	-	.1	-	.2	-	17.0 5.7	-	-		-	. 6
Miscellaneous services	.5	-	-	.3	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )		-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
School district Public schools and libraries	576.4 576.4	542.7 542.7	-	1.9 1.9	.9 .9	-	16.2 16.2	1.4 1.4		-	-	-	13.2 13.2
Other	.1	-	_	-	-	.1	-		-	_		_	-
Sanitation services	.1	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-		-	-
								L					

Includes combinations of occupations.
 Less than 100.
 Idleness in 1971 resulting from stoppage that began in 1970.

Table A-18.	Work stoppages	by region	and State,	1971

-	Work st	oppages		Man-days of idleness			
Region and State	Number	Mean duration <sup>2</sup>	Workers involved (in thousands)	Number (in thousands)	As a percent of private nonagricultural		
			<u> </u>		working time		
	5,138	(22.1)	3, 279. 6	47, 589. 1	0.32		
New England	290	24.5	84.4	1,390.2	.14		
New Hampshire	14 17	16.6	6.5	154.7 21.8	. 23		
	5	130.9	1.9	19.7	.04		
Magazahugatta	154	23.4	.6 42.2	675.2	.14		
Bhode Island-	29	20.2	3.8	47.5	.06		
Rhode Island	71	20.3	29.4	471.3	.18		
Middle Atlantic	1,354	22.4	703.4	14,223.8	.48		
New York	399	18.7	253.2	7, 256.4	.49		
New Jersey Pennsylvania	281 67 <del>4</del>	27.4 23.6	114.0 336.2	1,910.8 5,056.6	.32		
Fast North Central	1.475	24.1	754.3	11,398.5	.37		
Ohio	524	24.9	250.5	3, 872.6	. 47		
Indiana	197	26.5	96.6	1,467.9	. 38		
	356	16.3	228.8	2,419.4	. 25		
Michigan	282	35.8	126.3	2,942.8	.46		
Wisconsin	116	20.6	52,1	695.9	.21		
West North Central	421 75	16.4 14.3	249.5 58.4	2,613.5 557.2	.24		
Minnesota	84	21.0	45.6	710.6	. 40		
	171	19.0	73.7	824.4	. 24		
Nauth Dalay	12	6.2	6.6	25.5	.09		
Courth Doloofa	10	12.1	5.6	53.2	. 17		
Nebragka	37	10.2	28.8	204.1	.21		
Kansas	32	16.0	30.9	238.5	. 18		
South Atlantic	881 36	19.3 34.0	471.2	5,214.7 292.9	.24		
Delaware	79	18.3	46.3	558.4	.04		
District of Columbia	31	13.1	16.7	126.6	.16		
Virginia	120	17.9	76.5	777.6	.26		
	426	[19.2]	202.9	2,244.1	2.09		
	38	16.2	26.6	276.5	.07		
South Carolina	13	20.7	9.4	103.5	.06		
Georgia Florida	56 82	28.4 14.4	35.8 44.3	389.8 445.4	.12		
Frat South Control	351	26.9	226.8	2,836.2	. 36		
Kentucky	150	16.9	112,4	1, 228.5	.65		
Tennessee	97	18.2	46.7	589.5	. 21		
	79	51.6	44.5	777.2	. 38		
Alabama	25	24.8	23,1	240.9	. 21		
West South Central	242	19.9	168.0	1,537.6	. 12		
Arkansas	25	15.3	9.7 35.1	78.9 396.5	.07		
Oklahoma	52 31	19.7 16.1	13.1	139.7	.19		
Texas	134	20.7	110.1	922.5	. 12		
Mountain	217	29.8	125,8	1,610.8	. 31		
Manhana	25	43.7	14.0	428,5	1.12		
	20	20.3	9.7	66.2	. 16		
Wyoming Colorado	16	12.6	8.1	53.8	.26		
Colorado	54	13.4	24.4	193.8	.13		
New Mexico	24 37	20.8	11.8 30.4	108.7 461.2	. 20		
Arizona Utah	19	37.8	19.9	238.8	. 35		
Nevada	22	21.0	7.6	59.7	. 14		
Pacific	454	20.2	496.1	6, 763. 9	. 37		
Washington	67	30.8	66.0	1,071.5	. 53		
Oregon	43	16.4	38.1	512.9	.35		
California	315	18.8	387.9	5,135.9	. 37		
Alaska	8	39.2	.4	11.4	.08		
Hawaii	21	12.7	3.7	32.2			

<sup>1</sup> Stoppages extending across State lines have been counted separately in each State affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated among the States.
<sup>2</sup> Weighted by multiplying the duration of each stoppage by the workers involved. Duration calculated for strikes ending in the year only.

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

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## Table A-19. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1971

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

		Alabama			Arizona			Arkansas	
Industry group		ages ling in ar	Man-days idle during	Stopp beginn ye:	ing in	Man-days idle during year (all	Stopp beginn ye	ing in ar	Man-days idle durin year (all
	Number	Workers involved	year (all stoppages)	Number	Workers involved	stoppages)	Number	Workers involved	stoppages
All industries	79	44.5	777.2	37	30.4	461.2	25	9.7	78.9
Manufacturing	40	12.7	292.0	9	4.6	83. 8	11	1.5	43.5
Ordnance and accessories Food and kindred products	1	. 2	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	. 8	4.5	-	1 :	-	-		-
Textile mill products	1	. 1	. 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	. 8	20.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	ī	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 4		-	5	2	. 2	16.1
Furniture and fixtures	- 1	2.6	132.6	-	-		1	( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> )	.6
	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products Petroleum refining and related industries	1 2	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.2 .8	1	. 2	10.5	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	3	. 7	27.2	-	-		· 1	,1	3. 2
Leather and leather products	- 3	.6	3.6	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	1, 1	1.	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.5
Primary metal industries	7	2.8	28.0	3	3.3	61.6	ī	.1	13.4
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance,	7	21	27.0	1	(2)	7.9	1	. 5	5.9
machinery, and transportation equipment Machinery, except electrical	4	2.1	23.1	-	'-'	-	:	-	•
Electrical machinery, equipment, and	1	.5	9.6	2	1.0	2.1	•	-	-
supplies	1	( <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>5</sup>	9.6	-	-	-	1	. 2	1.1
Professional, scientific, and controlling					:				
instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks		-	-	-		-	-	-	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	<u>`</u> 1	. 1	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	(*)
Nonmanufacturing	.40	31.9	485.2	31	25.8	377.4	14	8. 2	35.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	1	(2)	. 2	<del>.</del>		9.3
Mining	12	9.9	168.0 130.3	3	11.7	294.9 17.7	1 6	.1	3.4
Fransportation, communication, electric,								1	
gas, and sanitary services	10	20.0	162.8 12.1	9	10.4	50.9 8.8	6	7.7	21.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	4	( <sup>2</sup> ) . 3	3.1 9.0	1	( <sup>2</sup> ) . 8	(²) 4.9	1	.1	1.0
		California Colorado		Colorado	I		Connecticu	t	
			1					1	
	215	207 0	5 125 1	54	1 24 4	103 8	71	294	471.3
All industries	315	387.9	5, 135. 1 659. 9	54 13	24.4	<u> </u>	28	<u>29.4</u> 4.4	
Manufacturing	315 167	387. 9 35. 8	5, 135. 1 659. 9	54 13	<u>24.4</u> 4.4	<u>193. 8</u> 37. 8	28	<u>29.4</u> <u>4.4</u>	
Manufacturing									124.
Manufacturing Ordnance and accessories Food and kindred products	<u>167</u>	35.8	659.9	-	4.4	37. 8 18. 9	28 3 	4.4	124.
Manufacturing Ordnance and accessories Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products	<u>167</u> 10	35.8	659.9 38.5	-	4.4	37. 8 18. 9	28 	4.4	124.
Manufacturing	167 10 - 12	35.8 1.7 - .8	659.9 38.5 - 8.4	-	4.4	37.8 18.9	28 - - - 1	4.4 4  (2)	124.
Manufacturing	167 10	35.8 1.7 -	659.9 38.5	13 	4.4	37.8 	28 	4.4 - - - (2) (2) (2)	124. 2. 1. (²)
Manufacturing	167 10 - 12 5 9 8	35.8 - 1.7 - - .8 .3 .8 2.4	659.9 38.5 - 8.4 13.6 8.5 54.4	13 	4.4	37.8 18.9 - - 4.6	28 	4.4 - - - (2) (2) (2)	124. 2. 1. ( <sup>2</sup> )
Manufacturing	167 	35.8 1.7 - .8 .3 .8	659.9 38.5 - 8.4 13.6 8.5	13 	4.4 3.8 - - (2) (2) (2)	37.8 18.9 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	28 	4.4 - - ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>3</sup> )	124. 2. - - - (?) (?) 15.
Manufacturing	167 	35.8 - 1,7 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	659.9 38.5 - 8.4 13.6 8.5 54.4 13.6 10.7	13 	4.4 3.8 - - (2) (2) (2)	37.8 18.9 - - 4.6 3.6	28 - - 1 1 2 3 1	4.4 - - ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>3</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> )	124. 2.1 - - - ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> ) 15.
Manufacturing	167 	35.8 - 1.7 - - .8 .3 .8 .2.4 .4	659.9 38.5 - 8.4 13.6 8.5 54.4 13.6 10.7 44.2	13 - - - - 1 2 1 - - 1 2 1 - - 1	4.4 3.8 - - (2) (2) (2)	37.8 18.9 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	28 	4.4 - - ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>3</sup> )	124. 2. (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)
Manufacturing	167 10 	35.8 1.7 .8 .3 .8 2.4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .9	659.9 38.5 38.5 54.4 13.6 8.5 54.4 13.6 10.7 44.2 15.3	13 - - - 1 2 1 2 1	4.4	37.8 18.9 - - 4.6 3.6 1.4 - - 1.8 .5	28 	4.4 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	124. 2. 1. ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>7</sup> ) 15. 4.
Manufacturing	167 	35.8 - 1.7 - .8 .3 .8 2.4 .4 .4 .4 - 2.6	659.9 38.5 - 8.4 13.6 8.5 54.4 13.6 10.7 44.2	13 - - - - 1 2 1 - - 1 2 1 - - 1	4.4 3.8 - - (2) (2) (2)	37.8 18.9 - - 4.6 3.6 1.4 - - 1.8 .5 -	28 	4.4 - - (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) - 3 - - - - 9	124. 2.1 (2) (2) (2) (2) (5) (2) (4) (4) (6)
Manufacturing	167 10 - 12 5 9 8 4 6 6 - 9 - 11 12 24	35.8 1.7 .8 .8 2.4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4	659.9 38.5 8.4 13.6 8.5 54.4 13.6 10.7 44.2 15.3 22.1 142.2	13 - - - - 1 2 1 - - 1 2 1 - - 1	4.4 3.8 - - (2) (2) (2)	37.8 18.9 - - 4.6 3.6 1.4 - - 1.8 .5	28 	4.4 - - ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>3</sup> ) 3 1 9 1.3	124. 2.4 - 1. ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>7</sup> ) 15. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Manufacturing	167 10 - - 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 11 12	35. 8 1. 7 - . 8 3 . 8 2. 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 9 1. 4	659.9 38.5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	13 - - - - 1 2 1 - - 1 1 1 -	4.4 3.8 - - (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	37.8 18.9 - - 4.6 3.6 1.4 - - 1.8 .5 -	28 	4.4 - - (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) - 3 - - - - 9	124. 2. 1 ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> ) 15. 4. 6. 11. 36.
Manufacturing	167 10 - 12 5 9 8 4 6 6 - 9 - 11 12 24	35.8 1.7 .8 .8 2.4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4	659.9 38.5 8.4 13.6 8.5 54.4 13.6 10.7 44.2 15.3 22.1 142.2	13 - - - - 1 2 1 - - 1 1 1 -	4.4 3.8 - - (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	37.8 18.9 - - 4.6 3.6 1.4 - - 1.8 .5 -	28 	4.4 - - ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>3</sup> ) 3 1 9 1.3	124. 2.5 (2) (2) (3) (5) (4) (5) (4) (5) (6) (1) (3) (6) (1) (3) (1) (1) (3) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1
Manufacturing	167 10 - 12 5 9 8 4 6 - 11 12 24 21 12	35.8 1.7 - .8 .3 .8 2.4 .4 .4 2.6 .9 1.4 6.6 2.9 1.3	659.9 38.5 - 8.4 13.6 8.5 54.4 13.6 13.6 10.7 44.2 15.3 22.1 142.2 73.8 15.6	13 - - - 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 - - 1 2 - 1	4.4 3.8 - - (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	37.8 18.9 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	28 	4.4 - - (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	124
Manufacturing	167 10 - - 12 5 9 8 4 6 - 9 - 11 12 24 21 12 19 2	35.8 1.7 .8 .3 .8 2.4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4	659.9 38.5 38.5 54.4 13.6 8.5 54.4 13.6 10.7 44.2 15.3 22.1 142.2 73.8 15.6 177.4 3.3	13 - - - 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 - - 1 2 - 1	4.4 3.8 - - (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	37.8 18.9 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	28 	4.4 -4.4 - - (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	124. 2.9 1. (?) (?) 15. 4. 36. 11. 36.
Manufacturing	167 10 - - 12 5 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 2 1 1 2 2 4 1 2 2 4 1 2 5 9 8 4 4 6 - 9 8 4 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 1 1 1 2 2 4 2 1 1 2 2 4 2 1 2 2 4 2 1 2 2 4 2 1 2 2 4 2 1 2 2 2 4 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	35.8 1.7 .8 .8 2.4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4	659.9 38.5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	13 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4.4 3.8 - - (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) - .2 .1 (2) (2) (2) (2) - .2 .1 (2) (2) (2) - .2 .1 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	37.8 18.9 - - 4.6 3.6 1.4 - - 4.5 - 4.5 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	28 	4.4 -4 -7 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	124. 2.1 (4) (2) 15. 4. 4. 36. 11. 39.
Manufacturing	167 10 - 12 5 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 2 12 12 5 9 8 4 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 9 8 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	35. 8 1. 7 - . 8 . 3 . 8 2. 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 9 1. 4 . 6 . 6 2. 9 1. 3 12. 2 . 1 1. 0 352. 1	659.9 38.5 - - 8.4 13.6 8.5 54.4 13.6 10.7 44.2 15.3 22.1 142.2 73.8 15.6 177.4 15.6 177.4 44.475.2	13 - - - - 1 2 1 - - - 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 1 1	4.4 3.8 - - (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) - .2 - .2 .1 (2)	37.8 18.9 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	28 	4.4 -4.4 - - (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	124. 2.1 (4) (2) 15. 4. 4. 36. 11. 39.
Manufacturing	167 10 - 12 5 9 8 4 6 - 9 11 12 24 21 12 12 12 12 3 151 4	35.8 1.7 - .8 .3 .8 2.4 .4 .4 .4 .2.6 .9 1.4 6.6 2.9 1.3 12.2 .1 1.0 352.1 .2	659.9 38.5 - 8.4 13.6 8.5 54.4 13.6 10.7 44.2 73.8 15.6 177.4 3.3 18.6 4,475.2 2.4	13 	4.4 3.8 - - ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>3</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>3</sup> )	37.8 18.9 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	28 	4.4 -4 -7 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	124. 2.1 (2) (2) (3) (5) (4) (4) (5) (4) (5) (6) (1) (3) (5) (6) (1) (3) (6) (1) (4) (4) (4) (4) (5) (6) (6) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7
Manufacturing	167 10 - 12 5 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 2 12 12 5 9 8 4 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 9 8 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	35. 8 1. 7 - . 8 . 3 . 8 2. 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 9 1. 4 . 6 . 6 2. 9 1. 3 12. 2 . 1 1. 0 352. 1	659.9 38.5 - - 8.4 13.6 8.5 54.4 13.6 10.7 44.2 15.3 22.1 142.2 73.8 15.6 177.4 15.6 177.4 44.475.2	13 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4.4 3.8 - - (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) - .2 .1 (2) (2) (2) (2) - .2 .1 (2) (2) (2) - .2 .1 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	37.8 18.9 - - 4.6 3.6 1.4 - - 4.5 - 4.5 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	28 	4.4 -4 -7 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	124. 2.9 (2) (2) (3) (4) (5) (4) (5) (4) (5) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7
Manufacturing	167 10 - 12 5 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 11 12 24 21 12 12 12 12 5 9 8 4 4 6 - 12 5 9 8 4 4 6 - 12 5 9 8 4 4 6 - 12 5 9 8 4 4 6 - 12 5 9 8 4 4 6 - 12 5 9 8 4 4 6 - 12 5 9 8 4 4 6 - - 12 5 9 8 4 4 6 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	35.8 1.7 1.7 - .8 3.8 2.4 .4 .4 2.6 .9 1.4 6.6 2.9 1.3 12.2 .1 1.0 352.1 .2 .4 209.5	659.9 38.5 - 8.4 13.6 8.5 54.4 13.6 10.7 44.2 15.3 22.1 142.2 73.8 15.6 177.4 3.3 18.6 4.475.2 2.4 16.0 2.940.7	13 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4.4 3.8 - (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	37.8 18.9 18.9 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	28 	4.4 - - - (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	124. 2.9 1. (2) (3) (4) 15. 15. 15. 16. 11. 36. 1. 39. 4. 346. 117.
Manufacturing	167 10 - 12 5 9 8 4 6 - 9 11 12 24 21 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	35.8 1.7 1.7 - .8 .3 .8 2.4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .6 .9 1.4 6.6 2.9 1.3 12.2 .1 1.0 352.1 .2 .4 .4 .4 .4 .9 .3 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8	659.9 38.5 38.5 - 8.4 13.6 8.5 54.4 13.6 10.7 44.2 73.8 15.6 177.4 3.3 18.6 4.475.2 2.4 16.0 2.940.7 1,330.7 104.8	13 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4.4 3.8 - - ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>3</sup> )	37.8 18.9 18.9 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	28 	4.4 - -4 - - (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	124. 1 2. 5 (2) (2) (3) (4) (5) (4) (5) (4) (5) (4) (5) (6) (1) (6) (1) (6) (1) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7
Manufacturing	167 10 - 12 5 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 2 12 12 5 9 8 4 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 9 8 4 6 - 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 8 4 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	35.8         1.7         -         .8         .3         .8         .4         .4         .4         .4         .4         .4         .4         .4         .1         .9         1.4         .6         .9         1.3         12.2         .1         .1         .2         .4         209.5         126.1	659.9 38.5 - 8.4 13.6 8.5 54.4 13.6 10.7 44.2 15.3 22.1 142.2 73.8 15.6 177.4 15.6 15.6 177.4 3.3 18.6 4.475.2 2.4 16.0 2.940.7 1,330.7	13 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4.4       3.8       -       -       -       -       (2)       (2)       (2)       (2)       (2)       (2)       (2)       (2)       -       1       (2)       -       <	37.8 18.9 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	28 	4.4 - - (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	471.3 124.7 2.5 1.9 (²) (²) (²) (²) (²) (²) (²) (²)

# Table A-19. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1971-Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

(Workers and man-days in thousands)		Delaware		Dist	rict of Colu	mbia		Florida	
Industry group	Stopp beginr ye	ning in	Man-days idle during	Stopp beginn ye	ages ing in	Man-days idle during	beginr	ning in	Man-days idle during
	Number	Workers	year (all stoppages)	Number	Workers	year (all stoppages)	Number	Workers	year (all stoppages)
All industries	36	1Z. 6	292.9	31	16. 7	126.6	82	44. 3	445.4
Manufacturing	7	0.8	16.5	3	2. 7	12.8	28	6.4	173.6
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	ī	0.6		-		7.5
Food and kindred products	2 -	. 4	1.6	-	-	1.2	2	.6	-
Textile mill products	-	-		-			- 2	(²)	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -	-	-	-	:	:	-	-	.6	6. 1 9. 7
Furniture and fixtures	ī	( <sup>2</sup> )	- . 1	-	-	-	4	1.5	94.3
Chemicals and allied products	ī	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 5	2	2.1	11.6	3 4	. 1	1.6 2.8
Petroleum refining and related industries	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Leather and leather productsStone, clay, and glass products	ī	1	2.8	-	:	:	1 2	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.6 3.4
Primary metal industries	1	. 2	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
machinery, and transportation equipment — Machinery, except electrical	1	(²)	1.7	-	<u>:</u>	-	3 1	1.5 ( <sup>2</sup> )	32.3 ( <sup>2</sup> )
Electrical machinery, equipment, and	-	-	-	-			1		
supplies	-	-	-	:	-	· -	3	.9	7.8
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical									
goods; watches and clocks	-	-		-	-	-	1 1	( <sup>2</sup> )	4.4
Nonmanufacturing	29	11.8	276.4	29	14.0	113.8	56	37.9	271.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining Contract construction	13	5.4	247.6	- 5	.6	13.3	1 26	( <sup>2</sup> ) 7.7	1.5 41.9
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	10	4. 7	25. 5	6	8, 3	53.1	14	20.7	207.4
Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate	4	1.0	2.5	7	3.1	33.5	7	2. 2	11.9
Government <sup>3</sup>	1	( <sup>2</sup> ) 8	( <sup>2</sup> )	65	.7	11.4 2.7	3	.5	5.7 3.4
	•	Georgia			1	2. 7			5.4
		-			Illinois			Indiana	
All industries	56	35.8	389.8	356	228,8	2,419.4	197	96.6	1, 467. 9
	26	4. 9	180.9	179	73.1	1, 479. 2	126	51.4	1, 123. 6
Ordnance and accessories	3	. 5	20.5	22	10.4	214.3	5	.7	3.0
Textile mill products	2	1.0	17.4	-2	1.1	8.6	-		-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	-	2	. 2	3.6	1	(2)	1.1
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	4	.3	14.6 <sup>4</sup> 2.0	5	.3	14.5 1.5	1 2	( <sup>2</sup> )	10.8 ( <sup>2</sup> )
Paper and allied products	3	1.4	19.2	6	. 7	29.5	3	.4	12.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries Chemicals and allied products									
	2 1	( <sup>2</sup> ) . 5	.9 7.6	4 7	.3 1.1	13.8 20.2	1 2	. 2	.6 5.0
		.5	.9 7.6 -	4 7 4	.3 1.1 .7	513.8 20.2 27.8	1 2	. 2	5,0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products Leather and leather products	1	.5	.9 7.6 - -	4 7 4 4 2	. 3 1. 1 . 7 1. 1 1. 1	-13. 8 20. 2 27. 8 7. 2 3. 2	1 2 1	. 2 ( <sup>2</sup> )	5.0 2.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products Leather and leather products	1	( <sup>2</sup> ) .5 	.9 7.6 -	4 7 4 4	.3 1.1 .7 1.1	-13.8 20.2 27.8 7.2	1 2 1	. 2	5,0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1 - - 1 1	. 5 	.9 7.6 - - 4.3 .7	4 7 4 2 13 21	. 3 1. 1 . 7 1. 1 1. 1 2. 7 5. 6	13.8 20.2 27.8 7.2 3.2 14.4 139.6	1 2 1 8 18	. 2 ( <sup>2</sup> ) . 7 6. 3	5.0 2.2 22.5 182.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1 - - 1	.5	.9 7.6 - - 4.3	4 7 4 2 13	. 3 1. 1 . 7 1. 1 1. 1 2. 7	13.8 20.2 27.8 7.2 3.2 14.4	1 2 1 8	. 2 ( <sup>2</sup> ) . 7	5.0 2.2 22.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1 - - 1 1 5	. 5 ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> ) . 5 . 3 . 2	.9 7.6 - - 4.3 .7 7.4 .9 7.4	4 7 4 2 13 21 29 31	. 3 1. 1 . 7 1. 1 1. 1 2. 7 5. 6 11. 0 29. 3 3. 8	13. 8 20. 2 27. 8 7. 2 3. 2 14. 4 139. 6 253. 8 464. 5 94. 4	1 2 - 1 8 18 30 13 26	. 2 ( <sup>2</sup> ) . 7 6. 3 11. 3 3. 0 11. 5	5.0 2.2 22.5 182.4 186.9 77.9 282.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products Leather and leather products	1 - - 1 1 5 2	. 5 ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> ) . 5 . 3	.9 7.6 - - 4.3 .7 7.4 .9	4 7 4 2 13 21 29 31	. 3 1. 1 . 7 1. 1 2. 7 5. 6 11. 0 29. 3	13.8 20.2 27.8 7.2 14.4 139.6 253.8 464.5	1 2 1 8 18 30 13	. 2 ( <sup>2</sup> ) 7 6. 3 11. 3 3. 0	5.0 2.2 22.5 182.4 186.9 77.9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1 - - 1 1 5 2	. 5 ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> ) . 5 . 3 . 2	.9 7.6 - - 4.3 .7 7.4 .9 7.4	4 7 4 2 13 21 29 31 10 8 3	.3 1.1 .7 1.1 2.7 5.6 11.0 29.3 3.8 3.0	-13.8 20.2 27.8 7.2 3.2 14.4 139.6 253.8 464.5 94.4 156.2 2.7	1 2 1 8 18 30 13 26 13	. 2 ( <sup>2</sup> ) . 7 6. 3 11. 3 3. 0 11. 5 16. 4 ( <sup>2</sup> )	5.0 2.2 22.5 182.4 186.9 77.9 282.6 331.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1 - - 1 1 5 2 2 - -	.5 (2) (2) .5 .3 .2 -	.9 7.6 - - 4.3 .7 7.4 .9 7.4 477.9	4 7 4 2 13 21 29 31 10 8 3 3 3	.3 1.1 .7 1.1 2.7 5.6 11.0 29.3 3.8 3.0 .1 .5	-13.8 20.2 27.8 7.2 3.2 14.4 139.6 253.8 464.5 94.4 156.2 2.7 9.5	1 2 1 8 18 30 13 26 13 13	. 2 ( <sup>2</sup> ) - 7 6. 3 11. 3 3. 0 11. 5 16. 4 ( <sup>2</sup> ) . 4	5.0 2.2 22.5 182.4 186.9 77.9 282.6 331.5 .5 4.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1 - - 1 1 5 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	.5 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7	.9 7.6 - - 4.3 .7 7.4 .9 7.4 477.9	4 7 4 2 13 21 29 31 10 8 3	.3 1.1 .7 1.1 2.7 5.6 11.0 29.3 3.8 3.0	-13.8 20.2 27.8 7.2 3.2 14.4 139.6 253.8 464.5 94.4 156.2 2.7	1 2 1 8 18 30 13 26 13	. 2 ( <sup>2</sup> ) . 7 6. 3 11. 3 3. 0 11. 5 16. 4 ( <sup>2</sup> )	5.0 2.2 22.5 182.4 186.9 77.9 282.6 331.5 .5 4.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1 - - 1 1 1 5 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	.5 (2) (2) (2) .5 .3 .2	.9 7.6 - 4.3 7 7.4 9 7.4 477.9 - 208.9	4 7 4 2 13 21 29 31 10 8 3 1 80 	.3 1.1 .7 1.1 2.7 5.6 11.0 29.3 3.8 3.0 .1 .5 155.8 -20.9	13.8 20.2 27.8 7.2 3.2 14.4 139.6 253.8 464.5 94.4 156.2 2.7 9.5 940.3	1 2 1 8 18 30 13 26 13 1 1 1 73	. 2 ( <sup>2</sup> ) - 7 6. 3 11. 3 3. 0 11. 5 16. 4 ( <sup>2</sup> ) . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 3	5. 0 2. 2 22. 5 182. 4 186. 9 77. 9 282. 6 331. 5 4. 3 344. 2 82. 1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1 - - 1 1 5 2 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	.5 (2) (2) (2) .5 .3 .2	.9 7.6 - - 4.3 .7 7.4 .9 7.4 477.9	4 7 4 2 13 21 29 31 10 8 3 3 180 -	.3 1.1 .7 1.1 2.7 5.6 11.0 29.3 3.8 3.0 .1 .5 155.8	-13.8 20.2 27.8 7.2 3.2 14.4 139.6 253.8 464.5 94.4 156.2 2.7 9.5 940.3	1 2 1 8 18 30 13 26 13 1 1 1 2 73	. 2 ( <sup>2</sup> ) . 7 6. 3 11. 3 3. 0 11. 5 16. 4 ( <sup>2</sup> ) . 4 . 4 . 4 . 1	5. 0 2. 2 22. 5 182. 4 186. 9 77. 9 282. 6 331. 5 . 5 4. 3 344. 2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1 - - 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	.5 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7	.9 7.6 - - 3 7.4 .9 7.4 477.9 - - 208.9 - - 17.9 175.0	4 7 4 2 13 21 29 31 10 8 3 3 3 180 	.3 .1.1 .7 1.1 2.7 5.6 11.0 29.3 3.8 3.0 .1 .5 155.8 -20.9 7.3 91.8	-13.8 20.2 27.8 7.2 3.2 14.4 139.6 253.8 464.5 94.4 156.2 2.7 9.5 940.3	1 2 1 8 18 30 13 26 13 1 1 1 73 	. 2 ( <sup>2</sup> ) . 7 6. 3 11. 3 3. 0 11. 5 16. 4 ( <sup>2</sup> ) . 4 . 4 5. 1	5.0 2.2 22.5 182.4 186.9 77.9 282.6 331.5 .5 4.3 344.2 82.1 123.8 109.3
Leather and leather products Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Primary metal industries Pabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies Transportation equipment Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks Nonmanufacturing Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries Contract construction	1 - - 1 1 5 2 2 - - - - - - - - - 10	.5 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7	.9 7.6 - 4.3 .7 7.4 .9 7.4 477.9 - 208.9 - 17.9	4 7 4 2 13 21 29 31 10 8 3 3 180 50 47	.3 1.1 .7 1.1 2.7 5.6 11.0 29.3 3.8 3.0 .1 .5 155.8 -20.9 7.3	13.8 20.2 27.8 7.2 3.2 14.4 139.6 253.8 464.5 94.4 156.2 2.7 9.5 940.3	1 2 1 8 18 30 13 26 13 1 1 1 73 	. 2 ( <sup>2</sup> ) - 7 6. 3 11. 3 3. 0 11. 5 16. 4 ( <sup>2</sup> ) . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 8. 6	5.0 2.2 22.5 182.4 186.9 77.9 282.6 331.5 4.3 344.2 82.1 123.8

### Table A-19. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1971 -Continued

(Workers	and	man-days	in	thousands)	

		Iowa			Kansas	•		Kentucky	
	Stopp		Man-days	Stopp		Man-days	Stopp		Man dawa
Industry group	beginn ye		idle during	beginr ye	ning in	idle during		ing in	Man-days idle during
	Number	Workers	year (all stoppages)	Number	Workers	year (all stoppages)	<u>ye</u> Number	Workers	year (all stoppages)
		involved			involved			involved	btoppages)
All industries	84	45.6	710.6	32	30. 9	238.5	150	112.4	1, 228. 5
Manufacturing	47	23.4	557.7	15	3.6	151.2	59	58.9	698.4
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	_		_	_
Food and kindred products	9	12. 1	91.2	4	. 2	4.8	4	1.2	10.1
Tobacco manufactures	-		-	-	:	-	3 1	6. 2 . 1	241.8
Apparel and other finished products made		( <sup>2</sup> )							
from fabrics and similar materials ———— Lumber and wood products, except furniture —	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.9 1.5	- 1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.9	1	(1)	2.8
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-		-	5	. 9	26.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1 2	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.0 7.7	:	-	47.5	4	( <sup>1</sup> ) <sup>5</sup>	8.0 1.9
Chemicals and allied products	1	(²)	1.3	-	-	4.1	2	1.2	36.3
Petroleum refining and related industries ——- Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products —	- 1	. 4	7.8	-	-	-	1 2	.2	5.8 3.8
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries	1 2	(²) . 2	.1 9.7	4	. 7	33.5	4 2	.9	48.0
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance,				-				.6	1.3
machinery, and transportation equipment Machinery, except electrical	4 18	.7 5.7	24.2 113.9	1 3	1.9 .7	61.9 35.6	8 8	1.9 8.5	61.9 127.5
Electrical machinery, equipment, and				-		55.0			
supplies Transportation equipment	2	2.7	280.6 12.5	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.0	7	33.3 1.2	110.6 5.7
Professional, scientific, and controlling	-			6		0.0	7	1.2	5.7
instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	(²)	.1	-		-	2	. 3	3.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	ĩ	.4	3.1	-	-		-	-	43.1
Nonmanufacturing	38	22. 2	152, 9	18	27. 2	87.3	92	53.6	530. 2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries								33.0	330.2
Mining	-			2	0.4	7.8	56	28.9	376.3
Contract construction	17	3.9	37.2	7	.4	4.9	10	2.8	59.3
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	10	17.3	78.8	8	26.0	72. 3	12	19. 2	61.3
Wholesale and retail trade	8	. 8	36.5	1	.4	2.2	8	1.6	23.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	:	- 1		-		2	1 3	( <sup>1</sup> ) . <b>4</b>	.2 9.4
Government <sup>3</sup>	3	. Z	. 3	-	-	-	2	. 6	. 6
		Louisiana			Maryland		I	assachuset	
				· · · ·				assaciiuset	
All industries	52	35, 1	396.5	80	46.3	558.4	154	42. 2	675.2
Manufacturing	17	4. 7	102.0	33	10.5	237.6	74	17.1	239.3
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	- [	-	-		1	.5	13.5
Food and kindred products	5	1.2	29.9	4	2.1	15.2	9	2.0	12.7
Textile mill products	·	-	-	-	-	-	2	. 2	2.6
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	. 3	1.3				4		
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -	ż	.6	11.3	ī	( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> )	2.1	3	.1	2.7 5.4
Furniture and fixtures Paper and allied products Printing publishing and allied industries	-	-	-	1 4	(²) . 5	.5 6.8	- 3	3	
	-	-	-	4	. 2	1.2	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	5.0 1.2
Chemicals and allied products Petroleum refining and related industries	2	.4	16.2 ( <sup>3</sup> )	5	1.7	35.8	4	. 3	8. 1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-	-	-	4	. 4	11.9	2	-	:
Leather and leather products Stone, clay, and glass products	2	. 4	15.0	-3	.5	14.4	4	4	9.9
Primary metal industries	-	-	-	3	2.3	70.0	2	. 2	4.6
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment —	3	1.2	24.8	1	2. 2	43. 4	10	1.6	23. 7
Machinery, except electrical	1	. 2	1.8	ī	(²)	. 2	13	2. Z	17.2
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	- · .	-	-	_		_	14	7. 7	49. 2
Transportation equipment	1	.4	1.6	1	(²)	2.0	3	1.3	82.5
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical	1				1				
goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	:	•	-	-	<u>ا</u>	4.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	1	.4	34.0	1	(2)	. 1
Nonmanufacturing	36	30. 4	294.5	47	35.9	320. 8	82	25. 1	435. 9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	1 13	( <sup>2</sup> ) 5. 2	2.0 13.0	12	6.5	,,-	-	<u>,-</u>	50-7
Transportation, communication, electric,					0. 9	13.5	30	2.7	50.7
gas, and sanitary services	10 6	24.0	262.4 7.6	13 13	26.1	252.2	15	16.3	258.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	( <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>7</sup> ( <sup>2</sup> )	. 2	- 1	2.4	22.1	24 1	5. 1 (²)	84.7 .3
Government <sup>3</sup>	3	(²) . 1	6.3 2.9	7	.6.3	32.0 1.1	7	.6	41.3
				~		** *	,		. 9

# Table A-19. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1971 -Continued (Workers and man-days in thousands)

		Michigan			Minnesota			Mississippi	
Industry group	Stopp beginn	ing in	Man-days idle during		ning in	Man-days idle during		ages ling in	Man-days idle during
	ye Number	ar Workers involved	year (all stoppages)	ye Numbe r	ar Workers involved	year (all stoppages)	ye Number	ar Workers involved	year (all stoppages)
All industries	282	126.4	2, 943. 6	75	58.4	557.2	25	23. 1	240, 9
'Manufacturing	173	48.6	1, 640. 5	35	18.3	158.5	13	14.0	188.0
Ordnance and accessories	7	1. 7	15. 2	1 9	1.7 11.8	20. 0 22. 0	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Tobacco manufactures	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -	3	.5	0.9 8.4 21.4	2	.1	3, 3	1 2	( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> )	1.6 2.8
Furniture and fixtures	11 6	2.8 4.8	81.2 157.8		-	-	:	-	-
Petroleum refining and related industries	3	.5	5.3	1	. 2	4.6	1	.1	8.0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	2 - 7	3.1	33.6 - 16.4	2	.5	28.6 	1 -	. 1	13.6
Primary metal industries ————————————————————————————————————	27	5.7	179.7	2	.5	11.6	-	-	-
machinery, and transportation equipment — Machinery, except electrical — Electrical machinery, equipment, and	2:4 42	2.5 9.8	70.0 598.9	11 4	2. 0 . 2	37. 1 9. 1	1 3	(²) . 4	1.1 15.2
supplies Transportation equipment Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical	6 26	2.0 12.9	69. 2 344. 2	2	1. 0 -	13.4 -	3	13.0	145.6
goods; watches and clocks	2 4	.6 .8	17.4 21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	112	77.7	1, 303. 1	41	40. 1	398.6	12	9. 2	52.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	- 4	- 4. 4	95.3	- 1	6.0	25.6	-	-	-
Contract construction ————————————————————————————————————	23	6.3	37.0	12	. 8	7.1	4	0.6	14.8
gas, and sanitary services	13 30 3	46.7 4.0	598.7 46.9	13 12	29.4 3.8	132.0 233.8	8 -	8.6	38.1
Government <sup>3</sup>	11 28	.2 3.6 12.5	12.7 423.6 88.8	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	-	-	-
		Missouri			Montana	L		Nebraska	
All industries	171	73. 7	824.4	25	14.0	428.5	37	28.8	204. 1
Manufacturing	71	26. 2	411.1	2	3. 8	237.0	16	4. 3	42.9
Ordnance and accessories	. <del>.</del>	-	, <del>-</del> ,	-	ā	-	-	-	-
Ordnance and accessories	11 - 1	1.4 ( <sup>2</sup> )	16.6 - .1	1 -	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.2	8	3.9	27.1
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	1	.1	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, except furniture Furniture and fixtures	2 2	(²) .4	4.7 10.7	-	-	<sup>4</sup> 16. 0	· _	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	3	.3 .4	14.8 2.9	-	-	-	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	- 1.3
Chemicals and allied products Petroleum refining and related industries	5	. 3	4.3	-	-	:	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products — Leather and leather products —	1 -	( <sup>2</sup> )	21.5	1 -	3.8	217.8	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	1. 7	87.7	-	-	:	1	(²) (²)	(²) 2. 7
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	8 11	2.6 2.4	46.3 98.1	-	-	<b>*</b> .9	3	. 2	5.5
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	9	13.6	73.9	_	-	-	-	.1	6.3
Transportation equipment Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical	7	2. 7	24. 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
goods; watches and clocks	1 - 1	(²) (²)	1.4 1.8	-	-	-	:	-	:
Nonmanufacturing	102	47.6	413.3	24	10. 1	191.6	22	24. 4	161.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries Mining	2	. 2	3.9	-2	2.8	160.1	-	-	-
Contract construction	31	4. 3	75. 7	9	. 5	16.4	12	4.0	61.4
gas, and sanitary services	18 30	35.6	272. 8 43. 9	5 4	6.0 ( <sup>2</sup> )	11.3 .9	5 3	19.6 .8	93.0 4.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate Services Government <sup>3</sup>	3 9	( <sup>2</sup> ) . 2	3.4	- 2 2	( <sup>2</sup> )	- 8	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.0
AAAetmuleur	9	1.6	7.1	2	. 8	2.0	-	-	-

# Table A-19. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1971 -Continued (Workers and man-days in thousands)

		New Jersey	·		New York	····-		forth Caroli	1a
Industry group	Stopp beginn ye	ing in	Man-days idle during	begin	ning in	Man-days idle during	begin	ning in ar	Man-days idle durin year (all
	Number	Workers involved	year (all stoppages)	Number	Workers involved	year (all stoppages)	Number	Workers involved	stoppages)
All industries	281	114.0	1, 910. 8	399	253.2	7, 256. 4	38	26.6	276.5
Manufacturing	140	37.3	938.4	191	43.3	989.4	20	9.9	162.6
Ordnance and accessories	1	(²) , 5	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures	6	.5	16.6	15	7.8	55.6	2	. 2	5.0 83.1
Tobacco manufactures	- 9	. 4	3.7	10	.5	4.1	3	2.5	03.1
Apparel and other finished products made								(3)	
from fabrics and similar materials	4	. 2	2.4	15	1.4	15.4	1 2	( <sup>2</sup> ) . 2	( <sup>2</sup> ) 6, 5
Furniture and fixtures	2	. 3	7.7	9	.7	8.6	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 3
Furniture and fixtures	8	1.2	30.0 149.6	8	.7	6.7	-	- 1	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries Chemicals and allied products	28	1.6	139.2	4	.2	120.6	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 9
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	2	. 2	5.9	6 1	.4	7.6	2	. 5	2.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	14	4.7	66.8	8	2.5	31.8	ī	( <sup>2</sup> )	1, 1
Primary metal industries	10	6.2	197.2	19	5.5	93.2	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	19	6.6	125.2	26	4.5	138.0	2	. 2	5.8
Machinery, except electrical	îí	6.9	152.8	27	6.4	71.5	2	5	20.6
Electrical machinery, equipment, and	15		30 5	24	8.0	283.3	1	5.2	26.1
supplies	3	2.3	28.5	24 8	1.5	18.8	2	.4	10, 3
Professional, scientific, and controlling	-			-			_		
instruments; photographic and optical				3	1. 8	114.5	_	_	
goods; watches and clocks	2	: 3	4.3	2	.1	3.6			1 :
			1						
Nonmanufacturing	143	76.7	972.4	213	209.9	6, 267. 0	20	16.7	113.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	3	. 2	. 4	1	. 2	16.8	1	. 3	3.6
Contract construction	28	6.8	134.5	53	25.4	257.5	3	.7	5.4
	33	49.8	620.9	52	125.6	5,063.1	10	14.0	98.3
gas, and sanitary services	40	9.2	63.0	54	16.9	665.8	5	1.7	6.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 14	( <sup>2</sup> ) 1, 0	1.6 29.4	2 32	. 6 8. 2	9.4 118.1	ī	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Government <sup>3</sup>	23	9.8	122.6	19	32.9	136.3	-	-	-
		Ohio			Oklahoma			Oregon	L
			(		Γ				
All industries	524 315	250.5 117.2	3, 872. 6 3, 029. 0	<u>31</u> 14	<u>13, 1</u> 3, 5	<u>139. 7</u> 88. 8	<u>43</u> 13	<u>38.1</u> 4.7	512.9 87.7
			5,027.0						<u> </u>
Ordnance and accessories	- 18	1.8	29.6	2	1.1	7.8	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	0.2
Tobacco manufactures	- 1	l -		-	- 1	-		1 12	-
Apparel and other finished products made	2	. 4	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
from fabrics and similar materials	3	. 4	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	- 1
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	6	.9	20.9	- 1	-	-	3	0.8	4.1
Furniture and fixtures	7	2.3	119.7	- 2	.3	4.9	- 3	1.7	52.2
	7	7.9	124.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products Petroleum refining and related industries	20	2.4	83.5	- 1	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.1	1 -	-	- 1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	20	6.0	65.8	1	.1	2.3	-	-	
Leather and leather products	2	1.3	19.3	-		·	-	- 1	,
Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries	20 51	4.9 19.8	90.3 490.6	1	.1	2.1	2	.4	7.6
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance,		1		_		-	-	_	_
machinery, and transportation equipment	37	9.1	127.5	3	.7	27.0	2	1.8	23.3
Machinery, except electrical	49	18.5	878.0	3	1.0	36. 9	-	-	-
supplies	18	8. 0	93.0	1	. 1	4.7	1	(²)	. 2
Transportation equipment	35	30. 3	835.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical									
goods; watches and clocks	2	. 6	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	.7	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		133.2	843.4	17	9.6	50.9	31	33.3	425.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	210						-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries Nonmanufacturing	-	-	276 6	-	/2\			-	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	210 - 55 33	30.6 11.5	276.6 106.6	- 1 9	( <sup>2</sup> ) 1.3	.7	10	12.9	152.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries Nonmanufacturing Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries Mining Contract construction Transportation, communication, electric,	- 55 33	30.6 11.5	106.6	9	1.3	15.3	10	12.9	152.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	- 55 33 28	30.6 11.5 72.9	106.6 311.9	9 6	1.3 8.3	15.3 31.3	10 12	12. 9 19. 7	253.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries Nonmanufacturing Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries Mining Contract construction Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate	- 55 33 28 42 -	30. 6 11. 5 72. 9 9. 3	106.6 311.9 107.6	9	1.3 8.3 ( <sup>2</sup> )	15.3 31.3 3.6 -	10	12.9	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries Nonmanufacturing Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries Contract construction Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services Wholesale and retail trade	- 55 33 28	30.6 11.5 72.9	106.6 311.9	9 6 1	1.3 8.3	15.3 31.3	10 12	12. 9 19. 7	253.9

# Table A-19. Work stoppages in States having 25 stoppages or more by industry, 1971 -Continued

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

		Pennsylvani	a	1	Rhode Islan	±	-	Tennessee	
Industry group	beginr	ages ning in ar	Man-days idle during year (all	Stopp beginn ye	ing in ar	Man-days idle during year (all	beginn	ages ning in ar	Man-days idle during year (all
	Number	Workers involved	stoppages)	Number	Workers involved	stoppages)	Number	Workers involved	stoppages)
All industries	674	336. 2	5.056.6	29	3.8	47.5	97	46. 7	589.5
Manufacturing	32.8	104.2	2, 106. 5	10	1.5	28.0	63	18.7	414.8
Ordnance and accessories Food and kindred products	1	.1	4.9	-	-		-		-
Tobacco manufactures	18	5, 1	41.4		-	-	6	.7	21.2
Apparel and other finished products made	4	. 8	4.1	-	-	-	1	. 2	2.2
from fabrics and similar materials	15 10	12.0	83.3 13.3	1-	1	.4	3 3	1.5	14.5 9.1
Furniture and fixtures Paper and allied products	12 11	1.1 2.5	16.0 48.2	-	-		7 2	1.4	29. 1 2. 2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries Chemicals and allied products	13 13	8.2	224.5 84.9	-	-	-	2 2	. 1	11.2
Petroleum refining and related industries Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1 15	.1 6.6	1.5 102.6	ī	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	1.9	- 1
Stone, clay, and glass products	5	. 7	5.1	-	-	2.1	<b>4</b> 1	2.1	16.5 14.8
Primary metal industries	23 41	3.0	55.9 464.1	1	( <sup>2</sup> ) . 3	.4 13.4	4 2	.6	25.1 15.8
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	58	11.5	226.4	-	-	_	10	2.3	69.0
Machinery, except electrical Electrical machinery, equipment, and	42	14.6	232. 9	2	. 3	1.7	7	2.5	50.2
supplies	17 13	4.6 7.5	39.9 199.2	1	( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> )	2	4 1	1.2	21.5
Professional, scientific, and controlling		1.5	177.6			. 4	1	1.9	98.7
instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	8	4. 7	242.0	1	. 4	8.3	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	8	1.6	16.2	1	(²)	1.0	4	. 8	12.5
Nonmanufacturing	348	232.0	2, 950.2	19	2.3	19.5	35	28.0	174.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	67	51.0	630.2	:	-	-	-4	. 8	- 7.4
Contract construction	67	29.7	1, 149. 1	4	.3	1.6	10	3.3	33.2
gas, and sanitary services	<b>44</b> 61	89.7 23.5	724.9 164.3	7 3	1.3 .2	9.0 6.5	10 9	21.7	109.6 16.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	( <sup>2</sup> ) 1.9	. 7	- 3	.5	1.9	-	-	-
Government <sup>3</sup>	87	36.1	23.2 257.8	2	.1	.5	1	( <sup>2</sup> ) 1.0	(²) 7. 9
	L		<b>4</b>		Texas			Virginia	·
All industries				134	110.1	922. 5	120	76.5	777.6
Manufacturing				58	17.8	299. 9	19	3.3	107.5
Ordnance and accessories				-	<i>,</i>	-	-		. <b>-</b> ,
Tobacco manufactures				6 -	1.6	8.2 -	3 1	. 2	4.6 17.3
Textile mill products				-	-	-	1	. 2	5.1
from fabrics and similar materials				1 3	.7	9.1 7.9	2	. 2	1.5
Furniture and fixtures				4	. 4	24.4	1	.5	12.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries				3 3	- 9 . 4	18.2 36.2	1 2	( <sup>2</sup> ) . 2	.3 7.9
Chemicals and allied products Petroleum refining and related industries				6 1	1.4	36.0 42.1	1	.4	17.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products				3	. 3	7.9	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products				2	. 1	. 8	-	-	-
Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products, except ordnance,				6	2.5	53.3	-	-	-
machinery, and transportation equipment Machinery, except electrical				7 6	2.2	35.9 13.4	1 3	( <sup>2</sup> ) . 6	1.0 2.1
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies				-		-	2	., <sup>2</sup>	37.4
Transportation equipment				6	1.5	6.2	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 4
instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks				-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries				1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.5	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing				77	92.3	622.6	102	73.5	670.1
Mining				- 1 44	. 2 27. 6	. 2 238. 6	73 10	33.7 1.8	375.7 36.2
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	•			13	56.4	328.3			
Wholesale and retail trade				10	7.2	328.3 46.8	11 3	36.7	253.0 4.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate				7	. 2	4.8	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 3
Government <sup>3</sup>			· · ·	2	.6	3.9	2	.3	. 6

See footnotes at end of table.

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### Table A-20. Work stoppages by State and metropolitan area, 1971-Continued

(Workers involved and -dave in th • •

State and metropolitan area		beginning rear	Man-days idle during	State and metropolitan area		beginning ear	Man-days idle durin
	Number	Workers involved	year (all stoppages)		Number	Workers involved	year (all stoppages
New York-Continued				Pennsylvania—Continued			
New York — Continued (New York portion) — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	17	1.8	33.0	Pennsylvania—Continued Philadelphia, PaN. J (Pennsylvania portion) New Jersey portion) Pittsburgh Reading Scranton Willice Rezerverselecton	210	111.4	1,679.8
Buffalo	58	30.8	727.3	(Pennsylvania portion)	155	100.6	1,560.9
Elmira	9	2.8	30.8	(New Jersey portion)	55	10.8	118.
Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie	16	3.0	75.4	Pittsburgh	179	61.4	841.
New York-Northeastern New Jersey-	449	243.5	6, 883. 5	Reading	28	7.0	37.
New York, N.Y. SMSA <sup>3</sup>	247	165,5	5, 356, 6	Scranton	14	2.0	29.
Nassau and Suffolk Counties	69	18.8	751.0	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	21	5.5	43.
New York City	135	136.8	4, 253, 4	Scranton Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton York Rhode Island	9	4.4	48.0
Rockland County	9	.4	4.0	Rhode Island	29	3.8	47.
Westchester County	34	9.5	348.3 56.6	Providence-Pawtucket, R. IMass-	29 26	3.7	44. 44.
Kocnester	22 20	4.9	170.3	(Rhode Island portion)	13	3.7 9.4	103.
Syracuse	14	5.0	210.1	Charlester	15	1.3	31.
Utica-Rome	38	26.6	276.5	Calumbia	5	1.3	3.
	5	. 3	1.0	South Dakota	10	5.6	53.2
Charlette	11	2.7	19.4	Siour Falla	10	4.3	49.2
Durham management	5	.3	2.9	Tappassas	97	46.7	589.
New York, N. Y. SMSA <sup>3</sup> Nassau and Suffolk Counties Rockland County <sup>4</sup> Westchester County <sup>4</sup> Rochester Vitica-Rome Utica-Rome North Carolina Asheville Charlotte Greensborg-High Point-Winston-	, ,		2.7	Chattanooga, TennGa (Tennessee portion) Knoxville	15	3.1	29.4
	17	9.7	140.8	(Tennessee portion)	13	3.1	29.4
Paleigh	6	.8	1.8	Knowille	15	2.3	35.5
Salem	5	1.2	29.1	Knoxville — Memphis, Tenn. – Ark — (Tennessee portion) — Nashville — Texas — Austin —	26	7.9	80. 6
North Dakota	12	6.6	25.5	(Tennessee portion)	25	7.9	80.6
Fargo-Moorhead, N. DakMinn	12	1.9	12.1	Nashville	20	6.7	147.4
	5	1.4	7.0	Texas	134	110.1	922.
(North Dakota portion)	524	250, 5	3, 872.6	Austin	6	.2	1.6
Akron	30	4.9	106.6	Austin Beaumont-Port Arthur Corpus Christi	31	20.2	234.
Canton		12.8	141.1	Corpus Christi	5	.7	18.2
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky,-Ind	59	20.5	277.9	Dallas	17	8.2	107.1
(Ohio portion)	47	17.1	232.4	El Paso	12	4.5	57.4
(Kentucky portion)	7	2.6	15.6	Ft. Worth	10	5.5	48. 1
(Indiana portion)	5	. 8	29.9	Ft. Worth	11	1.5	23.6
Cleveland	86	33.9	548.7	Houston	40	35.3	200.4
Columbus	44	10.8	89.6	San Antonio	11	2.9	10.7
Dayton	22	23.4	683.2	1exarkana, 1ex, Ark	5	.4	1.0
Hamilton-Middletown	12	2.6	35.6	Utah	19	19.9	238.8
Canton — Cincinnati, Ohio-KyInd — (Ohio portion) — (Kentucky portion) — (Indiana portion) — Cleveland — Columbus — Dayton — Hamilton-Middletown — Lima —	7	1.7	6.3	Utah	11	11.5	160. 7
Lorain-Elyria	13	4.4	39.9	Vermont	5	.6	19.1
Mansfield	8	3.6	48.9	Virginia	120	76.5	777.6
Lima Lorain-Elyria Mansfield Springfield Startiere Okiewy Vare	13	8.5	151.4	Newport News-Hampton	5	2.3	41.4
Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va	18	3.9	25.8	Norfolk-Portsmouth	12	6.2	113. 9
(Ohio portion)	9	1.6	9.9	Richmond	8	4.4	29.5
(West Virginia portion)	9	2.3	15.9	Roanoke	5	5.2	12. 3
Toledo, Ohio-Mich	45	13.3	174.7	Washington	67	66.0	1,071.5
(Ohio portion)	35	12.0	143.8	Seattle-Everett	32	22.6	450.4
Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va	10	1.3	30.9	Virginia Newport News-Hampton Norfolk-Portsmouth Richmond Roanoke Washington Seattle-Everett Spokane Tacoma West Virginia Charleston Huntington-Ashland, W. VaKv	10	4.1	16.2
Youngstown-Warren	45	28.8	652.2	Tacoma	11	4.2	69.8
Oklahoma	31	13.1	139.7	West Virginia	426	202.9	2,244.1
Oklahoma City	13	6.1	40.4	Charleston	16	7.2	48.4
Tulsa	12	3.2	72.2				
Oregon	43	38.1	512.9	Ohio	30	10.4	112.1
Eugene	7	3.3	43.2	(West Virginia portion)	15	5.8	32.2
Portland, OregWash	28	22.5	364.7	(Kentucky portion)	7	1.9	48.2
(Oregon portion)	21	18.5	273.8	(Ohio portion)	8	2.6	31.8
(Washington portion)	7	4.0	90.9	(West Virginia portion) (Kentucky portion) (Ohio portion) Wheeling, W. Va Ohio			05.0
Eugene — Portland, OregWash — (Oregon portion) — (Washington portion) — Salem — Pennsylvania — Allentown-Bethlehem — Faston	7	2.7	15.2	Ohio	25	3,5	95.0
Pennsylvania	674	336.2	5,056.6	(west Virginia portion)	17	2.3	55.1
		1	00 1	(Ohio portion)	, , 9	1.2	39.9
PaN. J.	43	13.2	88.6	wisconsin	116	52.1	695.
(Pennsylvania portion) (New Jersey portion)	36	10.5	76.5	Green Bay	2	2.0	24.8
(New Jersey portion)	7	2.7	12.1	Kenosha	7	1.7	8.0
Altoona	9	6.9	28.0	La Urosse	11	2.1	28.6
Altona Erie Harrisburg Johnstown	21	5.6	124.6	Madison	.9	1.4	10.4
Harrisburg	12	5.4	33.0	Milwaukee	37	19.9	227.4
Johnstown Lancaster	17	2.2	19.5	Ohio - 3. (West Virginia portion)	12	3.7	60-1
Lancaster	1 8	2.4	22.0	wyoming	16	8.1	53.

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for each metropolitan area in which 5 stoppages or more began in 1971. Some metropolitan areas include the counties in more than 1 State, and hence, an area may equal or exceed the total for the State in which the major city is located. Stoppages in the mining and logging industries are excluded. Intermetropolitan area stoppages are counted separately in each area affected; the workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective areas.
 <sup>2</sup> Included in the Chicago, IIL-Northern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area.
 <sup>3</sup> Included in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area.

Industry group	L	<u> </u>			ber of stopp				
	Total	l day	2-3 days	4-6 days	7-14 days	15-29 days	30-59 days	60-89 days	90 days and ove
All industries	<sup>2</sup> 5, 167	673	688	642	888	795	740	366	375
Manufacturing	<sup>2</sup> 2, 397	167	219	247	408	434	441	233	248
rdnance and accessories	5 209	19	33	22	1 42	2 37	2 26	15	- 15
extile mill products	4	- 3	8	3	1	-	2	1 1 2	15
pparel, etc. <sup>4</sup>	79	6	14	12	13	12	7	7	8
umber and wood products, except	67	2	4	4	9	14	16	10	8
furniture and fixturesaper and allied products	75	5	6	5 11	18 12	12	16 21	6	7 12
rinting, publishing, and allied industries — hemicals and allied products — etroleum refining and related industries —	79 136 14	7 8 1	6 9 2	7 14 -	14 23 1	12 30 2	11 22 4	11 15 4	11 15 -
ubber and miscellaneous plastics									
eather and leather products	92	2	4	10 1	17 2	22	18	9	10
one, clay, and glass products	147	4 13	12	15 25	26 33	38 42	29 51	13 18	10 21
abricated metal products'	347	20	18	30	63	63	91	36	26
achinery, except electrical	333	20	22	37	52	54	55	36	57
supplies ransportation equipment struments, etc. <sup>6</sup>	178 175 28	31	25 18 1	25 17	25 26 5	23 26	25 27	13 16	11 28
iscellaneous manufacturing industries	46	1	1	4 5	12	6 10	3 9	6 4	2 4
Nonmanufacturing	<sup>2</sup> 2, 770	506	469	395	480		299	133	127
griculture, forestry, and fisheries	7 657	299	3 147	110	3 53	1 23	- 15	- 6	- 4
ransportation, communication, electric,	754	59	118	128	183	117	93	34	22
as, and sanitary services	316 505	53 23	44 57	34 39	45 95	43 98	52 91	21 46	26 56
inance, insurance, and real estate	23	1	8	2	1	3	3	3	2
vernment <sup>7</sup>	176	12	17	19 63	25 75	33 43	32 13	20 3	18
			L	LI	nvolved (in t			l	
						······		I	
All industries	3, 287.1	185.3	768.7	251,8	740.8	614.0	397.0	176.6	152.8
Manufacturing	870.8	80.7	80,3	81.8	133.0	193.2	106.4	102.4	93.0
rdnance and accessories	2.7 85.6	35.4	13.4	7.0	( <sup>3</sup> ) 12.0	2.0 8.6	0.7 4.1	2.0	3.2
obacco manufactures	9.1 5.3	.6	7	(3)	.3 2.9		3.7 .7	5.1 .3	( <sup>3</sup> )
pparel, etc. <sup>4</sup>	20.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	2.9	12.2	.3	.6	.9
umber and wood products, except	7.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	.4	.1	1.8	1.Z	1.5	2.1	.6
aper and allied products	11.1 35.4	. 2 . 5	.6 1.7	.7 1.7	1.8 3.0	1.6 7.0	3.2 9.4	.9 4.4	2.2 7.6
rinting, publishing, and allied industries hemicals and allied products	28.9 25.6 7.9	2.4 1.1 .1	.5 1.6 .5	6.5 2.3 -	6.7 2.8 ( <sup>3</sup> )	2.8 4.6 .1	.9 3.2 .4	5.3 2.9 6.6	3.8 7.0 -
ubber and miscellaneous plastics	29.5	1.0	3.1	4.4	8.6	4.0	5.2		. /
eather and leather products one, clay, and glass products	7.4	1.0	.3	4.4 .3 4.1	2.3 3.4	4.0 2.6 5.9	( <sup>3</sup> ) 5,0	1.7	1.6 .7 3.5
rimary metal industries	91.6 94.4	2.8 3.9	7.4	9.3 6.0	7.9	19.3	15.2 14.2	3.6 26.1	3.5
achinery, except electrical	123.1	6.1	7.7	16.4	14.4	42.8 36.0	8.3	8.3	4.7 23.2
lectrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	116.1	14.4	23.9	8.5	39.8	10.5	6.5	11.2	11.3
ransportation equipment	120.3 9.3	5.5	7.8	11.5	10.3	28.4 1.3	22.7 ( <sup>3</sup> )	17.5	16.5
iscellaneous manufacturing industries	7.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	(3)	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.3	.5	.5
Nonmanufacturing	2,416,3	104.6	688.4	170.1	607.8	420.8	290.6	74.2	59.8
griculture, forestry, and fisheries	1.5 383.2	59.5	1.2 55.1	39.1	.2 90.3	( <sup>3</sup> ) 11.9	-	19.0	- . 2
ransportation, communication, electric,	464.4	9.6	24.4	34,5	40.3	196.4	101.1	39.3	18.7
gas, and sanitary services holesale and retail trade	1,250.9 133.8	18.1 4.1	547.8 30.8	22.1 7.0	384.8 56.8	177.7 14.7	62.3 11.4	9.2 2.8	28.8 6.0
inance, insurance, and real estate	2.0	(3)	.5	(3)	( <sup>3</sup> )	.6	(3)	.5.	.3
rvices	26.5	1.3	2.0	i.7	7.2				

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

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

			Ma	ın-days idle	during year	(in thousand	ls)		
Industry group	Total	l day	2-3 days	4-6 days	7-14 days	15-29 days	30-59 days	60-89 days	90 days and over
All industries	62, 266. 4	185.3	1,373.6	895.1	4,099.2	7,191.8	11, 143.9	7,582.4	29, 795. 1
Manufacturing	36, 877.8	80.7	183.2	295.8		2,852.2	2, 840. 1	4,493.4	25, 287. 8
Ordnance and accessories Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products	41.6 809.8 342.2 75.5	35.4	30.6 2.0	28.8	.3 93.4 1.6 19.4	22.8 142.6 - -	18.4 111.5 122.3 20.5	65.4 218.3 20.4	302.1 12.4
Apparel, etc. <sup>4</sup> Lumber and wood products, except furniture	245.4 192.6	1.0 ( <sup>3</sup> )	3.1 1.2	4.4	23.3	94.1 20,6	8.3 48.1	33.3 69.4	77.8 44.1
Furniture and fixtures Paper and allied products	327.9 1,030.3	.2	1.5	2.1 7.0	13.0 21.5	22.7	89.6 272.6	44.9 213.6	154.0 396.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries Chemicals and allied products Petroleum refining and related industries	815.8 1,121.2 110.4	2.4 1.1 .1	.9 3.3 .6	26.8 8.1 -	49.6 22.3 .5	33.1 64.4 1.6	33.2 86.9 10.4	272.5 153.0 97.1	397.2 782.0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	467.5 119.4 757.8 2,225.9	1.0 1.0 3.7 2.8	6.9 .7 4.5 15.8	10.0 .9 11.8 37.8	59.1 16.3 27.3 52.0	59.0 37.5 91.8 274.7	100.5 2.2 125.8 468.8	87.6 12.4 121.8 1,039.7	143.5 48.5 371.1 334.2 386.9
Filmary metal industries Fabricated metal products <sup>5</sup>	2,045.4	3.9 6.1	15.0 15.3	21.1 59.0	49.3 99.2	789.5 495.0	416.6	363.1 554.4	1,914.5
supplies Transportation equipment Instruments, etc. <sup>6</sup> Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1,671.3 20,527.9 402.3 161.9	14.4 5.5 7 ( <sup>3</sup> )	59.3 17.7 .8 .2	32.0 40.8 1.5 3.3	191.7 63.4 17.8 15.0	140.1 393.7 18.2 35.8	205.0 420.7 3.5 32.8	62.3 923.5 115.9 25.0	966.6 18,662.6 244.0 49.9
Nonmanufacturing	25, 388.6	104.6	1,190.4	599.3	3, 254.6	4,339.6	8,303.8	3,089.0	4,507.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	4.2 4,929.8 8,221.4	59.5 9.6	1.6 90.9 54.1	107.3 94.8	2.0 315.9 257.0	.6 82.4 2,367.2	3, 708. 3 2, 044. 2	541.8 1,720.7	23.6 1,673.6
gas, and sanitary services	8,822.1 1,583.5	18.1 4.1	916.7 66.0	101.9 20.6	2,101.1 328.9	1,420.6 215,1	2,043.7 311.8	486.5 137.7	1,733.5 499.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate Services	56.2 861.1 910.4	( <sup>3</sup> ) 1.3 12.0	1.3 4.2 55.7	.3 5.8 268.7	.1 55.5 194.0	9.8 37.5 206.4	.9 124.1 70.8	20.9 86.4 94.9	22.9 546.3 8.0

<sup>1</sup> The totals in this table differ from those in preceding tables as these relate to stoppages ending during the year, and thus may include idleness

In column in this table drift from those in preceding tables as these relate to suppose schaing during the year, and thus may include relates occurring in prior years. <sup>2</sup> Stoppages extending into 2 or more industries or industry groups have been counted in each industry or industry group; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective industries. <sup>3</sup> Fewer than 100.

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

				Nut	mber of stop	pages			
Major issue	Total	l day	2-3 days	4-6 days	7-14 days	15-29 days	30-59 days	60-89 days	90 days and ove
All stoppages	5, 152	673	688	642	886	788	735	365	375
General wage changes	2, 596	80	166	223	477	572	569	262	247
Supplementary benefits	40	3	5	223	8	6	8	202	247
Wage adjustments	162	34	37	31	34	9	7	6	4
Wage adjustments	6	2	-	3		1 1	l i	-	-
Other contractual matters	112	9	17	14	25	13	16	11	7
Union organization and security	505	25	47	44	90	76	77	54	92
Job security ~	205	61	34	32	33	22	lio	6	7
Job security	904	321	241	179	94	37	16	8	8
Other working conditions	155	58	30	25	źi	12	5	2	2
Interunion or intraunion matters	414	73	100	84	91	35	21	6	4
Not reported	53	7	11	5	13	6	5	3	3
				Workers	involved (in	thousands)		1	
All stoppages	3, 287, 1	185, 3	768.7	251.8	740,8	614.0	397.0	176.6	152.8
General wage changes	2, 142, 6	19.5	598.0	106.Z	565.1	278.5	301.9	142.3	131.1
Supplementary benefits	77.3	. 1	.4	1.3	.8	3.7	55.7	15.3	()
Wage adjustments	95.5	9.7	19.8	33.5	24.7	1.2	2.5	2.2	1.9
lours of work	1.6	.1	-	1.5			()		
Other contractual matters		3.3	10.6	5.9	11.6	10.0	3. Z	2.7	9.7
Jnion organization and security	171.1	1.4	7.5	3.5	9.1	130.3	9.0	3.9	6.5
lob security	102.1	16.3	13.3	8,4	11.5	44.5	4.0	2.5	1.6
Plant administration		106.8	87.5	72.5	95.4	137.3	15.4	7.4	.6
Other working conditions	40.8	13,8	4.9	6.0	6.3	5.7	4.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	(2)
nterunion or intraunion matters	71.7 4.4	13.5	25.6	12.9	15.1	2.5	.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.2
-	l								
				an-days idie	during yea:	r (in thousan	10.8)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
All stoppages	62, 266. 4	185.3	1, 373.6	895.1	4, 099. 2	7, 191. 8	11,143.9	7,582.4	29, 795, 1
General wage changes	33, 230, 7	19.5	1,022.8	371.5	3, 268, 8	3, 837.6	8, 423, Z	5.770.8	10, 516, 4
supplementary benefits	2,799.6	.1	.7	6.4	6.7	57.1	1, 880, 3	846.0	2.2
Vage adjustments	669.3	9.7	49.4	149.3	102.2	17.6	46.7	122.5	171.9
lours of work	4.3	. 1		3.2	-		1.0	1	1
Ther contractual matters	18, 513. 9	3.3	16.1	23.5	54.2	139.6	105.1	120.3	18.051.9
Jnion organization and security	2,904.3	1.4	14.7	11.4	68.9	1,664,3	207.1	202.2	734.2
ob security	985.9	16.3	31.4	26.7	71.6	417.9	125.5	138.2	158.3
Plant administration	2, 488.6	106.8	174.8	251.6	377.2	975.4	188.0	370.0	44.8
Other working conditions	270.4	13.8	11.5	17.3	35.4	50.8	134.5	1.9	5,1
nterunion or intraunion matters		13.5	49.9	33.4	104.9	28.0	18.0	7.3	97.5
Not reported	47.0	. 8	2.3	.8	9.2	3.5	14,4	3.2	12.7

### Table A-22. Work stoppages by duration and major issue, 1971

<sup>1</sup> Totals in this table differ from those in preceding tables because these stoppages ended during 1971, and thus include idleness occurring in prior years. Fewer than 100.

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

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	Stop	pages	Workers	involved	Man-da	y idle
Duration and contract status	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All stoppages	- 5, 152	100.0	3, 287. 1	100.0	62, <u>266.</u> 4	100.0
	- 673	13.1	185.3	5.6	185.3	. 3
day	- 688	13.1	768.7	23.4	1, 373.6	z. 2
to 3 days	- 000	12.5	251.8	7.7	895.1	1.4
to 6 days	- 642			22.5	4,099,2	6. (
to b days	- 886	17.2	740.8			
5 to 29 days	- 788	15.3	614.0	18.7	7, 191. 8	11.0
) to 59 days	- 735	14.2	397.0	12.1	11, 143. 9	17. 9
) to 89 days	- 365	7.1	176.6	5.4	7,582.4	12.1
to 14 days	- 375	7.3	152.8	4.6	29, 795. 1	47.1
egotiation of first agreement or union					1 002 7	2
recognition	- 682	13.2	72.6	2.2	1, 883. 7	3.0
	- 24	.5	3.1	.1	3.1	( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> )
2 to 3 days	6Z	1.2	10.6	.3	26.0	(*)
4 to 6 days	- 63	1.2	8.6	.3	35.1	•
7 to 14 days	- 133	2.6	17.1	.5	129.0	
15 to 29 days	106	2.1	11.3	.3	167.9	
20 to 50 days	105	2.0	6.4	. 2	180.3	
50 to 59 days	- 67	1.3	5.3	. 2	283.6	
1 day         2 to 3 days         4 to 6 days         7 to 14 days         15 to 29 days         30 to 59 days         60 to 89 days         90 days and over	122	2.4	10.0	.3	1,058.6	1.
enegotiation of agreement (expiration or						
	2,628	51.0	2, 540, 7	77.3	57,487.0	92.
l day	- 84	1.6	20.0	. 6	20.0	( <sup>2</sup> )
l day 2 to 3 days 4 to 6 days	169	3.3	608.0	18.5	1,034.4	i.'
2 to 3 days	215	4.2	108.3	3.3	377.4	
4 to 6 days	483		577.3	17.6	3, 330.6	5.
7 to 14 days	483	9.4				10.
15 to 29 days	- 575	11. Z	539.3	16.4	6, 413. 5	
30 to 59 days	- 582	11.3	382.5	11.6	10, 745. 3	17.
60 to 89 days	Z 80	5.4	163.4	5.0	6,911.9	11.
30 to 59 days	- 240	4.7	141.9	4.3	28,653.9	46.
uring term of agreement (negotiation of			ļ	]		
new agreement not involved)	1,693	32,9	657.1	20.0	2,760.0	4.
1 day	532	10.3	158.1	4.8	158.1	•
2 to 3 days	425	8.2	147.4	4.5	307.6	
A to 6 days	- 341	6.6	132.4	4,0	474.3	
7 to 14 down	244	4.7	142.3	4.3	615.0	1.
15 to 14 days	90	1.7	61.6	1.9	581.7	
15 to 29 days	39		7.1		195.8	
1 day       2 to 3 days       4 to 6 days       7 to 14 days       15 to 29 days       30 to 59 days	39	.8		.2	360.0	
		.3	7.3	(2) <sup>2</sup>		
90 days and over	- 9	.2	.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	67.5	•
o contract or other contract status		1.6	8.8 2.7	.3	35.5	(2)
1 day	- 24	.5		1 /2	2.4	2
2 to 3 days	- 19	.4	1.2	1 52		
1 day 2 to 3 days 4 to 6 days	- 15	.3	1,5		6.0	5
		.2	2.7		14.5	(S
		( <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>	.3	()	4.6	(2) (2 <sup>2</sup> (2 <sup>1</sup> (2 <sup>1</sup> (2 <sup>1</sup> )
30 to 59 days	- 1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	5.3	( <sup>2</sup> )
60 to 89 days		1 2	-			-
30 to 59 days           60 to 89 days           90 days and over		-	-	-	-	-
o information on contract status	- 69	1.3	8.0	.2	100.2	
1 day	9	.2	1.4	(2)	1.4	(2
1 day 2 to 3 days	13	.3	1.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.1	( <sup>2</sup>
A to 6 days	- 18	.2		(²)	2, 3	2
2 to 3 days 4 to 6 days 7 to 14 days	14	.3	1.4	(2)	10, 1	22
		.3	1.5	2	24.1	2
15 to 29 days		.4	1 1.2	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	17.2	2
30 to 59 days	- 1 2	.2	.5	1 12		5
60 to 89 days 90 days and over		.1	.6		26.9 15.1	

### Table A-23. Work stoppages by duration and contract status, 1971

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

			1
Table A-24.	Mediation of w	vork stoppages by	contract status, 1971

	Stopp	ages	Workers	involved	Man-da	ys idle
Mediation agency and contract status	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All stoppages	5,152	100.0	3, 287. 1	100.0	62, 266. 4	100.0
Government mediation <sup>2</sup>	2, 382	46, 2	2, 478.6	75.4	36, 630. 2	58.8
Federal mediation	1,781	34.6	1, 769. 5	53.8	28, 745. 4	46.2
State mediation ——— Federal and State mediation combined ——	313 209	6.1	119.5	3.6	1, 128. 9	1.8
Other mediation	209	4.1	538.3	16.4	6, 442. 8 313. 1	10.3
Private mediation	74	1.4	7.1	.2	45.4	. 1
No mediation reported	2,623	50.9	782.7	23.8	25, 189. 5	40.5
No information	73	1.4	18.7	.6	401.2	.6
Negotiation of first agreement	682	13.2	72.6	2.2	1, 883. 7	3.0
Government mediation	291	5.6	36.8	1.1	1, 113. 9	1.8
Federal mediation	191	3.7 1.2	22.6	.7	927.4	1.5
Federal and State mediation combined -	18	.3	1.9		90.4 49.0	.1 .1
Other mediation	21	.4	3.8	.1	47.1	.1
Private mediation	19	. 4	1.2	(3)	14.3	( <sup>3</sup> )
No mediation reported	359	7.0	32.7	1.0	613.7	1.0
No information	13	.3	1.8	.1	141.9	.2
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	2,628	51.0	2, 540. 7	77.0	57 497 0	
Government mediation	1,960	38.0	2,262.5	77.3	57, 487.0	92.3 54.8
Federal mediation	1, 528	29.6	1, 648. 4	49.8	27, 225, 9	43.5
State mediation	221	4.3	49.5	1.5	582, 4	.9
Federal and State mediation combined -	179	3.5	532.0	16.1	6, 258. 6	10.0
Other mediation	32	. 6	32.6	1.0	228.5	.,4
Private mediation No mediation reported	22 619	.4 12.0	1.7 268.9	.1	15.4	( <sup>*)</sup> 36,9
No information	27	.5	7.5		225.6	.4
During term of agreement (negotiation					{	
of new agreement not involved)	1,693	32.9	657.1	20.0	2, 760. 0	4.4
Government mediation	111	Z, 2	176.0	5.4	1, 174. 5	1.9
Federal mediation	52	1.0	96.0	2.9	548.9	. 9
State mediation Federal and State mediation combined	29 10	.6 .2	61.2 4.3	1.9	454.5 135.1	.7
Other mediation	21	.4	14.6	.4	36.4	
Private mediation	26	.5	4.0		14.5	( <sup>3</sup> ) 2, 5
No mediation reported	1,533	29.8	468.8	14.3	1, 548, 9	2.5
No information	22	.4	8, 2	. 3	21.7	(3)
No contract or other contract status	80	1.6	8.8	,3	35, 5	
Government mediation	11 2	(3)	( <sup>•</sup> ) <sup>6</sup>		3.0	5
State mediation	2	3	.3	3	.2	5
Federal and State mediation combined -	2	( <sup>3</sup> ) ( <sup>3</sup> ) ( <sup>3</sup> )	(*)	33	.1	(3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3)
Other mediation	5	.1	.2	(3)	1.1	(6)
Private mediation	6	.1	.1	(3)	.4	(3)
No mediation reported	61	1.2	8.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	32.0	(3)
No information	2	(3)	(*)		(*)	(*)
No information on contract status Government mediation	69 8	1.3	8.0 2.5	.2	100.2	. 2
Federal mediation	8	.2	2.5	.1	43.0 43.0	.1
State mediation	-	-	2.5		43.0	
Federal and State mediation combined -		-	-			· -
Other mediation	-		. <del>.</del>			.=
Private mediation		(3)	(*)	(•)	.8	(3)
No mediation reported	51 9	1.0	4.4	(ق)	44.4	( <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>1</sup>
No information	9	. 4	1.1	0	1 11.9	(7)

See footnote 1, table A-22.
 Includes stoppages involving workers in which private mediation also was employed.
 Less than 0.05 percent.
 Fewer than 100.

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

	Stopp	ages	Workers	involved	Man-days idle		
Contract status and settlement	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	
All stoppages	5, 152	100.0	3, 287. 1	100.0	62, 266. 4	100.0	
ormal settlement reached, all issues resolved,			[		1 1		
procedure for handling unresolved issues	4, 193	81.4	2, 320. 2	70.6	56,756.2	91.Z	
No formal settlement, short protest or sympa-		-					
thy strike	465	9.0	251.7	7.7	593.8	1.0	
trike broken	236	4.6	22.0	.7	827.1	1.3	
ork resumed under court injunction	118	2.3	669.3	20.4	3084.6	5.0	
Employer out of business	51 83	1.0	4.4	.1	131.8 760.5	.2	
lo information	6	.1	1.9	.5	112.4	.2	
egotiation of first agreement or union recognition	682	13.2	72.6	2, 2	1, 883. 7	3.0	
Formal settlement reached, all issues resolved,					1 1		
procedure for handling unresolved issues	485	9.4	53.4	1.6	1, 324. 5	2.1	
No formal settlement, short protest or		_	[	_		12	
sympathy strike	14	.3	3.0	.1	26.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	
Strike broken	122	2.4	6.5 7.2	. Z	385.9 52.2	. 6	
Work resumed under court injunction	25 16	. 5		, 2 (2)		.1	
Employer out of business	10	.3	1.3		41.2 51.2	.1	
No information	19	( <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>4</sup>	( <sup>3</sup> )	(2) (2) (2)	2.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	
			.,	.,		()	
enegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	2,628	51.0	2, 540. 7	77.3	57, 487.0	92.3	
Formal settlement reached, all issues resolved,		{			1 1		
procedure for handling unresolved issues	2,407	46.7	1, 873, 1	57.0	53, 309.6	85.6	
No formal settlement, short protest or	20	. 4	21.1	6	57.8	. 1	
sympathy strike	74	1.4	7.8	.6	383.1		
Strike broken	30	.6	617.8	18.8	2, 829. 3	4.	
Employer out of business	30	.6	2.6	.1	88.8	. 1	
Other	63	1.2	16.4	.5	708.3	1.1	
No information	4	.1	1.8	.1	110.1		
Ouring term of agreement (negotiation of new		l	E.				
agreement not involved)	1,693	32.9	657,1	20.0	2,760.0	4.4	
Formal settlement reached, all issues resolved,					1 [		
procedure for handling unresolved issues	1, 185	23.0	380.4	11.6	2,002.4	3, 2	
No formal settlement, short protest or						_	
sympathy strike	412	8.0	225.3	6.9	501.4	. 8	
Strike broken	29	.6	6.5	.2	50.5	.1	
Work resumed under court injunction	60	1.2	44.1	1.3	202.9	;	
Employer out of business	5	·1	.5		1,8	(-) (2)	
Other	1		.1	(2) (2) (2)	.9	2	
	-		.1			( )	
No contract or other contract status Formal settlement reached, all issues resolved,	80	1.6	8, 8	.3	35.5	. 1	
procedure for handling unresolved issues	52	1.0	6.0	.2	25.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	
No formal settlement, short protest or						• • •	
sympathy strike	18	.3	2.2	.1	7.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	
Strike broken	7	.1	.5		2.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	
Work resumed under court injunction	3	.1	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	
Employer out of business	-	- 1	-	-	-	-	
Other	-	-	- 1	-	-	-	
No information	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No information on contract status	69	1.3	8.0	.2	100.2	. 2	
Formal settlement reached, all issues resolved,	j .	]	J	J			
procedure for handling unresolved issues	64	1.2	7.2	.2	94.7	. 4	
No formal settlement, short protest or					(3)		
sympathy strike	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	(3)	( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> )	(3)	(1)	
Strike broken	4	.1	.7	(*)	5.4	(*)	
Work resumed under court injunction	] -	-	-	- 1	-	-	
Employer out of business	-	1 :	-	-	-	-	
Other No information	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	
						-	

See footnote 1, table A-22.
 Less than 0.05 percent.
 Fewer than 100.

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

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

(Workers and man-days in thousar	lds)	-	Sattla			1				
	Formal settle -				ormal	Went				
Major issue	Total	ment reached			ormai nt reached	Work re- sumed under	Employer	No infor-	<b>A</b> .1	
	Total	All issues resolved	Procedure for handling unresolved issues	Short pro- test or sympathy strike	Strike broken	court injunction	out of business	mation	Othe r	
	Number of work stoppages <sup>1</sup>									
All stoppages	5, 152	3, 408	785	465	236	118	51	6	83	
General wage changes Supplemental benefits, no	2, 596	2,237	108	22	85	40	32	3	69	
general wage increase Wage adjustments	40 162 6	32 104 2	1 30 1	3 16 2	2 5	1 5 1	1 2			
Other contractual matters Union organization and	112	81	12	6	6	3	3	ī	-	
Job security	505 205	297 122	63 38	12 31	102	10 11	8	1	12	
Plant administration Other working conditions Interunion or intraunion	904 155	376 60	204 32	266 46	19 9	36 5	3 2	-	-	
matters	414 53	47 50	295 1	61	4 2	6 -	:	1 -	-	
	Number of workers involved <sup>1</sup>									
All stoppages	3, 287. 1	Z, 095. 1	225. 1	251.7	22. 0	669.3	4.4	1.9	17.6	
General wage changes	2,142.6	1, 508. 4	31, 5	4. 7	6.6	570.7	2.7	1.7	16. 2	
general wage increase	77.3 95.5	25.0 61.2	( <sup>2</sup> ) 23. 9	.4 5.8	(²) 1. 2	51,7 3.2	(²) . 2	-	-	
Hours of work Other contractual matters Union organization and	1.6 57.1	(²) 31.3	1.1 4.5	. 3 17. 7	2.5	.1	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	
security	171.1	155. 7	5.9	. 8	5.7	1.7	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 9	
Job security Plant administration	102.1 522.9	45.8 237.3	41.6 85.6	8.2 165.1	(²) 2.2	6.0 32.2	5	-	. 4	
Other working conditions Interunion or intraunion	40.8	14.8	6.2	16. 7	. 9	2.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	. 1	
matters Not reported	71.7 4.4	11.1 4.3	24.7 ( <sup>2</sup> )	31.9	2.8 ( <sup>2</sup> )	1.1	-	.1	-	
			I	Number o	of man-days c	of idleness <sup>1</sup>				
All stoppages	62, 266. 4	55, 125. 3	1,630.9	593.8	827.1	3,084.6	131.8	112.4	760.5	
General wage changes Supplemental benefits, no	33, 230. 7	30, 116. 8	653.9	19.0	408.8	1, 108. 5	99.0	109.6	715.1	
general wage increase	2, 799. 6 669. 3	1,045.1 511.5	. 2 72. 8	1.8 8.5	2.3 61.9	1, 750. 1 13. 5	.1 1.1	-	-	
Hours of work Other contractual matters	4.3 18,513.9	1.0 18,408.6	2.2 25.6	.6 41.5	32.8	.5	2. 1	- . 5	-	
Union organization and security Job security	2, 904. 3 985. 9	2, 462. 7 590. 8	91.2 341.3	5.3 17.7	263. 1 3. 1	17.9 30.9	19, 6	2. 2	42.4 2.0	
Plant administration	2, 488. 6 270. 4	1, 642. 4 185. 2	309.3 16.7	357.8 35.4	32.4 16.4	137.0 15.6	9.7 .2	-	9	
Interunion or intraunion matters	352.5 47.0	115.2 46.0	116.7 1.0	106.4	6.4 ( <sup>2</sup> )	7.7	-	. 1	-	
	1.10			-	()	-	-	-	-	

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

### Table A-27. Settlement of work stoppages by industry group, 1971

(Workers and man-days in thousan		Formal ment r		No fo settlemen		Work re-	Employer out of business	No infor- mation	Other
Industry group	Total	All issues resolved	Procedure for handling unresolved issues	Short pro- test or sympathy strike	Strike broken	sumed under court injunction			
					r of work sto	ppages			
All industries	<sup>2</sup> 5, 167	3, 408	785	465	236	118	51	6	83
Manufacturing	<sup>2</sup> 2, 397	1, 947	181	59	99	26	29	3	53
Ordnance and accessories	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures	209	174 3	16	5	9	4	1	-	ī
Textile mill products	35	34	-	-	-		:		1
Apparel, etc. <sup>3</sup>	79	56	7	4	5	1	4	-	2
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	67	52	3	2	5	_	2		3
Furniture and fixtures	75 101	61 82	4	1	7 1	- 5	2	-	2 2
Paper and allied products Printing, publishing, and	101	82	0	5	1	,	2	-	2
allied industries	79	56	8	-	11	3	-	-	1
Chemicals and allied products Petroleum refining and related	136	113	12	1	7		-	1	2
industries	14	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous	03	71	10	,	E				2
plastics products Leather and leather products	92 18	71 14	10	3 -	5	1 -	1	-	2 1
Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries	147 229	114 191	16	24	6	4 5	1 3	-	4 3
Fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup>	347	283	27	7	11	1	4	1	13
Machinery, except electrical Electrical machinery,	333	280	16	8	13	1	4	1	10
equipment and supplies	178	143	18	7	4	1	2	-	3
Transportation equipment Instruments, etc. <sup>5</sup>	175 28	139 22	17	10	5		2		2 1
Miscellaneous manufacturing							,		
Nonmanufacturing	46 22, 770	41	604	1 406	137	- 92	1 22	-	- 30
Agriculture, forestry, and	2,110	1,470	004	400		72			
fisheries	7	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	657 754	146	166	323 20	5 23	14 17	2 3		1 5
Transportation, communication,									
electric, gas, and sanitary services	316	.221	32	15	20	12	9	-	7
Wholesale and retail trade	505	390	33	10	50	4	3	2	13
Finance, insurance, and real estate	23	19	2	_	1	_	-	_	1
Services	176	133	13		22	1	5	1	1
Government <sup>6</sup>	332	183	52	38	13	44			2
l			<u></u>	Number	of workers i	nvolved			
All industries	3, 287. 1	2,095.1	225, 1	251.7	22.0	669.3	4.4	1.9	17.6
Manufacturing	870.8	700.0	77.4	49.7	9.6	22.6	2.6	1.3	7. 7
Ordnance and accessories	2.7 85.6			29.8		-	(7)	-	-
Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures	9.1	9.0			.9	1.2	( <sup>7</sup> ) -		
Textile mill products	5.3			-	· ·	-	-	. <del>-</del> 1	(7)
Apparel, etc. <sup>3</sup>	20.4	6.1	2.0	. 8	. 2	10.6	. 1	-	.5
except furniture	7.9			(')	. 2	-	. 1	-	.3
Furniture and fixtures Paper and allied products	11.1 35.4			.1	1.1 ( <sup>7</sup> )	1.2	(7)	-	( <sup>*</sup> ) . 7
Printing, publishing, and			ļ						
allied industries Chemicals and allied products	28.9 25.6			. 8	.5	.6	-	.1	1.1 ( <sup>7</sup> )
Petroleum refining and related				1					
industries	7.9	7.7	'  <del>-</del>	.1	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	29.5	21.2	3.6	2.1	2.4	. 2	-	-	(7)
Leather and leather products	7.4 31.3			1.8	-	-	(7)	-	. 2
Stone, clay, and glass products- Primary metal industries	91.6	80.9	5.7	1.4	.5		( <sup>7</sup> ) • 4	-	. 2
Fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup> Machinery, except electrical	94. 4 123. 1			2.0	.8	.6	. 1 . 7	( <sup>7</sup> ) 1, 1	2. 1
Electrical machinery,						·			
equipment, and supplies Transportation equipment	116. 1 120. 3			2.5	.2		.5	-	. 1
Instruments, etc. <sup>9</sup>	9.3			-	.4		( <sup>7</sup> )	) =	( <sup>7</sup> )
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7.9	7.4	(7)	. 2	(7)	_	(*)	_	-
industries									

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

(Workers and man-days in thousands)

(Workers and man-days in thousands) Formal settle- No formal									
1		ment r	eached	settlemen		Work re-	Employer		
Industry group	Total	All issues resolved	Procedure for handling unresolved issues	Short pro- test or sympathy strike	Strike broken	sumed under court injunction	out of business	No infor- mation	Other
	Number of workers involved—Continued								
Nonmanufacturing	2, 416. 3	1, 395. 1	147.7	202. 0	12. 5	646, 8	1. 8	.6	9. 8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1.5	1.4			. 1		-	-	.5
Mining — Contract construction — Transportation, communication,	383. 2 464. 4	159.5 409.4	41.0 32.6	171.8 7.2	.4 6.4	10.4 5.4	( <sup>7</sup> ) . 2	-	( <sup>7</sup> ) 3.1
electric, gas, and sanitary services	1, 250. 9 133. 8	581.9 123.7	42.7 4.2	8.6 2.4	1.3 1.6	609.9 .7	.8 .1	5	5.8 .6
Financé, insurance, and real estate Services	2.0 26.5	1.3 23.7		-	( <sup>7</sup> )	(7)	-	1	3
Government <sup>6</sup>	154.0	94.3		12.1	1, 5	20.4	-	-	.2
				Number o	f man-days o	f idleness			
All industries	62, 266. 4	55, 125, 3	1,630.9	593, 8	827.1	3, 084. 6	131.8	112, 4	760, 5
Manufacturing	36, 877, 8	35, 254, 6	587. 1	83. 3	453.9	119.1	85. 2	73.5	221, 1
Ordnance and accessories Food and kindred products	41.6 809.8	41.6 734.9	17.1	33.0	19.8	- 4. 7	- . 3	=	-
Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products	342. 2 75. 5	338.0 63.1	-	-	-	· -	-	-	4.2 12.4
Apparel, etc. <sup>3</sup> Lumber and wood products,	245. 4	140. 1	9.8	2.5	8. 1	71.9	1. 2	-	11.7
except furniture	192.6 327.9 1,030.3	148.8 302.0 994.3	. 8	.2 1.2 2.0	11.5 22.9 1.8	- 4. 2	4.5 5.0		15.0 1.0 8.1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries Chemicals and allied products — Petroleum refining and related industries	815.8 1,121.2 110.4	757.6 1,079.3 110.3	14.8 21.0	- . 8 . 1	35.5 15.1	1.3	-	3.7	6.6 1.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	467. 5	382. 2	- 21. 1	8.7	- 50.5	2.6	-	-	- 2.4
Leather and leather products	119.4 757.8 2,225.9	99.8 694.1 2,131.5		- 1.9 2.8	27.8 15.4	- 14.0 6.4	10.6 1.5 2.3	-	2. 4 . 6 9. 9 15. 6
Fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup> Machinery, except electrical Electrical machinery,	2, 045. 4 3, 385. 6	1, 824. 4 3, 072. 7	101. 4 63. 0	5.3 8.9	32. 4 111. 8	3. 1 1. 8	10. 9 25. 4	.5 69.3	67. 5 32. 6
equipment, and supplies Transportation equipment Instruments, etc.	1,671.3 20,527.9 402.3	1, 546. 4 20, 264. 6 372. 2	66.4 172.1 .5	2,5 12,9 -	14.0 60.8 25.5	9.0 - -	15.6 2.8 4.0	-	17.3 14.7 ( <sup>7</sup> )
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	161. 9	156.7	2.7	. 5	1.0	-	1.0	-	·_
Nonmanufacturing	25, 388. 6	19, 870, 7	1,043.8	510.4	373.2	2, 965. 6	46. 6	38.9	539, 4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries Mining Contract construction Transportation, communication,	4. 2 4, 929. 8 8, 221. 4	3.4 4,341.3 7,812.9	93.5 179.3	435.9 19.1	. 8 8. 5 94. 7	48.8 26.8	1.6 2.2	-	- . 2 86. 2
electric, gas, and sanitary services	8, 822. 1 1, 583. 5	4, 903. 5 1, 383. 2	601.3 29.8	14.0 5.2	99.8 85.2	2, 730. 6 24. 0	37. 9 3. 5	38.8	434.9 13.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	56.2 861.1	43.0 779.1	9.7 8.9	:	. 2 71. 0		1.4	-,	3.3 .5
Government <sup>6</sup>	910. 4	604. 2	121.3	36. 2	13.0	135.3	-		.5

<sup>1</sup> The totals in this table differ from those in preceding tables as these relate to stoppages ending during the year, and thus may include idleness occurring in prior years.
 <sup>2</sup> Stoppages extending into 2 or more industries or industry groups have been counted in each industry or industry group; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective industries.
 <sup>3</sup> Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.
 <sup>4</sup> Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.
 <sup>5</sup> Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.
 <sup>6</sup> The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.
 <sup>7</sup> Fewer than 100.

### Table A-28. Procedure for resolving unsettled issues in work stoppages by contract status, 1971

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

 See footnote 1, table A-22.
 Excludes stoppages on which there was no information on unsettled issues or no agreement on a procedure for handling these issues. <sup>3</sup> Less than 100. <sup>4</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

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

#### Work stoppage statistics

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

#### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

New series  $^2$  —beginning with 1967, two estimates of employment have been used, one based on the wage and salary workers in the civilian work force, and the other on those in the private nonfarm sector. The new private nonfarm series closely approximates the former BLS series which, as noted, excluded government and agricultural workers from employment totals, but accounted for time lost by such workers while on strike. In recent years, the old method has resulted in an increasingly distorted measure of the severity of strikes; with the likely growth of strike activity among the two groups, it may distort the measure even more in the future.

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

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

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

Some metropolitan areas include counties in more than one State, and, hence, statistics for an area may oc casionally equal or exceed the total for the State ir which the major city is located. Stoppages in the mining and logging industries are excluded from metropolitar 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

Components and method	Total economy	Private sector	Old series
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	Total idleness Above working time	Total idleness less farm and government 	Total idleness 

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Limitations of data. Although the Bureau seeks to obtain complete coverage, i.e., a "census" of all strikes involving six workers or more and lasting a full shift or more, information is undoubtedly missing on some strikes involving small numbers of workers. Presumably, these missing strikes do not substantially affect the number of workers and man-days of idleness reported. To improve the completeness of the count of stoppages, the Bureau has constantly sought to develop new sources of information on the probable existence of stoppages. Over the years, these sources have probably increased the number of strikes recorded, but have had little effect on the number of workers or total idleness.

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

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

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