

Slightly more than half of this idleness resulted from three major strikes—two in the construction industry and one at the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. New York State had the next highest number of man-days idle, 2,410,000, more than one-fourth of which could be attributed to 7 of the 16 major strikes. Next in order of high idleness were: Michigan, 1,440,000 man-days; Pennsylvania, 1,390,000 man-days; and Ohio, 1,110,000 man-days.

The percent of estimated total working time in nonagricultural employment lost through strike idleness was highest in Montana (0.51 percent), followed by Washington (0.42 percent). Other States leading in strike idleness in relation to nonagricultural employment were New Mexico (0.39 percent), Vermont (0.38 percent), and Louisiana and Michigan (0.28 percent).

States with the highest number of stoppages were: New York (464), Pennsylvania (397), Ohio (298), California (263), Illinois (240), and New Jersey (238). Fewer than 10 stoppages occurred in each of the States of Mississippi, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

Metropolitan Areas. In four metropolitan areas—New York City, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles—more than a half million man-days of idleness resulted from strikes (table 9). In each of these areas this was the greatest amount of idle time recorded since 1959. In New York City, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, strike idleness was about double that of 1961, but in Detroit, it was only slightly higher than in 1961. Large construction strikes occurred in Los Angeles and San Francisco while New York was affected by seven major strikes. Philadelphia, on the other hand, had the lowest number of workers involved and man-days of idleness since 1957, the idleness amounting to only 48 percent of the 1961 figure.

### Monthly Trends

The largest number of strikes occurred during the months March through August. From a peak of 442 in May, the number dropped below 300 in September (297), to the December low of 133 (table 3). The number of workers involved was over 100,000 in April, May, June, and August. The lowest number of workers involved, 45,000, was in December. Peak idleness was reached in May and June, mainly because five major strikes in the construction industry were in effect during those months.

The number of new strikes affecting 1,000 or more workers, by month, for 1962, 1961, and 1960 are shown in the following table:

Month	1962	1961	1960
January -----	9	10	13
February -----	12	9	12
March -----	16	13	20
April -----	21	18	24
May -----	34	22	31
June -----	21	26	32
July -----	25	21	28
August -----	24	19	24
September -----	22	12	11
October -----	8	20	7
November -----	13	19	12
December -----	6	6	8

### Unions Involved

Three-fourths of the 1962 stoppages involved unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, continuing the trend of the past several years (table 10). These stoppages accounted for more than four-fifths of all workers involved in strikes and of total strike idleness. The number of AFL-CIO members on strike dropped 15 percent below 1961, but the resulting man-days of idleness was about 10 percent higher in 1962 than in the previous year.

Independent or unaffiliated unions accounted for most of the remaining strikes (21 percent). As in 1961, no union was involved in 30 stoppages.

### Mediation

Strikes ending in 1962 were almost equally divided between those in which mediation was recorded and those which were settled without any mediatory efforts or for which none was reported (table 15). Government mediators, mostly Federal, assisted in arranging settlements in 1,819 disputes (50.1 percent) and no mediation was reported in 1,781 strikes (49 percent). The remaining stoppages (0.9 percent) were ended by private mediation.

The government-mediated strikes involved more than three-fifths of the workers and well over four-fifths of total idleness. The greater part of government mediation (38 percent) was in the strikes which occurred during renegotiation of agreements.

Idleness in strikes in which no mediation was reported dropped to 12.5 percent of the total, from 14.6 percent in 1961 and 20.9 percent in 1960.

## Settlement

Nearly 90 percent of the stoppages were settled in 1962 by agreements which returned the workers to their jobs (table 16). No formal settlement was reached in 10 percent of the strikes, including three which were terminated by Taft-Hartley injunctions—the West Coast Maritime strike, the Republic Aviation Corp., and the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. stoppages. At the request of government officials, workers had already returned to Lockheed, under a truce after a 2-day stoppage, when the Board of Inquiry was appointed. A few days later, an injunction was issued to prevent resumption of the strike. The Atlantic and Gulf coast longshore stoppage was not included among the strikes ending in 1962, since it was still in effect at the end of the year, having resumed at the expiration of the Taft-Hartley injunction in December. Employers discontinued business in 49 strikes involving almost 4,400 workers. Of the strikes which occurred during the negotiation of the first agreement or over union recognition, 138 or about 4 percent were terminated without a formal settlement.

## Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues

For nearly 500 strikes, information was available on the means by which unsettled issues would be handled after termination of the work stoppage (table 17). About one-fifth of these issues were to be arbitrated and the same proportion were to be settled by direct negotiations between the parties. The unsettled issues in one-eighth of the strikes were to be referred to a government agency. In the remaining 45 percent of the strikes, the issues were to be settled by various other means.

Among the 101 strikes in which issues were to be arbitrated, 51 were in strikes which occurred during the term of the agreement, 33 during agreement renegotiations, and 16 during first contract negotiations.

The type of issues still unsettled after the workers returned to their jobs are shown in the following tabulation:

	<u>Stoppages</u>		<u>Workers involved</u>		<u>Man-days idle</u>	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total stoppages covered <sup>1</sup> -----	473	100.0	132,000	100.0	1,240,000	100.0
Wages and hours -----	34	7.2	8,470	6.4	32,800	2.6
Fringe benefits -----	29	6.1	25,200	19.0	196,000	15.8
Union organization -----	54	11.4	18,800	14.2	98,800	7.9
Working conditions -----	102	21.6	49,700	37.5	621,000	49.9
Interunion matters -----	214	45.2	15,800	11.9	63,300	5.1
Combination -----	34	7.2	13,600	10.3	226,000	18.1
Other -----	6	1.3	930	.7	6,560	.5

<sup>1</sup> Excludes those for which information was insufficient to classify.

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

Table 1. Work Stoppages in the United States, 1927-62<sup>1</sup>

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved <sup>2</sup>		Man-days idle during year		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) <sup>3</sup>	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time	Per worker involved
1927	707	26.5	330	1.4	26,200	0.37	79.5
1928	604	27.6	314	1.3	12,600	.17	40.2
1929	921	22.6	289	1.2	5,350	.07	18.5
1930	637	22.3	183	.8	3,320	.05	18.1
1931	810	18.8	342	1.6	6,890	.11	20.2
1932	841	19.6	324	1.8	10,500	.23	32.4
1933	1,695	16.9	1,170	6.3	16,900	.36	14.4
1934	1,856	19.5	1,470	7.2	19,600	.38	13.4
1935	2,014	23.8	1,120	5.2	15,500	.29	13.8
1936	2,172	23.3	789	3.1	13,900	.21	17.6
1937	4,740	20.3	1,860	7.2	28,400	.43	15.3
1938	2,772	23.6	688	2.8	9,150	.15	13.3
1939	2,613	23.4	1,170	4.7	17,800	.28	15.2
1940	2,508	20.9	577	2.3	6,700	.10	11.6
1941	4,288	18.3	2,360	8.4	23,000	.32	9.8
1942	2,968	11.7	840	2.8	4,180	.05	5.0
1943	3,752	5.0	1,980	6.9	13,500	.15	6.8
1944	4,956	5.6	2,120	7.0	8,720	.09	4.1
1945	4,750	9.9	3,470	12.2	38,000	.47	11.0
1946	4,985	24.2	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2
1947	3,693	25.6	2,170	6.5	34,600	.41	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	3,030	9.0	50,500	.59	16.7
1950	4,843	19.2	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	2,220	5.5	22,900	.23	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	3,540	8.8	59,100	.57	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	2,400	5.6	28,300	.26	11.8
1954	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.7	22,600	.21	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	2,650	6.2	28,200	.26	10.7
1956	3,825	18.9	1,900	4.3	33,100	.29	17.4
1957	3,673	19.2	1,390	3.1	16,500	.14	11.4
1958	3,694	19.7	2,060	4.8	23,900	.22	11.6
1959	3,708	24.6	1,880	4.3	69,000	.61	36.7
1960	3,333	23.4	1,320	3.0	19,100	.17	14.5
1961	3,367	23.7	1,450	3.2	16,300	.14	11.2
1962	3,614	24.6	1,230	2.7	18,600	.16	15.0

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

Available information for earlier periods appears in *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, BLS Bulletin 1016 (1951), table E-2. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see *Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series*, BLS Bulletin 1168 (1955), ch. 12.

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

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

Table 2. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 or More Workers, Selected Periods

Period	Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers				
	Number	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
		Number (thousands) <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands) <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total for period
1935-39 (average) _____	11	365	32.4	5,290	31.2
1947-49 (average) _____	18	1,270	53.4	23,800	59.9
1945 _____	42	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
1946 _____	31	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1947 _____	15	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
1948 _____	20	870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1949 _____	18	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
1950 _____	22	738	30.7	21,700	56.0
1951 _____	19	457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1952 _____	35	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
1953 _____	28	650	27.1	7,270	25.7
1954 _____	18	437	28.5	7,520	33.3
1955 _____	26	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4
1956 _____	12	758	39.9	19,600	59.1
1957 _____	13	283	20.4	3,050	18.5
1958 _____	21	823	40.0	10,600	44.2
1959 _____	20	845	45.0	50,800	73.7
1960 _____	17	384	29.2	7,140	37.4
1961 _____	14	601	41.4	4,950	30.4
1962 _____	16	318	25.8	4,800	25.8

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

Table 3. Work Stoppages by Month, 1961-62

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages			Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month		Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed		
<u>1961</u>							
January _____	196	309	76	90	0.20	589	0.06
February _____	191	319	113	133	.30	768	.09
March _____	224	350	47	62	.14	478	.05
April _____	281	399	88	112	.25	984	.11
May _____	393	561	110	148	.33	1,610	.16
June _____	337	554	171	240	.52	1,660	.17
July _____	352	553	102	177	.40	1,460	.16
August _____	355	605	84	157	.34	1,320	.12
September _____	315	573	314	372	.81	2,580	.28
October _____	324	568	226	275	.60	2,480	.24
November _____	257	501	86	160	.35	1,500	.16
December _____	142	366	37	86	.19	855	.09
<u>1962</u>							
January _____	247	403	61	86	.14	862	.09
February _____	216	387	63	100	.14	766	.09
March _____	305	482	90	134	.20	1,070	.11
April _____	340	537	114	146	.25	1,130	.12
May _____	442	653	212	262	.46	2,520	.25
June _____	436	695	151	311	.32	3,020	.31
July _____	355	621	98	195	.21	2,020	.21
August _____	352	617	129	196	.27	1,940	.18
September _____	297	541	92	181	.20	1,590	.18
October _____	261	506	99	155	.21	1,350	.13
November _____	230	442	81	171	.17	981	.10
December _____	133	331	45	146	.10	1,330	.14

Table 4. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Major Issues, 1962

Contract status and major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1962				Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages .....	3,614	100.0	1,230,000	100.0	18,600,000	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition .....	608	16.8	50,100	4.1	1,230,000	6.6
General wage changes and supplementary benefits .....	166		16,100		490,000	
Wage adjustments .....	4		1,000		61,000	
Hours of work .....	-		-		-	
Union organization and security .....	394		27,200		622,000	
Job security and plant administration .....	28		2,970		23,300	
Interunion or intraunion matters .....	12		2,320		25,100	
Other .....	4		490		12,700	
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) .....	1,747	48.3	798,000	64.6	14,900,000	80.3
General wage changes and supplementary benefits .....	1,431		600,000		11,900,000	
Wage adjustments .....	58		40,100		490,000	
Hours of work .....	5		1,530		45,300	
Union organization and security .....	100		69,800		1,090,000	
Job security and plant administration .....	114		76,000		1,250,000	
Interunion or intraunion matters .....	5		2,690		53,600	
Other .....	34		7,780		55,200	
During term of agreement (negotiations of new agreement not involved) .....	1,078	29.8	349,000	28.3	2,260,000	12.2
General wage changes and supplementary benefits .....	5		390		1,250	
Wage adjustments .....	93		39,600		144,000	
Hours of work .....	1		130		380	
Union organization and security .....	60		6,850		45,200	
Job security and plant administration .....	548		241,000		1,730,000	
Interunion or intraunion matters .....	305		43,400		171,000	
Other .....	66		17,400		167,000	
No contract, or other contract status .....	91	2.5	30,600	2.5	88,600	.5
General wage changes and supplementary benefits .....	20		23,100		30,000	
Wage adjustments .....	11		370		6,420	
Hours of work .....	-		-		-	
Union organization and security .....	17		1,440		9,590	
Job security and plant administration .....	24		2,360		15,300	
Interunion or intraunion matters .....	16		3,070		26,200	
Other .....	3		250		970	
No information on contract status .....	90	2.5	6,440	.5	78,100	.4

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

Table 5. Major Issues Involved in Work Stoppages, 1962

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1962				Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved			
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All issues _____	3,614	100.0	1,230,000	100.0	18,600,000	100.0
General wage changes _____	1,529	42.3	612,000	49.6	12,000,000	64.7
General wage increase _____	579		113,000		1,460,000	
General wage increase, plus supplementary benefits _____	643		328,000		6,520,000	
General wage increase, hour decrease ____	38		16,800		126,000	
General wage decrease _____	14		4,980		144,000	
General wage increase and escalation ____	4		660		10,000	
Wages and working conditions _____	251		149,000		3,760,000	

Table 5. Major Issues Involved in Work Stoppages, 1962—Continued

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1962				Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Supplementary benefits _____	109	3.0	29,400	2.4	481,000	2.6
Pensions, insurance, other welfare programs _____	37		11,200		143,000	
Severance or dismissal pay _____	12		1,290		41,900	
Premium pay _____	13		2,000		47,800	
Other _____	47		14,900		249,000	
Wage adjustments _____	180	5.0	81,800	6.6	704,000	3.8
Incentive pay rates or administration _____	61		18,800		252,000	
Job classification or rates _____	78		45,800		344,000	
Downgrading _____	3		280		1,920	
Retroactivity _____	11		11,700		75,800	
Method of computing pay _____	27		5,190		30,400	
Hours of work _____	6	.2	1,650	.1	45,600	.2
Increase _____	1		10		50	
Decrease _____	5		1,640		45,600	
Other contractual matters _____	34	.9	7,560	.6	39,900	.2
Duration of contract _____	8		2,200		21,700	
Unspecified _____	26		5,360		18,200	
Union organization and security _____	582	16.1	106,000	8.6	1,780,000	9.6
Recognition (certification) _____	220		10,500		205,000	
Recognition and job security issues _____	9		270		14,000	
Recognition and economic issues _____	85		4,770		171,000	
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues _____	136		42,800		1,050,000	
Union security _____	35		30,200		82,300	
Refusal to sign agreement _____	18		1,410		7,920	
Other union organization matters _____	79		16,200		252,000	
Job security _____	220	6.1	126,000	10.2	1,570,000	8.4
Seniority and/or layoff _____	96		60,400		697,000	
Division of work _____	5		830		4,570	
Subcontracting _____	38		15,400		354,000	
New machinery or other technological issues _____	9		19,100		61,900	
Job transfers, bumping, etc. _____	8		1,510		57,700	
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods _____	13		2,740		25,200	
Other _____	51		25,900		367,000	
Plant administration _____	516	14.3	198,000	16.0	1,450,000	7.8
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc. _____	9		2,200		5,100	
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc. _____	21		9,730		117,000	
Supervision _____	16		2,580		8,270	
Shift work _____	20		9,360		81,600	
Work assignments _____	42		21,600		106,000	
Speedup—workload _____	40		7,090		64,100	
Work rules _____	27		26,800		393,000	
Overtime work _____	12		5,030		20,300	
Insubordination, discharge, discipline _____	200		82,300		298,000	
Other _____	129		31,100		359,000	
Other working conditions _____	44	1.2	13,200	1.1	181,000	1.0
Arbitration _____	9		2,920		35,400	
Grievance procedures _____	18		8,370		34,300	
Unspecified contract violations _____	17		1,950		112,000	
Interunion or intraunion matters _____	349	9.7	53,000	4.3	287,000	1.5
Union rivalry <sup>1</sup> _____	14		930		15,500	
Jurisdiction <sup>2</sup> representation of workers _____	16		9,580		102,000	
Jurisdictional—work assignment _____	258		20,800		75,900	
Union administration <sup>3</sup> _____	1		30		170	
Sympathy _____	58		21,100		85,200	
Other _____	2		520		8,380	
Not reported _____	45	1.2	5,560	.5	16,500	.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation, such as those between unions affiliated with AFL-CIO and nonaffiliates.

<sup>2</sup> Includes disputes between unions, usually of the same affiliation or 2 locals of the same union, over representation of workers.

<sup>3</sup> Includes disputes within a union over the administration of union affairs or regulations.

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

Table 6. Work Stoppages by Industry Group, 1962

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
All industries -----	<sup>1</sup> 3,614	1,230,000	18,600,000	0.16
Manufacturing -----	<sup>1</sup> 1,789	638,000	10,100,000	0.24
Ordnance and accessories -----	7	29,900	202,000	0.37
Food and kindred products -----	206	54,500	614,000	.14
Tobacco manufactures -----	3	990	20,600	.09
Textile mill products -----	50	6,990	99,900	.04
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	95	23,600	130,000	.04
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	72	13,100	448,000	.29
Furniture and fixtures -----	61	12,300	298,000	.31
Paper and allied products -----	63	18,800	436,000	.28
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	53	45,200	694,000	.29
Chemicals and allied products -----	103	29,400	767,000	.35
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	10	6,890	522,000	1.05
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	43	14,800	159,000	.16
Leather and leather products -----	32	7,550	58,100	.06
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	113	15,600	318,000	.22
Primary metal industries -----	176	84,800	872,000	.29
Fabricated metal products except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	220	42,500	651,000	.23
Machinery, except electrical -----	196	63,300	1,200,000	.32
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	99	64,200	631,000	.16
Transportation equipment -----	100	81,500	1,410,000	.34
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	38	15,100	418,000	.46
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	54	7,350	178,000	.18
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,825	596,000	8,460,000	<sup>2</sup> .11
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	16	2,560	59,000	( <sup>3</sup> )
Mining -----	159	51,800	983,000	0.60
Contract construction -----	913	284,000	4,150,000	.60
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	213	182,000	2,490,000	.25
Wholesale and retail trade -----	364	29,700	535,000	.02
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	11	1,440	15,100	( <sup>3</sup> )
Services -----	121	12,700	145,000	( <sup>3</sup> )
Government -----	28	31,100	79,100	( <sup>3</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Stoppages extending into 2 or more industry groups having been counted in each industry affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes government.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

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

Table 7. Work Stoppages by Region,<sup>1</sup> 1962 and 1961

Region	Stoppages beginning in—		Workers involved in stoppages beginning in—		Man-days idle during (all stoppages)		Percent of estimated total working time	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
United States -----	<sup>2</sup> 3,614	<sup>2</sup> 3,367	1,230,000	1,450,000	18,600,000	16,300,000	0.16	0.14
New England -----	281	232	59,800	66,800	1,060,000	843,000	0.13	0.10
Middle Atlantic -----	1,099	1,048	390,000	375,000	4,440,000	4,350,000	.17	.17
East North Central -----	934	843	289,000	538,000	4,660,000	4,910,000	.18	.20
West North Central -----	246	264	60,800	84,400	906,000	1,230,000	.10	.14
South Atlantic -----	276	318	73,300	93,900	1,270,000	1,060,000	.08	.07
East South Central -----	196	205	57,300	43,700	656,000	535,000	.11	.10
West South Central -----	171	175	49,300	59,200	1,020,000	1,140,000	.11	.13
Mountain -----	178	153	47,400	41,000	919,000	538,000	.23	.14
Pacific -----	429	419	208,000	151,000	3,650,000	1,680,000	.26	.12

<sup>1</sup> The regions used in this study include: New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; East North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota; South Atlantic—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central—Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

<sup>2</sup> Stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in each State affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated among the States.

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



Table 8. Work Stoppages by State, 1962

State	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
United States	<sup>1</sup> 3,614	1,230,000	18,600,000	0.16
Alabama	50	19,900	196,000	0.12
Alaska	10	1,040	10,200	.12
Arizona	26	16,800	175,000	.24
Arkansas	22	4,220	41,700	.05
California	263	143,000	2,660,000	.25
Colorado	33	6,710	273,000	.25
Connecticut	63	26,000	450,000	.21
Delaware	12	4,420	46,900	.14
District of Columbia	5	370	2,200	( <sup>2</sup> )
Florida	48	13,500	456,000	.16
Georgia	21	4,780	193,000	.08
Hawaii	34	4,190	71,000	.19
Idaho	22	2,860	47,600	.15
Illinois	240	63,700	995,000	.13
Indiana	136	47,000	821,000	.26
Iowa	48	15,500	145,000	.10
Kansas	14	1,460	47,000	.04
Kentucky	90	27,000	236,000	.17
Louisiana	45	20,000	459,000	.28
Maine	12	1,240	11,200	.02
Maryland	42	15,000	151,000	.07
Massachusetts	153	23,100	442,000	.10
Michigan	196	81,400	1,440,000	.28
Minnesota	47	10,100	259,000	.12
Mississippi	7	1,850	15,800	.02
Missouri	95	26,000	361,000	.12
Montana	21	5,890	169,000	.51
Nebraska	26	3,810	57,200	.07
Nevada	31	3,640	49,900	.19
New Hampshire	15	3,020	16,400	.04
New Jersey	238	58,000	646,000	.14
New Mexico	17	6,330	175,000	.39
New York	464	214,000	2,410,000	.18
North Carolina	17	6,100	96,900	.04
North Dakota	7	1,060	17,500	.07
Ohio	298	75,100	1,110,000	.16
Oklahoma	18	1,980	50,800	.04
Oregon	37	17,200	177,000	.16
Pennsylvania	397	118,000	1,390,000	.17
Rhode Island	25	4,080	46,400	.07
South Carolina	10	1,760	12,500	.01
South Dakota	9	2,860	18,900	.07
Tennessee	49	8,580	208,000	.10
Texas	86	23,100	468,000	.08
Utah	19	4,650	21,000	.04
Vermont	13	2,280	89,800	.38
Virginia	37	10,100	110,000	.05
Washington	85	42,400	727,000	.42
West Virginia	84	17,200	201,000	.21
Wisconsin	64	21,900	289,000	.11
Wyoming	9	530	8,220	.04

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

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

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

Table 9. Work Stoppages by Metropolitan Area, 1962<sup>1</sup>

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)
	Num-ber	Workers involved			Num-ber	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio	29	5,140	47,700	Jackson, Mich	7	230	77,300
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.	16	970	30,800	Jacksonville, Fla	5	340	10,400
Albuquerque, N. Mex	7	1,040	4,930	Jersey City, N.J.	40	6,970	92,600
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.	27	3,740	34,400	Johnstown, Pa	7	1,230	34,100
Altoona, Pa	5	420	2,070	Kalamazoo, Mich	6	2,290	12,500
Ann Arbor, Mich	5	1,070	28,200	Kansas City, Mo.-Kans	27	6,540	48,200
Atlanta, Ga	12	2,130	89,900	Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	14	1,350	17,000
Bakersfield, Calif	6	2,650	86,600	Knoxville, Tenn	7	370	4,580
Baltimore, Md	32	12,500	138,000	Lake Charles, La	9	750	5,990
Baton Rouge, La	7	1,800	16,900	Lancaster, Pa	7	740	5,050
Bay City, Mich	7	1,060	9,430	Lansing, Mich	8	770	15,100
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex	17	3,800	43,500	Las Vegas, Nev	9	1,080	11,900
Binghamton, N.Y.	11	1,500	15,000	Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H.	9	240	2,460
Birmingham, Ala	12	880	29,400	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark	5	1,650	6,750
Boston, Mass	68	12,700	204,000	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	8	1,500	34,800
Bridgeport, Conn	7	650	2,590	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif	115	50,100	602,000
Brockton, Mass	6	300	2,100	Louisville, Ky.-Ind	28	7,250	128,000
Buffalo, N.Y.	33	9,590	77,300	Madison, Wis	5	910	18,100
Canton, Ohio	20	3,050	106,000	Manchester, N.H.	5	860	7,730
Casper, Wyo	6	320	6,660	Memphis, Tenn	16	2,400	44,700
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	7	1,310	13,400	Miami, Fla	12	9,180	373,000
Champaign-Urbana, Ill	7	360	2,170	Milwaukee, Wis	24	13,700	141,000
Charleston, W. Va	17	1,380	8,400	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	25	6,310	207,000
Charlotte, N.C.	8	1,100	36,500	Mobile, Ala	7	2,680	25,900
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga	7	2,990	66,800	Nashville, Tenn	12	590	20,400
Chicago, Ill	85	34,000	386,000	Newark, N.J.	75	17,400	235,000
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky	30	4,930	95,800	New Bedford, Mass	11	540	3,000
Cleveland, Ohio	58	15,500	220,000	New Britain, Conn	5	2,840	114,000
Colorado Springs, Colo	6	840	2,350	New Haven, Conn	16	5,790	123,000
Columbia, S.C.	5	850	2,420	New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn	5	9,320	77,900
Columbus, Ohio	17	11,600	105,000	New Orleans, La	18	14,200	215,000
Corpus Christi, Tex	6	460	2,600	New York, N.Y.	330	187,000	2,100,000
Dallas, Tex	8	650	13,800	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va	8	1,420	15,500
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill	14	5,900	19,000	Omaha, Nebr	15	2,460	43,100
Dayton, Ohio	26	1,610	24,500	Orlando, Fla	6	310	4,770
Decatur, Ill	8	1,900	33,900	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.	63	16,800	166,000
Denver, Colo	18	3,200	54,500	Peoria, Ill	19	2,620	19,400
Des Moines, Iowa	16	1,510	8,150	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	129	43,400	491,000
Detroit, Mich	83	59,800	957,000	Phoenix, Ariz	10	8,730	99,600
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis	10	930	10,300	Pittsburgh, Pa	79	30,000	434,000
Erie, Pa	8	3,440	87,300	Pittsfield, Mass	5	860	23,700
Eugene, Oreg	5	2,480	16,600	Portland, Oreg.-Wash	16	10,000	99,700
Evansville, Ind.-Ky	14	2,950	37,400	Providence-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass	24	4,030	48,800
Fall River, Mass.-R.I.	13	950	9,820	Reading, Pa	9	1,420	11,600
Flint, Mich	15	1,370	23,100	Reno, Nev	10	1,850	35,500
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla	5	380	2,250	Richmond, Va	7	2,580	14,200
Fort Wayne, Ind	9	830	13,800	Rochester, N.Y.	17	1,870	20,600
Fresno, Calif	9	2,290	72,400	Rockford, Ill	8	1,160	37,400
Galveston-Texas City, Tex	6	2,270	26,400	Sacramento, Calif	13	14,300	224,000
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind	20	7,300	147,000	Saginaw, Mich	12	1,280	27,200
Grand Rapids, Mich	12	3,440	43,000	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill	57	22,900	481,000
Great Falls, Mont	6	280	3,470	Salem, Oreg	5	2,210	11,600
Green Bay, Wis	5	1,290	29,600	Salt Lake City, Utah	6	1,280	7,700
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	5	220	500	San Antonio, Tex	7	1,090	6,840
Harrisburg, Pa	8	1,360	9,480	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif	17	3,120	21,100
Hartford, Conn	16	3,990	81,900				
Honolulu, Hawaii	28	3,410	68,400				
Houston, Tex	25	10,500	318,000				
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio	15	8,400	52,500				
Indianapolis, Ind	11	1,240	22,900				

See footnote at end of table.