

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Government work stoppages

Government stoppages, which had declined in 1971 for the first time since 1961, rose again in 1972 from 329 to 375.<sup>4</sup> Although 10,000 fewer workers were idled in these disputes, the total number of man-days away from the job rose to 1.3 million, the third highest level ever recorded. (See table A-16.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Location of stoppages

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

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

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

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

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

### Duration of strikes

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

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

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

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

### Mediation

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

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

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

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

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

## Settlement

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

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

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

<sup>5</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.

siderably less than in 1971.<sup>5</sup> Most often it was the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service which intervened, generally during strikes occurring when contracts were being renegotiated. Mediators, either private or government personnel, attempted to settle

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

### Procedures for handling unsettled issues

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

The most frequent problem remaining after the

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes stoppages which have no information on issues unsettled or no agreement for issues remaining.

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

**Table A-1. Work stoppages in the United States, 1927-72<sup>1</sup>**

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

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

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

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

<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.

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

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

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

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

Table A-3. Work stoppages by size and duration,<sup>1</sup> 1972

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

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

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.005 percent.



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

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) <sup>1</sup>	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of workers involved <sup>3</sup>	Major terms of settlement <sup>4</sup>
Mar. 10, 1972	1	Southern Pacific Transportation Co., interstate	United Transportation Union.	23,500	The stoppage, which resulted from a dispute over the elimination of some switchmen's jobs, ended when a Federal judge issued an injunction ordering an end to the strike. The issue was submitted to the National Railroad Adjustment Board for binding arbitration.
Mar. 30, 1972	101	National Elevator Industry, Inc., interstate	International Union of Elevator Constructors	14,000	5-year agreement providing: 18.5 cents per hour wage increase effective March 23, 1972 with an additional 8.5 cents on January 1, 1973, bringing the hourly wage rate for elevator mechanics within a range of \$5.89 in Columbia, South Carolina to \$9.83 in Detroit. The rate for Elevator Constructor Helpers is 70 percent of the Mechanic's rate.
Apr. 1 1972	65	Associated General Contractors of America (heavy and highway construction), 44 counties, upstate N.Y.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.)	10,000	Contract provided an additional 38 cents per hour in wages effective August 1, 1973; 35 cents per hour for pensions (was 30 cents) which increased to 40 cents effective April 1, 1973; 40 cents per hour to health and welfare (was 35 cents) and 45 cents effective Apr. 1, 1973.
Apr. 3, 1972	2	Associated General Contractors of America; Construction Employers Association; Gulf Coast Employers Association, Houston, Tex. and vicinity.	Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons'; International Association of the United States and Canada; International Union of Operating Engineers	15,000	IUOE—3-year agreement providing: Wage increase of 40 cents per hour effective April 6, 1972. The agreement was subject to wage and benefit reopening on March 31, 1973 and March 31, 1974. OPCM—Settlement terms not available.
Apr. 19, 1972	3	General Electric Co., Louisville, Ky.	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	13,800	After a 3-day stoppage protesting a disciplinary action against an employee, the case was resubmitted to the grievance procedure.
May 1, 1972	10	Building and Construction Contractors Association, San Diego, Cal. and vicinity	Laborers' International Union of North America	11,000	As of January, 1974 the LIUNA agreement had not received complete approval from the CISC. The approved sections of the 2-year agreement provided wage and fringe benefits of 55 cents effective May 1, 1972 with an incremental 15 cents on November 1, 1972 and an additional 15 cents on March 16, 1973. By November 1, 1973 an additional 71.5 cents had been approved.
June 12, 1972	39	Associated General Contractors, Minneapolis, Minn. and vicinity	International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers; Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America; Laborers' International Union of North America; Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association of the United States and Canada	50,000	BSOIW—2-year contract providing: 30 cents per hour wage increase effective July 20, 1972 and 20 cents on May 1, 1973 plus an additional 5 cents on October 1, bringing the hourly rate to \$8.10 by the end of 1973. Presettlement scale was \$7.55. Subsistence pay dropped from a presettlement level of \$10.00 per day on jobs 30-50 miles from home to \$8 per day. For jobs more than 50 miles away, the rate remained at \$10. BMP—34-month contract providing: Total wage and benefit package of \$8.85 effective July 3, 1972, rising to \$9.05 on May 1, 1973. OPCM—33-month agreement providing: Total wage and benefit package of \$8.63 effective May 1, 1973. Pre-settlement scale was \$8.20. LIUNA—Settlement terms are not available.
June 22, 1972	15	Builders Association of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association	70,000	CJA—1-year agreement providing: 65 cents per hour wage increase retroactive to June 1 and 35 cents on December 1, bringing the hourly rate to \$8.65. In addition, the employer payment for benefits was increased to \$1.15 an hour from \$1. OPCM—1-year agreement providing 20 cents per hour wage increase retroactive to June 1, 1972.
June 28, 1972	12	Construction Contractors Council, Inc., Washington, D.C.	Laborers' International Union of North America	20,000	3-year contract providing 30 cents per hour wage increase effective May 1, 1972 with an additional 25 cents and 33 cents 1 and 2 years later respectively.
July 1, 1972	212 <sup>a</sup>	Building Trades Employers Associations, New York City and vicinity	International Union of Elevator Constructors; International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers; International Association of Sheet Metal Workers; and the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union, were the principal participants, along with nine other unions	22,600	IUEC—3-year agreement providing: 32 cents per hour wage increase effective July 1 with an additional 42 cents on July 1, 1973 and the same increment again in 1974. SMW, WWML—These two agreements have not been approved by the CISC. BBF—Settlement terms are not available.

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

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) <sup>1</sup>	Establishment(s) and location(s)	Union(s) involved <sup>2</sup>	Approximate number of workers involved <sup>3</sup>	Major terms of settlement <sup>4</sup>
Aug. 9, 1972	61	Associated General Contractors, St. Louis, Mo.	International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers	15,000	3-year contract providing: wage increase of \$1.35 per hour over the life of the agreement. Pre-settlement wages were \$7.98 per hour.
Sep. 5, 1972	23	Board of Education, Philadelphia, Pa.	American Federation of Teachers	22,000	Strike ended after the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers and the Philadelphia Board of Education agreed to a "memorandum of understanding" calling for renewed bargaining to continue under the supervision of the Common Pleas Court until Dec. 31, during which time the old contract would remain in effect.
Sep. 13, 1972	9	General Electric Company, Appliance Park, Louisville, Ky.	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	13,200	The strike, which resulted from a work assignment dispute, ended with an agreement to meet to discuss the grievance.
Oct. 13, 1972	59	General Motors Corp., interstate.	International Union, United, Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America	45,600	The strike consisted of a series of short stoppages at various locations concerning production standards. Grievances and other issues were settled according to conditions at the various plants.
Oct. 20, 1972	4	Railway Express Agency, Nationwide	Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees	11,000	32-month contract providing a 15 percent wage increase effective April 30, 1973, and 10 percent increases effective July 1, 1974 and September 30, 1974; cost of living adjustment tied to the CPI; "service bonus" of \$300.00 payable July 15, 1973 and \$200.00 payable July 15, 1974; additional holiday (Friday after Thanksgiving) effective calendar year 1973; increase in major medical coverage.
Oct. 23, 1972	4	Connecticut Building Construction Association, Associated General Contractors of Connecticut, statewide	Laborers' International Union of North America	12,000	10½-month agreement provided 10 cents per hour retroactive to May 10, 1972, with a 30-cent contribution to the pension fund (was 25 cents).
Oct. 25, 1972	3	General Motors Corp., Frigidaire Division, Dayton, Ohio	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	10,000	The strike, which was caused by a union protest over an alleged work speed-up, ended when a temporary restraining order was issued.
Nov. 5, 1972	74*	Bakery industry, interstate	Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	11,000	The strike, primarily the consequence of a work-week dispute, ended when the workers returned to their jobs voluntarily following a compromise settlement concerning consecutive days off.

<sup>1</sup> Includes nonworkdays, such as Saturdays, Sundays and established holidays.

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

<sup>3</sup> The number of workers involved is the maximum made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. This figure does not measure the indirect or secondary effect on other establishments or industries

whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortage.

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

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

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