

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). A formal settlement was reached in 10 percent of the strikes, including three which were terminated by Taft-Hartley injunctions—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.

Total stoppages covered ¹ -----

Wages and hours -----
 Fringe benefits -----
 Union organization -----
 Working conditions -----
 Interunion matters -----
 Combination -----
 Other -----

¹ Excludes those for which information

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of in

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
473	100.0	132,000	100.0	1,240,000	100.0
34	7.2	8,470	6.4	32,800	2.6
29	6.1	25,200	19.0	196,000	15.8
54	11.4	18,800	14.2	98,800	7.9
102	21.6	49,700	37.5	621,000	49.9
214	45.2	15,800	11.9	63,300	5.1
34	7.2	13,600	10.3	226,000	18.1
6	1.3	930	.7	6,560	.5

was insufficient to classify.

Individual items may not equal totals.

Table 1. Work Stoppages

Year	Work stoppages	
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) ³
1927	707	26.5
1928	604	27.6
1929	921	22.6
1930	637	22.3
1931	810	18.8
1932	841	19.6
1933	1,695	16.9
1934	1,856	19.5
1935	2,014	23.8
1936	2,172	23.3
1937	4,740	20.3
1938	2,772	23.6
1939	2,613	23.4
1940	2,508	20.9
1941	4,288	18.3
1942	2,968	11.7
1943	3,752	5.0
1944	4,956	5.6
1945	4,750	9.9
1946	4,985	24.2
1947	3,693	25.6
1948	3,419	21.8
1949	3,606	22.5
1950	4,843	19.2
1951	4,737	17.4
1952	5,117	19.6
1953	5,091	20.3
1954	3,468	22.5
1955	4,320	18.5
1956	3,825	18.9
1957	3,673	19.2
1958	3,694	19.7
1959	3,708	24.6
1960	3,333	23.4
1961	3,367	23.7
1962	3,614	24.6

¹ The number of stoppages and workers relate to the year. Man-days of idleness include all stoppages in a year. Available information for earlier periods appears in *Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series*, BLS Bulletin 1000.

² In these tables, workers are counted more than once.

³ Figures are simple averages; each stoppage is counted as one day.

	Workers involved ²		Man-days idle during year		
	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time	Per worker involved
	330	1.4	26,200	0.37	79.5
	314	1.3	12,600	.17	40.2
	289	1.2	5,350	.07	18.5
	183	.8	3,320	.05	18.1
	342	1.6	6,890	.11	20.2
	324	1.8	10,500	.23	32.4
	1,170	6.3	16,900	.36	14.4
	1,470	7.2	19,600	.38	13.4
	1,120	5.2	15,500	.29	13.8
	789	3.1	13,900	.21	17.6
	1,860	7.2	28,400	.43	15.3
	688	2.8	9,150	.15	13.3
	1,170	4.7	17,800	.28	15.2
	577	2.3	6,700	.10	11.6
	2,360	8.4	23,000	.32	9.8
	840	2.8	4,180	.05	5.0
	1,980	6.9	13,500	.15	6.8
	2,120	7.0	8,720	.09	4.1
	3,470	12.2	38,000	.47	11.0
	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2
	2,170	6.5	34,600	.41	15.9
	1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
	3,030	9.0	50,500	.59	16.7
	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
	2,220	5.5	22,900	.23	10.3
	3,540	8.8	59,100	.57	16.7
	2,400	5.6	28,300	.26	11.8
	1,530	3.7	22,600	.21	14.7
	2,650	6.2	28,200	.26	10.7
	1,900	4.3	33,100	.29	17.4
	1,390	3.1	16,500	.14	11.4
	2,060	4.8	23,900	.22	11.6
	1,880	4.3	69,000	.61	36.7
	1,320	3.0	19,100	.17	14.5
	1,450	3.2	16,300	.14	11.2
	1,230	2.7	18,600	.16	15.0

to those beginning in the year; average duration, to those ending in the effect.

in Handbook of Labor Statistics, BLS Bulletin 1016 (1951), table E-2. Collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see Techniques of 1168 (1955), ch. 12.

once if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year. given equal weight regardless of its size.

Table 2. Work Stoppages Invol

Period	Number	(t)
1935-39 (average) _____	11	
1947-49 (average) _____	18	
1945 _____	42	
1946 _____	31	
1947 _____	15	
1948 _____	20	
1949 _____	18	
1950 _____	22	
1951 _____	19	
1952 _____	35	
1953 _____	28	
1954 _____	18	
1955 _____	26	
1956 _____	12	
1957 _____	13	
1958 _____	21	
1959 _____	20	
1960 _____	17	
1961 _____	14	
1962 _____	16	

¹ Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier

Table 3. Work

Month	Number of stoppages	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month
<u>1961</u>		
January _____	196	309
February _____	191	319
March _____	224	350
April _____	281	399
May _____	393	561
June _____	337	554
July _____	352	553
August _____	355	605
September _____	315	573
October _____	324	568
November _____	257	501
December _____	142	366
<u>1962</u>		
January _____	247	403
February _____	216	387
March _____	305	482
April _____	340	537
May _____	442	653
June _____	436	695
July _____	355	621
August _____	352	617
September _____	297	541
October _____	261	506
November _____	230	442
December _____	133	331

ing 10,000 or More Workers, Selected Periods

Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers			
Workers involved		Man-days idle	
Number thousands) ¹	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands) ¹	Percent of total for period
365	32.4	5,290	31.2
1,270	53.4	23,800	59.9
1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
738	30.7	21,700	56.0
457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
650	27.1	7,270	25.7
437	28.5	7,520	33.3
1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4
758	39.9	19,600	59.1
283	20.4	3,050	18.5
823	40.0	10,600	44.2
845	45.0	50,800	73.7
384	29.2	7,140	37.4
601	41.4	4,950	30.4
318	25.8	4,800	25.8

years.

Stoppages by Month, 1961-62

Workers involved in stoppages			Man-days idle during month		
Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month				
	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time	
	76	90	0.20	589	0.06
	113	133	.30	768	.09
	47	62	.14	478	.05
	88	112	.25	984	.11
	110	148	.33	1,610	.16
	171	240	.52	1,660	.17
	102	177	.40	1,460	.16
	84	157	.34	1,320	.12
	314	372	.81	2,580	.28
	226	275	.60	2,480	.24
	86	160	.35	1,500	.16
	37	86	.19	855	.09
	61	86	.14	862	.09
	63	100	.14	766	.09
	90	134	.20	1,070	.11
	114	146	.25	1,130	.12
	212	262	.46	2,520	.25
	151	311	.32	3,020	.31
	98	195	.21	2,020	.21
	129	196	.27	1,940	.18
	92	181	.20	1,590	.18
	99	155	.21	1,350	.13
	81	171	.17	981	.10
	45	146	.10	1,330	.14

Table 4. Work Stoppages by Contract

Contract status and major issue	Stoppage	
	Number	Percentage
All stoppages	3,614	100
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition	608	17
General wage changes and supplementary benefits	166	4
Wage adjustments	4	0
Hours of work	-	0
Union organization and security	394	11
Job security and plant administration	28	0
Interunion or intraunion matters	12	0
Other	4	0
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening)	1,747	48
General wage changes and supplementary benefits	1,431	39
Wage adjustments	58	1
Hours of work	5	0
Union organization and security	100	3
Job security and plant administration	114	3
Interunion or intraunion matters	5	0
Other	34	1
During term of agreement (negotiations of new agreement not involved)	1,078	30
General wage changes and supplementary benefits	5	0
Wage adjustments	93	2
Hours of work	1	0
Union organization and security	60	1
Job security and plant administration	548	15
Interunion or intraunion matters	305	8
Other	66	2
No contract, or other contract status	91	2
General wage changes and supplementary benefits	20	0
Wage adjustments	11	0
Hours of work	-	0
Union organization and security	17	0
Job security and plant administration	24	0
Interunion or intraunion matters	16	0
Other	3	0
No information on contract status	90	2

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

Table 5. Major Issues Involving

Major issue	Stoppage	
	Number	Percentage
All issues	3,614	100
General wage changes	1,529	42
General wage increase	579	16
General wage increase, plus supplementary benefits	643	18
General wage increase, hour decrease	38	1
General wage decrease	14	0
General wage increase and escalation	4	0
Wages and working conditions	251	7

Contract Status and Major Issues, 1962

Stoppages beginning in 1962			Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	
Percent	Workers involved			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
100.0	1,230,000	100.0	18,600,000	100.0
16.8	50,100	4.1	1,230,000	6.6
	16,100		490,000	
	1,000		61,000	
	-		-	
	27,200		622,000	
	2,970		23,300	
	2,320		25,100	
	490		12,700	
48.3	798,000	64.6	14,900,000	80.3
	600,000		11,900,000	
	40,100		490,000	
	1,530		45,300	
	69,800		1,090,000	
	76,000		1,250,000	
	2,690		53,600	
	7,780		55,200	
29.8	349,000	28.3	2,260,000	12.2
	390		1,250	
	39,600		144,000	
	130		380	
	6,850		45,200	
	241,000		1,730,000	
	43,400		171,000	
	17,400		167,000	
2.5	30,600	2.5	88,600	.5
	23,100		30,000	
	370		6,420	
	-		-	
	1,440		9,590	
	2,360		15,300	
	3,070		26,200	
	250		970	
2.5	6,440	.5	78,100	.4

not equal totals.

Involved in Work Stoppages, 1962

Stoppages beginning in 1962			Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	
Percent	Workers involved			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
100.0	1,230,000	100.0	18,600,000	100.0
42.3	612,000	49.6	12,000,000	64.7
	113,000		1,460,000	
	328,000		6,520,000	
	16,800		126,000	
	4,980		144,000	
	660		10,000	
	149,000		3,760,000	

Table 5. Major Issues Involved

Major issue	Sto	
	Number	
Supplementary benefits _____	109	
Pensions, insurance, other welfare programs _____	37	
Severance or dismissal pay _____	12	
Premium pay _____	13	
Other _____	47	
Wage adjustments _____	180	
Incentive pay rates or administration _____	61	
Job classification or rates _____	78	
Downgrading _____	3	
Retroactivity _____	11	
Method of computing pay _____	27	
Hours of work _____	6	
Increase _____	1	
Decrease _____	5	
Other contractual matters _____	34	
Duration of contract _____	8	
Unspecified _____	26	
Union organization and security _____	582	
Recognition (certification) _____	220	
Recognition and job security issues _____	9	
Recognition and economic issues _____	85	
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues _____	136	
Union security _____	35	
Refusal to sign agreement _____	18	
Other union organization matters _____	79	
Job security _____	220	
Seniority and/or layoff _____	96	
Division of work _____	5	
Subcontracting _____	38	
New machinery or other technological issues _____	9	
Job transfers, bumping, etc. _____	8	
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods _____	13	
Other _____	51	
Plant administration _____	516	
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc. _____	9	
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc. _____	21	
Supervision _____	16	
Shift work _____	20	
Work assignments _____	42	
Speedup—workload _____	40	
Work rules _____	27	
Overtime work _____	12	
Insubordination, discharge, discipline _____	200	
Other _____	129	
Other working conditions _____	44	
Arbitration _____	9	
Grievance procedures _____	18	
Unspecified contract violations _____	17	
Interunion or intraunion matters _____	349	
Union rivalry ¹ _____	14	
Jurisdiction ² representation of workers _____	16	
Jurisdictional—work assignment _____	258	
Union administration ³ _____	1	
Sympathy _____	58	
Other _____	2	
Not reported _____	45	

¹ Includes disputes between unions of different affiliations and nonaffiliates.

² Includes disputes between unions, usually of the same affiliation, over the rights of workers.

³ Includes disputes within a union over the administration of the union.

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

in Work Stoppages, 1962—Continued

Stoppages beginning in 1962			Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	
Percent	Workers involved			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
3.0	29,400	2.4	481,000	2.6
	11,200		143,000	
	1,290		41,900	
	2,000		47,800	
	14,900		249,000	
5.0	81,800	6.6	704,000	3.8
	18,800		252,000	
	45,800		344,000	
	280		1,920	
	11,700		75,800	
	5,190		30,400	
.2	1,650	.1	45,600	.2
	10		50	
	1,640		45,600	
.9	7,560	.6	39,900	.2
	2,200		21,700	
	5,360		18,200	
16.1	106,000	8.6	1,780,000	9.6
	10,500		205,000	
	270		14,000	
	4,770		171,000	
	42,800		1,050,000	
	30,200		82,300	
	1,410		7,920	
	16,200		252,000	
6.1	126,000	10.2	1,570,000	8.4
	60,400		697,000	
	830		4,570	
	15,400		354,000	
	19,100		61,900	
	1,510		57,700	
	2,740		25,200	
	25,900		367,000	
14.3	198,000	16.0	1,450,000	7.8
	2,200		5,100	
	9,730		117,000	
	2,580		8,270	
	9,360		81,600	
	21,600		106,000	
	7,090		64,100	
	26,800		393,000	
	5,030		20,300	
	82,300		298,000	
	31,100		359,000	
1.2	13,200	1.1	181,000	1.0
	2,920		35,400	
	8,370		34,300	
	1,950		112,000	
9.7	53,000	4.3	287,000	1.5
	930		15,500	
	9,580		102,000	
	20,800		75,900	
	30		170	
	21,100		85,200	
	520		8,380	
1.2	5,560	.5	16,500	.1

ation, such as those between unions affiliated with AFL-CIO and
 ne affiliation or 2 locals of the same union, over representation
 tion of union affairs or regulations.

may not equal totals.

Table 6. Work Stoppages b

Industry group	Stoppages in 19	
	Number	
All industries -----	¹ 3,614	
Manufacturing -----	¹ 1,789	
Ordnance and accessories -----	7	
Food and kindred products -----	206	
Tobacco manufactures -----	3	
Textile mill products -----	50	
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	95	
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	72	
Furniture and fixtures -----	61	
Paper and allied products -----	63	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries --	53	
Chemicals and allied products -----	103	
Petroleum refining and related industries --	10	
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	43	
Leather and leather products -----	32	
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	113	
Primary metal industries -----	176	
Fabricated metal products except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment --	220	
Machinery, except electrical -----	196	
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	99	
Transportation equipment -----	100	
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	38	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	54	
Nonmanufacturing -----	1,825	
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	16	
Mining -----	159	
Contract construction -----	913	
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	213	
Wholesale and retail trade -----	364	
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	11	
Services -----	121	
Government -----	28	

¹ Stoppages extending into 2 or more industry groups having and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

² Excludes government.

³ Not available.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may

y Industry Group, 1962

beginning 62	Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	
Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
1,230,000	18,600,000	0.16
638,000	10,100,000	0.24
29,900	202,000	0.37
54,500	614,000	.14
990	20,600	.09
6,990	99,900	.04
23,600	130,000	.04
13,100	448,000	.29
12,300	298,000	.31
18,800	436,000	.28
45,200	694,000	.29
29,400	767,000	.35
6,890	522,000	1.05
14,800	159,000	.16
7,550	58,100	.06
15,600	318,000	.22
84,800	872,000	.29
42,500	651,000	.23
63,300	1,200,000	.32
64,200	631,000	.16
81,500	1,410,000	.34
15,100	418,000	.46
7,350	178,000	.18
596,000	8,460,000	2 .11
2,560	59,000	(3)
51,800	983,000	0.60
284,000	4,150,000	.60
182,000	2,490,000	.25
29,700	535,000	.02
1,440	15,100	(3)
12,700	145,000	(3)
31,100	79,100	(3)

g been counted in each industry affected; workers involved

not equal totals.

Table 7. Work Stoppages

Region	Stoppages beginning in—		V
	1962	1961	
United States -----	² 3,614	² 3,367	1, 2
New England -----	281	232	
Middle Atlantic -----	1,099	1,048	3
East North Central -----	934	843	2
West North Central -----	246	264	
South Atlantic -----	276	318	
East South Central -----	196	205	
West South Central -----	171	175	
Mountain -----	178	153	
Pacific -----	429	419	2

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

² Stoppages extending across State lines have been counted as stoppages in the State where the stoppage was allocated among the States.

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

ages by Region,¹ 1962 and 1961

Workers involved in stoppages beginning in—		Man-days idle during (all stoppages)		Percent of estimated total working time	
1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
30,000	1,450,000	18,600,000	16,300,000	0.16	0.14
59,800	66,800	1,060,000	843,000	0.13	0.10
90,000	375,000	4,440,000	4,350,000	.17	.17
89,000	538,000	4,660,000	4,910,000	.18	.20
60,800	84,400	906,000	1,230,000	.10	.14
73,300	93,900	1,270,000	1,060,000	.08	.07
57,300	43,700	656,000	535,000	.11	.10
49,300	59,200	1,020,000	1,140,000	.11	.13
47,400	41,000	919,000	538,000	.23	.14
08,000	151,000	3,650,000	1,680,000	.26	.12

land—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode
 y York, and Pennsylvania; East North Central—Illinois, Indiana,
 Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota;
 Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and
 ississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana,
 Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific—

nted in each State affected; workers involved and man-days idle

may not equal totals.

Table 8. Work Stop

State	Stoppa
	Number
United States _____	¹ 3,614
Alabama _____	50
Alaska _____	10
Arizona _____	26
Arkansas _____	22
California _____	263
Colorado _____	33
Connecticut _____	63
Delaware _____	12
District of Columbia _____	5
Florida _____	48
Georgia _____	21
Hawaii _____	34
Idaho _____	22
Illinois _____	240
Indiana _____	136
Iowa _____	48
Kansas _____	14
Kentucky _____	90
Louisiana _____	45
Maine _____	12
Maryland _____	42
Massachusetts _____	153
Michigan _____	196
Minnesota _____	47
Mississippi _____	7
Missouri _____	95
Montana _____	21
Nebraska _____	26
Nevada _____	31
New Hampshire _____	15
New Jersey _____	238
New Mexico _____	17
New York _____	464
North Carolina _____	17
North Dakota _____	7
Ohio _____	298
Oklahoma _____	18
Oregon _____	37
Pennsylvania _____	397
Rhode Island _____	25
South Carolina _____	10
South Dakota _____	9
Tennessee _____	49
Texas _____	86
Utah _____	19
Vermont _____	13
Virginia _____	37
Washington _____	85
West Virginia _____	84
Wisconsin _____	64
Wyoming _____	9

¹ Stoppages extending across State lines have been counted as stoppages in the States in which they were allocated among the States.

² Less than 0.005 percent.

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

pages by State, 1962

Pages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)	
	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
	1,230,000	18,600,000	0.16
	19,900	196,000	0.12
	1,040	10,200	.12
	16,800	175,000	.24
	4,220	41,700	.05
	143,000	2,660,000	.25
	6,710	273,000	.25
	26,000	450,000	.21
	4,420	46,900	.14
	370	2,200	(²)
	13,500	456,000	.16
	4,780	193,000	.08
	4,190	71,000	.19
	2,860	47,600	.15
	63,700	995,000	.13
	47,000	821,000	.26
	15,500	145,000	.10
	1,460	47,000	.04
	27,000	236,000	.17
	20,000	459,000	.28
	1,240	11,200	.02
	15,000	151,000	.07
	23,100	442,000	.10
	81,400	1,440,000	.28
	10,100	259,000	.12
	1,850	15,800	.02
	26,000	361,000	.12
	5,890	169,000	.51
	3,810	57,200	.07
	3,640	49,900	.19
	3,020	16,400	.04
	58,000	646,000	.14
	6,330	175,000	.39
	214,000	2,410,000	.18
	6,100	96,900	.04
	1,060	17,500	.07
	75,100	1,110,000	.16
	1,980	50,800	.04
	17,200	177,000	.16
	118,000	1,390,000	.17
	4,080	46,400	.07
	1,760	12,500	.01
	2,860	18,900	.07
	8,580	208,000	.10
	23,100	468,000	.08
	4,650	21,000	.04
	2,280	89,800	.38
	10,100	110,000	.05
	42,400	727,000	.42
	17,200	201,000	.21
	21,900	289,000	.11
	530	8,220	.04

ted in each State affected; workers involved and man-days idle

may not equal totals.

Table 9. Work Stoppages

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)
	Num- ber	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio _____	29	5,140	47,700
Albany-Schenectady- Troy, N. Y _____	16	970	30,800
Albuquerque, N. Mex _____	7	1,040	4,930
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N. J _____	27	3,740	34,400
Altoona, Pa _____	5	420	2,070
Ann Arbor, Mich _____	5	1,070	28,200
Atlanta, Ga _____	12	2,130	89,900
Bakersfield, Calif _____	6	2,650	86,600
Baltimore, Md _____	32	12,500	138,000
Baton Rouge, La _____	7	1,800	16,900
Bay City, Mich _____	7	1,060	9,430
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex _____	17	3,800	43,500
Binghamton, N. Y _____	11	1,500	15,000
Birmingham, Ala _____	12	880	29,400
Boston, Mass _____	68	12,700	204,000
Bridgeport, Conn _____	7	650	2,590
Brockton, Mass _____	6	300	2,100
Buffalo, N. Y _____	33	9,590	77,300
Canton, Ohio _____	20	3,050	106,000
Casper, Wyo _____	6	320	6,660
Cedar Rapids, Iowa _____	7	1,310	13,400
Champaign-Urbana, Ill _____	7	360	2,170
Charleston, W. Va _____	17	1,380	8,400
Charlotte, N. C _____	8	1,100	36,500
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga _____	7	2,990	66,800
Chicago, Ill _____	85	34,000	386,000
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky _____	30	4,930	95,800
Cleveland, Ohio _____	58	15,500	220,000
Colorado Springs, Colo _____	6	840	2,350
Columbia, S. C _____	5	850	2,420
Columbus, Ohio _____	17	11,600	105,000
Corpus Christi, Tex _____	6	460	2,600
Dallas, Tex _____	8	650	13,800
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill _____	14	5,900	19,000
Dayton, Ohio _____	26	1,610	24,500
Decatur, Ill _____	8	1,900	33,900
Denver, Colo _____	18	3,200	54,500
Des Moines, Iowa _____	16	1,510	8,150
Detroit, Mich _____	83	59,800	957,000
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis _____	10	930	10,300
Erie, Pa _____	8	3,440	87,300
Eugene, Oreg _____	5	2,480	16,600
Evansville, Ind.-Ky _____	14	2,950	37,400
Fall River, Mass.-R. I _____	13	950	9,820
Flint, Mich _____	15	1,370	23,100
Fort Lauderdale- Hollywood, Fla _____	5	380	2,250
Fort Wayne, Ind _____	9	830	13,800
Fresno, Calif _____	9	2,290	72,400
Galveston-Texas City, Tex _____	6	2,270	26,400
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind _____	20	7,300	147,000
Grand Rapids, Mich _____	12	3,440	43,000
Great Falls, Mont _____	6	280	3,470
Green Bay, Wis _____	5	1,290	29,600
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio _____	5	220	500
Harrisburg, Pa _____	8	1,360	9,480
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.

by Metropolitan Area, 1962¹

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1962		Man-days idle during 1962 (all stoppages)
	Num- ber	Workers involved	
Jackson, Mich _____	7	230	77,300
Jacksonville, Fla _____	5	340	10,400
Jersey City, N.J _____	40	6,970	92,600
Johnstown, Pa _____	7	1,230	34,100
Kalamazoo, Mich _____	6	2,290	12,500
Kansas City, Mo.—Kans _____	27	6,540	48,200
Kingston-Newburgh- Poughkeepsie, N.Y _____	14	1,350	17,000
Knoxville, Tenn _____	7	370	4,580
Lake Charles, La _____	9	750	5,990
Lancaster, Pa _____	7	740	5,050
Lansing, Mich _____	8	770	15,100
Las Vegas, Nev _____	9	1,080	11,900
Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.—N.H _____	9	240	2,460
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark _____	5	1,650	6,750
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio _____	8	1,500	34,800
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif _____	115	50,100	602,000
Louisville, Ky.—Ind _____	28	7,250	128,000
Madison, Wis _____	5	910	18,100
Manchester, N.H _____	5	860	7,730
Memphis, Tenn _____	16	2,400	44,700
Miami, Fla _____	12	9,180	373,000
Milwaukee, Wis _____	24	13,700	141,000
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn _____	25	6,310	207,000
Mobile, Ala _____	7	2,680	25,900
Nashville, Tenn _____	12	590	20,400
Newark, N.J _____	75	17,400	235,000
New Bedford, Mass _____	11	540	3,000
New Britain, Conn _____	5	2,840	114,000
New Haven, Conn _____	16	5,790	123,000
New London-Groton- Norwich, Conn _____	5	9,320	77,900
New Orleans, La _____	18	14,200	215,000
New York, N.Y _____	330	187,000	2,100,000
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va _____	8	1,420	15,500
Omaha, Nebr _____	15	2,460	43,100
Orlando, Fla _____	6	310	4,770
Paterson-Clifton- Passaic, N.J _____	63	16,800	166,000
Peoria, Ill _____	19	2,620	19,400
Philadelphia, Pa.—N.J _____	129	43,400	491,000
Phoenix, Ariz _____	10	8,730	99,600
Pittsburgh, Pa _____	79	30,000	434,000
Pittsfield, Mass _____	5	860	23,700
Portland, Oreg.—Wash _____	16	10,000	99,700
Providence-Pawtucket, R.I.—Mass _____	24	4,030	48,800
Reading, Pa _____	9	1,420	11,600
Reno, Nev _____	10	1,850	35,500
Richmond, Va _____	7	2,580	14,200
Rochester, N.Y _____	17	1,870	20,600
Rockford, Ill _____	8	1,160	37,400
Sacramento, Calif _____	13	14,300	224,000
Saginaw, Mich _____	12	1,280	27,200
St. Louis, Mo.—Ill _____	57	22,900	481,000
Salem, Oreg _____	5	2,210	11,600
Salt Lake City, Utah _____	6	1,280	7,700
San Antonio, Tex _____	7	1,090	6,840
San Bernardino-Riverside- Ontario, Calif _____	17	3,120	21,100