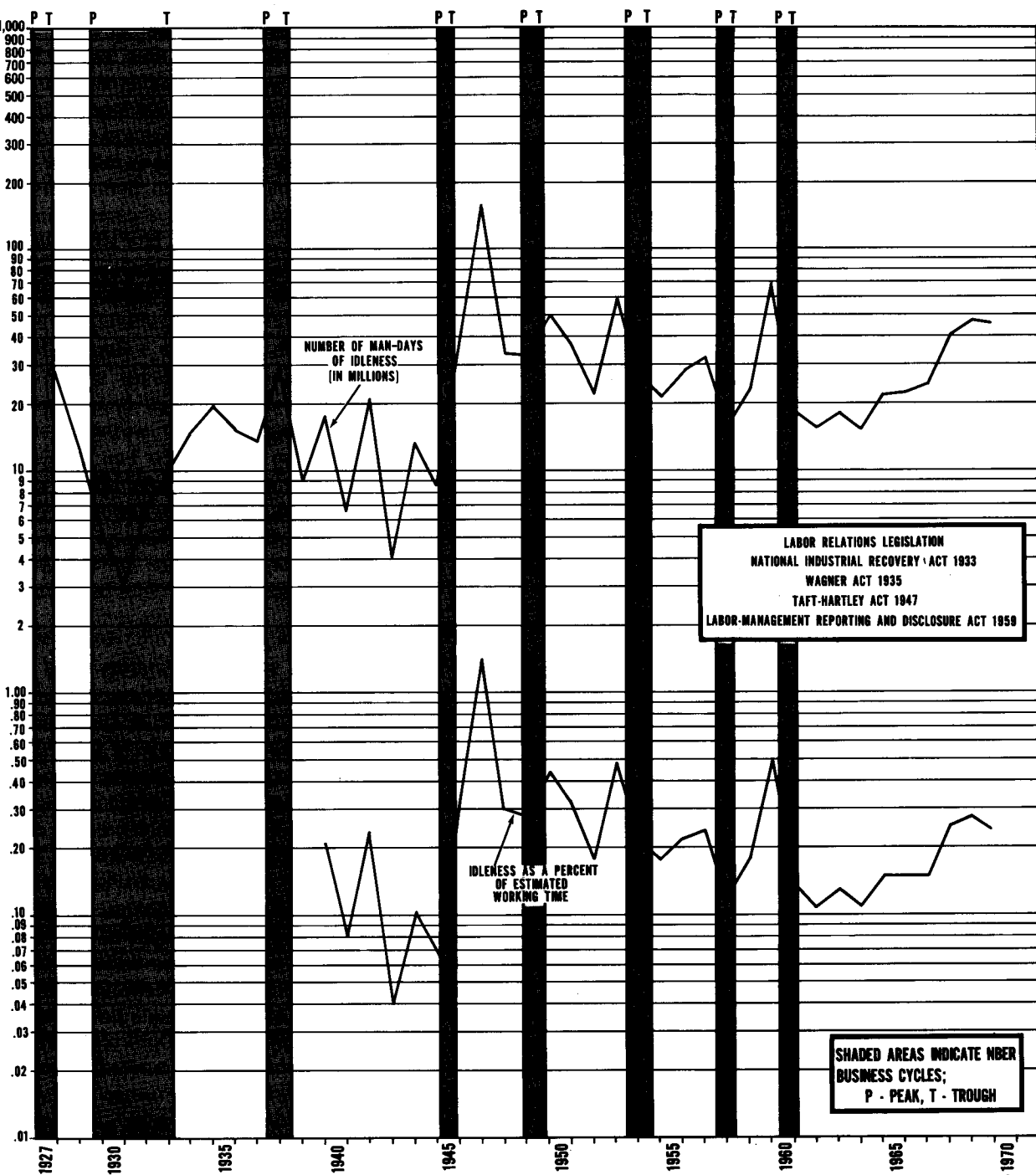


Chart 2. Man-days Idle In Work Stoppages, 1927-69



consecutive year. These stoppages, which involved at least six workers and continued for a full work-day or shift, increased 13 percent over 1968, 24 percent over 1967, and reached the highest annual rate of increase of the preceding 6 years. The number of work stoppages attained the highest annual level since the series was established, and was well above the previous peak in 1952 (table A-1).

As an offset, the number of workers involved in strikes in 1969 declined to 2.5 million, or 6 percent, from 1968. Although the number of workers on strike was at the level of the immediate post-World War II period, workers participating in stoppages, 3.5 percent of total employment, was well below each of the years in the middle and late forties because of the expansion of the work force.

Strike idleness in 1969 resulted in a loss of 42.9 million man-days or 0.24 percent of estimated total working time. This third highest level since 1959 was 0.28 percent of the private nonfarm working time. Idleness as a proportion of total working time was above 0.15 percent for the third consecutive time in 10 years. It was, however, below the postwar average of 0.27 percent.

**Monthly.** Peak idleness during the year was reached in May (table A-2) when 507,700 workers on strike caused 4.7 million man-days of inactivity. These levels of idleness were well below those in 1968, but were the second highest since 1952. During the month, 29 percent of the workers and 36 percent of the idleness resulted from seven major stoppages (tables A-4 and A-5), including four in construction, one each in the automobile and retail food industries, and a teacher's dispute in the Chicago public schools. Idleness declined over the remainder of the year, except for the upturn characteristic of October. At 46 percent of the May level, idleness in September was at the low point for the year. Excluding 1969, over the past decade the lowest month, ranging from 9 percent in 1959 to 43 percent in 1963, has averaged 22 percent of the highest month.

Although idleness usually does not peak in the fifth month, the number of strikes is generally highest in May or June. The 723 stoppages that started in May 1969 and the 1,054 stoppages in effect during the month were the highest levels recorded. In each of the 3 years, 1967-69, May had more new strikes involving 1,000 workers than any other month (table 1).

The number of workers involved in strikes also peaked in May, primarily because of three major strikes that started in April. Thereafter, the num-

ber of workers involved decreased each month until October, and then declined again for the remaining 2 months of the year. December 1969 was well above December 1968. The primary reason for the lower number of workers involved in the last half of the year was the decline in the number of large stoppages (1,000 workers or more). As the year ended, only six large strikes were in effect.

**Table 1. Monthly distribution of new strikes involving 1,000 workers or more, 1967-69**

Month	1969	1968	1967
January . . . . .	29	29	22
February . . . . .	28	31	21
March . . . . .	32	33	22
April . . . . .	44	52	36
May . . . . .	53	50	53
June . . . . .	45	35	43
July . . . . .	42	40	33
August . . . . .	34	32	20
September . . . . .	35	27	36
October . . . . .	38	34	34
November . . . . .	21	21	42
December . . . . .	11	8	19
Total . . . . .	412	392	381

#### **Affiliation of unions involved**

Unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO were involved in 66 percent of the stoppages beginning in 1969 compared with 74 percent in 1968, and were responsible for a lower proportion of idleness (table A-3). In 1968, the AFL-CIO representation of union workers declined to 77 percent compared with 85 percent in 1966 primarily because of the disaffiliation of the United Auto Workers. The AFL-CIO continues to represent 67 percent of the members of national unions. National unaffiliated unions were involved in 27 percent of the strikes but proportions of members who struck and man-days of idleness were lower. Between 1968 and 1969, strikes by professional employee associations increased almost 200 percent.

#### **Size of stoppages**

The 2.5 million workers involved in strikes, the third highest in the past decade, were 6 percent fewer than in 1968. Workers participating in stoppages directly affecting 5,000 workers or more declined 277,000 or 23 percent. The number of strikes in 1969, however, increased 655 over the number in 1968. Of this increase, 54 percent were concentrated in the 100 workers and more group while strikes involving fewer than 100 workers increased 46 percent.

Of the larger strikes, 412 directly involved 1,000 workers or more, the highest level since 1953. Although these stoppages made up only 7 percent of the total, they constituted 64 percent of all workers involved in strikes beginning in the year; they also were responsible for 69 percent of all idleness. Fifty-three percent of the large stoppages occurred during contract negotiations, and most of the remainder occurred during the term of the agreement. Economic demands accounted for 58 percent of the large stoppages and 64 percent of the idleness.

Twenty-five stoppages in 1969 involved as many as 10,000 workers. Together they made up 42 percent of the idleness (table A-7). Seventy-six percent of the major strikes occurred in nonmanufacturing. Eight strikes occurred in construction, five in transportation and communication, three in transportation equipment, three in public schools, two in coal mining, and one each in petroleum refining, primary metal, electric machinery, and retail food stores. Economic demands accounted for 63 percent of the idleness, union organization and security, 33 percent, and the remainder were concerned with plant administration issues (table A-9).

#### Contract status

In 1969, work stoppages by contract status followed the general pattern of recent years as shown in table 2. The largest proportion, or 48.6 percent, occurred during renegotiation, while 35 percent of the total took place during the term of the agreement. Slightly more than 14 percent of the stoppages occurred during negotiations of a first agreement or during the union's quest for recognition.

Strikes occurring during the renegotiation or reopening of a contract affected 59 percent of the workers and resulted in 85 percent of the idleness in 1969 (table A-7). Ninety percent of the renegotiation strikes, including 17 of the major stoppages, were prompted by demands for wage increases or supplementary benefits. Issues relating to other contractual matters or union organization and security were dominant in 5 percent of the renegotiation disputes. Because of an extended General Electric strike, this 5 percent affected 14 percent of the workers and caused 18 percent of the idleness (table A-6).

Strikes during the term of an agreement, when the negotiation of a new agreement is not involved, ranked second in frequency. The number of these strikes increased 24 percent over those in 1968; the 1,964 stoppages in this classification were the highest recorded. Issues that dominated were plant ad-

**Table 2. Percent of stoppages and idleness by contract status, 1967-69**

Contract status	Stoppages		
	1969	1968	1967
All stoppages . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition . . . . .	14.2	13.4	16.0
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) . . .	48.6	52.9	46.9
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) . . . .	34.5	31.4	33.9
Other . . . . .	2.2	1.8	2.7
Insufficient information to classify . . . . .	.5	.5	.5
Man-days idle			
All stoppages . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition . . . . .	4.8	3.1	4.8
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) . . .	85.4	86.0	87.6
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) . . . .	9.5	9.9	7.3
Other . . . . .	.2	.9	.3
Insufficient information to classify . . . . .	.1	-	-

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

ministration and interunion (or intraunion) matters. These stoppages were shorter and fewer in number than renegotiation strikes; in 1969, 53 percent were terminated by the fourth day (table A-18). Fifty percent of the strikes occurred in two industries, mining and contract construction. Strikes during the term of the agreement caused 92 percent of all stoppages in mining and 55 percent of those in construction. Combined, strikes in mining and construction during the term of the agreement increased 35 percent over those in 1968 and resulted in 32 percent of all idleness in 1969 (table A-12).

An understanding to resolve the issues that remained after work had been resumed ended 26 percent of the strikes occurring during the term of the agreement compared with 2 percent in renegotiation disputes.

Four-fifths of the union organization and security strikes occurred during attempts to establish a collective bargaining relationship. Economic demands were the second most frequent issue. Most of the initial contract strikes involved a small number of workers. Fifty-six percent lasted 15 days or longer; 11 percent lasted more than 3 months. Although these strikes occurred in various industries, noticeable clusters were in government and in wholesale and retail trade.

## Major issues

Although the incidence of major issues in strikes followed the 1968 pattern, several larger work stoppages changed the proportion of idleness of each category as indicated in the following tabulation.

Major issues	Percent of man-days of idleness			
	1969	1968	1967	1966
Economic issues . . . . .	67.7	75.1	74.5	70.4
Union organization and security . . . . .	17.4	8.5	15.3	12.4
Plant administration . . . . .	6.6	9.2	3.9	7.3
Working conditions . . . . .	6.9	5.7	4.2	8.0
Interunion or intraunion . . . . .	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.8

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

Economic demands caused more than one-half of the strikes in 1969, and more than two-thirds of the idleness (table A-8). Eighteen of the 25 major stoppages in 1969, and 238 of the 412 strikes involving 1,000 workers or more occurred because the parties were unable to agree on wage increases and related economic issues. Despite increasing prices in the past several years, the demand for an escalator clause was a dominant factor in only 26 of the 5,700 stoppages.

Slightly more than 10 percent of the stoppages and workers involved, but 17 percent of the idleness resulted from issues involving union organization and union security. These disputes tended to be small, and only two involved more than 5,000 workers (table A-9). Seventy-two percent directly affected fewer than 100 workers. However, union organization and union security strikes lasted longer than the average; about one-fifth extended beyond 2 months. One of these in which economic matters were also of major importance was the General Electric strike which started in October and continued well into 1970.

Strikes involving plant administration and job security issues accounted for almost 19 percent of the stoppages and 24 percent of the workers involved, but only about 12 percent of the idleness. Only 11 percent of these stoppages affected 1,000 workers or more; over one-half terminated within 4 days. Six of the major stoppages in 1969 were concerned with administration and security issues; all occurred during the contract period and involved plant administration matters. Two affected the railroads; two were in the coal industry; one halted production at a steel com-

pany; and in the sixth, teachers in a large school system withheld their services for 1 day.

## Industries affected

In 1969, man-days of idleness attributable to strikes in manufacturing remained at about the same level as in 1968. In nonmanufacturing, however, this measure of the industrial relations climate decreased about 25 percent. Despite the significant decline, nonmanufacturing idleness remained considerably higher than the levels of each year from 1960 through 1967. Nonmanufacturing stoppages averaged 28 days or almost 1 day shorter than the 28.8 days in manufacturing. Both sectors increased in the number of stoppages; nonmanufacturing rose 21 percent. The number of workers involved in nonmanufacturing disputes decreased 20 percent compared with an 11 percent increase in manufacturing (table A-13).

As a result of eight major stoppages, construction sustained 10.4 million man-days of idleness or the highest level of any industry during the year, and the greatest idleness level recorded for the industry (table A-10). The electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies industry which had 5.5 million man-days of idleness or the next highest level, sustained the highest absolute idleness for that industry since 1946. Two major strikes in mining in 1969 resulted in 1.2 million man-days of idleness or 55 percent less than in 1968. Strike activity by government employees continued to rise as it has almost constantly in the past decade. The 411 strikes were 157 higher than the number in 1968; but man-days of idleness declined to 746,000 from 2,545,000 and 0.02 percent of working time was lost compared with 0.08 in 1968, primarily because large stoppages of teachers were fewer and shorter.

## Stoppages by location

*Region.* The West North Central Region ranked first in idleness in 1969 (table A-14); 0.57 percent of estimated total working time was lost, considerably more than that of the next highest areas. Second in the array, the New England Region, with 0.33 percent experienced the effects of the long General Electric strike that continued into 1970. Third was the East North Central Region which lost 0.31 percent; the General Electric stoppage contributed 18 percent of the idleness in that region.

*States.* In Missouri, three major strikes were responsible for the 5 million man-days of idleness or 1.42 percent of working time, the highest level for any State in 1969 (table A-14). New York, which

had the second highest level or 4.4 million man-days of idleness, was affected by three major strikes, two in transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services and one in electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies. Pennsylvania, with 3.4 million man-days, had the third highest idleness level, followed by Ohio and California. Nine other States each had more than 1 million man-days of idleness.

In addition to the States having high idleness totals, several had percents of estimated total private, nonagricultural working time substantially higher than the national figure of 0.28. Two major coal strikes raised the idleness ratio in West Virginia to 0.78 percent; the General Electric strike increased the idleness ratio in Kentucky to 0.65 percent; an 88-day strike of more than 5,000 construction workers raised the ratio in Delaware to 0.52 percent; and a 112-day construction industry stoppage pushed the Rhode Island ratio to 0.48 percent.

*Metropolitan areas.* The Kansas City, Kans.-Mo. area sustained 2.7 million man-days of idleness or 2.09 percent of estimated total working time, the highest idleness level of any metropolitan area in 1969 as a result of a major 119-day construction strike. St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., which was second in the absolute level of idleness, experienced an 84-day strike in construction and sustained 2.4 million man-days of idleness or 1.01 percent of estimated total working time. The New York area was third and had 1.8 million man-days idle; 0.15 percent of estimated total working time. Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and Philadelphia each had more than 1 million man-days of idleness in 1969.

New York, which had 323 strikes, again ranked first in the incidence of stoppages. Philadelphia, which had dropped to fourth place last year, now ranked second in 9 out of the last 10 years as a result of 194 stoppages. Chicago, which had 172 strikes, was third; and five other areas, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Los Angeles-Long Beach, St. Louis, and San Francisco-Oakland, sustained more than 100 stoppages each in 1969 (table A-15).

### Duration

Historically, most strikes are of brief duration. This year was no exception but stoppages were settled earlier than in 1968. About two-fifths of the disputes ending in the year lasted less than a week and three-fifths were settled in 2 weeks or less. As a result, idleness during the year was below the 1968 level. Mean duration decreased to 22.5 man-days, 2 days less than the 24.5 for 1968 and more

than 1 day below the 23.7 average for the decade. Median duration was 10 days in both years. As table 3 indicates, the number of prolonged strikes or those lasting 90 days or more increased for the third consecutive year. Only 1946, which had 303 such stoppages, had more prolonged strikes. Man-days idle per worker involved was lower than last year, but was the sixth highest level in the postwar period.

A significantly smaller proportion of workers were involved in longer stoppages; in 1969, 30 percent were affected by strikes extending beyond 30 days compared with 42 percent in 1968 (table A-19). Most of the decline was recorded in the 30- to 59-day grouping which decreased from 28 percent in 1968 to 16 percent in 1969. The number of long strikes—those continuing for 90 days or more—is traditionally low, but the resulting man-days of idleness represents a significant proportion of the total. Although more of these strikes occurred in 1969 than in the previous year, the man-days of idleness declined about 8 million. Some 63 percent of the prolonged disputes involved economic issues, while demands for union organization and security constituted 24 percent, the same proportion as in 1968 (table A-17). Thirty-three of the prolonged disputes occurred during attempts to negotiate an initial contract (table A-18).

In manufacturing, idleness attributable to the transportation equipment industry increased 51 percent. Three major strikes in this industry accounted for 27 percent of the idleness and 21 percent of the workers involved. The petroleum refining and related products industry recorded 131 days of idleness, the highest average duration of all industries. A major strike of 158 days, in this industry increased idleness almost 17 fold to 1,035,000 man-days, the highest recorded idleness level for the petroleum refining and related products industry. Other manufacturing industries sustaining idleness levels above 0.47 percent of estimated total working time were machinery, except electrical (0.62 percent), transportation equipment (0.87 percent), ordnance and accessories (0.57 percent), chemicals and allied products (0.51 percent), primary metal industries (0.48 percent), and electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies (1.05 percent).

Slightly more than one-fourth of the workers involved and over one-third of the idleness over general wage changes were attributed to construction. Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies accounted for more than one-half the idleness in union organization and security disputes (table

**Table 3. Work stoppages by mean and median duration, man-days idle per worker, and number of prolonged strikes, 1954-69**

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
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

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

A-11). More than one-fourth the idleness that occurred during the renegotiation or reopening of an agreement (table A-12) was in construction.

### Mediation

About 48 percent of the stoppages ending in 1969 used the services of mediators (table A-20). Because the 57 percent of workers involved was greater than the 48 percent of stoppages in which mediators were used, apparently mediators participated in negotiations that involved large numbers of workers. Federal mediators<sup>2</sup> participated in 83 percent of the disputes employing mediation, or 40 percent

of all strikes. These disputes accounted for 79 percent of the idleness incurred during 1969.

Slightly more than four-fifths of the stoppages in which mediation was required occurred during renegotiations. The 1,920 stoppages in which Federal mediators attempted to assist the parties accounted for 69 percent of all renegotiation disputes that ended during the year. Mediation was used in slightly more than 45 percent of the strikes resulting from attempts to establish collective bargaining.

### Settlement

Almost seven-eighths of the stoppages that ended in 1969 were terminated by a settlement or by an agreement for a procedure to resolve the issues remaining in the dispute (table A-21). Fourteen percent ended without a formal agreement and employers resumed operations either with new employees or with returning strikers. Thirteen percent of all workers involved in stoppages were in this group.

Settlements were reached in 76 percent of those stoppages occurring during attempts to establish a collective bargaining relationship. On the other hand, settlements were concluded in 96 percent of the stoppages occurring during the renegotiation of a contract and 76 percent of the stoppages during the term of the agreement.

### Procedures for handling unsettled issues

In some instances, stoppages were terminated by an agreement to resolve unsettled issues after work had been resumed. Information was available for 638 strikes in 1969 (table A-22). In 13 percent of the cases, the parties agreed to submit all unresolved issues to final and binding arbitration: 25 percent were to be settled by direct negotiations. In 16 percent of the disputes, the issues were submitted to government agencies.

Stoppages occurring during the term of the agreement accounted for 71 percent of all those submitted to arbitration and 70 percent of the referrals to government agencies. Only 25 percent of the referrals to government agencies were cases involving the negotiation of the initial contract.

Interunion (or intraunion) matters accounted for almost three-fifths of the issues remaining, as table 4 shows.

<sup>2</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 Department of Labor or other persons designated by the President are directly involved in mediation. Several States also have Mediation agencies.

Table 4. Work stoppages by major issue, 1969

Percent	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total stoppages covered <sup>1</sup> .....	625	100.0	182.0	100.0	1,035.0	100.0
Wages and hours .....	58	9.3	30.8	16.9	148.4	14.3
Fringe benefits .....	5	.8	.6	.3	5.1	.5
Union organization .....	45	7.2	14.5	8.0	121.5	11.7
Working conditions .....	135	21.6	86.5	47.5	499.5	48.3
Interunion .....	355	56.8	37.1	20.4	198.7	19.2
Combinations .....	18	2.9	5.8	3.2	42.5	4.1
Other .....	9	1.4	6.6	3.7	19.2	1.9

<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.

# Appendix A. Tables

Table A-1. Work stoppages in the United States, 1927-69<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 non-agricultural	
1927	707	26.5	3	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	3.5	17,800	0.21	.28	15.2
1940	2,508	20.9	(*)	577	1.7	6,700	.08	.10	11.6
1941	4,288	18.3	(*)	2,360	6.1	23,000	.23	.32	9.8
1942	2,968	11.7	(*)	840	2.0	4,180	.04	.05	5.0
1943	3,752	5.0	(*)	1,980	4.6	13,500	.10	.15	6.8
1944	4,956	5.6	(*)	2,120	4.8	8,720	.07	.09	4.1
1945	4,750	9.9	(*)	3,470	8.2	38,000	.31	.47	11.0
1946	4,985	24.2	(*)	4,600	10.5	116,000	1.04	1.43	25.2
1947	3,693	25.6	(*)	2,170	4.7	34,600	.30	.41	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	(*)	1,960	4.2	34,100	.28	.37	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	(*)	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

<sup>1</sup> The number of stoppages and workers is determined by stoppages beginning in the year; average duration, by 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 1630 (1969), tables 140-145. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see BLS *Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies*, BLS Bulletin 1458 (1966), 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 employment and of the total time worked is found in "'Total Economy' Measure of Strike Idleness" by Howard N. Fullerton, *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 91, No. 10, Oct. 1968.

<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, 1968-69**

Month	Number of stoppages				Workers involved				Man-days idle		
	Beginning in month		In effect during month		Beginning in month		In effect during month		Number (in thousands)	Percent	Percent of estimated working time
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent			
1968 .....	5,045	100.0	8,363	100.0	2,649	100.0	4,972	100.0	49,018	100.0	0.28
January .....	314	6.2	483	5.8	187.8	7.1	275.7	5.5	2,668.5	5.4	.18
February .....	357	7.1	569	6.8	275.0	10.4	451.3	9.1	4,104.1	8.4	.29
March .....	381	7.6	618	7.4	174.5	6.6	368.7	7.4	3,682.0	7.5	.26
April .....	505	10.0	748	8.9	537.2	20.3	656.9	13.2	5,677.4	11.6	.38
May .....	610	12.1	930	11.1	307.3	11.6	736.2	14.8	7,452.2	15.2	.49
June .....	500	9.9	810	9.7	168.5	6.4	399.9	8.0	5,576.8	11.4	.40
July .....	520	10.3	880	10.5	202.0	7.6	465.1	9.4	4,611.9	9.4	.30
August .....	466	9.2	821	9.8	153.8	5.8	359.6	7.2	4,048.9	8.3	.26
September .....	448	8.9	738	8.8	169.8	6.4	349.0	7.0	3,081.1	6.3	.22
October .....	434	8.6	741	8.9	279.0	10.5	414.5	8.3	3,991.7	8.1	.25
November .....	327	6.5	617	7.4	129.9	4.9	306.1	6.2	2,430.5	5.0	.17
December .....	183	3.6	408	4.9	64.1	2.4	189.2	3.8	1,692.5	3.5	.11
1969 .....	5,700	100.0	9,145	100.0	2,481	100.0	4,656	100.0	42,869	100.0	.24
January .....	342	6.0	511	5.6	184.9	7.5	264.3	5.7	3,173.3	7.4	.21
February .....	385	6.8	578	6.3	177.1	7.1	339.9	7.3	2,565.8	6.0	.18
March .....	436	7.6	651	7.1	158.1	6.4	386.3	8.3	2,412.5	5.6	.16
April .....	578	10.1	831	9.1	309.7	12.5	462.3	9.9	3,755.0	8.8	.24
May .....	723	12.7	1,054	11.5	286.3	11.5	507.7	10.9	4,744.7	11.1	.32
June .....	565	9.9	911	10.0	214.6	8.6	500.0	10.7	4,722.7	11.0	.31
July .....	528	9.3	883	9.7	255.0	10.3	461.5	9.9	4,311.0	10.1	.27
August .....	538	9.4	915	10.0	191.2	7.7	394.8	8.5	3,634.3	8.5	.24
September .....	554	9.7	904	9.9	185.6	7.5	274.5	5.9	2,193.4	5.1	.15
October .....	531	9.3	850	9.3	337.0	13.6	420.9	9.0	3,167.5	7.4	.19
November .....	324	5.7	611	6.7	131.0	5.3	367.6	7.9	4,307.6	10.0	.31
December .....	196	3.4	446	4.9	50.8	2.0	276.0	5.9	3,881.8	9.1	.24

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

**Table A-3. Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1969**

Affiliation	Stoppages beginning in year				Man-days idle, during year	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number (in thousands)	Percent
			Number (in thousands)	Percent		
Total .....	5,700	100.0	2,481	100.0	42,869	100.0
AFL-CIO .....	3,783	66.4	1,567.5	63.2	29,510.5	68.8
Unaffiliated unions .....	1,536	26.9	585.6	23.6	6,172.0	14.4
Single firm unions .....	71	1.2	49.0	2.0	471.2	1.1
Different affiliations <sup>1</sup> .....	63	1.1	204.7	8.2	6,353.7	14.8
Professional employee associations .....	141	2.5	59.8	2.4	282.3	.7
No union involved .....	106	1.9	14.7	.6	79.7	.2

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

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

Table A-4. Trend of work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, 1927-69

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 es- timated total working time
1927	1	165	50.0	9,737	37.2	0.14
1928	5	137	43.6	10,086	80.0	.14
1929	1	15	5.2	195	3.6	.2
1930	1	30	16.4	270	8.1	.2
1931	6	122	37.7	1,954	28.4	.03
1932	7	140	43.2	5,337	50.8	.12
1933	17	429	36.7	5,199	30.7	.11
1934	18	725	49.3	7,488	38.2	.15
1935	9	516	46.1	4,523	29.8	.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	.3
1939	4	572	48.9	5,731	32.2	.09
1940	8	57	9.9	331	4.9	.13
1941	29	1,070	45.3	9,344	40.6	.13
1942	6	74	8.8	245	5.9	.8
1943	10	737	37.2	9,427	69.8	.10
1944	16	350	16.5	19,300	50.7	.14
1945	42	1,350	38.9	1,259	14.4	.01
1946	31	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2	.24
1947	15	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2	.82
1948	20	870	44.5	18,900	55.3	.21
1949	18	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0	.20
1950	22	738	30.7	21,700	56.0	.41
1951	19	457	20.6	5,680	24.8	.25
1952	35	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6	.57
1953	28	650	27.1	7,270	25.7	.36
1954	18	437	28.5	12,300	33.3	.07
1955	26	1,210	45.6	7,520	43.4	.11
1956	12	758	39.9	19,600	59.1	.17
1957	13	823	20.4	3,050	18.5	.26
1958	21	845	40.0	10,600	44.2	.10
1959	20	384	29.2	50,800	37.4	.45
1960	17	601	41.4	7,140	30.4	.06
1961	14	318	25.8	4,950	25.8	.04
1962	16	102	10.8	3,540	22.0	.03
1963	7	607	37.0	7,990	34.8	.06
1964	18	387	25.0	6,070	26.0	.05
1965	21	387	30.7	7,290	28.7	.05
1966	26	600	46.5	21,400	50.7	.15
1967	28	1,340	37.5	20,514	41.8	.12
1968	32	994	26.9	17,853	41.6	.10
1969	25	668				

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