

ch of five industry groups, strikes over these issues resulted in more than 1 million man-days of idleness—the greatest volume (2.3 million man-days) occurred in the contract construction industry (table A-2).

The number of disputes over plant administration matters declined slightly from the previous year and involved not quite half as many workers as in 1964. The General Motors strike of 1964 accounted for the significantly higher workers' total in that year. On an industry basis, two groups, contract construction and mining, experienced more than one-fourth of these disputes; in the latter industry, these stoppages accounted for two-fifths of the year's total.

Job security issues led to 5 percent of all stoppages which began in 1965 and accounted for approximately one-tenth of the workers involved in those disputes; these proportions were below the 1964 levels.³ However, because this group included the 1964-65 longshoremen's strike as well as three of the major strikes beginning in 1965, idleness resulting from job security strikes was more than twice as great as in the previous year. More than two-fifths of the idleness resulting from strikes over these issues occurred in the transportation and communication industries group.

The number of disputes over union organization and security matters was only slightly higher than in 1964, but the worker and idleness totals for such strikes were significantly greater than in the previous year. Three of the year's major stoppages developed over such issues and contributed greatly to the higher worker and idleness totals. For the most part, however, strikes over these issues were small in size; approximately three-fourths of these disputes involved fewer than 100 workers each. Stoppages over these issues occurred with the greatest frequency in the contract construction and trade industries.

Strikes over interunion and intra-union matters increased in number for the third consecutive year. These stoppages, the large majority of which were jurisdictional disputes, represented one-eighth of the year's total, but accounted for only 5 and 2 percent, respectively, of the worker and idleness totals in 1965. Most strikes of this type are small in size; nearly three-fourths of the total involved fewer than 100 workers each. The contract construction industry once again accounted for more than four-fifths of these strikes.

³ Since the longshoremen's strike began in October 1964, the workers involved are included in the workers' total for 1964, rather than for 1965.

Industries Affected

The increase in strike incidence in 1965 was concentrated among manufacturing industries, which accounted for 2,080 of the year's stoppages, compared with 1,794 in 1964 (table 6). Idleness resulting from manufacturing strikes was, however, less than in the previous year; on the other hand, the time lost from nonmanufacturing stoppages rose to its highest level since 1959. The number of workers involved in strikes declined from the 1964 level in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing, but the greater decline occurred in the manufacturing sector.

Significant increases in idleness over 1964 levels were recorded in several manufacturing industries, including the paper, chemicals, leather, machinery, and stone, clay, and glass products industries. The paper industry experienced its greatest recorded level of idleness; more than one-fifth of the time lost resulted from a 22-day major stoppage at the International Paper Company. Nearly a third of the idleness in the chemicals industry was attributable to a 222-day strike at the Wyandotte Chemical Company; two-fifths of the time lost in the leather industry resulted from a 3-month strike at plants of the Acme Boot Company. An 11-day major stoppage involving the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute accounted for slightly more than a third of the idleness in the stone, clay, and glass products industry. The higher level of time lost in the machinery industry was largely attributable to a marked increase in the number of strikes, several of which were of long duration.

Though recording a marked decline in idleness from the 1964 level, the transportation equipment industry nonetheless experienced the highest volume of idleness among manufacturing industries. The previous year's idleness in this group had been concentrated in the motor vehicles and parts industry, but more than a third of the 1965 idleness occurred in the aircraft and parts industry; another fourth accrued from strikes at firms engaged in the construction and repair of ships. In the printing, rubber, and fabricated metal products industries, strike idleness declined slightly from 1964 levels, but, as in the transportation equipment industry, the lost time ratio in each case remained substantially above the national average.

Among nonmanufacturing industries, substantial increases in idleness were recorded in contract construction, transportation and communication, and government. The construction industry sustained the greatest volume of idleness recorded during 1965 (4.6

million man-days); two-fifths of the time lost resulted from four major stoppages, the shortest of which was of 24 days' duration. Both the idleness from construction strikes and the number of workers involved in these disputes reached the highest levels since 1958. In the transportation and communication industries, which experienced their highest level of idleness since 1955, three-fifths of the time lost was attributable to seven major stoppages, the largest of which was the longshoremen's strike. Government employees experienced their highest recorded level of strike idleness; a 28-day stoppage by welfare workers in New York City accounted for three-fourths of the total idleness.

On the other hand, idleness in the mining and trade industries declined markedly from the prior year's level. In mining, the number of strikes increased by more than a fifth, but idleness was only slightly more than half as great as in 1964. The number of stoppages in wholesale and retail trade was also higher than in 1964, but the level of idleness was less than half as great as in the previous year.

Stoppages by Location

Regions. Strike idleness in all but two regions increased by one-fourth or more over the prior year's level, with the greatest increase (154 percent) occurring in the West South Central States (table 7). On the other hand, in the East North Central States, which once again experienced the greatest regional concentration of idleness, the time lost declined by 40 percent from the 1964 level; in the South Atlantic region, a 15-percent decline was recorded. The heavily industrialized East North Central and Middle Atlantic States ranked first and second, respectively, in the number of strikers, and together accounted for slightly less than half of all the workers participating in strikes in 1965.

States. New York, which was affected directly by nine of the major stoppages in progress during the year, led all States in strike idleness (2.9 million man-days) in 1965 (table 8). California ranked second (2.3 million man-days); slightly more than half of the time lost in this State resulted from construction strikes. Four other States each experienced more than 1 million man-days of idleness in 1965, but the time lost in three of these States was less than that recorded in 1964. In Pennsylvania, however, where the time lost from strikes had been on the decline for 5 consecutive years, idleness rose to its highest level since 1961.

While experiencing less idleness than those noted above, several States, including Arizona, Louisiana, Nevada, and Washington, nonetheless sustained a percentage loss in total estimated working time which was significantly greater than the national average. In Arizona, the high percent of working time lost (0.78 percent) was attributable mainly to the 76-day major strike in the construction industry which accounted for nine-tenths of the State's idleness. A lengthy construction strike in Louisiana was responsible for slightly more than half of the idleness in that State, while two prolonged strikes in the same industry accounted for a similar proportion of the total idleness in Nevada. Two strikes in the transportation equipment industry, which accounted for more than seven-tenths of the State's idleness, were responsible for the high percent of working time lost in Washington.

New York and California, which led all States in strike idleness, also ranked first and second, respectively, in the number of workers involved in stoppages. The number of strikers in New York (186,000) increased by 17 percent over the previous year's level, while in California, the 150,000 workers represented a 63-percent increase over the 1964 level. Construction strikes, which contributed significantly to California's strike idleness, accounted for approximately half of the workers participating in strikes in that State. Other States with large numbers of strikers were Pennsylvania (132,000), Illinois (102,000), Ohio (97,000), and Michigan (82,000), but the number involved in all but the first of these States was less than in 1964.

Thirteen States experienced 100 stoppages or more each in 1965, with Pennsylvania and New York ranking first and second, respectively, in strike incidence. Despite its high ranking, the number of stoppages in New York (397) was at its lowest level since 1945. On the other hand, in California, which ranked fourth in strike incidence, the number of stoppages reached its highest level since 1941. Among States experiencing fewer than 100 stoppages each, records were either established or equaled in Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Mississippi, Nevada, and North Dakota. The lowest incidence of strike activity occurred in the District of Columbia, Alaska, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming, each of which experienced 10 or fewer stoppages in 1965.

Metropolitan Areas. In New York, which sustained the greatest idleness (1,880,000 man-days) of any metropolitan area in 1965 (table 9), the idleness total was nearly three times as great as the relatively

low level recorded in 1964. Seven of the year's major stoppages directly affected the New York area, and accounted for more than half of its idleness. Ranking second in idleness was Los Angeles, where slightly more than half of the idleness resulted from a 33-day major strike of operating engineers, and another fifth from a 140-day stoppage at the Harvey Aluminum Company.

A major strike accounted for two-fifths or more of the idleness in 2 of the 8 other areas experiencing more than 500,000 man-days of idleness in 1965. In the Albany area, which sustained a significantly greater volume of idleness than in recent years, approximately seven-eighths of the total resulted from an 89-day construction strike. The 19-day stoppage at the Boeing Company accounted for 46 percent of the idleness in the Seattle area. A lengthy strike in the shipbuilding industry also accounted for a substantial proportion of the idleness in Seattle.

As would be expected, the metropolitan areas sustaining the greatest levels of idleness were also those with the largest number of strikers. Leading all areas was New York, where 120,000 workers were directly affected by new strikes. Each of eight other areas had 30,000 workers or more participating in strikes, but in none of these did the total exceed 50,000 strikers.

For the sixth consecutive year, New York (247) and Philadelphia (133) ranked first and second, respectively, in strike incidence. Two other areas, Detroit and San Francisco, also experienced 100 stoppages or more each in 1965.

Monthly Trends

The relatively high level of strike idleness which had characterized the closing months of 1964 continued through the first three quarters of 1965. Strikes during this period accounted for 19.2 million man-days of idleness, compared with 13.6 million during the same period in 1964 (table 3). After reaching its peak in July (3.7 million man-days), strike idleness declined continuously in each successive month of 1965.

The 702 stoppages in effect during July represented not only the highest monthly level for the year, but also the largest number in effect in any month since June 1959. New strikes reached their peak (450) in May; this total was also the highest since June 1959. Both measures declined continuously from their respective peaks in each of the succeeding months of the year.

As noted earlier, the number of strikes involving 1,000 workers or more (268) reached its highest level since 1958. Nearly two-thirds of these stoppages, including 15 of the major strikes, began during the second and third quarters of the year. Of the large stoppages beginning in 1965, only five continued into 1966. However, a major strike by transit workers in New York City was only a few hours from reality as the year ended. The tabulation that follows presents for 1963-65 the monthly distribution of new strikes involving 1,000 workers or more.

	1965	1964	1963
January-----	14	8	13
February-----	9	18	13
March-----	24	13	6
April-----	34	31	16
May-----	24	46	23
June-----	44	23	16
July-----	32	23	23
August-----	19	12	14
September-----	22	20	17
October-----	19	28	18
November-----	24	17	17
December-----	3	7	5

Unions Involved

Unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO participated in nearly four-fifths of the strikes beginning in 1965, and accounted for slightly higher proportions of the year's worker and idleness totals (table 10). Strikes involving unaffiliated unions, which accounted for almost a fifth of the year's total, occurred with greatest frequency in the mining, trade, and trucking industries. Strikes involving only nonunion workers accounted for 1 percent of the year's stoppages.

Mediation

Government mediators assisted in the termination of 1 out of every 2 strikes ending during 1965 (table 15). One percent of the year's strikes were terminated solely with the assistance of private mediators, while no mediation was reported in the remaining 49 percent of those strikes ending during the year. Stoppages settled with the assistance of government mediators were generally larger in size and/or longer in duration than those settled without a third party, as is evidenced by the fact that strikes in the former category involved nearly three-fourths of all workers and accounted for nine-tenths of total idleness.

Renegotiation of agreement strikes were once again those in which mediative assistance was most often utilized. Government mediation was reported in 84 percent of these strikes ending in 1965, compared with 82 percent in each of the 2 previous years.⁴ At the other extreme, government mediators were present in only 9 percent of the strikes arising during the term of an agreement, a slightly smaller proportion than in recent years. As in 1964, mediative assistance was provided in nearly half of the stoppages occurring during efforts to establish a collective bargaining relationship.

Settlement

In 91 percent of the stoppages ending in 1965, the parties either reached a formal settlement or agreed on a procedure for resolving their differences (table 16). Another 8 percent of the year's strikes were terminated without a formal settlement, as employers resumed operations either with new employees or with returning strikers. Less than 1 percent of the stoppages ended with the employer's decision to discontinue operations; all but eight of these strikes involved fewer than 100 workers each.

Settlements are reached with greater frequency in situations where a collective bargaining relationship is already in existence than in those where such a relationship is in the process of being established. A settlement was reached in 1965 in 96 and 95 percent,

⁴ Renegotiation strikes terminated in 1965 without mediative assistance were generally small in size; 70 percent involved fewer than 100 workers each.

	Stoppages	
	Number	Percent of total
Total stoppages covered-----	566	100.
Wages and hours-----	45	8.
Fringe benefits-----	18	3.
Union organization-----	55	9.
Working conditions-----	102	18.
Interunion matters-----	311	54.
Combination-----	16	2.
Other-----	19	3.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may

respectively, of those stoppages arising during contract renegotiations or during the life of an agreement. On the other hand, a settlement terminated only 74 percent of those strikes which occurred during either the union's quest for recognition or its effort to negotiate an initial agreement.

Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues

In many instances, strikes are terminated with the understanding that certain unsettled issues will be resolved following the resumption of normal operations. Information was available on the manner in which such issues would be resolved in 566 strikes ending in 1965 (table 17). The parties agreed to continue negotiations in a fifth of these situations, and to submit the dispute to arbitration in another sixth of these cases. In 7 percent of these strikes, the issues were to be referred to a government agency. Various other devices were to be utilized to resolve outstanding issues in slightly more than half of these cases.

Of the 99 strikes which ended with the decision to arbitrate unresolved issues, 55 occurred during the term of an agreement. This device was also chosen in 27 renegotiation strikes, and in 16 stoppages which occurred during efforts to establish a collective bargaining relationship.

The issues most often remaining to be settled following the return to work related to interunion matters, as shown in the following tabulation. In the larger strikes, however, the unsettled issues generally involved union organization and working conditions.

Workers involved			Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
0	286,000	100.0	2,740,000	100.0
0	13,800	4.8	144,000	5.3
2	4,360	1.5	20,200	.7
7	64,600	22.6	841,000	30.7
0	126,000	44.2	1,260,000	46.1
9	30,900	10.8	132,000	4.8
8	42,000	14.7	311,000	11.4
4	3,550	1.2	26,500	1.0

y not equal totals.

Table 1. Work Stoppages in

Year	Work stoppages	
	Number	Average duration (calculated in days)
1927.....	707	26
1928.....	604	27
1929.....	921	22
1930.....	637	22
1931.....	810	18
1932.....	841	19
1933.....	1,695	16
1934.....	1,856	19
1935.....	2,014	23
1936.....	2,172	23
1937.....	4,740	20
1938.....	2,772	23
1939.....	2,613	23
1940.....	2,508	20
1941.....	4,288	18
1942.....	2,968	11
1943.....	3,752	5
1944.....	4,956	5
1945.....	4,750	9
1946.....	4,985	24
1947.....	3,693	25
1948.....	3,419	23
1949.....	3,606	22
1950.....	4,843	19
1951.....	4,737	17
1952.....	5,117	19
1953.....	5,091	20
1954.....	3,468	22
1955.....	4,320	18
1956.....	3,825	18
1957.....	3,673	19
1958.....	3,694	19
1959.....	3,708	24
1960.....	3,333	23
1961.....	3,367	23
1962.....	3,614	24
1963.....	3,362	23
1964.....	3,655	23
1965.....	3,963	23

¹ The number of stoppages and workers relate to those stoppages in the year. Man-days of idleness include all stoppages in effect during the year.

Available information for earlier periods appears in Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies, BLS Bulletin 1458 (1966), chapter 1. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and analysis of stoppage data, see Methods for Surveys and Studies, BLS Bulletin 1458 (1966), chapter 1.

² In these tables, workers are counted more than once if they are involved in more than one stoppage.

³ Figures are simple averages; each stoppage is given equal weight.

in the United States, 1927-65¹

Average duration (days) ³	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
0.5	330	1.4	26,200	0.37	79.5
0.6	314	1.3	12,600	.17	40.2
0.6	289	1.2	5,350	.07	18.5
0.3	183	.8	3,320	.05	18.1
0.8	342	1.6	6,890	.11	20.2
0.6	324	1.8	10,500	.23	32.4
0.9	1,170	6.3	16,900	.36	14.4
0.5	1,470	7.2	19,600	.38	13.4
0.8	1,120	5.2	15,500	.29	13.8
0.3	789	3.1	13,900	.21	17.6
0.3	1,860	7.2	28,400	.43	15.3
0.6	688	2.8	9,150	.15	13.3
0.4	1,170	4.7	17,800	.28	15.2
0.9	577	2.3	6,700	.10	11.6
0.3	2,360	8.4	23,000	.32	9.8
0.7	840	2.8	4,180	.05	5.0
0.0	1,980	6.9	13,500	.15	6.8
0.6	2,120	7.0	8,720	.09	4.1
0.9	3,470	12.2	38,000	.47	11.0
0.2	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2
0.6	2,170	6.5	34,600	.41	15.9
0.8	1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
0.5	3,030	9.0	50,500	.59	16.7
0.2	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
0.4	2,220	5.5	22,900	.23	10.3
0.6	3,540	8.8	59,100	.57	16.7
0.3	2,400	5.6	28,300	.26	11.8
0.5	1,530	3.7	22,600	.21	14.7
0.5	2,650	6.2	28,200	.26	10.7
0.9	1,900	4.3	33,100	.29	17.4
0.2	1,390	3.1	16,500	.14	11.4
0.7	2,060	4.8	23,900	.22	11.6
0.6	1,880	4.3	69,000	.61	36.7
0.4	1,320	3.0	19,100	.17	14.5
0.7	1,450	3.2	16,300	.14	11.2
0.6	1,230	2.7	18,600	.16	15.0
0.0	941	2.0	16,100	.13	17.1
0.9	1,640	3.4	22,900	.18	14.0
0.0	1,550	3.1	23,300	.18	15.1

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

¹ Handbook of Labor Statistics, BLS Bulletin 1016 (1951), table E-2. For a more recent and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see BLS Handbook of Labor Statistics, 19. Bulletin 1458 contains a revision of ch. 12 in Techniques of Statistics (1955).

² If they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year. Each stoppage is given equal weight regardless of its size.

Table 2. Work Stoppages Involving 10.

Period	Number
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
1963.....	7
1964.....	18
1965.....	21

¹ Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier year

Table 3. Work Stoppages

Month	Number of stoppages	
	Beginning in month	In d n
<u>1964</u>		
January.....	211	
February.....	233	
March.....	241	
April.....	364	
May.....	442	
June.....	376	
July.....	416	
August.....	306	
September.....	336	
October.....	346	
November.....	238	
December.....	146	
<u>1965</u>		
January.....	244	
February.....	208	
March.....	329	
April.....	390	
May.....	450	
June.....	425	
July.....	416	
August.....	388	
September.....	345	
October.....	321	
November.....	289	
December.....	158	

000 Workers or More, Selected Periods

Workers involved		Man-days idle	
Number (thousands)	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
102	10.8	3,540	22.0
607	37.0	7,990	34.8
387	25.0	6,070	26.0

ars.

ages by Month, 1964-65

ppages	Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time
375	53	91	898	0.09
375	81	116	1,040	.11
399	79	123	816	.08
529	140	187	1,170	.11
651	192	249	2,400	.24
586	124	222	1,900	.18
639	126	195	1,740	.15
556	73	133	1,200	.12
574	374	432	2,390	.23
584	214	549	6,590	.61
469	141	274	1,730	.17
346	42	149	1,060	.10
404	99	183	1,740	.18
393	45	149	1,440	.15
511	180	274	1,770	.16
603	141	194	1,840	.17
669	127	201	1,850	.19
677	268	354	2,590	.23
702	156	334	3,670	.34
685	109	229	2,230	.20
631	155	250	2,110	.20
570	101	209	1,770	.16
505	140	192	1,380	.13
371	24	76	907	.08

Table 4. Work Stoppages by Contract

Contract status and major issue	Stoppages	
	Number	Percentage
All stoppages.....	3,963	100
Negotiation of first agreement.....	692	17.5
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	169	4.3
Wage adjustments.....	4	0.1
Hours of work.....	1	0.0
Union organization and security.....	454	11.5
Job security and plant administration.....	38	1.0
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	17	0.4
Other.....	9	0.2
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	1,802	45.5
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	1,497	37.8
Wage adjustments.....	44	1.1
Hours of work.....	10	0.3
Union organization and security.....	53	1.3
Job security and plant administration.....	130	3.3
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	3	0.1
Other.....	65	1.7
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,374	34.7
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	-	0.0
Wage adjustments.....	138	3.5
Hours of work.....	3	0.1
Union organization and security.....	83	2.1
Job security and plant administration.....	608	15.3
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	453	11.4
Other.....	89	2.3
No contract or other contract status.....	69	1.7
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	36	0.9
Wage adjustments.....	9	0.2
Hours of work.....	-	0.0
Union organization and security.....	4	0.1
Job security and plant administration.....	13	0.3
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	2	0.1
Other.....	5	0.1
No information on contract status.....	26	0.7

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

Table 5. Work Stoppages by Major Issue

Major issue	Stoppages	
	Number	Percentage
All issues.....	3,963	100
General wage changes.....	1,597	40.3
General wage increase.....	542	13.7
General wage increase plus supplementary benefits.....	848	21.4
General wage increase, hour decrease.....	30	0.8
General wage decrease.....	3	0.1
General wage increase and escalation.....	4	0.1
Wages and working conditions.....	170	4.3

act Status and Major Issues, 1965

pages beginning in 1965			Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	
Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent		
100.0	1,550,000	100.0	23,300,000	100.0
17.5	76,600	5.0	1,840,000	7.9
	12,600		332,000	
	190		1,530	
	70		400	
	48,900		1,440,000	
	2,500		39,700	
	11,100		19,300	
	1,330		7,910	
45.5	996,000	64.4	18,700,000	80.0
	691,000		12,300,000	
	59,300		418,000	
	13,300		509,000	
	74,800		1,450,000	
	129,000		3,510,000	
	940		4,880	
	27,000		457,000	
34.7	463,000	30.0	2,710,000	11.6
	-		-	
	35,700		162,000	
	1,090		1,090	
	19,800		83,800	
	299,000		1,880,000	
	78,400		412,000	
	29,000		168,000	
1.7	8,610	.6	55,900	.2
	3,300		20,000	
	2,850		12,500	
	-		-	
	140		1,050	
	970		11,200	
	110		650	
	1,240		10,600	
.7	1,750	.1	41,600	.2

not equal totals.

by Major Issues, 1965

Stoppages beginning in 1965			Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	
Percent	Workers involved			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
100.0	1,550,000	100.0	23,300,000	100.0
40.3	659,000	42.6	12,000,000	51.4
	105,000		1,710,000	
	428,000		8,160,000	
	25,900		239,000	
	40		1,810	
	1,770		21,300	
	98,000		1,830,000	

Table 5. Work Stoppages by

Major issue	Number
Supplementary benefits-----	114
Pensions, insurance, other welfare programs-----	59
Severance or dismissal pay; other payments on layoff or separation-----	9
Premium pay-----	6
Other-----	40
Wage adjustments-----	198
Incentive pay rates or administration-----	62
Job classification or rates-----	80
Downgrading-----	2
Retroactivity-----	3
Method of computing pay-----	51
Hours of work-----	14
Increase-----	1
Decrease-----	13
Other contractual matters-----	60
Duration of contract-----	15
Unspecified-----	45
Union organization and security-----	594
Recognition (certification)-----	249
Recognition and job security issues-----	9
Recognition and economic issues-----	161
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues-----	63
Union security-----	27
Refusal to sign agreement-----	6
Other union organization matters-----	79
Job security-----	203
Seniority and/or layoff-----	94
Division of work-----	4
Subcontracting-----	35
New machinery or other technological issues-----	13
Job transfers, bumping, etc-----	11
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods-----	4
Other-----	42
Plant administration-----	589
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc-----	17
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc-----	41
Supervision-----	20
Shift work-----	28
Work assignments-----	49
Speedup (workload)-----	53
Work rules-----	28
Overtime work-----	11
Discharge and discipline-----	224
Other-----	118
Other working conditions-----	67
Arbitration-----	17
Grievance procedures-----	36
Unspecified contract violations-----	14
Interunion or intraunion matters-----	475
Union rivalry ¹ -----	13
Jurisdiction—representation of workers ² -----	14
Jurisdictional—work assignment-----	392
Union administration ³ -----	6
Sympathy-----	49
Other-----	1
Not reported-----	52

¹ Includes disputes between unions of different affiliations.

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

³ Includes disputes within a union over the administration.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items

by Major Issues, 1965—Continued

Stoppages beginning in 1965			Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	
Percent	Workers involved			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2.9	49,500	3.2	711,000	3.0
	27,100		475,000	
	2,000		27,700	
	1,150		29,500	
	19,300		178,000	
5.0	98,100	6.3	594,000	2.5
	17,700		163,000	
	68,500		378,000	
	650		1,840	
	470		5,120	
.4	10,900	.9	45,700	2.2
	14,500		510,000	
	650		650	
1.5	13,800	1.2	510,000	1.1
	19,300		251,000	
	9,150		113,000	
15.0	10,200	9.9	138,000	12.8
	154,000		2,980,000	
	36,900		606,000	
	620		40,600	
	16,700		683,000	
5.1	77,300	9.4	1,430,000	15.6
	3,530		131,000	
	1,800		3,150	
	16,700		82,400	
	145,000		3,630,000	
14.9	71,300	18.6	1,320,000	8.1
	730		25,100	
	15,300		136,000	
	37,500		2,020,000	
	3,370		15,500	
1.7	290	2.0	4,970	1.3
	16,300		110,000	
	287,000		1,890,000	
	7,730		48,600	
	17,200		78,600	
12.0	6,930	5.2	31,100	1.9
	6,300		35,800	
	21,700		161,000	
	20,200		222,000	
	26,300		140,000	
1.3	2,180	.6	5,490	.1
	147,000		839,000	
	31,700		332,000	
	30,600		298,000	
	5,650		137,000	
1.3	16,300	5.2	75,100	1.9
	8,620		85,700	
	80,500		438,000	
	1,530		14,800	
	1,480		13,100	
1.3	39,600	.6	174,000	.1
	3,150		6,700	
	34,700		230,000	
	80		80	
	8,890		32,100	

tion, such as those between AFL-CIO affiliates and independent
 affiliation or 2 locals of the same union, over representation of
 tion of union affairs or regulations.

may not equal totals.

Table 6. Work Stoppage

Industry group	Stoppage
	Number
All industries -----	¹ 3,963
Manufacturing -----	¹ 2,080
Ordnance and accessories -----	12
Food and kindred products -----	227
Tobacco manufactures -----	-
Textile mill products -----	44
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	100
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	46
Furniture and fixtures -----	69
Paper and allied products -----	91
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	33
Chemicals and allied products -----	102
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	12
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	93
Leather and leather products -----	36
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	139
Primary metal industries -----	206
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	269
Machinery, except electrical -----	266
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	137
Transportation equipment -----	140
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	28
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	54
Nonmanufacturing -----	¹ 1,886
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	21
Mining -----	188
Contract construction -----	943
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	216
Wholesale and retail trade -----	336
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	16
Services -----	126
Government -----	42

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

² Excludes government and agriculture.

³ Not available.

⁴ Less than 0.005 percent.

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

es by Industry Group, 1965

Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	
	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
	1,550,000	23,300,000	0.18
	913,000	14,300,000	0.31
	10,300	121,000	0.20
	57,300	928,000	.21
	-	-	-
	21,300	174,000	.07
	9,760	199,000	.06
	13,100	204,000	.13
	10,200	194,000	.18
	39,200	931,000	.57
	24,500	780,000	.31
	28,900	737,000	.32
	1,450	32,700	.07
	55,200	443,000	.38
	20,400	312,000	.35
	70,700	836,000	.53
	88,000	1,390,000	.43
	86,800	1,430,000	.45
	113,000	1,870,000	.43
	51,800	795,000	.19
	196,000	2,630,000	.60
	7,590	109,000	.11
	7,470	164,000	.15
	633,000	9,020,000	² .11
	4,300	60,300	(³)
	71,600	431,000	.27
	301,000	4,630,000	.57
	185,000	3,000,000	.29
	42,600	570,000	.02
	550	5,510	(⁴)
	16,000	177,000	.01
	11,900	146,000	.01

re been counted in each industry affected; workers involved and

may not equal totals.

Table 7. Work Stopp

Region	Stoppages beginning in—		
	1965	1964	
United States	² 3, 963	² 3, 655	1,
New England.....	293	273	
Middle Atlantic.....	1, 012	1, 051	
East North Central.....	1, 091	987	
West North Central.....	317	253	
South Atlantic.....	423	397	
East South Central.....	283	239	
West South Central.....	238	188	
Mountain.....	179	172	
Pacific.....	466	365	

¹ The regions are defined as follows: New England—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia; East South Central—Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas; Mountain—Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

² Stoppages extending across State lines have been allocated among the States.

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

pages by Region,¹ 1965 and 1964

Workers involved in stoppages beginning in—		Man-days idle (all stoppages)		Percent of estimated total working time	
1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
550,000	1,640,000	23,300,000	22,900,000	0.18	0.18
106,000	63,900	1,250,000	712,000	0.14	0.08
363,000	354,000	5,310,000	4,090,000	.19	.15
387,000	671,000	5,840,000	9,880,000	.21	.37
100,000	63,500	1,180,000	925,000	.12	.10
128,000	151,000	2,060,000	2,420,000	.12	.14
108,000	74,800	1,760,000	1,150,000	.26	.18
78,700	60,900	1,590,000	627,000	.16	.06
60,600	69,400	1,100,000	776,000	.26	.19
213,000	132,000	3,220,000	2,350,000	.21	.16

—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania; East North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; South Atlantic—Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; and Tennessee; West South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific—

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

figures may not equal totals.