

stoppage involving the General Telephone Co. of California, both of which began in 1963; a 94-day strike-lockout involving retail food stores in Maryland; and a 132-day dispute involving the Detroit Publishers Association.

Continuing the pattern of recent years, stoppages in manufacturing industries were, on the average, longer (26.7 days) than those in nonmanufacturing (19.3 days). Among industry groups experiencing 50 stoppages or more in 1964, average duration ranged from 13.5 days in construction to 36.4 days in the rubber industry. The relatively short duration of the construction stoppages stems from the fact that three-fifths of them occurred while agreements were in effect. In the printing industry, where 9 of the 47 strikes ending during the year lasted 90 days or longer, the average duration was 57.9 days, the highest figure recorded for any industry in 1964.

Significant variations also occurred in average duration according to the issues involved. As might be expected, stoppages over union organization and security matters were the most drawn out, averaging 38.8 days in duration in 1964. At the other extreme, disputes over interunion and intraunion matters proved easiest to resolve, averaging 10.2 days in length. Nearly three-fifths of these latter stoppages were settled in less than a week. Disputes over general wage changes and/or supplementary benefits averaged 26.9 days, while those over questions of job security and plant administration averaged 13.6 days in length.

Major Issues

Although the distribution of work stoppages in 1964 by major issues varied little from the 1963 pattern, differences appeared in the distribution of workers and idleness among the various issues. The most pronounced changes occurred in plant administration disputes which accounted for 36 percent of total idleness in 1964, as compared with 10 percent in 1963, and in stoppages over general wage changes and/or supplementary benefits which led to 45 percent of 1964 strike idleness, as compared with 68 percent in 1963 (table 5).

Among the stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more, the distribution by issues differed slightly from that of the previous year, the principal changes being an increase in the proportion of strikes over general wage changes and a decline in the proportion of plant administration disputes. As noted above, however, the percentage of total idleness attributable to plant administration strikes in

1964 was considerably higher than in 1963. No significant changes appear when the 1964 distribution of large strikes by issues is compared with the average distribution for the 1961-63 period. The percent distribution of issues in the 246 strikes beginning in 1964 involving 1,000 workers or more is shown in the tabulation that follows:

Major issue	Percent of stoppages
All large strikes -----	100.0
General wage changes -----	41.5
Supplementary benefits; no general wage change -----	4.1
Wage adjustments -----	6.9
Hours of work -----	.4
Other contractual matters -----	1.6
Union organization and security -----	5.7
Job security -----	10.2
Plant administration -----	24.4
Other working conditions -----	1.2
Interunion or intraunion matters (generally involves 2 unions) -----	3.7
Not reported -----	.4

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

In slightly more than two-fifths of all work stoppages, demands for general wage changes and/or supplementary benefits were the principal issues. These stoppages involved 39 percent of all workers participating in strikes, as compared with 45 percent in 1963. In absolute terms, however, the number of workers involved in such stoppages rose by more than 50 percent over the 1963 level. Strikes over these issues alone resulted in more than 1 million man-days of idleness in each of two industry groups—contract construction, and transportation and communication (table A-2).

Disputes over plant administration matters led to one-sixth of all stoppages, but accounted for more than one-third of all workers involved in strikes. Included in this group were six of the major stoppages beginning during the year. Among the host of local issues in dispute in the largest of these stoppages (the General Motors strike), were production standards, overtime practices, seniority, shift preferences, and relief time. On an industry basis, disagreements over plant administration matters led to two-fifths of the stoppages in the transportation equipment industry and nearly half of the mining strikes.

As in 1963, job security issues accounted for approximately 6 percent of all stoppages. However, the number of workers involved in these stoppages, and the resultant idleness, increased in both absolute and relative terms

over the 1963 levels. Nearly half of the idleness resulting from job security disputes was divided almost equally between the food and kindred products industry and the electrical machinery industry. The largest number of these strikes (33) occurred in the transportation and communication industries, a group which accounted for 56 percent of the workers involved in such disputes.

Union organization and security were the principal issues in 15 percent of all strikes begun in 1964, but they accounted for a much smaller percentage of the total worker and idleness figures. The latter result is attributable to the fact that more than four-fifths of these stoppages involved fewer than 100 workers each. The largest concentration of these disputes, approximately one-fourth of the total, occurred in the construction industry.

Strikes over interunion and intraunion matters represented one-eighth of the year's stoppages, but accounted for only 4 and 1 percent, respectively, of the worker and idleness totals in 1964. Included in this group were 384 union rivalry and jurisdictional disputes, the highest level ever recorded for stoppages of this nature; the previous high of 313 was recorded in 1963. In terms of size, more than three-fourths of the strikes in this group involved fewer than 100 workers each. As in the past 4 years, over four-fifths of these strikes occurred in the construction industry.

Industries Affected

Work stoppages beginning in 1964 were divided about equally between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, but the former group accounted for three-fifths of the workers involved and for slightly more than two-thirds of total idleness (table 6). In manufacturing, where all measures of strike activity reached their highest level since 1959, idleness totaled 15.7 million man-days, an increase of 5.3 million over the 1963 level. As has been true since 1944, the percentage of working time lost in manufacturing industries (0.35) greatly exceeded that lost in nonmanufacturing (0.09).

Among manufacturing industries, substantial increases in idleness over the 1963 level were recorded in the metalworking, transportation equipment, ordnance and accessories, food and kindred products, and paper industries. In transportation equipment, which sustained the greatest volume of idleness during the year (6.4 million man-days), more than four-fifths of the time lost resulted from five major strikes of automobile workers. Two of the latter stoppages also accounted for a substantial proportion of

the idleness in the fabricated metal products group. Three-fourths of the idleness in the ordnance industry resulted from an 86-day strike in West Virginia, while in the food industry, more than one-fourth of the idleness was attributable to a 7-week stoppage involving breweries in California. In the paper industry, the combination of a major stoppage in the Pacific Northwest and several single plant stoppages of long duration served to raise strike idleness to 580,000 man-days—its highest level since 1952.

On the other hand, in four manufacturing groups—lumber and wood products, printing and publishing, petroleum, and rubber—idleness declined markedly from the prior year's level. In the lumber industry, which sustained 1.3 million man-days of idleness in 1963, the time lost from strikes declined to 96,900 man-days, the lowest figure since 1956. In the other three industries, despite the decline in idleness, the percentage of estimated working time lost remained substantially above the national average. None of the three was directly affected by any of the year's major strikes, but each did experience several stoppages of long duration.

Among nonmanufacturing industries, substantial increases in idleness were recorded in mining, construction, and trade. The strike-induced loss of 0.49 percent of estimated working time in mining was largely attributable to a major stoppage in the bituminous coal industry and an 80-day strike at mines of the Kennecott Copper Corp. In construction, idleness increased by more than 40 percent over the 1963 level, but remained considerably below the industry average for the preceding decade. The number of stoppages in construction (944), however, reached its highest level since 1953. Idleness in wholesale and retail trade rose to its highest level since 1959, but accounted for a small percentage (0.04) of total estimated working time.

In the transportation and communication industries, which experienced four of the year's major stoppages, the number of workers involved in new strikes (205,000) rose more than twofold over the 1963 level. Idleness in this group, however, declined by approximately one-fourth from the level of the 2 previous years. The Atlantic and Gulf Coast longshoremen's dispute involved more than a fourth of the workers participating in strikes in this group, but accounted for a much smaller proportion of total 1964 strike idleness in these industries.⁶

⁶ The bulk of the idleness in this dispute occurred in 1965 (appendix B).

Stoppages by Location

Regions. The greatest regional concentration of strike idleness in 1964 occurred in the East North Central States, which were affected by 13 of the year's major strikes. As compared with 1963, idleness in this region (9.9 million man-days) showed a twofold increase, as did the number of workers involved in strikes (table 7). On the other hand, strike idleness declined from the 1963 level in five regions, including the Middle Atlantic States, which accounted for 18 percent of total idleness in 1964.

As in 1963, the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States combined accounted for more than half of the year's strikes. The greatest percentage increase in the incidence of strike activity was recorded in the East South Central region where the number of strikes rose by 38 percent; the greatest absolute increase occurred in the East North Central States where 206 more strikes began in 1964 than in 1963. In the South Atlantic, and East and West South Central States combined, the number of stoppages (824) in 1964 was nearly 30 percent greater than the level of the 2 previous years.

States. As a consequence of the major automobile stoppages which accounted for three-fourths of the total idleness (4.5 million man-days) within its borders, Michigan led all States in strike idleness in 1964 (table 8). The impact of the General Motors stoppage was felt also in Ohio, which ranked second in idleness (2.7 million man-days). Five other States experienced more than 1 million man-days of idleness each in 1964. In New York and Pennsylvania, however, idleness was at its lowest since 1945 and 1942, respectively.⁷

Five States—Delaware, Maryland, Nevada, Utah, and West Virginia—which did not sustain as much idleness as those noted above, nonetheless experienced a percentage loss in total estimated working time that was substantially greater than the national average. In Delaware, the high percent of working time lost (0.41) was attributable mainly to the General Motors strike, which accounted for more than three-fourths of the State's strike idleness. In Maryland, a strike-lockout involving retail food stores accounted for more than half of the year's idleness in the State, while in West Virginia, more than one-fourth of the idleness resulted from an 86-day stoppage at the Food Machinery and

Chemical Corp. The high percent of working time lost in Nevada was in good measure due to a 3-week stoppage at the Reynolds Electric and Engineering Co., while in Utah, the Kennecott Copper strike accounted for almost seven-eighths of the State's idleness.

The States leading in strike idleness, Michigan and Ohio, also ranked first and second, respectively, in the number of workers involved in stoppages. In Michigan, the number of strikers (249,000) increased sixfold over the 1963 level, while in Ohio, the 191,000 strikers represented a twofold increase over the previous year's level. Other States with large numbers of workers involved were New York (160,000), Illinois (127,000), and Pennsylvania (119,000).

Ten States, experiencing 100 stoppages or more each, accounted for more than two-thirds of the strikes beginning in 1964. As in 1963, New York and Pennsylvania ranked first and second, respectively, in this category. In Florida, which ranked tenth, both the number of stoppages (106), and workers involved (37,900) reached the highest levels ever recorded for the State.⁸ At the other extreme, 10 stoppages or less were recorded in the District of Columbia, Alaska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

Metropolitan Areas. In Detroit, which sustained the greatest idleness (2,060,000 man-days) of any metropolitan area in 1964 (table 9), more than three-fifths of the idleness resulted from three major strikes of automobile workers, with the General Motors stoppage having by far the greatest impact. Ranking second and third in idleness were Cleveland, Ohio, and Flint, Michigan, both of which were also seriously affected by the General Motors strike. In Cleveland, that stoppage and a construction industry strike combined to provide more than half of the year's idleness, while in Flint, the nationwide General Motors strike, plus a major strike in January involving the same firm, accounted for well over 90 percent of the year's total. On the other hand, strike idleness in the New York metropolitan area (668,000 man-days) declined markedly from the level of the 2 previous years.

The General Motors strike also strongly affected the worker totals in several metropolitan areas as more than 5,000 workers were involved in this stoppage in each of

⁷ In Colorado and Oklahoma, idleness was also at its lowest postwar level; in Minnesota, all measures of strike activity fell to their lowest postwar levels.

⁸ The construction industry accounted for nearly four-fifths of the 1964 strikes in Florida, and for 71 percent of the workers involved in stoppages. Idleness from construction strikes, however, accounted for only 13 percent of the year's total in the State.

13 areas. As in the case of idleness, the year's largest strike accounted for a large proportion of the workers involved in stoppages in Detroit and Flint, Michigan.

With regard to the incidence of strike activity, the New York (286) and Philadelphia (134) metropolitan areas ranked first and second, respectively. None of the other metropolitan areas recorded as many as 100 stoppages in 1964.

Monthly Trends

Despite an increase in both the number of stoppages and workers involved, strike idleness during the first two-thirds of 1964 was slightly below the low level of the corresponding period in the preceding year (table 3). Through the 8 months ending with August, idleness from work stoppages amounted to 11.2 million man-days, or 0.13 percent of total estimated working time. During the final third of the year, however, strike idleness rose sharply over the level for the comparable period in 1963. Approximately 770,000 workers became involved in new strikes during this period, bringing the total idleness from all work stoppages in the final period to 11.8 million man-days. Much of this idleness resulted from 10 major stoppages, the largest of which was the strike against the General Motors Corp.

The greatest number of strikes in effect during any month in 1964 was 651, and the greatest number of workers involved in stoppages during any month was 549,000, these levels being reached in May and October, respectively. The worker total was the highest recorded in any month since November 1959 when a nationwide steel strike was in effect. Peak monthly idleness (6.6 million man-days) also occurred in October. The latter total was the highest monthly idleness figure since October 1959.

As has been noted, the number of strikes involving 1,000 workers or more (246) was substantially higher than the postwar low of 181 recorded in 1963. On a quarterly basis, the greatest increase occurred during the second quarter when 100 such stoppages began, as compared with 55 in the same period in 1963. Of the strikes of this magnitude beginning in 1964, seven, involving a total of 66,300 workers, continued into 1965. Also continuing into 1965 were two strikes of this magnitude which began in 1963—the stoppage involving the Kingsport Press in Tennessee and the Florida East Coast Railway strike. The tabulation that follows presents for 1964, as well as for the 2 preceding years, the monthly distribution of new strikes involving 1,000 workers or more.

	1964	1963	1962
January-----	8	13	9
February-----	18	13	12
March-----	13	6	16
April-----	31	16	21
May-----	46	23	34
June-----	23	16	21
July-----	23	23	25
August-----	12	14	24
September-----	20	17	22
October-----	28	18	8
November-----	17	17	13
December-----	7	5	6

Unions Involved

Continuing the pattern of recent years, unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO were involved in three-fourths of the stoppages beginning in 1964 (table 10). These strikes accounted for 84 and 86 percent, respectively, of the worker and idleness totals for the year. Unaffiliated unions were involved in slightly more than one-fifth of the year's stoppages, and accounted for one-tenth of total idleness. As in other years, a few strikes (36) occurred in which no union was involved.

Mediation

Mediatory services were provided by government agencies in 49 percent of those strikes which were terminated during 1964, approximately the same proportion as in 1963 (table 15). However, largely because of the exclusion of the year's largest strike from this group, these stoppages accounted for a much smaller proportion of the worker and idleness totals than in recent years. A small number of strikes (47) were terminated solely with the assistance of private mediators, while no mediation was reported in the remaining 50 percent of those strikes ending during the year.

Mediation services are used primarily in disputes arising out of the renegotiation of contracts. Thus, the assistance of government mediators was reported in 82 percent of those stoppages but in only 11 percent of those which began while agreements were in effect. Government mediators assisted in the termination of 48 percent of the stoppages arising out of the negotiation of the initial agreement, a slightly higher percentage than in recent years.

As might be expected, stoppages requiring the assistance of government mediators were generally larger in size and/or longer in duration than those settled without outside assistance. In terms of size, government mediators were involved in 44 percent of those stoppages involving fewer than 100 workers, and in 57 percent of those which

involved as many as 1,000 workers. As for duration, government mediation was reported in 27 percent of those strikes lasting less than a week, and in 75 percent of the situations which lasted 30 days or longer. The average duration of strikes involving government mediation was 31.8 days, as compared with an average of 14.6 days for those in which no mediation was reported. Part of this difference is attributable to the difference between contract renegotiation strikes and strikes during the term of agreements.

The services of government mediators were utilized to a greater extent in manufacturing industries than in nonmanufacturing in 1964. Government mediation was reported in more than three-fifths of all manufacturing stoppages as against slightly more than one-third of the nonmanufacturing strikes. This disparity is due in large measure to the fact that the latter group of industries accounted for more than three-fifths of all stoppages arising while agreements were in effect, a group of stoppages in which, as noted above, mediative assistance is not often utilized.

Settlement

As in the preceding year, formal settlements were reached in 90 percent of all strikes ending in 1964 (table 16). In another 9 percent of the stoppages terminated during the year, employers resumed operations without a formal settlement, either with new employees or with returning strikers. Thirty-two stoppages, involving 1,350 workers, came to a close with the employer's decision to discontinue operations.

A formal settlement was reached in 95 and 92 percent, respectively, of those stoppages arising during contract renegotiations or during the term of an agreement.

On the other hand, a formal settlement terminated only 75 percent of those strikes which occurred during efforts to establish a collective bargaining relationship.

Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues

Work stoppages are often terminated with the understanding that 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 542 strikes ending in 1964, including two of the year's major stoppages (table 17). In approximately one-fourth of these strikes, continued direct negotiations were chosen as the means of settlement, while in slightly less than one-fifth of these cases, the issues were to be submitted to arbitration. In approximately 6 percent of these strikes, involving fewer workers than in recent years, the issues were to be referred to a government agency. Various other devices were to be utilized to resolve the remaining issues in approximately half of these cases.

Continued direct negotiations were the means selected to resolve unsettled issues in approximately half of the strikes arising during the negotiation of the initial agreement or in the renegotiation of an agreement. Approximately three-fifths of the cases in which arbitration was selected were disputes which arose during the term of an agreement.

The issues awaiting resolution in all but 1 of these 542 stoppages are presented in the tabulation that follows. Interunion matters were the issues outstanding in more than half of these disputes, but accounted for a much smaller proportion of all workers. On the other hand, stoppages in which working conditions constituted the unresolved issues accounted for one-fifth of the total, but included two-fifths of all workers involved.

	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total stoppages covered ¹ -----	541	100.0	168,000	100.0	2,160,000	100.0
Wages and hours-----	33	6.1	14,300	8.5	175,000	8.1
Fringe benefits-----	30	5.5	10,100	6.0	126,000	5.8
Union organization-----	35	6.5	8,850	5.3	59,000	2.7
Working conditions-----	109	20.1	68,600	40.7	1,120,000	51.6
Interunion matters-----	280	51.8	26,500	15.7	210,000	9.7
Combination-----	30	5.5	12,500	7.4	222,000	10.2
Other-----	24	4.4	27,500	16.4	255,000	11.8

¹ Excludes 1 stoppage for which information was insufficient to classify.

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

Table 1. Work Stoppages in the United States, 1927-64¹

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved ²		Man-days idle during year		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) ³	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time	Per worker involved
1927	707	26.5	330	1.4	26,200	0.37	79.5
1928	604	27.6	314	1.3	12,600	.17	40.2
1929	921	22.6	289	1.2	5,350	.07	18.5
1930	637	22.3	183	.8	3,320	.05	18.1
1931	810	18.8	342	1.6	6,890	.11	20.2
1932	841	19.6	324	1.8	10,500	.23	32.4
1933	1,695	16.9	1,170	6.3	16,900	.36	14.4
1934	1,856	19.5	1,470	7.2	19,600	.38	13.4
1935	2,014	23.8	1,120	5.2	15,500	.29	13.8
1936	2,172	23.3	789	3.1	13,900	.21	17.6
1937	4,740	20.3	1,860	7.2	28,400	.43	15.3
1938	2,772	23.6	688	2.8	9,150	.15	13.3
1939	2,613	23.4	1,170	4.7	17,800	.28	15.2
1940	2,508	20.9	577	2.3	6,700	.10	11.6
1941	4,288	18.3	2,360	8.4	23,000	.32	9.8
1942	2,968	11.7	840	2.8	4,180	.05	5.0
1943	3,752	5.0	1,980	6.9	13,500	.15	6.8
1944	4,956	5.6	2,120	7.0	8,720	.09	4.1
1945	4,750	9.9	3,470	12.2	38,000	.47	11.0
1946	4,985	24.2	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2
1947	3,693	25.6	2,170	6.5	34,600	.41	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	3,030	9.0	50,500	.59	16.7
1950	4,843	19.2	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	2,220	5.5	22,900	.23	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	3,540	8.8	59,100	.57	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	2,400	5.6	28,300	.26	11.8
1954	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.7	22,600	.21	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	2,650	6.2	28,200	.26	10.7
1956	3,825	18.9	1,900	4.3	33,100	.29	17.4
1957	3,673	19.2	1,390	3.1	16,500	.14	11.4
1958	3,694	19.7	2,060	4.8	23,900	.22	11.6
1959	3,708	24.6	1,880	4.3	69,000	.61	36.7
1960	3,333	23.4	1,320	3.0	19,100	.17	14.5
1961	3,367	23.7	1,450	3.2	16,300	.14	11.2
1962	3,614	24.6	1,230	2.7	18,600	.16	15.0
1963	3,362	23.0	941	2.0	16,100	.13	17.1
1964	3,655	22.9	1,640	3.4	22,900	.18	14.0

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

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

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

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

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

Period	Number	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands) ¹	Percent of total for period
1935-39 (average)-----	11	365	32.4	5,290	31.2
1947-49 (average)-----	18	1,270	53.4	23,800	59.9
1945-----	42	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
1946-----	31	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1947-----	15	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
1948-----	20	870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1949-----	18	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
1950-----	22	738	30.7	21,700	56.0
1951-----	19	457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1952-----	35	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
1953-----	28	650	27.1	7,270	25.7
1954-----	18	437	28.5	7,520	33.3
1955-----	26	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4
1956-----	12	758	39.9	19,600	59.1
1957-----	13	283	20.4	3,050	18.5
1958-----	21	823	40.0	10,600	44.2
1959-----	20	845	45.0	50,800	73.7
1960-----	17	384	29.2	7,140	37.4
1961-----	14	601	41.4	4,950	30.4
1962-----	16	318	25.8	4,800	25.8
1963-----	7	102	10.8	3,540	22.0
1964-----	18	607	37.0	7,990	34.8

¹ Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

Table 3. Work Stoppages by Month, 1963-64

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time
<u>1963</u>						
January-----	230	366	68	175	2,240	0.22
February-----	198	323	53	109	1,000	.11
March-----	214	348	40	90	984	.10
April-----	291	423	89	119	937	.09
May-----	377	543	118	148	1,430	.14
June-----	380	593	128	181	1,550	.16
July-----	372	606	94	183	1,810	.17
August-----	312	545	67	167	1,350	.13
September-----	287	500	81	155	985	.10
October-----	346	574	96	153	1,420	.13
November-----	223	467	80	152	1,410	.15
December-----	132	336	27	82	977	.10
<u>1964</u>						
January-----	211	375	53	91	898	.09
February-----	233	375	81	116	1,040	.11
March-----	241	399	79	123	816	.08
April-----	364	529	140	187	1,170	.11
May-----	442	651	192	249	2,400	.24
June-----	376	586	124	222	1,900	.18
July-----	416	639	126	195	1,740	.15
August-----	306	556	73	133	1,200	.12
September-----	336	574	374	432	2,390	.23
October-----	346	584	214	549	6,590	.61
November-----	238	469	141	274	1,730	.17
December-----	146	346	42	149	1,060	.10

Table 4. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Major Issues, 1964

Contract status and major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1964				Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages.....	3,655	100.0	1,640,000	100.0	22,900,000	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement.....	646	17.7	67,000	4.1	1,490,000	6.5
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	175		14,500		341,000	
Wage adjustments.....	6		330		4,780	
Hours of work.....	-		-		1,870	
Union organization and security.....	408		48,700		1,060,000	
Job security and plant administration.....	41		2,810		65,300	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	9		540		2,810	
Other.....	7		140		11,600	
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	1,613	44.1	1,100,000	67.0	19,100,000	83.2
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	1,312		609,000		9,940,000	
Wage adjustments.....	29		10,000		146,000	
Hours of work.....	9		2,950		21,200	
Union organization and security.....	66		18,800		513,000	
Job security and plant administration.....	132		441,000		8,240,000	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	2		680		1,370	
Other.....	63		17,600		224,000	
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,317	36.0	462,000	28.2	2,280,000	9.9
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	-		-		-	
Wage adjustments.....	126		52,900		190,000	
Hours of work.....	3		350		1,020	
Union organization and security.....	75		19,100		191,000	
Job security and plant administration.....	616		306,000		1,510,000	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	441		63,700		302,000	
Other.....	56		19,400		80,400	
No contract or other contract status.....	59	1.6	11,000	.7	63,100	.3
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	29		9,000		48,800	
Wage adjustments.....	6		490		3,940	
Hours of work.....	-		-		-	
Union organization and security.....	3		190		690	
Job security and plant administration.....	16		880		8,160	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	1		20		270	
Other.....	4		390		1,200	
No information on contract status.....	20	.5	850	.1	15,300	.1

¹ Idleness in 1964 resulting from a stoppage that began in 1963.

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

Table 5. Major Issues Involved in Work Stoppages, 1964

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1964				Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved			
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All issues -----	3,655	100.0	1,640,000	100.0	22,900,000	100.0
General wage changes -----	1,419	38.8	588,000	35.9	9,370,000	40.9
General wage increase -----	474		110,000		1,660,000	
General wage increase plus supplementary benefits -----	709		357,000		5,010,000	
General wage increase, hour decrease -----	36		22,000		385,000	
General wage decrease -----	10		900		116,000	
General wage increase and escalation -----	-		-		-	
Wages and working conditions -----	190		98,100		2,190,000	

Table 5. Major Issues Involved in Work Stoppages, 1964—Continued

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1964				Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Supplementary benefits.....	101	2.8	44,300	2.7	966,000	4.2
Pensions, insurance, other welfare programs.....	46		26,500		518,000	
Severance or dismissal pay; other payments on layoff or separation.....	6		880		16,500	
Premium pay.....	12		4,710		289,000	
Other.....	37		12,300		143,000	
Wage adjustments.....	168	4.6	63,800	3.9	345,000	1.5
Incentive pay rates or administration.....	70		25,300		87,900	
Job classification or rates.....	55		23,200		163,000	
Downgrading.....	-		-		-	
Retroactivity.....	6		1,010		25,800	
Method of computing pay.....	37		14,300		67,600	
Hours of work.....	12	.3	3,310	.2	23,000	.1
Increase.....	3		270		1,260	
Decrease.....	9		3,030		21,800	
Other contractual matters.....	61	1.7	17,900	1.1	180,000	.8
Duration of contract.....	12		4,340		109,000	
Unspecified.....	49		13,500		71,300	
Union organization and security.....	556	15.2	86,800	5.3	1,770,000	7.7
Recognition (certification).....	189		7,860		181,000	
Recognition and job security issues.....	12		830		8,640	
Recognition and economic issues.....	139		16,900		443,000	
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues.....	80		18,000		535,000	
Union security.....	37		28,900		532,000	
Refusal to sign agreement.....	17		490		9,270	
Other union organization matters.....	82		13,800		57,700	
Job security.....	213	5.8	175,000	10.6	1,470,000	6.4
Seniority and/or layoff.....	104		36,100		624,000	
Division of work.....	12		12,500		68,500	
Subcontracting.....	26		11,900		179,000	
New machinery or other technological issues.....	22		80,000		444,000	
Job transfers, bumping, etc.....	6		5,410		57,000	
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods.....	6		400		3,130	
Other.....	37		28,400		99,100	
Plant administration.....	596	16.3	576,000	35.1	8,360,000	36.4
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc.....	25		12,700		100,000	
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc.....	33		13,500		47,100	
Supervision.....	21		3,500		7,990	
Shift work.....	26		12,200		51,500	
Work assignments.....	44		9,850		79,400	
Speedup (workload).....	68		31,500		241,000	
Work rules.....	38		49,700		523,000	
Overtime work.....	12		2,960		38,600	
Discharge and discipline.....	224		96,400		542,000	
Other ¹	105		344,000		6,730,000	
Other working conditions.....	51	1.4	16,700	1.0	132,000	.6
Arbitration.....	9		1,090		11,400	
Grievance procedures.....	24		12,000		102,000	
Unspecified contract violations.....	18		3,680		17,700	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	454	12.4	64,900	4.0	307,000	1.3
Union rivalry ²	9		520		2,670	
Jurisdiction—representation of workers ³	16		2,000		9,280	
Jurisdictional—work assignment.....	359		31,100		161,000	
Union administration ⁴	5		1,080		3,240	
Sympathy.....	64		26,700		116,000	
Other.....	1		3,500		14,200	
Not reported.....	24	.7	3,140	.2	7,970	(⁵)

¹ Includes the nationwide General Motors strike and the Ford strike, both of which involved a variety of issues at the plant level.

² Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation, such as those between AFL-CIO affiliates and independent organizations.

³ Includes disputes between unions, usually of the same affiliation or 2 locals of the same union, over representation of workers.

⁴ Includes disputes within a union over the administration of union affairs or regulations.

⁵ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 6. Work Stoppages by Industry Group, 1964

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1964		Man-days idle, 1964 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
All industries -----	¹ 3,655	1,640,000	22,900,000	0.18
Manufacturing-----	¹ 1,794	994,000	15,700,000	0.35
Ordnance and accessories-----	8	6,820	154,000	0.23
Food and kindred products-----	186	54,900	866,000	.19
Tobacco manufactures-----	1	600	1,680	.01
Textile mill products-----	37	8,440	124,000	.05
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials-----	106	24,700	225,000	.07
Lumber and wood products, except furniture-----	56	7,110	96,900	.06
Furniture and fixtures-----	60	6,930	145,000	.14
Paper and allied products-----	79	38,900	580,000	.36
Printing, publishing, and allied industries-----	50	8,650	801,000	.33
Chemicals and allied products-----	94	21,000	337,000	.15
Petroleum refining and related industries-----	22	5,340	164,000	.34
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products-----	67	30,000	452,000	.41
Leather and leather products-----	34	6,050	67,300	.07
Stone, clay, and glass products-----	117	22,800	412,000	.26
Primary metal industries-----	173	87,700	1,010,000	.32
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment-----	228	79,900	1,550,000	.50
Machinery, except electrical-----	191	120,000	1,140,000	.27
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies-----	105	62,700	859,000	.21
Transportation equipment-----	120	386,000	6,410,000	1.53
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks-----	23	6,840	170,000	.18
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries-----	49	8,960	146,000	.14
Nonmanufacturing-----	¹ 1,865	646,000	7,210,000	² .09
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries-----	18	3,000	44,100	(³)
Mining-----	155	83,400	808,000	0.49
Contract construction-----	944	248,000	2,790,000	.35
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services-----	257	205,000	1,900,000	.19
Wholesale and retail trade-----	309	61,600	1,340,000	.04
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	17	830	10,400	(⁴)
Services-----	125	20,900	245,000	.01
Government-----	41	22,700	70,800	(⁴)

¹ Stoppages extending into 2 industry groups or more have been counted in each industry affected; workers involved and 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.