

two-fifths of the workers. Seven-eighths of the multiemployer strikes occurred during renegotiation. All but 3 percent of the strikes occurring during the term of the contract affected only one employer.

Type of employer unit	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle during 1967 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved	
All stoppages -----	4, 595	2, 870, 000	42, 100, 000
Single establishment or more than 1 but under the same ownership or management -----	4, 085	1, 690, 000	25, 000, 000
2 employers or more—no indication of a formal association or joint bar- gaining arrangement -----	175	600, 000	8, 730, 000
2 employers or more in a formal association -----	335	584, 000	8, 400, 000

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

### Industries Affected

Manufacturing idleness, which has been declining for the past 2 years, rose to its highest level since 1959, reflecting an increase of 14 million man-days over 1966. Nonmanufacturing idleness increased from 11,700,000 to 14,300,000 man-days. The number of strikes was evenly divided between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing (table 6); the worker involvement, however, was slightly greater in nonmanufacturing.

Contributing to the increase in idleness over 1966 levels were stoppages in such manufacturing industries as ordnance, textiles, paper, and petroleum. More than 1 million man-days were lost in chemicals, rubber, primary metals, fabricated metal products, machinery, and transportation equipment. Two industries, tobacco and chemicals, recorded their highest idleness levels since 1947. Idleness in the machinery industry, affected by farm equipment strikes at Deere and Company and at Caterpillar Tractor Company, reached its highest level since 1950. Textile idleness was at its highest level since 1956. Two industries, apparel and printing, were below their 1966 levels, though above 1965.

Transportation equipment, affected by five major stoppages, had the highest idleness figure than any industry in 1967. However, man-days idle were below the levels of 1964,

when General Motors, rather than Ford, was the major firm struck. Idleness in primary metals and fabricated metal products, affected by the copper strike and by some of the auto strikes, reached their highest levels since 1959. The rubber industry, affected by prolonged strikes at 4 of the 5 major manufacturers, has the highest level of idleness ever recorded for the industry.

Idleness in most manufacturing industries was significantly above the previous year's level, as it was in most nonmanufacturing industries. Trade, finance, mining, and government had higher idleness levels than in 1966. In government, the idleness level was almost three times the previous high recorded in 1966. Services and contract construction idleness dropped from the previous year. Transportation and communication, affected by five major stoppages (two involving more than 100,000 workers), had the greatest number of workers involved since 1946, but idleness was only slightly above the level of 1966.

### Stoppages by Location

Region. The East North Central Region ranked first in idleness in 1967 (table 7). The percent of estimated working time lost in this region (0.56) was exceeded in the Mountain States (0.79), the result of one prolonged strike in the copper industry. The South Atlantic Region, the only one to experience a drop in idleness, recorded a 0.10 idleness ratio.

States. Nine major strikes were responsible for the 6 million man-days of idleness that occurred in Ohio in 1967, the highest level for any State in that year (table 8). Michigan, having the second highest idleness level was affected by auto and rubber strikes; this was its highest idleness level since 1950. Idleness attributable to work stoppages in government and communication and transportation caused New York to have the third highest idleness level, followed by Illinois and Pennsylvania. Six other States had more than 1 million man-days of idleness each.

In addition to the States having high idleness totals, several other States had a level of idleness as a percent of estimated total private, nonfarm working time substantially above the national figure of 0.30. For the first time since 1960, individual States recorded idleness ratios above 1 percent. Montana (2.52 percent), Arizona (1.53 percent), and Utah (1.43 percent) suffered from the effects of the prolonged copper strikes.

Nevada and New Mexico were not as severely affected. Lengthy construction strikes were responsible for the high percentage figures in Connecticut and Louisiana. The high idleness level in Iowa was due to stoppages in the farm equipment industry.

Metropolitan areas. Detroit, which sustained the highest idleness level (3,660,000 man-days) of any metropolitan area in 1967, exceeded the amount of idleness for any previous round of auto negotiations since 1950 (table 9). The New York City area, which was second, experienced two major strikes; one by the telephone workers and the other by the teachers. Three other areas, Chicago, Cleveland, and Akron had more than 1 million man-days of idleness each in 1967.

For the eighth consecutive year, New York (268) and Philadelphia (136) ranked first and second in strike incidence. Four other areas, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and St. Louis sustained more than 100 stoppages each in 1967.

#### Monthly Trends

Idleness was lowest in January and increased monthly through June (table 3). After a large decline in August, idleness rose sharply in September, peaking in October when three major strikes affecting the Ford Motor Company, the copper industry, and the Caterpillar Tractor Corporation were in effect the whole month. November and December had significantly lower idleness levels than October, though substantially above the levels for recent years.

The 769 stoppages in effect during May 1967 was the highest monthly level for the year and represented a record since July 1953. The number of strikes beginning in May, the peak for the year, also was the highest since July 1953. All strike measures at the end of the year, though below the levels of the peak months, were above the 1966 figures.

The number of workers involved in new strikes reached a peak in July, when the railroad strike was in effect, dropping in August to below the level for January, then rising sharply in September before declining to the lowest level of the year in December. As the year ended, 11 large strikes, including the copper strike, were in effect. The tabulation that follows presents the monthly distribution of new strikes involving 1,000 workers or more for 1965-67.

Month	1967	1966	1965
January-----	22	21	14
February-----	21	14	9
March-----	22	18	24
April-----	36	30	34
May-----	53	42	24
June-----	43	33	44
July-----	33	39	32
August-----	20	29	19
September-----	36	28	22
October-----	34	33	19
November-----	42	24	24
December-----	19	10	3

#### Affiliation of Unions Involved

Unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO were involved in about three-fourths of the stoppages beginning in 1967, and accounted for a slightly higher proportion of the idleness (table 10). National affiliated unions were responsible for more than one-fifth of the strikes and lower proportions of workers involved and man-days idle. In 68 disputes, no unions were involved.

#### Mediation

Slightly more than one-half of the stoppages ending in 1967 did not use the services of mediators (table 16). As the number of workers involved figures indicate, mediators did participate in strikes involving large numbers of workers. Federal mediators were involved in 84 percent of the disputes requiring mediation, or 39 percent of all the strikes. These disputes accounted for 62 percent of the idleness incurred during 1967.

Slightly more than three-fourths of the stoppages in which mediation was required occurred during renegotiation. The 1,780 stoppages involving Federal mediation amounted to four-fifths 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

As in recent years, nine-tenths of the stoppages that ended in 1967 were terminated by a settlement or by an agreement for a procedure to resolve the issues remaining in the dispute. (See table 17.) Eight percent ended without a formal agreement and employers resumed operations either with new employees or with returning strikers. About one-fifth of all workers involved in stoppages were in this group.

Settlements were reached in 77 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 92 percent 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 has been resumed. Information was available for 542 cases in 1967 (table 18). In about one-fifth of the cases, the parties agreed to submit all unresolved issues to final and binding arbitration, and

another one-fifth were to be settled by direct negotiations. In 8 percent of the cases, the issues were submitted to government agencies, whereas more than one-half of the unresolved issues were handled by various other methods.

Stoppages occurring during the term of the agreement accounted for 69 percent of all those submitted to arbitration. About two-thirds of the referrals to government agencies were cases involving the negotiation of the initial contract.

Interunion (or intraunion) matters accounted for slightly more than one-half of the issues remaining, as the tabulation shows.

	<u>Stoppages</u>		<u>Workers involved</u>		<u>Man-days idle</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total stoppages covered -----	537	100.0	198,000	100.0	1,490,000	100.0
Wages and hours -----	60	11.2	28,100	14.2	430,000	28.9
Fringe benefits -----	9	1.7	5,940	3.0	44,300	3.0
Union organization -----	46	8.6	3,770	1.9	45,900	3.1
Working conditions -----	101	18.8	93,400	47.3	482,000	32.3
Interunion matters -----	280	52.1	27,200	13.8	118,000	7.9
Combination -----	19	3.5	6,380	3.2	30,900	2.1
Other -----	22	4.1	32,800	16.6	338,000	22.7

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

Table 1. Work Stoppages in the United States, 1927-67<sup>1</sup>

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved <sup>2</sup>		Man-days idle during year			
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) <sup>3</sup>	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time		Per worker involved
						Total economy	Private nonfarm	
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	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	2,410	5.1	38,800	.33	.40	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	2,220	4.5	22,900	.18	.21	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	3,540	7.3	59,100	.48	.57	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	2,400	4.7	28,300	.22	.26	11.8
1954	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.1	22,600	.18	.19	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	2,650	5.2	28,200	.22	.26	10.7
1956	3,825	18.9	1,900	3.6	33,100	.24	.29	17.4
1957	3,673	19.2	1,390	2.6	16,500	.12	.14	11.4
1958	3,694	19.7	2,060	3.9	23,900	.18	.22	11.6
1959	3,708	24.6	1,880	3.3	69,000	.50	.61	36.7
1960	3,333	23.4	1,320	2.4	19,100	.14	.17	14.5
1961	3,367	23.7	1,450	2.6	16,300	.11	.12	11.2
1962	3,614	24.6	1,230	2.2	18,600	.13	.16	15.0
1963	3,362	23.0	941	1.1	16,100	.11	.13	17.1
1964	3,655	22.9	1,640	2.7	22,900	.15	.18	14.0
1965	3,963	25.0	1,550	2.5	23,300	.15	.18	15.1
1966	4,405	22.2	1,960	3.0	25,400	.15	.18	12.9
1967	4,595	22.8	2,870	4.3	42,100	.25	.30	14.7

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

Available information for earlier periods appears in Handbook of Labor Statistics, BLS Bulletin 1600 (1968), tables 130-135. 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.

<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 2. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More, 1945-67

Period	Number	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands) <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total for period
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
1965.....	21	387	25.0	6,070	26.0
1966.....	26	600	30.7	7,290	28.7
1967.....	28	1,340	46.5	21,400	50.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

Table 3. Work Stoppages by Month, 1966-67

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 <sup>1</sup>
<b>1966</b>						
January.....	238	389	113	140	1,090	0.08
February.....	252	421	101	138	928	.07
March.....	336	536	217	265	1,410	.10
April.....	403	614	227	392	2,600	.19
May.....	494	720	240	340	2,870	.21
June.....	499	759	161	265	2,220	.15
July.....	448	704	286	347	3,100	.23
August.....	442	718	117	310	3,370	.22
September.....	422	676	132	226	1,780	.13
October.....	410	651	191	255	2,190	.16
November.....	288	533	126	234	2,150	.15
December.....	173	389	49	158	1,670	.12
<b>1967</b>						
January.....	286	443	94	163	1,250	.09
February.....	292	485	104	159	1,280	.10
March.....	368	545	130	195	1,510	.10
April.....	462	638	398	439	2,540	.19
May.....	528	769	278	585	4,410	.30
June.....	472	759	212	405	4,930	.33
July.....	389	682	665	865	4,330	.32
August.....	392	689	91	233	2,860	.18
September.....	415	681	373	474	6,160	.45
October.....	449	727	179	459	7,110	.47
November.....	360	653	277	559	3,210	.22
December.....	182	445	74	210	2,550	.18

<sup>1</sup> The differences between these figures and the ones given in 1967 are due to the revisions explained in appendix E.

Table 4. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Major Issues, 1967

Contract status and major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1967				Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages -----	4,595	100.0	2,870,000	100.0	42,100,000	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement -----	737	16.0	82,300	2.9	2,020,000	4.8
General wage changes -----	205	-	26,200	-	511,000	-
Supplementary benefits -----	9	-	390	-	16,500	-
Wage adjustments -----	10	-	1,410	-	20,700	-
Hours of work -----	3	-	200	-	1,210	-
Union organization and security -----	453	-	45,800	-	1,340,000	-
Job security -----	12	-	1,410	-	57,300	-
Plant administration -----	30	-	2,850	-	41,700	-
Other working conditions -----	3	-	180	-	4,920	-
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	12	-	3,820	-	20,200	-
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	2,157	46.9	2,110,000	73.4	36,900,000	87.6
General wage changes -----	1,824	-	1,810,000	-	29,700,000	-
Supplementary benefits -----	51	-	14,900	-	218,000	-
Wage adjustments -----	36	-	19,600	-	388,000	-
Hours of work -----	4	-	1,360	-	3,630	-
Other contractual matters -----	41	-	36,800	-	193,000	-
Union organization and security -----	75	-	56,700	-	4,960,000	-
Job security -----	50	-	30,600	-	867,000	-
Plant administration -----	57	-	123,000	-	379,000	-
Other working conditions -----	14	-	12,300	-	162,000	-
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	4	-	3,120	-	54,800	-
Not reported -----	1	-	120	-	120	-
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	1,557	33.9	659,000	22.9	3,060,000	7.3
Wage adjustments -----	199	-	77,700	-	408,000	-
Other contractual matters -----	6	-	3,840	-	128,000	-
Union organization and security -----	53	-	10,300	-	129,000	-
Job security -----	165	-	72,200	-	223,000	-
Plant administration -----	585	-	359,000	-	1,230,000	-
Other working conditions -----	86	-	37,900	-	112,000	-
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	449	-	94,700	-	816,000	-
Not reported -----	14	-	3,010	-	11,600	-
No contract or other contract status -----	125	2.7	21,200	.7	119,000	.3
General wage changes -----	79	-	15,400	-	72,000	-
Supplementary benefits -----	2	-	470	-	3,360	-
Wage adjustments -----	5	-	650	-	16,200	-
Union organization and security -----	4	-	900	-	18,600	-
Job security -----	4	-	1,260	-	2,020	-
Plant administration -----	28	-	2,490	-	6,410	-
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	3	-	50	-	270	-
No information on contract status -----	19	.5	2,490	.1	9,180	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 5. Work Stoppages by Major Issues, 1967

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1967				Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All issues .....	4,595	100.0	2,870,000	100.0	42,100,000	100.0
General wage changes .....	2,116	46.1	1,850,000	64.5	30,300,000	71.9
General wage increase .....	690	-	699,000	-	4,460,000	-
General wage increase plus supplementary benefits .....	1,166	-	997,000	-	22,800,000	-
General wage increase, hour decrease .....	48	-	9,730	-	103,000	-
General wage decrease .....	3	-	920	-	42,000	-
Escalation cost-of-living increase .....	5	-	1,400	-	9,170	-
Wages and working conditions .....	204	-	146,000	-	2,890,000	-
Supplementary benefits .....	62	1.3	15,800	.5	238,000	-
Pension, insurance, other welfare programs .....	21	-	10,500	-	173,000	-
Severance or dismissal pay; other payments on layoff or separation .....	3	-	940	-	4,440	-
Premium pay .....	6	-	580	-	13,600	-
Other .....	32	-	3,790	-	46,200	-
Wage adjustments .....	248	5.4	99,000	3.4	830,000	2.0
Incentive pay rates or administration .....	81	-	36,900	-	402,000	-
Job classification or rates .....	72	-	22,700	-	281,000	-
Downgrading .....	1	-	1,500	-	4,500	-
Retroactivity .....	16	-	2,340	-	8,930	-
Method of computing pay .....	78	-	35,500	-	133,000	-
Hours of work .....	7	.2	1,560	.1	4,840	( <sup>1</sup> )
Increase .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease .....	7	-	1,560	-	4,840	-
Other contractual matters .....	47	1.0	40,600	1.4	321,000	.8
Duration of contract .....	4	-	190	-	103,000	-
Unspecified .....	43	-	40,500	-	218,000	-
Union organization and security .....	586	12.8	114,000	4.0	6,450,000	15.3
Recognition (certification) .....	271	-	23,100	-	566,000	-
Recognition and job security issues .....	-	-	-	-	3,020	-
Recognition and economic issues .....	108	-	12,600	-	522,000	-
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues .....	102	-	62,700	-	5,210,000	-
Union security .....	30	-	3,590	-	74,300	-
Refusal to sign agreement .....	16	-	2,890	-	17,600	-
Other union organization matters .....	59	-	8,760	-	54,200	.1
Job security .....	232	5.0	105,000	3.7	1,150,000	2.7
Seniority and/or layoff .....	133	-	60,400	-	615,000	-
Division of work .....	4	-	1,190	-	34,000	-
Subcontracting .....	26	-	9,960	-	86,300	-
New machinery or other technological issues .....	9	-	13,500	-	216,000	-
Job transfers, bumping, etc .....	12	-	4,110	-	24,600	-
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods .....	2	-	40	-	290	-
Other .....	46	-	16,300	-	174,000	-
Plant administration .....	701	15.3	488,000	17.0	1,660,000	3.9
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc .....	40	-	46,300	-	92,500	-
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc .....	45	-	38,000	-	136,000	-
Supervision .....	29	-	7,160	-	18,800	-
Shift work .....	28	-	5,870	-	71,000	-
Work assignments .....	49	-	36,900	-	115,000	-
Speedup (workload) .....	55	-	30,100	-	201,000	-
Work rules .....	22	-	16,600	-	112,000	-
Overtime work .....	20	-	55,700	-	79,400	-
Discharge and discipline .....	286	-	208,000	-	669,000	-
Other .....	127	-	43,600	-	163,000	-
Other working conditions .....	104	2.3	50,700	1.8	281,000	.7
Arbitration .....	8	-	7,740	-	131,000	-
Grievance procedures .....	62	-	31,900	-	108,000	-
Unspecified contract violations .....	34	-	11,000	.4	42,600	-
Interunion or intraunion matters .....	470	10.2	102,000	3.6	892,000	2.1
Union rivalry <sup>2</sup> .....	13	-	4,040	-	22,800	-
Jurisdiction—representation of workers <sup>3</sup> .....	7	-	920	-	2,500	-
Jurisdictional-work assignment .....	374	-	68,400	-	734,000	-
Union administration <sup>4</sup> .....	9	-	6,230	-	62,700	-
Sympathy .....	67	-	22,700	-	69,600	-
Other .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported .....	22	.5	3,460	.1	13,500	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>2</sup> Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation, such as those between AFL-CIO affiliates and independent organizations.<sup>3</sup> Includes disputes between unions, usually of the same affiliation of 2 locals of the same union, over representation of workers.<sup>4</sup> Includes disputes within a union over the administration of union affairs or regulations.

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

Table 6. Work Stoppages by Industry Group, 1967

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
All industries -----	<sup>1</sup> 4,595	2,870,000	42,100,000	0.30
Manufacturing -----	<sup>1</sup> 2,328	1,350,000	27,800,000	0.57
Ordnance and accessories -----	15	18,800	224,000	.30
Food and kindred products -----	227	63,700	770,000	.17
Tobacco manufactures -----	5	6,620	84,600	.39
Textile mill products -----	54	15,900	328,000	.14
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	96	21,200	238,000	.07
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	60	11,700	273,000	.18
Furniture and fixtures -----	76	16,000	361,000	.31
Paper and allied products -----	109	37,200	776,000	.45
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	58	18,100	286,000	.11
Chemicals and allied products -----	124	36,700	1,100,000	.44
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	23	9,570	116,000	.24
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products --	94	101,000	3,730,000	2.85
Leather and leather products -----	30	11,700	109,000	.12
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	157	29,900	621,000	.39
Primary metal industries -----	215	118,000	4,070,000	1.23
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	274	107,000	2,270,000	.66
Machinery, except electrical -----	260	177,000	4,010,000	.80
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	207	191,000	2,630,000	.54
Transportation equipment -----	165	347,000	5,530,000	1.13
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	24	2,700	51,200	.04
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	56	8,290	240,000	.22
Nonmanufacturing -----	<sup>1</sup> 2,267	1,530,000	14,300,000	<sup>2</sup> .15
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	18	7,730	70,400	( <sup>3</sup> )
Mining -----	254	102,000	3,030,000	1.95
Contract construction -----	867	305,000	5,160,000	.62
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	345	866,000	3,450,000	.32
Wholesale and retail trade -----	431	87,200	994,000	.03
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	19	10,700	91,800	.01
Services -----	154	15,200	266,000	.01
Government -----	181	132,000	1,250,000	.04
State -----	12	4,670	16,300	( <sup>4</sup> )
Local -----	169	127,000	1,230,000	( <sup>4</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes government and agriculture.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.005 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

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



Table 7. Work Stoppages by Region,<sup>1</sup> 1966-67

Region	Stoppages beginning in—		Workers involved in stoppages beginning in—		Man-days idle (all stoppages)		Percent of estimated total working time	
	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
United States _____	<sup>2</sup> 4,595	<sup>2</sup> 4,405	2,870,000	1,960,000	42,100,000	25,400,000	0.30	0.19
New England _____	332	309	136,000	102,000	2,320,000	1,670,000	0.24	0.18
Middle Atlantic _____	1,178	1,155	603,000	469,000	7,320,000	5,610,000	.22	.18
East North Central _____	1,383	1,258	1,060,000	570,000	17,200,000	7,370,000	.56	.25
West North Central _____	369	350	244,000	138,000	2,740,000	1,900,000	.26	.19
South Atlantic _____	577	492	253,000	201,000	2,050,000	2,840,000	.10	.15
East South Central _____	304	321	152,000	171,000	2,200,000	1,840,000	.30	.25
West South Central _____	279	259	134,000	100,000	2,140,000	1,420,000	.19	.13
Mountain _____	147	169	87,700	54,700	3,480,000	728,000	.79	.17
Pacific _____	474	426	198,000	149,000	2,650,000	1,950,000	.15	.12

<sup>1</sup> The regions are defined as follows: New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; East North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; South Atlantic—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central—Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

<sup>2</sup> Stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in each State affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated among the States.

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

Table 8. Work Stoppages by State, 1967<sup>1</sup>

State	Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time private nonfarm
United States -----	4,595	2,870,000	42,100,000	0.30
Alabama -----	84	33,900	625,000	0.32
Alaska -----	12	1,610	13,800	.11
Arizona -----	15	15,900	1,320,000	1.53
Arkansas -----	25	9,440	125,000	.12
California -----	300	146,000	2,070,000	.16
Colorado -----	19	7,980	42,800	.03
Connecticut -----	81	69,400	1,480,000	.58
Delaware -----	25	13,300	59,600	.14
District of Columbia -----	15	5,620	26,900	.03
Florida -----	108	36,400	313,000	.07
Georgia -----	63	31,500	280,000	.10
Hawaii -----	40	11,100	86,900	.20
Idaho -----	18	6,290	64,000	.17
Illinois -----	289	239,000	2,980,000	.32
Indiana -----	166	141,000	2,100,000	.55
Iowa -----	88	63,400	861,000	.49
Kansas -----	28	20,400	113,000	.09
Kentucky -----	104	51,200	528,000	.30
Louisiana -----	68	45,100	1,030,000	.50
Maine -----	21	5,870	45,600	.06
Maryland -----	64	35,200	285,000	.12
Massachusetts -----	157	43,500	527,000	.11
Michigan -----	283	284,000	5,180,000	.81
Minnesota -----	71	50,600	704,000	.28
Mississippi -----	20	7,410	151,000	.14
Missouri -----	155	90,400	973,000	.29
Montana -----	28	25,800	885,000	2.52
Nebraska -----	17	14,100	84,200	.09
Nevada -----	19	5,590	152,000	.45
New Hampshire -----	24	4,700	76,400	.14
New Jersey -----	214	72,700	1,400,000	.26
New Mexico -----	20	6,200	169,000	.35
New York -----	484	288,000	3,460,000	.18
North Carolina -----	45	23,100	132,000	.04
North Dakota -----	6	4,110	6,560	.02
Ohio -----	536	345,000	6,020,000	.76
Oklahoma -----	40	14,600	151,000	.11
Oregon -----	42	14,000	108,000	.08
Pennsylvania -----	480	243,000	2,460,000	.27
Rhode Island -----	38	10,300	182,000	.25
South Carolina -----	22	10,900	68,800	.04
South Dakota -----	4	940	1,860	.01
Tennessee -----	96	59,700	895,000	.35
Texas -----	146	64,400	833,000	.12
Utah -----	19	15,700	835,000	1.43
Vermont -----	11	2,490	12,600	.04
Virginia -----	84	50,500	382,000	.14
Washington -----	80	26,000	366,000	.17
West Virginia -----	151	46,300	505,000	.48
Wisconsin -----	109	54,300	937,000	.31
Wyoming -----	9	4,250	10,600	.06

<sup>1</sup> Stoppages extending across State lines have been counted separately in each State affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated among the States.

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