

Industries Affected

th 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.

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

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.

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,

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.

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

	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total stoppages covered-----	566	100.0	286,000	100.0	2,740,000	100.0
Wages and hours-----	45	8.0	13,800	4.8	144,000	5.3
Fringe benefits-----	18	3.2	4,360	1.5	20,200	.7
Union organization-----	55	9.7	64,600	22.6	841,000	30.7
Working conditions-----	102	18.0	126,000	44.2	1,260,000	46.1
Interunion matters-----	311	54.9	30,900	10.8	132,000	4.8
Combination-----	16	2.8	42,000	14.7	311,000	11.4
Other-----	19	3.4	3,550	1.2	26,500	1.0

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

Table 1. Work Stoppages in the United States, 1927-65¹

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
1965.....	3,963	25.0	1,550	3.1	23,300	.18	15.1

¹ 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 1016 (1951), table E-2. 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. Bulletin 1458 contains a revision of ch. 12 in Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bulletin 1168 (1955).

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
1965.....	21	387	25.0	6,070	26.0

¹ Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

Table 3. Work Stoppages by Month, 1964-65

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
1964						
January.....	211	375	53	91	898	0.09
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
1965						
January.....	244	404	99	183	1,740	.18
February.....	208	393	45	149	1,440	.15
March.....	329	511	180	274	1,770	.16
April.....	390	603	141	194	1,840	.17
May.....	450	669	127	201	1,850	.19
June.....	425	677	268	354	2,590	.23
July.....	416	702	156	334	3,670	.34
August.....	388	685	109	229	2,230	.20
September.....	345	631	155	250	2,110	.20
October.....	321	570	101	209	1,770	.16
November.....	289	505	140	192	1,380	.13
December.....	158	371	24	76	907	.08

Table 4. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Major Issues, 1965

Contract status and major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1965				Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages.....	3, 963	100. 0	1, 550, 000	100. 0	23, 300, 000	100. 0
Negotiation of first agreement.....	692	17. 5	76, 600	5. 0	1, 840, 000	7. 9
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	169		12, 600		332, 000	
Wage adjustments.....	4		190		1, 530	
Hours of work.....	1		70		400	
Union organization and security.....	454		48, 900		1, 440, 000	
Job security and plant administration.....	38		2, 500		39, 700	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	17		11, 100		19, 300	
Other.....	9		1, 330		7, 910	
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	1, 802	45. 5	996, 000	64. 4	18, 700, 000	80. 0
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	1, 497		691, 000		12, 300, 000	
Wage adjustments.....	44		59, 300		418, 000	
Hours of work.....	10		13, 300		509, 000	
Union organization and security.....	53		74, 800		1, 450, 000	
Job security and plant administration.....	130		129, 000		3, 510, 000	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	3		940		4, 880	
Other.....	65		27, 000		457, 000	
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1, 374	34. 7	463, 000	30. 0	2, 710, 000	11. 6
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	-		-		-	
Wage adjustments.....	138		35, 700		162, 000	
Hours of work.....	3		1, 090		1, 090	
Union organization and security.....	83		19, 800		83, 800	
Job security and plant administration.....	608		299, 000		1, 880, 000	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	453		78, 400		412, 000	
Other.....	89		29, 000		168, 000	
No contract or other contract status.....	69	1. 7	8, 610	. 6	55, 900	. 2
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	36		3, 300		20, 000	
Wage adjustments.....	9		2, 850		12, 500	
Hours of work.....	-		-		-	
Union organization and security.....	4		140		1, 050	
Job security and plant administration.....	13		970		11, 200	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	2		110		650	
Other.....	5		1, 240		10, 600	
No information on contract status.....	26	. 7	1, 750	. 1	41, 600	. 2

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

Table 5. Work Stoppages by Major Issues, 1965

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1965				Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved			
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All issues -----	3,963	100.0	1,550,000	100.0	23,300,000	100.0
General wage changes -----	1,597	40.3	659,000	42.6	12,000,000	51.4
General wage increase -----	542		105,000		1,710,000	
General wage increase plus supplementary benefits -----	848		428,000		8,160,000	
General wage increase, hour decrease -----	30		25,900		239,000	
General wage decrease -----	3		40		1,810	
General wage increase and escalation -----	4		1,770		21,300	
Wages and working conditions -----	170		98,000		1,830,000	

Table 5. Work Stoppages by Major Issues, 1965—Continued

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1965				Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Supplementary benefits.....	114	2.9	49,500	3.2	711,000	3.0
Pensions, insurance, other welfare programs.....	59		27,100		475,000	
Severance or dismissal pay; other payments on layoff or separation.....	9		2,000		27,700	
Premium pay.....	6		1,150		29,500	
Other.....	40		19,300		178,000	
Wage adjustments.....	198	5.0	98,100	6.3	594,000	2.5
Incentive pay rates or administration.....	62		17,700		163,000	
Job classification or rates.....	80		68,500		378,000	
Downgrading.....	2		650		1,840	
Retroactivity.....	3		470		5,120	
Method of computing pay.....	51		10,900		45,700	
Hours of work.....	14	.4	14,500	.9	510,000	2.2
Increase.....	1		650		650	
Decrease.....	13		13,800		510,000	
Other contractual matters.....	60	1.5	19,300	1.2	251,000	1.1
Duration of contract.....	15		9,150		113,000	
Unspecified.....	45		10,200		138,000	
Union organization and security.....	594	15.0	154,000	9.9	2,980,000	12.8
Recognition (certification).....	249		36,900		606,000	
Recognition and job security issues.....	9		620		40,600	
Recognition and economic issues.....	161		16,700		683,000	
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues.....	63		77,300		1,430,000	
Union security.....	27		3,530		131,000	
Refusal to sign agreement.....	6		1,800		3,150	
Other union organization matters.....	79		16,700		82,400	
Job security.....	203	5.1	145,000	9.4	3,630,000	15.6
Seniority and/or layoff.....	94		71,300		1,320,000	
Division of work.....	4		730		25,100	
Subcontracting.....	35		15,300		136,000	
New machinery or other technological issues.....	13		37,500		2,020,000	
Job transfers, bumping, etc.....	11		3,370		15,500	
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods.....	4		290		4,970	
Other.....	42		16,300		110,000	
Plant administration.....	589	14.9	287,000	18.6	1,890,000	8.1
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc.....	17		7,730		48,600	
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc.....	41		17,200		78,600	
Supervision.....	20		6,930		31,100	
Shift work.....	28		6,300		35,800	
Work assignments.....	49		21,700		161,000	
Speedup (workload).....	53		20,200		222,000	
Work rules.....	28		26,300		140,000	
Overtime work.....	11		2,180		5,490	
Discharge and discipline.....	224		147,000		839,000	
Other.....	118		31,700		332,000	
Other working conditions.....	67	1.7	30,600	2.0	298,000	1.3
Arbitration.....	17		5,650		137,000	
Grievance procedures.....	36		16,300		75,100	
Unspecified contract violations.....	14		8,620		85,700	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	475	12.0	80,500	5.2	438,000	1.9
Union rivalry ¹	13		1,530		14,800	
Jurisdiction—representation of workers ²	14		1,480		13,100	
Jurisdictional—work assignment.....	392		39,600		174,000	
Union administration ³	6		3,150		6,700	
Sympathy.....	49		34,700		230,000	
Other.....	1		80		80	
Not reported.....	52	1.3	8,890	.6	32,100	.1

¹ Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation, such as those between AFL-CIO affiliates and independent organizations.

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

³ 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, 1965

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1965		Man-days idle, 1965 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
All industries -----	¹ 3,963	1,550,000	23,300,000	0.18
Manufacturing -----	¹ 2,080	913,000	14,300,000	0.31
Ordnance and accessories -----	12	10,300	121,000	0.20
Food and kindred products -----	227	57,300	928,000	.21
Tobacco manufactures -----	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products -----	44	21,300	174,000	.07
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	100	9,760	199,000	.06
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	46	13,100	204,000	.13
Furniture and fixtures -----	69	10,200	194,000	.18
Paper and allied products -----	91	39,200	931,000	.57
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	33	24,500	780,000	.31
Chemicals and allied products -----	102	28,900	737,000	.32
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	12	1,450	32,700	.07
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	93	55,200	443,000	.38
Leather and leather products -----	36	20,400	312,000	.35
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	139	70,700	836,000	.53
Primary metal industries -----	206	88,000	1,390,000	.43
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	269	86,800	1,430,000	.45
Machinery, except electrical -----	266	113,000	1,870,000	.43
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	137	51,800	795,000	.19
Transportation equipment -----	140	196,000	2,630,000	.60
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	28	7,590	109,000	.11
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	54	7,470	164,000	.15
Nonmanufacturing -----	¹ 1,886	633,000	9,020,000	² .11
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	21	4,300	60,300	(³)
Mining -----	188	71,600	431,000	.27
Contract construction -----	943	301,000	4,630,000	.57
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	216	185,000	3,000,000	.29
Wholesale and retail trade -----	336	42,600	570,000	.02
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	16	550	5,510	(⁴)
Services -----	126	16,000	177,000	.01
Government -----	42	11,900	146,000	.01

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.

Table 7. Work Stoppages by Region,¹ 1965 and 1964

Region	Stoppages beginning in—		Workers involved in stoppages beginning in—		Man-days idle (all stoppages)		Percent of estimated total working time	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
United States -----	² 3, 963	² 3, 655	1, 550, 000	1, 640, 000	23, 300, 000	22, 900, 000	0. 18	0. 18
New England-----	293	273	106, 000	63, 900	1, 250, 000	712, 000	0. 14	0. 08
Middle Atlantic-----	1, 012	1, 051	363, 000	354, 000	5, 310, 000	4, 090, 000	. 19	. 15
East North Central-----	1, 091	987	387, 000	671, 000	5, 840, 000	9, 880, 000	. 21	. 37
West North Central-----	317	253	100, 000	63, 500	1, 180, 000	925, 000	. 12	. 10
South Atlantic-----	423	397	128, 000	151, 000	2, 060, 000	2, 420, 000	. 12	. 14
East South Central-----	283	239	108, 000	74, 800	1, 760, 000	1, 150, 000	. 26	. 18
West South Central-----	238	188	78, 700	60, 900	1, 590, 000	627, 000	. 16	. 06
Mountain-----	179	172	60, 600	69, 400	1, 100, 000	776, 000	. 26	. 19
Pacific-----	466	365	213, 000	132, 000	3, 220, 000	2, 350, 000	. 21	. 16

¹ 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.

² 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.