

idleness. In both New York and Pennsylvania, however, idleness was at the lowest level since 1957. In Michigan, two-thirds of the man-days of idleness occurred in the major strikes, particularly the Ford and General Motors stoppages. Michigan's idleness was substantially higher than in 1960 but much below that of 1958 and 1959.

In the same five States in which the highest amount of idleness was recorded, the number of workers involved in stoppages was also relatively high. Four of the States had more than 100,000 workers in strikes and the fifth, California, had 99,000. Noteworthy among the strike records of these States was the fact that the number of workers idled by strikes in Pennsylvania in 1961 reached the lowest level since 1940.

Six of the 14 major strikes of 1961 were confined to 1 State; the other 8 crossed State lines. The stoppage on several airlines early in the year affected workers in 44 States; the Ford strike spread into 24 States; and the General Motors and the maritime strikes affected workers in 17 States each.

The percent of estimated total working time in nonagricultural employment lost through strike idleness was highest in Alaska (0.49 percent), followed by Michigan (0.38 percent). Other States with relatively high strike idleness ratios were Utah (0.24 percent), Delaware (0.23 percent), Oregon and Minnesota (0.22 percent), and Colorado, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia (0.21 percent).

Leading the States in number of stoppages were New York (421), Pennsylvania (393), Ohio (283), California (269), New Jersey (234), and Illinois (219). Five States had fewer than 10 stoppages each—Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and South Carolina.

Metropolitan Areas. In two metropolitan areas—New York City and Philadelphia—more than a million man-days of idleness occurred as a result of strikes in 1961. Detroit idleness reached nearly a million man-days (940,000) and the workers involved (126,000), higher than any other area, were nearly double the number idle in Philadelphia (65,600), and 7,000 above the number in New York City (119,000). In all measures of strike activity, the figures for Detroit were substantially below those of 1958, another year in which the area was affected by major automobile strikes.

The number of workers involved in the idleness in the Houston metropolitan area were the highest on record,<sup>9</sup> largely as a result of the 24-day construction stoppage of 15,000 workers.

### Monthly Trends

More than 300 stoppages started each month, from May through October, carrying somewhat later into autumn the typical high strike period (table 3). Peak idleness was reached in September and October, coinciding with the General Motors and Ford strikes.

The following tabulation shows the number of new stoppages affecting more than 1,000 workers, by month, for 1961, 1960, and 1959.

	1961	1960	1959
January -----	10	13	14
February -----	9	12	13
March -----	13	20	21
April -----	18	24	21
May -----	22	31	35
June -----	26	32	34
July -----	21	28	34
August -----	19	24	26
September -----	12	11	16
October -----	20	7	14
November -----	19	12	11
December -----	6	8	6

### Unions Involved

As in the past 3 years, approximately three-fourths of the stoppages involved affiliates of the AFL-CIO (table 10). There was an increase in 1961 over 1960 in the number of AFL-CIO members on strike, while idleness declined. Strikes among members of unaffiliated unions were slightly above 1960, workers involved were the same, and idleness was somewhat lower than in 1960. No union was involved in 30 stoppages which affected about 2,000 workers, as compared with 38 stoppages involving slightly more than 4,200 workers in 1960.

### Mediation

Parties to 44 out of every 100 stoppages in 1961 reported receiving assistance from government mediators, in most cases Federal mediators (table 15). These tended to be the larger stoppages, involving three-fourths of all workers in 1961 stoppages and more than four-fifths of total idleness. Mediation made

---

<sup>9</sup> Prior to 1952, strike information was confined to city boundaries.

its greatest contribution in stoppages arising out of the renegotiation of contract terms, reported in 3 out of 4 cases. Relatively few of the stoppages arising during the term of the agreement involved mediation. In total, about 2.3 million man-days were lost in unmediated disputes, an amount less than half of the 1960 level.

### Settlement

Seven out of eight strikes in 1961 were terminated by agreement between the parties which returned the workers to their jobs (table 16). In about 10 percent of the stoppages, including the maritime strike ended by a Taft-Hartley injunction, work was resumed without a formal settlement. In 37 instances, involving 1,850 workers, the employer went out of business, thereby terminating the dispute. One out of four strikes over union recognition or the negotiation of the first agreement ended without a settlement.

### Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues

For more than 500 stoppages, information was available on the means by which

	S
	Numb
Total stoppages covered <sup>1</sup> -----	483
Wages and hours -----	63
Fringe benefits -----	18
Union organization -----	46
Working conditions -----	92
Interunion matters -----	233
Combination -----	20
Other -----	11

<sup>1</sup> Excludes those for which information was ins

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual

unsettled issues would be handled after the termination of the stoppage (table 17). In a fifth of these instances, remaining issues were to be arbitrated. In about a fourth, direct negotiations between the parties were to take place. A small proportion (59 stoppages) were to be referred to a government agency. For the remainder (229 stoppages), unsettled issues were to be resolved by various other means.

Of the 110 arbitration proceedings instigated by strike settlements with unresolved issues, 50 involved new (or first) contract terms, 56 the interpretation of contract language or other matters precipitating strikes during the term of the agreement, and in 4 cases contract status was not known.

Chief among the type of issues remaining to be settled after the workers returned to their jobs, as shown in the tabulation below, were interunion matters. The larger stoppages, however, tended to involve working conditions or a combination of unsettled issues.

<u>Stoppages</u>	<u>Workers involved</u>		<u>Man-days idle</u>	
Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
100.0	186,000	100.0	1,700,000	100.0
13.0	25,800	13.9	305,000	17.9
3.7	5,560	3.0	94,200	5.5
9.5	3,800	2.0	54,700	3.2
19.0	72,300	38.9	669,000	39.3
48.2	16,500	8.9	80,000	4.7
4.1	37,700	20.3	198,000	11.6
2.3	24,000	12.9	300,000	17.6

sufficient to classify.

al items may not equal totals.

Table 1. Work Stoppages i

Year	Work stoppages	
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) <sup>3</sup>
1927	707	26.5
1928	604	27.6
1929	921	22.6
1930	637	22.3
1931	810	18.8
1932	841	19.6
1933	1,695	16.9
1934	1,856	19.5
1935	2,014	23.8
1936	2,172	23.3
1937	4,740	20.3
1938	2,772	23.6
1939	2,613	23.4
1940	2,508	20.9
1941	4,288	18.3
1942	2,968	11.7
1943	3,752	5.0
1944	4,956	5.6
1945	4,750	9.9
1946	4,985	24.2
1947	3,693	25.6
1948	3,419	21.8
1949	3,606	22.5
1950	4,843	19.2
1951	4,737	17.4
1952	5,117	19.6
1953	5,091	20.3
1954	3,468	22.5
1955	4,320	18.5
1956	3,825	18.9
1957	3,673	19.2
1958	3,694	19.7
1959	3,708	24.6
1960	3,333	23.4
1961	3,367	23.7

<sup>1</sup> The number of stoppages and workers relate to the year. Man-days of idleness include all stoppages in the year. Available information for earlier periods appears in Table E-2. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection of this data, see the

Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bulletin 1000, 1961.

<sup>2</sup> In this and following tables, workers are counted on the basis of the number of days they were employed during the year.

<sup>3</sup> Figures are simple averages; each stoppage is given equal weight.

in the United States, 1927-61<sup>1</sup>

Workers involved <sup>2</sup>		Man-days idle during year		
Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time	Per worker involved
330	1.4	26,200	0.37	79.5
314	1.3	12,600	.17	40.2
289	1.2	5,350	.07	18.5
183	.8	3,320	.05	18.1
342	1.6	6,890	.11	20.2
324	1.8	10,500	.23	32.4
1,170	6.3	16,900	.36	14.4
1,470	7.2	19,600	.38	13.4
1,120	5.2	15,500	.29	13.8
789	3.1	13,900	.21	17.6
1,860	7.2	28,400	.43	15.3
688	2.8	9,150	.15	13.3
1,170	4.7	17,800	.28	15.2
577	2.3	6,700	.10	11.6
2,360	8.4	23,000	.32	9.8
840	2.8	4,180	.05	5.0
1,980	6.9	13,500	.15	6.8
2,120	7.0	8,720	.09	4.1
3,470	12.2	38,000	.47	11.0
4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2
2,170	6.5	34,600	.41	15.9
1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
3,030	9.0	50,500	.59	16.7
2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
2,220	5.5	22,900	.23	10.3
3,540	8.8	59,100	.57	16.7
2,400	5.6	28,300	.26	11.8
1,530	3.7	22,600	.21	14.7
2,650	6.2	28,200	.26	10.7
1,900	4.3	33,100	.29	17.4
1,390	3.1	16,500	.14	11.4
2,060	4.8	23,900	.22	11.6
1,880	4.3	69,000	.61	36.7
1,320	3.0	19,100	.17	14.5
1,450	3.2	16,300	.14	11.2

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

Handbook of Labor Statistics, BLS Bulletin 1016 (1951), table collection and compilation of work stoppages statistics, see S Bulletin 1168 (1955), ch. 12.

more than once if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage

en equal weight regardless of its size.

Table 2. Work Stoppages Involving 10

Period	Sto	
	Number	(th
1935-39 (average) -----	11	
1947-49 (average) -----	18	
1945 -----	42	
1946 -----	31	
1947 -----	15	
1948 -----	20	
1949 -----	18	
1950 -----	22	
1951 -----	19	
1952 -----	35	
1953 -----	28	
1954 -----	18	
1955 -----	26	
1956 -----	12	
1957 -----	13	
1958 -----	21	
1959 -----	20	
1960 -----	17	
1961 -----	14	

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

Table 3. Work Stoppages

Month	Number of stoppages	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month
1960		
January -----	191	313
February -----	242	373
March -----	270	430
April -----	352	535
May -----	367	574
June -----	400	629
July -----	319	530
August -----	361	554
September -----	271	500
October -----	258	432
November -----	192	368
December -----	110	250
1961		
January -----	196	309
February -----	191	319
March -----	224	350
April -----	281	399
May -----	393	561
June -----	337	554
July -----	352	553
August -----	355	605
September -----	315	573
October -----	324	568
November -----	257	501
December -----	142	366

# 10,000 or More Workers, Selected Periods

stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers

Workers involved		Man-days idle	
Number (thousands) <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands) <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total for period
365	32.4	5,290	31.2
1,270	53.4	23,800	59.9
1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
738	30.7	21,700	56.0
457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
650	27.1	7,270	25.7
437	28.5	7,520	33.3
1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4
758	39.9	19,600	59.1
283	20.4	3,050	18.5
823	40.0	10,600	44.2
845	45.0	50,800	73.7
384	29.2	7,140	37.4
601 ✓	41.4	4,950	30.4

years.

## Stoppages by Month, 1960-61

Workers involved in stoppages			Man-days idle during month	
Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month			
	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time
71	131	0.30	1,110	0.13
65	128	.29	1,280	.14
85	130	.30	1,550	.15
150	222	.50	1,930	.21
156	236	.53	2,110	.23
214	314	.70	2,950	.30
125	233	.52	2,140	.24
134	221	.49	1,700	.16
131	209	.46	1,650	.17
106	146	.33	1,500	.16
53	85	.19	732	.08
28	53	.12	458	.05
76	90	.20	589	.06
113	133	.30	768	.09
47	62	.14	478	.05
88	112	.25	984	.11
110	148	.33	1,610	.16
171	240	.52	1,660	.17
102	177	.40	1,460	.16
84	157	.34	1,320	.12
314	372	.81	2,580	.28
226	275	.60	2,480	.24
86	160	.35	1,500	.16
37	86	.19	855	.09



Table 4. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Major Issue

Contract status and major issue	Stoppage	
	Number	Percentage
All stoppages -----	3,367	100
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition -----	513	15
General wage changes and supplementary benefits -----	106	3
Wage adjustments -----	18	0.5
Union organization and security -----	360	10.7
Job security and plant administration --	20	0.6
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	7	0.2
Other -----	2	0.1
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	1,517	45
General wage changes and supplementary benefits -----	1,214	36
Wage adjustments -----	52	1.5
Hours of work -----	3	0.1
Union organization and security -----	89	2.6
Job security and plant administration --	112	3.3
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	12	0.4
Other -----	35	1.0
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	1,084	32
Wage adjustments -----	70	2.1
Hours of work -----	3	0.1
Union organization and security -----	46	1.4
Job security -----	145	4.4
Plant administration -----	363	10.9
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	315	9.4
Other -----	142	4.3
No contract, or other contract status -----	57	1.7
General wage changes and supplementary benefits -----	22	0.7
Job security and plant administration --	17	0.5
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	9	0.3
Other -----	9	0.3
No information on contract status -----	196	5.8

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

# tract Status and Major Issues, 1961

pages beginning in 1961			Man-days idle during 1961	
Percent	Workers involved			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
100.0	1,450,000	100.0	16,300,000	100.0
15.2	36,300	2.5	979,000	6.0
	7,550		182,000	
	1,740		28,500	
	24,100		710,000	
	1,290		36,300	
	1,500		22,400	
	120		200	
45.1	1,020,000	70.2	13,200,000	81.3
	487,000		6,550,000	
	25,300		724,000	
	1,170		3,190	
	62,300		1,650,000	
	425,000		4,120,000	
	9,960		24,000	
	8,880		165,000	
32.2	378,000	26.0	1,890,000	11.6
	19,000		64,100	
	630		1,520	
	4,770		22,400	
	123,000		577,000	
	129,000		668,000	
	74,000		199,000	
	27,500		358,000	
1.7	7,640	.5	52,100	.3
	2,700		12,800	
	3,280		10,900	
	1,130		20,800	
	530		7,540	
5.8	10,200	.7	122,000	.8

s may not equal totals.

Table 5. Major Issues Inv

Major issues	Stoppage	
	Number	Percentage
All issues -----	3,367	100
General wage changes -----	1,359	
General wage increase -----	590	
General wage increase, plus supplementary benefits -----	473	
General wage increase, hour decrease -----	22	
General wage decrease -----	14	
General wage increase and escalation -----	4	
Wages and working conditions -----	256	
Supplementary benefits -----	145	
Pensions, insurance, other welfare programs -----	41	
Severance or dismissal pay -----	20	
Premium pay -----	21	
Other supplementary benefits -----	63	
Wage adjustments -----	154	
Incentive pay rates or administration -----	61	
Job classification or job rates -----	57	
Downgrading -----	2	
Retroactivity -----	15	
Method of computing pay -----	19	
Hours of work -----	6	
Decrease -----	6	
Other contractual matters -----	26	
Duration of contract -----	15	
Unspecified -----	11	
Union organization and security -----	518	
Recognition (certification) -----	194	
Recognition and job security issues -----	13	
Recognition and economic issues -----	106	
Strengthening bargaining position, or union shop and economic issues -----	116	
Union security -----	46	
Refusal to sign agreement -----	15	
Other union organization matters -----	28	
Job security -----	243	
Seniority and/or layoff -----	143	
Subcontracting -----	28	
New machinery (all technological issues) -----	11	
Job transfers, bumping, etc. -----	12	
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods -----	10	
Other -----	39	

See footnote at end of table.

olved in Work Stoppages, 1961

Pages beginning in 1961			Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	
Percent	Workers involved			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
100.0	1,450,000	100.0	16,300,000	100.0
40.3	483,000 115,000 219,000 4,410 2,110 430 143,000	33.3	6,520,000 1,490,000 3,080,000 60,400 72,800 14,100 1,800,000	40.0
4.3	33,200 9,830 5,880 3,000 14,500	2.3	458,000 122,000 47,400 42,600 246,000	2.8
4.6	46,800 18,400 24,900 320 1,420 1,750	3.2	823,000 204,000 603,000 1,860 8,590 5,960	5.0
.2	1,800 1,800	.1	4,710 4,710	( <sup>1</sup> )
.8	2,860 1,990 870	.2	32,500 28,800 3,670	.2
15.4	92,300 9,470 3,430 6,560 65,900 3,480 1,060 2,390	6.4	2,390,000 279,000 58,100 215,000 1,740,000 62,800 15,100 16,000	14.7
7.2	183,000 45,000 15,900 8,300 3,960 28,100 81,500	12.6	1,800,000 618,000 297,000 51,200 52,300 407,000 380,000	11.0

Table 5. Major Issues Involved in

Major issues	Stoppage	
	Number	Percent
Plant administration -----	462	13
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc. -----	15	
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc. -----	38	
Supervision -----	19	
Shift work -----	10	
Work assignments -----	40	
Speedup—workload -----	58	
Work rules -----	32	
Overtime work -----	9	
Insubordination, discharge, discipline -----	196	
Other <sup>2</sup> -----	45	
Other working conditions -----	48	1
Arbitration -----	11	
Grievance procedures -----	18	
Unspecified contract violations -----	19	
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	364	10
Union rivalry <sup>3</sup> -----	4	
Jurisdiction <sup>4</sup> -----	17	
Jurisdictional—work assignment -----	281	
Union administration, <sup>5</sup> no relation to contract -----	3	
Sympathy -----	46	
Other -----	13	
Not reported -----	42	

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes General Motors and Ford strikes, which i

<sup>3</sup> Includes disputes between unions of different a  
AFL-CIO and nonaffiliated.

<sup>4</sup> Includes disputes between unions, usually of the  
representation of workers.

<sup>5</sup> Includes disputes within a union over the administr

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items

## Work Stoppages, 1961—Continued

Stoppages beginning in 1961			Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	
Percent	Workers involved			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
.7	503,000	34.7	3,630,000	22.3
	5,170		15,500	
	15,900		159,000	
	3,310		18,800	
	5,670		14,700	
	10,300		85,400	
	25,000		151,000	
	17,100		231,000	
	1,530		4,850	
	53,200		229,000	
365,000		2,720,000		
.4	15,200	1.0	333,000	2.0
	3,720		23,700	
	9,890		292,000	
	1,630		17,000	
.8	87,700	6.0	273,000	1.7
	1,980		23,700	
	9,150		11,800	
	27,300		123,000	
	1,170		1,490	
	20,800		70,700	
	27,400		41,800	
.2	3,680	.3	14,000	.1

involved a variety of issues at the plant level. See text.  
 affiliation, such as those between unions affiliated with  
 the same affiliation or two locals of the same union, over  
 violation of union affairs or regulations.  
 s may not equal totals.

Table 6. Work Stoppages

Industry group	
All industries -----	
Manufacturing -----	
Primary metal industries -----	
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	
Ordnance and accessories -----	
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	
Machinery, except electrical -----	
Transportation equipment -----	
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	
Furniture and fixtures -----	
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	
Textile mill products -----	
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	
Leather and leather products -----	
Food and kindred products -----	
Tobacco manufactures -----	
Paper and allied products -----	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	
Chemicals and allied products -----	
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	
Nonmanufacturing -----	
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	
Mining -----	
Contract construction -----	
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	
Wholesale and retail trade -----	
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	
Services -----	
Government -----	

<sup>1</sup> Stoppages extending into 2 or more industry groups involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective industry group.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes government.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

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

# by Industry Group, 1961

Stoppages beginning in 1961		Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	
Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
3,367	1,450,000	16,300,000	0.14
1,677	897,000	9,780,000	0.24
126	74,400	665,000	0.23
191	96,600	1,130,000	.41
6	6,160	51,400	.10
114	67,100	716,000	.20
176	89,100	1,240,000	.34
98	297,000	2,500,000	.65
75	12,500	234,000	.15
70	12,500	256,000	.28
130	24,400	458,000	.32
35	5,970	39,100	.02
112	15,100	146,000	.05
25	18,200	70,400	.08
177	80,000	589,000	.13
-	-	-	-
62	15,300	324,000	.22
50	8,850	93,500	.04
94	14,100	441,000	.21
17	15,000	316,000	.61
65	22,600	215,000	.24
19	12,500	170,000	.19
56	10,400	125,000	.13
1,694	555,000	6,500,000	<sup>2</sup> .08
31	10,900	80,600	( <sup>3</sup> )
154	37,700	310,000	0.18
824	217,000	3,490,000	.50
243	211,000	1,710,000	.17
308	62,400	716,000	.02
4	230	3,000	( <sup>3</sup> )
103	9,070	173,000	( <sup>3</sup> )
28	6,610	15,300	( <sup>3</sup> )

Stoppages have been counted in each industry affected; workers involved in all groups.

Percentages may not equal totals.



Table 7. Work Stoppages

Region	Stoppages beginning in—		Work in beg
	1961	1960	1961
United States -----	<sup>2</sup> 3, 367	<sup>2</sup> 3, 333	1, 450,
New England -----	232	215	66,
Middle Atlantic -----	1, 048	1, 030	375,
East North Central -----	843	831	538,
West North Central -----	264	227	84,
South Atlantic -----	318	333	93,
East South Central -----	205	211	43,
West South Central -----	175	156	59,
Mountain -----	153	146	41,
Pacific -----	419	408	151,

<sup>1</sup> The regions used in this study include: New England—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; East North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, 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, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi; West South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; Mountain—Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific—Alaska, California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

<sup>2</sup> Stoppages extending across State lines have been allocated among the States.

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

by Region, 1961<sup>1</sup> and 1960

Workers involved in stoppages beginning in—		Man-days idle during (all stoppages)		Percent of estimated total working time	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
000	1, 320, 000	16, 300, 000	19, 100, 000	0. 14	0. 17
800	97, 400	843, 000	2, 880, 000	0. 10	0. 35
000	438, 000	4, 350, 000	5, 510, 000	. 17	. 21
000	308, 000	4, 910, 000	3, 480, 000	. 20	. 14
400	120, 000	1, 230, 000	2, 300, 000	. 14	. 21
900	94, 300	1, 060, 000	1, 220, 000	. 07	. 08
700	64, 300	535, 000	953, 000	. 10	. 17
200	41, 600	1, 140, 000	527, 000	. 13	. 06
000	34, 600	538, 000	1, 090, 000	. 14	. 30
000	118, 000	1, 680, 000	1, 150, 000	. 12	. 09

and—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania; East North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin; South Atlantic—Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia; West North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota; West South Central—Texas; Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; Pacific—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

en counted in each State affected; workers involved and

ems may not equal totals.

Table 8. Work Stoppages

State	Stoppages in 1
	Number
United States -----	<sup>1</sup> 3,367
Alabama -----	65
Alaska -----	10
Arizona -----	13
Arkansas -----	30
California -----	269
Colorado -----	49
Connecticut -----	56
Delaware -----	23
District of Columbia -----	10
Florida -----	66
Georgia -----	30
Hawaii -----	33
Idaho -----	18
Illinois -----	219
Indiana -----	107
Iowa -----	47
Kansas -----	39
Kentucky -----	67
Louisiana -----	34
Maine -----	6
Maryland -----	46
Massachusetts -----	134
Michigan -----	180
Minnesota -----	46
Mississippi -----	15
Missouri -----	88
Montana -----	16
Nebraska -----	26
Nevada -----	9
New Hampshire -----	3
New Jersey -----	234
New Mexico -----	19
New York -----	421
North Carolina -----	14
North Dakota -----	4
Ohio -----	283
Oklahoma -----	29
Oregon -----	25
Pennsylvania -----	393
Rhode Island -----	23
South Carolina -----	8
South Dakota -----	14
Tennessee -----	58
Texas -----	82
Utah -----	13
Vermont -----	10
Virginia -----	40
Washington -----	82
West Virginia -----	81
Wisconsin -----	54
Wyoming -----	16

<sup>1</sup> Stoppages extending across State lines have man-days idle were allocated among the States.

<sup>2</sup> Data not available.

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

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual

stoppages by State, 1961

beginning 1961	Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	
Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
1,450,000	16,300,000	0.14
12,900	167,000	0.11
2,770	40,800	.49
2,790	31,800	.05
3,480	43,100	.06
99,100	1,110,000	.11
16,800	220,000	.21
17,900	372,000	.18
5,260	78,800	.23
4,910	45,600	.06
23,600	183,000	.06
17,600	241,000	.11
21,700	47,100	( <sup>2</sup> )
1,570	20,100	.06
91,900	869,000	.11
60,700	510,000	.17
12,800	158,000	.11
7,680	65,400	.06
15,700	119,000	.09
5,840	207,000	.13
520	4,700	.01
14,000	185,000	.10
44,500	412,000	.10
239,000	1,820,000	.38
20,700	452,000	.22
4,230	47,100	.06
34,500	470,000	.16
1,920	38,200	.12
5,830	70,300	.09
2,830	28,000	.13
170	2,030	( <sup>3</sup> )
82,300	762,000	.17
3,650	53,400	.12
180,000	1,860,000	.14
2,000	6,460	( <sup>3</sup> )
160	3,780	.02
127,000	1,420,000	.21
8,550	92,400	.08
13,000	229,000	.22
112,000	1,730,000	.21
2,470	17,300	.03
1,080	13,000	.01
2,650	7,240	.03
10,900	202,000	.10
41,300	798,000	.15
8,980	128,000	.24
1,210	34,400	.15
12,900	112,000	.05
14,800	251,000	.15
12,700	197,000	.21
18,700	285,000	.11
2,380	17,600	.09

been counted in each State affected; workers involved and

items may not equal totals.