

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

	Stoppage
	Number
Total stoppages covered -----	537
Wages and hours -----	60
Fringe benefits -----	9
Union organization -----	46
Working conditions -----	101
Interunion matters -----	280
Combination -----	19
Other -----	22

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual ite

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.

Issues	<u>Workers involved</u>		<u>Man-days idle</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
100.0	198,000	100.0	1,490,000	100.0
11.2	28,100	14.2	430,000	28.9
1.7	5,940	3.0	44,300	3.0
8.6	3,770	1.9	45,900	3.1
18.8	93,400	47.3	482,000	32.3
52.1	27,200	13.8	118,000	7.9
3.5	6,380	3.2	30,900	2.1
4.1	32,800	16.6	338,000	22.7

Items may not equal totals.

Table 1. Work Stoppages

Year	Work stoppages		W
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) ³	
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	
1962 -----	3,614	24.6	
1963 -----	3,362	23.0	
1964 -----	3,655	22.9	
1965 -----	3,963	25.0	
1966 -----	4,405	22.2	
1967 -----	4,595	22.8	

¹ The number of stoppages and workers relate to those in the year. Man-days of idleness include all stoppages in Available information for earlier periods appears in Har 135. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection of Methods for Surveys and Studies, BLS Bulletin 1458 included in the total employed.

² In these tables, workers are counted more than once.

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

⁴ Not available.

in the United States, 1927-67¹

Workers involved ²		Man-days idle during year			
Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time		Per worker involved
			Total economy	Private nonfarm	
330	1.4	26,200	(⁴)	0.37	79.5
314	1.3	12,600	(⁴)	.17	40.2
289	1.2	5,350	(⁴)	.07	18.5
183	.8	3,320	(⁴)	.05	18.1
342	1.6	6,890	(⁴)	.11	20.2
324	1.8	10,500	(⁴)	.23	32.4
1,170	6.3	16,900	(⁴)	.36	14.4
1,470	7.2	19,600	(⁴)	.38	13.4
1,120	5.2	15,500	(⁴)	.29	13.8
789	3.1	13,900	(⁴)	.21	17.6
1,860	7.2	28,400	(⁴)	.43	15.3
688	2.8	9,150	(⁴)	.15	13.3
1,170	3.5	17,800	0.21	.28	15.2
577	1.7	6,700	.08	.10	11.6
2,360	6.1	23,000	.23	.32	9.8
840	2.0	4,180	.04	.05	5.0
1,980	4.6	13,500	.10	.15	6.8
2,120	4.8	8,720	.07	.09	4.1
3,470	8.2	38,000	.31	.47	11.0
4,600	10.5	116,000	1.04	1.43	25.2
2,170	4.7	34,600	.30	.41	15.9
1,960	4.2	34,100	.28	.37	17.4
3,030	6.7	50,500	.44	.59	16.7
2,410	5.1	38,800	.33	.40	16.1
2,220	4.5	22,900	.18	.21	10.3
3,540	7.3	59,100	.48	.57	16.7
2,400	4.7	28,300	.22	.26	11.8
1,530	3.1	22,600	.18	.19	14.7
2,650	5.2	28,200	.22	.26	10.7
1,900	3.6	33,100	.24	.29	17.4
1,390	2.6	16,500	.12	.14	11.4
2,060	3.9	23,900	.18	.22	11.6
1,880	3.3	69,000	.50	.61	36.7
1,320	2.4	19,100	.14	.17	14.5
1,450	2.6	16,300	.11	.12	11.2
1,230	2.2	18,600	.13	.16	15.0
941	1.1	16,100	.11	.13	17.1
1,640	2.7	22,900	.15	.18	14.0
1,550	2.5	23,300	.15	.18	15.1
1,960	3.0	25,400	.15	.18	12.9
2,870	4.3	42,100	.25	.30	14.7

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

Handbook of Labor Statistics, BLS Bulletin 1600 (1968), tables 130-
tion and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see BLS Hand-
B (1966), ch. 19. Agricultural and government employees are in-

e if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year.
n equal weight regardless of its size.

Table 2. Work Stoppages Involving

Period	Number	Nu (thou
1945-----	42	1,
1946-----	31	2.
1947-----	15	1
1948-----	20	
1949-----	18	1,
1950-----	22	
1951-----	19	
1952-----	35	1,
1953-----	28	
1954-----	18	
1955-----	26	1,
1956-----	12	
1957-----	13	
1958-----	21	
1959-----	20	
1960-----	17	
1961-----	14	
1962-----	16	
1963-----	7	
1964-----	18	
1965-----	21	
1966-----	26	
1967-----	28	1,

¹ Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

Table 3. Work Stoppage

Month	Number of stoppages	
	Beginning in month	In effec during month
<u>1966</u>		
January-----	238	389
February-----	252	421
March-----	336	536
April-----	403	614
May-----	494	720
June-----	499	759
July-----	448	704
August-----	442	718
September-----	422	676
October-----	410	651
November-----	288	533
December-----	173	389
<u>1967</u>		
January-----	286	443
February-----	292	485
March-----	368	545
April-----	462	638
May-----	528	769
June-----	472	759
July-----	389	682
August-----	392	689
September-----	415	681
October-----	449	727
November-----	360	653
December-----	182	445

¹ The differences between these figures and the ones given

10,000 Workers or More, 1945-67

Workers involved		Man-days idle	
Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands) ¹	Percent of total for period
350	38.9	19,300	50.7
920	63.6	66,400	57.2
030	47.5	17,700	51.2
870	44.5	18,900	55.3
920	63.2	34,900	69.0
738	30.7	21,700	56.0
457	20.6	5,680	24.8
690	47.8	36,900	62.6
650	27.1	7,270	25.7
437	28.5	7,520	33.3
210	45.6	12,300	43.4
758	39.9	19,600	59.1
283	20.4	3,050	18.5
823	40.0	10,600	44.2
845	45.0	50,800	73.7
384	29.2	7,140	37.4
601	41.4	4,950	30.4
318	25.8	4,800	25.8
102	10.8	3,540	22.0
607	37.0	7,990	34.8
387	25.0	6,070	26.0
600	30.7	7,290	28.7
340	46.5	21,400	50.7

es by Month, 1966-67

t	Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time ¹
	113	140	1,090	0.08
	101	138	928	.07
	217	265	1,410	.10
	227	392	2,600	.19
	240	340	2,870	.21
	161	265	2,220	.15
	286	347	3,100	.23
	117	310	3,370	.22
	132	226	1,780	.13
	191	255	2,190	.16
	126	234	2,150	.15
	49	158	1,670	.12
	94	163	1,250	.09
	104	159	1,280	.10
	130	195	1,510	.10
	398	439	2,540	.19
	278	585	4,410	.30
	212	405	4,930	.33
	665	865	4,330	.32
	91	233	2,860	.18
	373	474	6,160	.45
	179	459	7,110	.47
	277	559	3,210	.22
	74	210	2,550	.18

a in 1967 are due to the revisions explained in appendix E.

Table 4. Work Stoppages by

Contract status and major issue	Number
All stoppages -----	4,59
Negotiation of first agreement -----	73
General wage changes -----	20
Supplementary benefits -----	
Wage adjustments -----	1
Hours of work -----	
Union organization and security -----	45
Job security -----	1
Plant administration -----	3
Other working conditions -----	
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	1
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	2,15
General wage changes -----	1,82
Supplementary benefits -----	5
Wage adjustments -----	3
Hours of work -----	
Other contractual matters -----	4
Union organization and security -----	7
Job security -----	5
Plant administration -----	5
Other working conditions -----	1
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	
Not reported -----	
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	1,55
Wage adjustments -----	19
Other contractual matters -----	
Union organization and security -----	5
Job security -----	16
Plant administration -----	58
Other working conditions -----	8
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	44
Not reported -----	1
No contract or other contract status -----	12
General wage changes -----	7
Supplementary benefits -----	
Wage adjustments -----	
Union organization and security -----	
Job security -----	
Plant administration -----	2
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	
No information on contract status -----	1

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Contract Status and Major Issues, 1967

Stoppages beginning in 1967				Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	
Number	Percent	Workers involved			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5	100.0	2,870,000	100.0	42,100,000	100.0
7	16.0	82,300	2.9	2,020,000	4.8
5	-	26,200	-	511,000	-
9	-	390	-	16,500	-
0	-	1,410	-	20,700	-
3	-	200	-	1,210	-
3	-	45,800	-	1,340,000	-
2	-	1,410	-	57,300	-
0	-	2,850	-	41,700	-
3	-	180	-	4,920	-
2	-	3,820	-	20,200	-
7	46.9	2,110,000	73.4	36,900,000	87.6
4	-	1,810,000	-	29,700,000	-
1	-	14,900	-	218,000	-
6	-	19,600	-	388,000	-
4	-	1,360	-	3,630	-
1	-	36,800	-	193,000	-
5	-	56,700	-	4,960,000	-
0	-	30,600	-	867,000	-
7	-	123,000	-	379,000	-
4	-	12,300	-	162,000	-
4	-	3,120	-	54,800	-
1	-	120	-	120	-
7	33.9	659,000	22.9	3,060,000	7.3
9	-	77,700	-	408,000	-
6	-	3,840	-	128,000	-
3	-	10,300	-	129,000	-
5	-	72,200	-	223,000	-
5	-	359,000	-	1,230,000	-
6	-	37,900	-	112,000	-
9	-	94,700	-	816,000	-
4	-	3,010	-	11,600	-
5	2.7	21,200	.7	119,000	.3
9	-	15,400	-	72,000	-
2	-	470	-	3,360	-
5	-	650	-	16,200	-
4	-	900	-	18,600	-
4	-	1,260	-	2,020	-
8	-	2,490	-	6,410	-
3	-	50	-	270	-
9	.5	2,490	.1	9,180	(1)

Items may not equal totals.

Table 5. Work Stoppage

Major issue	St	
	Number	
All issues	4,595	
General wage changes	2,116	
General wage increase	690	
General wage increase plus supplementary benefits	1,166	
General wage increase, hour decrease	48	
General wage decrease	3	
Escalation cost-of-living increase	5	
Wages and working conditions	204	
Supplementary benefits	62	
Pension, insurance, other welfare programs	21	
Severance or dismissal pay; other payments on layoff or separation	3	
Premium pay	6	
Other	32	
Wage adjustments	248	
Incentive pay rates or administration	81	
Job classification or rates	72	
Downgrading	1	
Retroactivity	16	
Method of computing pay	78	
Hours of work	7	
Increase	-	
Decrease	7	
Other contractual matters	47	
Duration of contract	4	
Unspecified	43	
Union organization and security	586	
Recognition (certification)	271	
Recognition and job security issues	-	
Recognition and economic issues	108	
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues	102	
Union security	30	
Refusal to sign agreement	16	
Other union organization matters	59	
Job security	232	
Seniority and/or layoff	133	
Division of work	4	
Subcontracting	26	
New machinery or other technological issues	9	
Job transfers, bumping, etc	12	
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods	2	
Other	46	
Plant administration	701	
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc	40	
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc	45	
Supervision	29	
Shift work	28	
Work assignments	49	
Speedup (workload)	55	
Work rules	22	
Overtime work	20	
Discharge and discipline	286	
Other	127	
Other working conditions	104	
Arbitration	8	
Grievance procedures	62	
Unspecified contract violations	34	
Interunion or intraunion matters	470	
Union rivalry ²	13	
Jurisdiction—representation of workers ³	7	
Jurisdictional-work assignment	374	
Union administration ⁴	9	
Sympathy	67	
Other		
Not reported	22	

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

² Includes disputes between unions of different affiliations or organizations.

³ Includes disputes between unions, usually of the same affiliation or of workers.

⁴ Includes disputes within a union over the administration of the union.

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

es by Major Issues, 1967

Stoppages beginning in 1967			Man-days idle, 1967 (all stoppages)	
Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent		
100.0	2,870,000	100.0	42,100,000	100.0
46.1	1,850,000	64.5	30,300,000	71.9
-	699,000	-	4,460,000	-
-	997,000	-	22,800,000	-
-	9,730	-	103,000	-
-	920	-	42,000	-
-	1,400	-	9,170	-
-	146,000	-	2,890,000	-
1.3	15,800	.5	238,000	-
-	10,500	-	173,000	-
-	940	-	4,440	-
-	580	-	13,600	-
-	3,790	-	46,200	-
5.4	99,000	3.4	830,000	2.0
-	36,900	-	402,000	-
-	22,700	-	281,000	-
-	1,500	-	4,500	-
-	2,340	-	8,930	-
-	35,500	-	133,000	-
.2	1,560	.1	4,840	(¹)
-	-	-	-	-
-	1,560	-	4,840	-
1.0	40,600	1.4	321,000	.8
-	190	-	103,000	-
-	40,500	-	218,000	-
12.8	114,000	4.0	6,450,000	15.3
-	23,100	-	566,000	-
-	-	-	3,020	-
-	12,600	-	522,000	-
-	62,700	-	5,210,000	-
-	3,590	-	74,300	-
-	2,890	-	17,600	-
-	8,760	-	54,200	.1
5.0	105,000	3.7	1,150,000	2.7
-	60,400	-	615,000	-
-	1,190	-	34,000	-
-	9,960	-	86,300	-
-	13,500	-	216,000	-
-	4,110	-	24,600	-
-	40	-	290	-
-	16,300	-	174,000	-
15.3	488,000	17.0	1,660,000	3.9
-	46,300	-	92,500	-
-	38,000	-	136,000	-
-	7,160	-	18,800	-
-	5,870	-	71,000	-
-	36,900	-	115,000	-
-	30,100	-	201,000	-
-	16,600	-	112,000	-
-	55,700	-	79,400	-
-	208,000	-	669,000	-
-	43,600	-	163,000	-
2.3	50,700	1.8	281,000	.7
-	7,740	-	131,000	-
-	31,900	-	108,000	-
-	11,000	.4	42,600	-
10.2	102,000	3.6	892,000	2.1
-	4,040	-	22,800	-
-	920	-	2,500	-
-	68,400	-	734,000	-
-	6,230	-	62,700	-
-	22,700	-	69,600	-
.5	3,460	.1	13,500	(¹)

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

may not equal totals.

Table 6. Work Stoppages

Industry group	Stoppages
	Number
All industries -----	¹ 4,595
Manufacturing -----	¹ 2,328
Ordnance and accessories -----	15
Food and kindred products -----	227
Tobacco manufactures -----	5
Textile mill products -----	54
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	96
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	60
Furniture and fixtures -----	76
Paper and allied products -----	109
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	58
Chemicals and allied products -----	124
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	23
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products --	94
Leather and leather products -----	30
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	157
Primary metal industries -----	215
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	274
Machinery, except electrical -----	260
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	207
Transportation equipment -----	165
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	24
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	56
Nonmanufacturing -----	¹ 2,267
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	18
Mining -----	254
Contract construction -----	867
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	345
Wholesale and retail trade -----	431
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	19
Services -----	154
Government -----	181
State -----	12
Local -----	169

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

² Excludes government and agriculture.

³ Less than 0.005 percent.

⁴ Not available.

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

ages by Industry Group, 1967

es beginning in 1967		Man-days idle (all stoppages)	
	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
	2,870,000	42,100,000	0.30
	1,350,000	27,800,000	0.57
	18,800	224,000	.30
	63,700	770,000	.17
	6,620	84,600	.39
	15,900	328,000	.14
	21,200	238,000	.07
	11,700	273,000	.18
	16,000	361,000	.31
	37,200	776,000	.45
	18,100	286,000	.11
	36,700	1,100,000	.44
	9,570	116,000	.24
	101,000	3,730,000	2.85
	11,700	109,000	.12
	29,900	621,000	.39
	118,000	4,070,000	1.23
	107,000	2,270,000	.66
	177,000	4,010,000	.80
	191,000	2,630,000	.54
	347,000	5,530,000	1.13
	2,700	51,200	.04
	8,290	240,000	.22
	1,530,000	14,300,000	² .15
	7,730	70,400	(³)
	102,000	3,030,000	1.95
	305,000	5,160,000	.62
	866,000	3,450,000	.32
	87,200	994,000	.03
	10,700	91,800	.01
	15,200	266,000	.01
	132,000	1,250,000	.04
	4,670	16,300	(⁴)
	127,000	1,230,000	(⁴)

have been counted in each industry affected; workers involved and

s may not equal totals.

Table 7. Work Stoppages

Region	Stoppages beginning in—		Work in be-
	1967	1966	1967
United States _____	² 4,595	² 4,405	2,870,
New England _____	332	309	136,
Middle Atlantic _____	1,178	1,155	603,
East North Central _____	1,383	1,258	1,060,
West North Central _____	369	350	244,
South Atlantic _____	577	492	253,
East South Central _____	304	321	152,
West South Central _____	279	259	134,
Mountain _____	147	169	87,
Pacific _____	474	426	198,

¹ The regions are defined as follows: New England—Connecticut and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania and Wisconsin; West North Central—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin; South Atlantic—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central—Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee; West South Central—Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas; Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; Pacific—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

² Stoppages extending across State lines have been counted as if they were allocated among the States.

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

ages by Region,¹ 1966-67

Workers involved in stoppages beginning in—		Man-days idle (all stoppages)		Percent of estimated total working time	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
000	1,960,000	42,100,000	25,400,000	0.30	0.19
000	102,000	2,320,000	1,670,000	0.24	0.18
000	469,000	7,320,000	5,610,000	.22	.18
000	570,000	17,200,000	7,370,000	.56	.25
000	138,000	2,740,000	1,900,000	.26	.19
000	201,000	2,050,000	2,840,000	.10	.15
000	171,000	2,200,000	1,840,000	.30	.25
000	100,000	2,140,000	1,420,000	.19	.13
700	54,700	3,480,000	728,000	.79	.17
000	149,000	2,650,000	1,950,000	.15	.12

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

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

may not equal totals.

Table 8. Work

State	Stoppage
	Number
United States -----	4,592
Alabama -----	8
Alaska -----	1
Arizona -----	1
Arkansas -----	2
California -----	30
Colorado -----	1
Connecticut -----	8
Delaware -----	2
District of Columbia -----	1
Florida -----	10
Georgia -----	6
Hawaii -----	4
Idaho -----	1
Illinois -----	28
Indiana -----	16
Iowa -----	8
Kansas -----	2
Kentucky -----	10
Louisiana -----	6
Maine -----	2
Maryland -----	6
Massachusetts -----	15
Michigan -----	28
Minnesota -----	7
Mississippi -----	2
Missouri -----	15
Montana -----	2
Nebraska -----	1
Nevada -----	1
New Hampshire -----	2
New Jersey -----	21
New Mexico -----	2
New York -----	48
North Carolina -----	4
North Dakota -----	
Ohio -----	53
Oklahoma -----	4
Oregon -----	4
Pennsylvania -----	48
Rhode Island -----	3
South Carolina -----	2
South Dakota -----	
Tennessee -----	9
Texas -----	14
Utah -----	1
Vermont -----	1
Virginia -----	8
Washington -----	8
West Virginia -----	15
Wisconsin -----	10
Wyoming -----	

¹ Stoppages extending across State lines have been allocated among the States.

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

Stoppages by State, 1967¹

Stoppages beginning in 1967		Man-days idle (all stoppages)	
	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time private nonfarm
	2,870,000	42,100,000	0.30
4	33,900	625,000	0.32
2	1,610	13,800	.11
5	15,900	1,320,000	1.53
5	9,440	125,000	.12
0	146,000	2,070,000	.16
9	7,980	42,800	.03
1	69,400	1,480,000	.58
5	13,300	59,600	.14
5	5,620	26,900	.03
8	36,400	313,000	.07
3	31,500	280,000	.10
0	11,100	86,900	.20
8	6,290	64,000	.17
9	239,000	2,980,000	.32
6	141,000	2,100,000	.55
8	63,400	861,000	.49
8	20,400	113,000	.09
4	51,200	528,000	.30
8	45,100	1,030,000	.50
1	5,870	45,600	.06
4	35,200	285,000	.12
7	43,500	527,000	.11
3	284,000	5,180,000	.81
1	50,600	704,000	.28
0	7,410	151,000	.14
5	90,400	973,000	.29
8	25,800	885,000	2.52
7	14,100	84,200	.09
9	5,590	152,000	.45
4	4,700	76,400	.14
4	72,700	1,400,000	.26
0	6,200	169,000	.35
4	288,000	3,460,000	.18
5	23,100	132,000	.04
6	4,110	6,560	.02
6	345,000	6,020,000	.76
0	14,600	151,000	.11
2	14,000	108,000	.08
0	243,000	2,460,000	.27
8	10,300	182,000	.25
2	10,900	68,800	.04
4	940	1,860	.01
6	59,700	895,000	.35
6	64,400	833,000	.12
9	15,700	835,000	1.43
1	2,490	12,600	.04
4	50,500	382,000	.14
0	26,000	366,000	.17
1	46,300	505,000	.48
9	54,300	937,000	.31
9	4,250	10,600	.06

Counted separately in each State affected; workers involved and

may not equal totals.