

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, 1927-67¹

| 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 |
| | | | | | | 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 |

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 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.

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.

⁴ 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) ¹ | 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 |

¹ 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 ¹ |
| 1966 | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1967 | | | | | | |
| 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 |

¹ 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 | (¹) |

¹ 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 | (¹) |
| 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 ² | 13 | - | 4,040 | - | 22,800 | - |
| Jurisdiction—representation of workers ³ | 7 | - | 920 | - | 2,500 | - |
| Jurisdictional-work assignment | 374 | - | 68,400 | - | 734,000 | - |
| Union administration ⁴ | 9 | - | 6,230 | - | 62,700 | - |
| Sympathy | 67 | - | 22,700 | - | 69,600 | - |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Not reported | 22 | .5 | 3,460 | .1 | 13,500 | (¹) |

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.² Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation, such as those between AFL-CIO affiliates and independent organizations.³ Includes disputes between unions, usually of the same affiliation of 2 locals of the same union, over representation of workers.⁴ 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 ----- | ¹ 4,595 | 2,870,000 | 42,100,000 | 0.30 |
| Manufacturing ----- | ¹ 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 ----- | ¹ 2,267 | 1,530,000 | 14,300,000 | ² .15 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ----- | 18 | 7,730 | 70,400 | (³) |
| 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 | (⁴) |
| Local ----- | 169 | 127,000 | 1,230,000 | (⁴) |

¹ Stoppages extending into 2 industry groups or more have been counted in each industry affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

² Excludes government and agriculture.

³ Less than 0.005 percent.

⁴ Not available.

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

Table 7. Work Stoppages by Region,¹ 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 _____ | ² 4,595 | ² 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 |

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.

Table 8. Work Stoppages by State, 1967¹

| 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 |

¹ 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.