

than a fourth of all strike idleness—com respectively, in 1956. Federal, State, conciliation services helped settle about almost half of the workers and two-third settle about the same proportion of stopp workers and four-fifths of all idleness.

Workers returned to their jobs without negotiation of settlements in 17 percent of the workers and 7 percent of counted for in this group. In almost 1 lishments involved discontinued business.

Disposition of Issues

As usual, in the vast majority o settled or otherwise disposed of when th These disputes (which include those reso grievance procedure and those in which agreement or settlement that there would issues) accounted for 88 percent of the s cent of the total idleness.

Work was resumed while negotia tinued on the disputed issues in approx ending in 1957. These stoppages include workers and about 2 percent of the idle agreement to return to work while negot by submitting the dispute to arbitration, ment or other agencies for a decision on

pared with three-tenths and one-tenth, and other government mediation and a third of the stoppages involving less than one-fifth of the idleness; in 1956, they helped end 60 percent of the stoppages, involving three-fifths of the

man-days lost or were replaced by new employees in 10 percent of the strikes recorded. Ten percent of the man-days of idleness were accounted for by 10 percent of the year's strikes, the establishments

involved in 10 percent of the strikes the issues in dispute were ended by work stoppage ended (table 14). In 1956, 50 percent of the strikes ended by agreement to use the company's facilities. In 1957, 50 percent of the workers returned without a formal agreement, and in 1958, 50 percent of the strikes ended by further negotiation regarding the issues. In 1959, 50 percent of the strikes and workers involved and 94 per-

cent of the man-days lost between the parties were concluded by agreement. In 1956, 5 percent of the year's strikes ended by agreement, a slightly smaller percentage of the man-days lost. The remainder were ended by negotiation with the aid of a third party, mediation, or by referral of the issues to government mediation, or by an employee representation election.

THOUSANDS

6

WORK STOPPAGES

5

4

3

2

1

0

MILLIONS

6

WORKERS INVOLVED

5

4

3

2

1

0

1916

1920

1925

1930

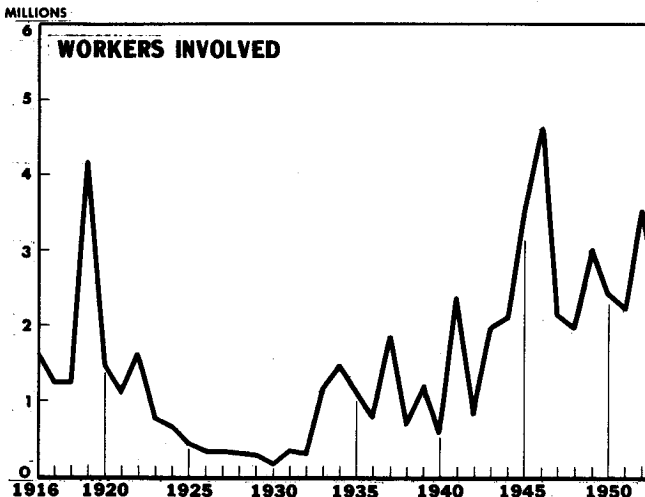
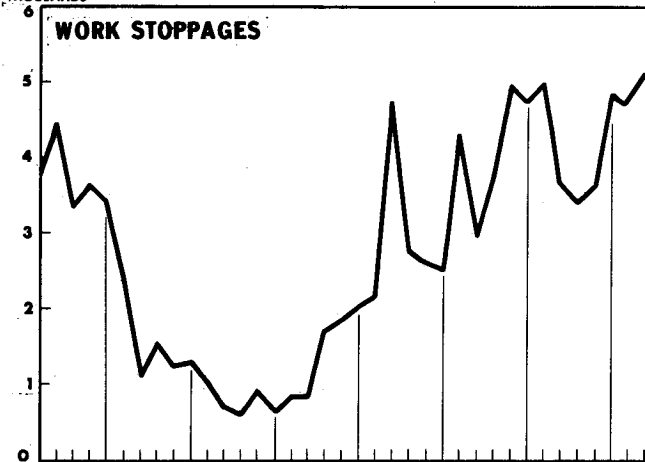
1935

1940

1945

1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



IDLENESS

MILLIONS

125

Number of Man-Days

100

75

50

25

0

PERCENT

1.5

As Percent of Total Working Time

1.0

0.5

0

1957

1927 1930

1935

1940

1945

1950

1957

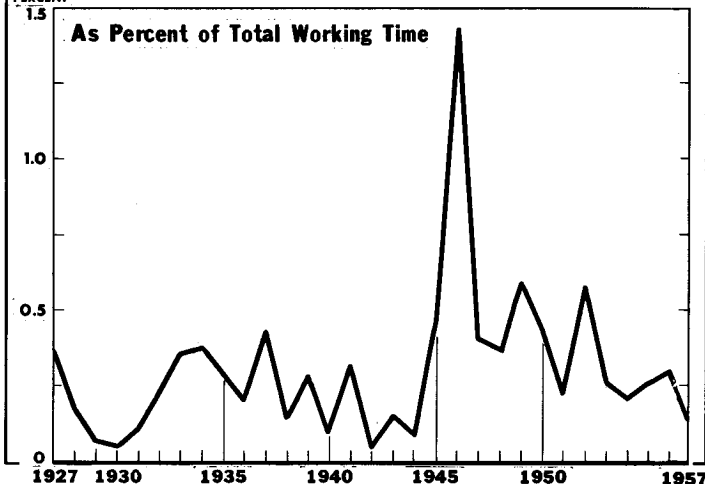
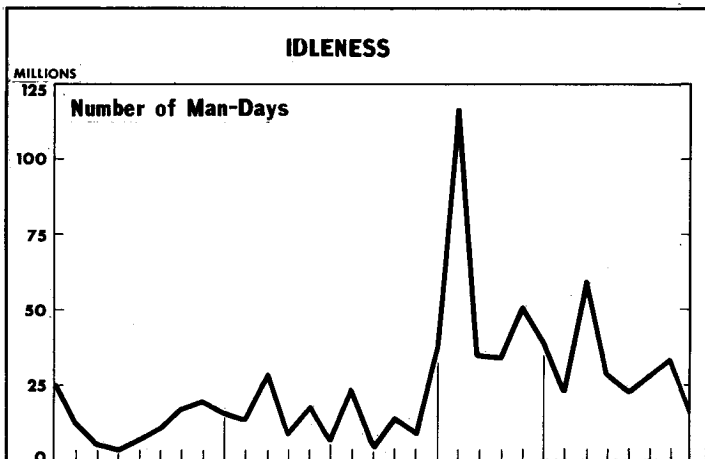
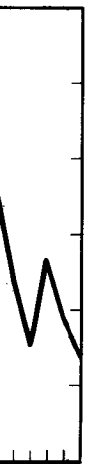


TABLE 1.—Work stoppages in the

Year	Work stoppages	
	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		
1960		

¹ 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 preparing these series see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series.

² In this and subsequent tables, workers are counted only once, regardless of the number of stoppages in more than 1 stoppage during the year.

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

United States, 1927-57 ¹

Workers involved ²		Man-days idle during year		
Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time of all workers	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	28,500	.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	24,000	.22	11.6

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

in the Handbook of Labor Statistics (BLS Bull. 1016), in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, (BLS Bull. 1168), Ch. 12.

ed more than once in these figures if they were involved

given equal weight regardless of its size.