

two-fifths of the stoppages occurring in manufacturing. Likewise, a smaller proportion of nonmanufacturing strikes were of 30 days or longer duration, 16 percent, as compared with 24 percent in manufacturing. In nine industries experiencing 50 stoppages or more, approximately one-fourth or more of the disputes continued for 30 days or longer: Printing and publishing; electrical machinery; wholesale and retail trade; paper; machinery, except electrical; rubber; lumber; stone, clay, and glass products; and fabricated metal products.

Major Issues

The distribution of 1963 strikes by major issues followed the same pattern as in the preceding year. Approximately two-fifths of all strikes occurred following disputes over general wage changes, while disputes over union organization and security, and plant administration each accounted for approximately one-sixth of all strikes (table 5). Strikes involving interunion or intraunion matters accounted for approximately one-ninth of the total, while one-sixteenth of all strikes developed over job security issues.

The distribution of strikes involving 1,000 workers or more by issues differed from the pattern of the 2 preceding years. General wage changes were the principal issues in 35 percent of the 1963 strikes, as compared with 46 and 44 percent in 1961 and 1962, respectively. While general wage demands declined in relative importance in strikes involving 1,000 workers or more, plant administration questions assumed a larger role. In 1963, 31 percent of the major strikes arose over such questions, as compared with 23 and 18 percent in 1962 and 1961, respectively. The percent distribution of issues in the 181 largest strikes beginning in 1963 appears in the tabulation that follows.

Major issue	Percent of stoppages
All large strikes-----	100.0
General wage changes-----	34.8
Supplementary benefits; no general wage change-----	3.3
Wage adjustments-----	5.5
Hours of work-----	.6
Other contractual matters-----	.6
Union organization and security-----	7.7
Job security-----	8.8
Plant administration-----	30.9
Other working conditions-----	2.2
Interunion or intraunion matters (generally involves 2 unions)-----	5.5
Not reported-----	-

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

General wage changes were the major issues in 53 percent of the strikes which continued 30 days or longer, while union organization and security matters were the prime issues in approximately 27 percent of these protracted disputes. Plant administration and job security issues each accounted for 5 percent of the long stoppages.

Strikes in which demands for general wage changes or supplementary benefits were the principal issues involved 45 percent of all workers, and accounted for 68 percent of total idleness. Approximately 86 percent of the strikes in which these were the principal issues occurred, as would be expected, during the renegotiation of agreements. In each of the four following industries, strikes over these issues alone resulted in over 1 million man-days of idleness: Lumber and wood products, except furniture; printing; construction; and transportation and communication (table A-2).

Strikes in which union organization and security matters were the principal issues involved one-tenth of all workers, and accounted for the same proportion of total idleness. Slightly less than three-fourths of all strikes in which these were the prime issues occurred during the negotiation of an initial agreement, while 16 percent occurred during the term of an agreement. Two industries, construction and trade, accounted for more than one-third of these strikes.

Work stoppages over plant administration questions involved slightly less than one-fourth of all workers, but accounted for only one-tenth of total strike idleness. Both measures were higher than in 1962, but lower than in 1961 when such strikes involved one-third of all workers, and accounted for 22 percent of total idleness. In the transportation equipment industry, these issues accounted for two-fifths of all strikes and slightly less than one-half of total idleness; in mining, more than one-half of the strikes, and one-third of the idleness were attributable to these issues. Almost 85 percent of the strikes developing out of plant administration disputes occurred during the term of the agreement.

Strikes in which job security was the major issue involved 8 percent of all workers, and accounted for 4 percent of total idleness. Slightly more than three-fifths of the strikes over job security occurred during the term of an agreement, and another 30 percent followed the expiration or reopening of an agreement. Approximately one-fifth of the idleness resulting from strikes in which job security was the major issue occurred in the primary metals industries, while another 16 percent occurred in the rubber industry.

Interunion or intraunion issues involved less than 6 percent of all workers, and accounted for 2 percent of total idleness. All but 6 percent of these strikes occurred while agreements were in effect. As in the 2 preceding years, five-sixths of the stoppages over these issues occurred in the construction industry.

Industries Affected

While the number of strikes beginning in 1963 was about equally divided between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, the former accounted for three-fifths of the workers involved, and slightly less than two-thirds of total idleness (table 6). As has been true since 1944, the percent of working time lost in manufacturing (0.24) greatly exceeded that lost in nonmanufacturing (0.07).³ As against 1962, idleness increased by 300,000 man-days in manufacturing, and declined by 2.7 million man-days in nonmanufacturing. The reduction in this latter group of industries stemmed almost entirely from the decline of 2.2 million man-days of idleness in the construction industry.

Five industry groups—lumber and wood products; printing and publishing; rubber; contract construction; and transportation and communication—experienced more than 1 million man-days of idleness each in 1963, and together accounted for 53 percent of total strike idleness during the year. The percent of estimated working time lost in these five industries ranged from 0.25 percent for the latter two groups to 1.06 percent in the rubber industry. Large strikes beginning in 1962 accounted for more than two-thirds of the idleness in the printing industry, and for approximately two-fifths of the idleness in transportation and communication. In the lumber industry, where three measures of strike activity were at their highest levels since 1954, more than four-fifths of the idleness resulted from a 3-month strike in the Pacific Northwest. In the rubber industry, two protracted strikes, involving a total of slightly less than 6,000 workers, accounted for more than half of the idleness.

Contract construction, the fifth industry group experiencing more than 1 million days of strike idleness in 1963, accounted for one-fourth of all strikes beginning during the year, 22 percent of all workers involved, and 12 percent of total idleness. It should be

noted, however, that not only were all measures of strike activity in this industry below their 1962 levels, but 3 of the 4 measures were at their lowest levels in almost a decade. An average of 269,000 workers were involved in strikes in this industry each year during the 1958–62 period, as compared with 208,000 in 1963, the lowest level since 1955. In man-days of idleness, an average of 4.2 million days was recorded during the 1958–62 period, as compared with 1.9 million in 1963, also the lowest level since 1955.

Three other industry groups—petroleum refining; stone, clay, and glass products; and mining—which failed to sustain as great a loss in man-days of idleness as those noted previously, did, nonetheless, experience a percentage loss in estimated working time due to strikes which was substantially greater than the national average. In the petroleum industry, the loss of 0.71 percent of working time can be traced in large measure to a strike at the Shell Oil Co. which began in 1962, and continued through July 1963. The percentage of time lost in the petroleum industry, however, was below the 1962 level, as were the number of workers involved and the man-days of idleness. In the stone, clay, and glass products group, the strike-induced loss of 0.30 percent of working time is largely attributable to a 6-month strike which extended into three States. Although the percentage loss in estimated working time (0.30) in mining was relatively high, all measures of strike activity fell below 1962 levels, with a decline in excess of 50 percent being recorded in man-days of idleness.

In a total of 20 industries, the number of workers involved in new strikes fell below 1962 levels, with a postwar low being recorded in the primary metals, machinery, except electrical, and transportation equipment industries. With regard to man-days of idleness, a decline from 1962 levels was recorded in 17 industries. In two of these groups, machinery, except electrical, and transportation equipment, idleness fell below 1 million man-days for the first time since 1944 and 1954, respectively.

Stoppages by Location

Regions. Reflecting the general decline in strike activity in 1963, all measures of such activity declined from 1962 levels in four regions, New England, East North

³ The percent of time lost in nonmanufacturing was at its lowest postwar level.

Central, West South Central, and Pacific, while in the Mountain States three of the measures registered a decline from 1962 (table 7). In the South Atlantic region, however, all measures increased over the preceding year, although the percent of working time lost in these States (0.10) remained below the national average (0.13). Despite the decline in all measures noted for the Pacific region, the percent of working time lost in this region, as well as in the Middle Atlantic and East South Central regions, was above the national average. In the Pacific States, the relatively greater loss of working time was attributable in large measure to major strikes in the lumber and sugar industries. The Atlantic and Gulf Coast longshore strike, along with the New York City newspaper strike, both of which began in 1962, helped to raise the level of working time lost in the Middle Atlantic region above the national average, while a publishing industry strike bears major responsibility for this development in the East South Central region.

States. New York, California, and Pennsylvania each experienced more than 1 million man-days of idleness in 1963, and together accounted for nearly one-third of total idleness during the year (table 8). Each of 12 additional States experienced more than 500,000 man-days of idleness during the year. New York, with 2,600,000 man-days of idleness, almost equaled the idleness recorded in California (1,340,000 man-days) and Pennsylvania (1,280,000 man-days) combined. Approximately half of the time lost in New York State resulted from the aforementioned newspaper and longshore strikes. In California, idleness in 1963 was approximately 50 percent less than in 1962, while in Pennsylvania, idleness was at its lowest level since 1942.

In four States, the percent of estimated working time lost due to strike idleness was substantially higher than the national average of 0.13 percent. Hawaii (0.47 percent) and Oregon (0.46 percent) ranked first and second, while Tennessee and Washington recorded losses of 0.32 percent. In Oregon and Washington, the high percent of working time lost resulted largely from the lumber industry strike, while in Hawaii prime responsibility must be accorded the 10-day strike involving 10,500 sugar industry workers. The Kingsport Press strike, involving 1,750 workers, which began in March 1963, and was still unsettled at the end of the year, accounted for a large percent of strike idleness in Tennessee.

While the above States, along with 11 others, posted a percent of working time lost which was higher than the national average, 32 States and the District of Columbia fell below the national average.

In terms of workers involved, New York (130,000) and Pennsylvania (98,300) were the leaders. However, nearly 40 percent fewer workers were involved in strikes in New York in 1963 than in 1962, while the number involved in Pennsylvania was the lowest since 1932. Other States with large numbers of workers involved were Ohio (63,000), Illinois (61,700), and California (60,200). In two of these States, Ohio and California, the number of workers was at its lowest level since 1940 and 1944, respectively.

Ten States, each experiencing 100 strikes or more, accounted for slightly over two-thirds of the strikes beginning in 1963. New York and Pennsylvania, the traditional leaders, ranked first and second, respectively. California, which ranked third, recorded its second highest number of strikes (276) during the postwar era. At the other end of the scale, 10 strikes or less were recorded in each of the following six States: Alaska, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Carolina, Vermont, and Wyoming.

Metropolitan Areas.⁴ Idleness resulting from strikes in the New York metropolitan area, 2,090,000 man-days, was only 10,000 below the level recorded in 1962 (table 9). In three other metropolitan areas—Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and St. Louis—idleness fell in the range between one-half and three-fourths of a million man-days. In Los Angeles, idleness (666,000 man-days) increased by 10 percent over the 1962 level, while Philadelphia, which in 1962 had recorded a sharp decline in idleness, experienced a 44-percent increase over the preceding year's level as the time lost rose to 707,000 man-days. In St. Louis, where a 26-day stoppage of 20,000 construction workers occurred during the year, idleness (539,000 man-days) was 12 percent higher than in 1962.

⁴ The definitions of several metropolitan areas were altered by the Bureau of the Budget in October 1963. In all cases, however, 1963 strike statistics were compiled under the definitions in effect at the start of the year.

Strike statistics have been compiled on a metropolitan area basis since 1952.

While these metropolitan areas were experiencing high levels of strike idleness, the time lost due to strikes was dropping to the lowest level in more than a decade in such areas as Detroit, Louisville, and Pittsburgh. In still another area, San Francisco, man-days of idleness declined from 948,000 in 1962 to 188,000 in 1963. The Detroit situation is particularly noteworthy. Here, man-days of idleness, which had averaged 1.2 million during the 1958-62 period, declined to 252,000. The number of strikes in Detroit, as well as workers involved, were also at the lowest levels in more than a decade.

Monthly Trends

On both a monthly and quarterly basis, all measures of strike activity in 1963 fluctuated over a narrower range, with lower upper limits, than in 1962 (table 3). Peak monthly idleness during the year (2,240,000 man-days) was recorded in January, a month rarely noted for high levels of idleness. This departure from the norm was basically a product of the idleness resulting from two large strikes, the Atlantic and Gulf Coast long-shore strike and the New York City newspaper strike, which, as previously noted, began in 1962 and continued into 1963. As a consequence also of these two stoppages, the highest quarterly level of idleness was recorded during the first 3 months of the year (4,224,000 man-days). The months of April through September, which in 1962 accounted for 12.2 million man-days of idleness, accounted for but .8.1 million man-days in 1963. This marked decline in idleness during the second and third quarters occurred as a consequence of the sharp decline in idleness in the construction industry during 1963.

The largest number of strikes in effect during any month in 1963 was 606, and the largest number of workers involved in strikes in any month was 183,000, both peaks being recorded in July. During the preceding year, these 1963 peak levels were exceeded in 4 different months, with a high of 695 strikes involving 311,000 workers being recorded in June 1962. The highest 1963 monthly percent of estimated total working time lost, 0.22 percent, compared with levels of 0.31 and 0.25 percent, recorded in June and May 1962, respectively.

As for strikes involving 1,000 workers or more, here again the 1963 monthly and quarterly range was narrower than in 1962. Of the strikes of such magnitude beginning

in 1963, seven, involving a total of slightly more than 26,000 workers, continued into 1964. The tabulation that follows presents for 1963, as well as for the 2 preceding years, the monthly distribution of new strikes involving 1,000 workers or more.

Month	1963	1962	1961
January -----	13	9	10
February -----	13	12	9
March -----	6	16	13
April -----	16	21	18
May -----	23	34	22
June -----	16	21	26
July -----	23	25	21
August -----	14	24	19
September -----	17	22	12
October -----	18	8	20
November -----	17	13	19
December -----	5	6	6

Unions Involved

As has been the case since 1958, unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO were involved in three-fourths of the work stoppages beginning in 1963 (table 10). These strikes accounted for 87 percent of total idleness during the year, approximately the same proportion recorded in 1962. In absolute terms, however, man-days of idleness resulting from these strikes declined by one-eighth from 1962 levels. The 780,000 workers involved in AFL-CIO strikes were not only fewer in number than in the preceding year, but also accounted for a smaller portion of all workers involved than in 1962, 83 percent as compared with 86 percent.

Unaffiliated unions participated in slightly more than one-fifth of the strikes beginning during the year. As in prior years, a small number of strikes (42) occurred in which no union was involved.

Mediation

Government mediators, more than 70 percent of whom were Federal mediators, entered 48 percent of those strikes which were terminated during 1963, as against

50 percent in 1962 (table 15). A small number of strikes (42) were settled with the assistance of private mediators, while no mediation was reported in 50 percent of those strikes ending in the year. Strikes settled with the assistance of government mediators were on the average larger in size and/or longer in duration than those settled without outside assistance, as is evidenced by the fact that such strikes involved more than three-fifths of all workers, and accounted for 86 percent of total idleness.

Approximately 82 percent of all strikes which occurred during the renegotiation of agreements were settled with the assistance of government mediators, as compared with 75 and 79 percent in 1961 and 1962, respectively. Government mediators entered 44 percent of all stoppages arising out of the negotiation of the initial agreement, and only 12 percent of those strikes occurring during the term of an agreement.

Settlement

As in 1962, formal settlements were reached in approximately 90 percent of all strikes ending in 1963 (table 16). In another 9 percent of the strikes terminated during the year, employers resumed operations without formal settlement, either with new employees or with returning strikers. Forty-one strikes, involving 2,259 workers, came to a close with the employer's decision to go out of business. Strikes ending during 1963 which arose during either the renegotiation of an agreement or the term of an agreement were terminated with a formal settlement in approximately 93 and 94 percent of all cases, respectively. On the other hand, a formal settlement terminated only 73 percent of those strikes which occurred during the negotiation of the initial agreement.

Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues

In many instances, strikes are terminated with the understanding that certain unsettled issues will be resolved following the resumption of normal operations. Information was available on the manner in which such issues would be resolved in 484 strikes ending in 1963 (table 17). In approximately one-fifth of these strikes, the issues were to be submitted to arbitration, while in a like proportion of cases, the issues were to be settled by continued negotiations. In 9 percent of these strikes, involving 54,200 workers, the issues were to be referred to a government agency. Various other devices were to be utilized in the resolution of unsettled issues in 47 percent of these strikes.

Sixty-seven of the strikes in which the services of an arbitrator were to be employed occurred during the term of an agreement; 29 occurred during the renegotiation of an agreement, and 11 materialized during the negotiation of the initial agreement. Of those strikes in which unsettled issues were to be resolved by continued negotiations, 49, or slightly less than half, occurred during the term of an agreement.

The issues awaiting resolution in all but 2 of these 484 stoppages are presented in the tabulation that follows. In slightly less than half of these strikes, the issues remaining were interunion matters, but these stoppages were relatively small in size as is evidenced by the fact that they involved only 15 percent of all workers. On the other hand, strikes in which working conditions constituted the unresolved issues accounted for less than one-fifth of all stoppages, but included more than half of all workers involved.

	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total stoppages covered ¹ -----	482	100.0	152,000	100.0	2,330,000	100.0
Wages and hours-----	36	7.5	3,710	2.4	27,300	1.2
Fringe benefits-----	28	5.8	21,100	13.9	225,000	9.7
Union organization-----	38	7.9	1,470	1.0	43,400	1.9
Working conditions-----	88	18.3	78,400	51.6	1,510,000	64.9
Interunion matters-----	229	47.5	22,300	14.7	93,700	4.0
Combination-----	30	6.2	9,110	6.0	81,900	3.5
Other-----	33	6.8	15,900	10.5	347,000	14.9

¹ Excludes those for which information was insufficient to classify.

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

Table 1. Work Stoppages in the United States, 1927-63¹

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved ²		Man-days idle during year		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) ³	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time	Per worker involved
1927	707	26.5	330	1.4	26,200	0.37	79.5
1928	604	27.6	314	1.3	12,600	.17	40.2
1929	921	22.6	289	1.2	5,350	.07	18.5
1930	637	22.3	183	.8	3,320	.05	18.1
1931	810	18.8	342	1.6	6,890	.11	20.2
1932	841	19.6	324	1.8	10,500	.23	32.4
1933	1,695	16.9	1,170	6.3	16,900	.36	14.4
1934	1,856	19.5	1,470	7.2	19,600	.38	13.4
1935	2,014	23.8	1,120	5.2	15,500	.29	13.8
1936	2,172	23.3	789	3.1	13,900	.21	17.6
1937	4,740	20.3	1,860	7.2	28,400	.43	15.3
1938	2,772	23.6	688	2.8	9,150	.15	13.3
1939	2,613	23.4	1,170	4.7	17,800	.28	15.2
1940	2,508	20.9	577	2.3	6,700	.10	11.6
1941	4,288	18.3	2,360	8.4	23,000	.32	9.8
1942	2,968	11.7	840	2.8	4,180	.05	5.0
1943	3,752	5.0	1,980	6.9	13,500	.15	6.8
1944	4,956	5.6	2,120	7.0	8,720	.09	4.1
1945	4,750	9.9	3,470	12.2	38,000	.47	11.0
1946	4,985	24.2	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2
1947	3,693	25.6	2,170	6.5	34,600	.41	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	3,030	9.0	50,500	.59	16.7
1950	4,843	19.2	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	2,220	5.5	22,900	.23	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	3,540	8.8	59,100	.57	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	2,400	5.6	28,300	.26	11.8
1954	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.7	22,600	.21	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	2,650	6.2	28,200	.26	10.7
1956	3,825	18.9	1,900	4.3	33,100	.29	17.4
1957	3,673	19.2	1,390	3.1	16,500	.14	11.4
1958	3,694	19.7	2,060	4.8	23,900	.22	11.6
1959	3,708	24.6	1,880	4.3	69,000	.61	36.7
1960	3,333	23.4	1,320	3.0	19,100	.17	14.5
1961	3,367	23.7	1,450	3.2	16,300	.14	11.2
1962	3,614	24.6	1,230	2.7	18,600	.16	15.0
1963	3,362	23.0	941	2.0	16,100	.13	17.1

¹ The number of stoppages and workers relate to those beginning in the year; average duration, to those ending in the year. Man-days of idleness include all stoppages in effect.

Available information for earlier periods appears in Handbook of Labor Statistics, BLS Bulletin 1016 (1951), table E-2. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bulletin 1168 (1955), ch. 12.

² In these tables, workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year.

³ Figures are simple averages; each stoppage is given equal weight regardless of its size.

Table 2. Work Stoppages Involving 10,000 Workers or More, Selected Periods

Period	Number	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands) ¹	Percent of total for period
1935-39 (average).....	11	365	32.4	5,290	31.2
1947-49 (average).....	18	1,270	53.4	23,800	59.9
1945.....	42	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
1946.....	31	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1947.....	15	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
1948.....	20	870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1949.....	18	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
1950.....	22	738	30.7	21,700	56.0
1951.....	19	457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1952.....	35	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
1953.....	28	650	27.1	7,270	25.7
1954.....	18	437	28.5	7,520	33.3
1955.....	26	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4
1956.....	12	758	39.9	19,600	59.1
1957.....	13	283	20.4	3,050	18.5
1958.....	21	823	40.0	10,600	44.2
1959.....	20	845	45.0	50,800	73.7
1960.....	17	384	29.2	7,140	37.4
1961.....	14	601	41.4	4,950	30.4
1962.....	16	318	25.8	4,800	25.8
1963.....	7	102	10.8	3,540	22.0

¹ Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

Table 3. Work Stoppages by Month, 1962-63

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		Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed		
<u>1962</u>							
January	247	403	61	86	0.14	862	0.09
February	216	387	63	100	.14	766	.09
March	305	482	90	134	.20	1,070	.11
April	340	537	114	146	.25	1,130	.12
May	442	653	212	262	.46	2,520	.25
June	436	695	131	311	.32	3,020	.31
July	355	621	98	195	.21	2,020	.21
August	352	617	129	196	.27	1,940	.18
September	297	541	92	181	.20	1,590	.18
October	261	506	99	155	.21	1,350	.13
November	230	442	81	171	.17	981	.10
December	133	331	45	146	.10	1,330	.14
<u>1963</u>							
January	230	366	68	175	.15	2,240	.22
February	198	323	53	109	.12	1,000	.11
March	214	348	40	90	.09	984	.10
April	291	423	89	119	.19	937	.09
May	377	543	118	148	.25	1,430	.14
June	380	593	128	181	.27	1,550	.16
July	372	606	94	183	.19	1,810	.17
August	312	545	67	167	.14	1,350	.13
September	287	500	81	155	.17	985	.10
October	346	574	96	153	.20	1,420	.13
November	223	467	80	152	.17	1,410	.15
December	132	336	27	82	.06	977	.10

Table 4. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Major Issues, 1963

Contract status and major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1963				Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All stoppages.....	3,362	100.0	941,000	100.0	16,100,000	100.0
Negotiation of first agreement.....	607	18.1	40,500	4.3	1,120,000	7.0
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	162		12,300		435,000	
Wage adjustments.....	10		270		2,660	
Hours of work.....	1		100		5,630	
Union organization and security.....	382		23,100		578,000	
Job security and plant administration.....	34		3,430		77,200	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	13		1,030		18,300	
Other.....	5		250		2,190	
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	1,459	43.4	529,000	56.2	13,100,000	81.6
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	1,198		402,000		10,500,000	
Wage adjustments.....	40		15,900		327,000	
Hours of work.....	8		4,060		69,400	
Union organization and security.....	60		53,800		927,000	
Job security and plant administration.....	111		45,000		1,110,000	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	4		480		7,350	
Other.....	38		7,280		184,000	
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,204	35.8	364,000	38.7	1,790,000	11.1
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	-		-		-	
Wage adjustments.....	107		30,300		159,000	
Hours of work.....	1		30		30	
Union organization and security.....	84		17,100		136,000	
Job security and plant administration.....	590		250,000		1,090,000	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	359		49,900		326,000	
Other.....	63		16,100		83,000	
No contract or other contract status.....	63	1.9	6,470	.7	40,000	.2
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	32		4,660		34,900	
Wage adjustments.....	4		200		360	
Hours of work.....	-		-		-	
Union organization and security.....	4		130		810	
Job security and plant administration.....	15		460		1,770	
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	4		100		250	
Other.....	4		920		1,980	
No information on contract status.....	29	.9	1,360	.1	10,800	.1

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

Table 5. Major Issues Involved in Work Stoppages, 1963

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1963				Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved			
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All issues -----	3,362	100.0	941,000	100.0	16,100,000	100.0
General wage changes -----	1,322	39.3	394,000	41.9	10,700,000	66.6
General wage increase -----	525		100,000		1,490,000	
General wage increase plus supplementary benefits -----	565		155,000		4,420,000	
General wage increase, hour decrease -----	21		10,300		97,700	
General wage decrease -----	13		4,930		359,000	
General wage increase and escalation -----	3		240		1,630	
Wages and working conditions -----	195		123,000		4,360,000	

Table 5. Major Issues Involved in Work Stoppages, 1963—Continued

Major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1963				Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Supplementary benefits-----	77	2.3	25,400	2.7	258,000	1.6
Pensions, insurance, other welfare programs-----	27		4,740		56,800	
Severance or dismissal pay; other payments on layoff or separation-----	7		460		14,000	
Premium pay-----	9		1,690		28,500	
Other-----	34		18,500		159,000	
Wage adjustments-----	164	4.9	46,800	5.0	490,000	3.0
Incentive pay rates or administration-----	60		18,100		249,000	
Job classification or rates-----	57		18,400		178,000	
Downgrading-----	-		-		-	
Retroactivity-----	11		1,980		11,000	
Method of computing pay-----	36		8,270		51,800	
Hours of work-----	10	.3	4,190	.4	75,000	.5
Increase-----	1		30		30	
Decrease-----	9		4,160		75,000	
Other contractual matters-----	32	1.0	5,370	.6	132,000	.8
Duration of contract-----	11		4,100		113,000	
Unspecified-----	21		1,270		18,400	
Union organization and security-----	531	15.8	94,300	10.0	1,640,000	10.2
Recognition (certification)-----	209		10,500		203,000	
Recognition and job security issues-----	8		380		16,300	
Recognition and economic issues-----	78		3,400		113,000	
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues-----	92		34,300		749,000	
Union security-----	38		24,500		289,000	
Refusal to sign agreement-----	14		940		22,800	
Other union organization matters-----	92		20,200		250,000	
Job security-----	210	6.2	74,200	7.9	611,000	3.8
Seniority and/or layoff-----	118		48,400		440,000	
Division of work-----	4		1,150		14,500	
Subcontracting-----	26		8,910		44,000	
New machinery or other technological issues-----	13		5,040		42,200	
Job transfers, bumping, etc-----	13		3,300		37,700	
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods-----	5		970		3,580	
Other-----	31		6,500		29,300	
Plant administration-----	548	16.3	225,000	23.9	1,670,000	10.4
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc-----	21		4,900		13,900	
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc-----	37		13,000		82,300	
Supervision-----	23		13,100		36,000	
Shift work-----	22		4,700		25,600	
Work assignments-----	32		9,080		32,700	
Speedup (workload)-----	54		44,200		272,000	
Work rules-----	47		30,100		628,000	
Overtime work-----	16		3,920		41,000	
Discharge and discipline-----	211		86,100		316,000	
Other-----	85		16,000		223,000	
Other working conditions-----	58	1.7	15,800	1.7	121,000	.7
Arbitration-----	9		1,830		14,700	
Grievance procedures-----	27		10,800		73,600	
Unspecified contract violations-----	22		3,170		32,300	
Interunion or intraunion matters-----	381	11.3	51,500	5.5	352,000	2.2
Union rivalry ¹ -----	10		610		15,600	
Jurisdiction ² representation of workers-----	11		1,250		4,930	
Jurisdictional—work assignment-----	292		32,000		130,000	
Union administration ³ -----	3		180		380	
Sympathy-----	65		17,400		201,000	
Other-----	-		-		-	
Not reported-----	29	.9	3,890	.4	25,500	.2

¹ Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation, such as those between unions affiliated with AFL-CIO and nonaffiliates.

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

³ Includes disputes within a union over the administration of union affairs or regulations.

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

Table 6. Work Stoppages by Industry Group, 1963

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
All industries -----	¹ 3,362	941,000	16,100,000	0.13
Manufacturing -----	¹ 1,684	555,000	10,400,000	0.24
Ordnance and accessories -----	9	8,720	25,400	0.04
Food and kindred products -----	158	53,100	444,000	.10
Tobacco manufactures -----	2	1,550	8,550	.04
Textile mill products -----	36	13,000	193,000	.09
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	109	22,300	210,000	.06
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	64	41,400	1,290,000	.86
Furniture and fixtures -----	68	9,490	146,000	.15
Paper and allied products -----	54	9,360	146,000	.09
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	58	14,200	1,700,000	.72
Chemicals and allied products -----	104	20,400	481,000	.22
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	14	1,810	338,000	.71
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	82	32,100	1,100,000	1.06
Leather and leather products -----	38	23,700	100,000	.11
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	118	20,300	459,000	.30
Primary metal industries -----	131 •	55,400	637,000	.21
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	193	40,800	516,000	.18
Machinery, except electrical -----	171	58,500	845,000	.22
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	109	44,300	835,000	.21
Transportation equipment -----	101	71,500	678,000	.16
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	27	4,750	122,000	.13
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	46	7,800	94,600	.09
Nonmanufacturing -----	¹ 1,678	386,000	5,730,000	² .07
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	25	16,000	84,600	(³)
Mining -----	153	45,800	481,000	0.30
Contract construction -----	840	208,000	1,930,000	.25
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	205	63,400	2,540,000	.25
Wholesale and retail trade -----	293	34,200	498,000	.02
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	13	1,320	30,800	(³)
Services -----	121	12,500	148,000	(³)
Government -----	29	4,840	15,400	(³)

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.

³ Not available.

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