

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 involve less than 6 percent of all workers, and accounted for 2 percent of total idleness. Although but 6 percent of these strikes occurred while agreements were in effect. As in the 2 preceding years, five-sixths of the stoppage 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 1963 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 level 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

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

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

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, the number of days of idleness declined from 948,000 in 1962 to 188,000 in 1963. The Detroit situation is particularly noteworthy. Here, the number of 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). The 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 the product of the idleness resulting from two large strikes, the Atlantic and Gulf Coast longshore 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 only 8.1 million man-days in 1963. The 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 percentage of estimated total working time lost, 0.25 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 mediation was reported in 50 percent of the 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 renegotiation of the initial agreement, and on 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 the 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.

	<u>Stoppage</u>
	Number
Total stoppages covered ¹ -----	482
Wages and hours-----	36
Fringe benefits-----	28
Union organization-----	38
Working conditions-----	88
Interunion matters-----	229
Combination-----	30
Other-----	33

¹ Excludes those for which information was

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individ-

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	
Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
100.0	152,000	100.0	2,330,000	100.0	
7.5	3,710	2.4	27,300	1.2	
5.8	21,100	13.9	225,000	9.7	
7.9	1,470	1.0	43,400	1.9	
18.3	78,400	51.6	1,510,000	64.9	
47.5	22,300	14.7	93,700	4.0	
6.2	9,110	6.0	81,900	3.5	
6.8	15,900	10.5	347,000	14.9	

is insufficient to classify.

Individual items may not equal totals.

Table 1. Work Stoppage

Year	Work stoppage	
	Number	(
1927.....	707	
1928.....	604	
1929.....	921	
1930.....	637	
1931.....	810	
1932.....	841	
1933.....	1,695	
1934.....	1,856	
1935.....	2,014	
1936.....	2,172	
1937.....	4,740	
1938.....	2,772	
1939.....	2,613	
1940.....	2,508	
1941.....	4,288	
1942.....	2,968	
1943.....	3,752	
1944.....	4,956	
1945.....	4,750	
1946.....	4,985	
1947.....	3,693	
1948.....	3,419	
1949.....	3,606	
1950.....	4,843	
1951.....	4,737	
1952.....	5,117	
1953.....	5,091	
1954.....	3,468	
1955.....	4,320	
1956.....	3,825	
1957.....	3,673	
1958.....	3,694	
1959.....	3,708	
1960.....	3,333	
1961.....	3,367	
1962.....	3,614	
1963.....	3,362	

¹ The number of stoppages and workers relate to the year. Man-days of idleness include all stoppages in effect for the year. Available information for earlier periods appears in the BLS Statistical Series.

For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection of this information, see *Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series*, BLS Bulletin 116.

² In these tables, workers are counted more than once if they are involved in more than one stoppage.

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

es in the United States, 1927-63¹

Stoppages	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
26.5	330	1.4	26,200	0.37	79.5
27.6	314	1.3	12,600	.17	40.2
22.6	289	1.2	5,350	.07	18.5
22.3	183	.8	3,320	.05	18.1
18.8	342	1.6	6,890	.11	20.2
19.6	324	1.8	10,500	.23	32.4
16.9	1,170	6.3	16,900	.36	14.4
19.5	1,470	7.2	19,600	.38	13.4
23.8	1,120	5.2	15,500	.29	13.8
23.3	789	3.1	13,900	.21	17.6
20.3	1,860	7.2	28,400	.43	15.3
23.6	688	2.8	9,150	.15	13.3
23.4	1,170	4.7	17,800	.28	15.2
20.9	577	2.3	6,700	.10	11.6
18.3	2,360	8.4	23,000	.32	9.8
11.7	840	2.8	4,180	.05	5.0
5.0	1,980	6.9	13,500	.15	6.8
5.6	2,120	7.0	8,720	.09	4.1
9.9	3,470	12.2	38,000	.47	11.0
24.2	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2
25.6	2,170	6.5	34,600	.41	15.9
21.8	1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
22.5	3,030	9.0	50,500	.59	16.7
19.2	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
17.4	2,220	5.5	22,900	.23	10.3
19.6	3,540	8.8	59,100	.57	16.7
20.3	2,400	5.6	28,300	.26	11.8
22.5	1,530	3.7	22,600	.21	14.7
18.5	2,650	6.2	28,200	.26	10.7
18.9	1,900	4.3	33,100	.29	17.4
19.2	1,390	3.1	16,500	.14	11.4
19.7	2,060	4.8	23,900	.22	11.6
24.6	1,880	4.3	69,000	.61	36.7
23.4	1,320	3.0	19,100	.17	14.5
23.7	1,450	3.2	16,300	.14	11.2
24.6	1,230	2.7	18,600	.16	15.0
23.0	941	2.0	16,100	.13	17.1

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

¹ Handbook of Labor Statistics, BLS Bulletin 1016 (1951), table E-2. ² Revision and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see Techniques of 8 (1955), ch. 12.

once if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year. ³ Given equal weight regardless of its size.

Table 2. Work Stoppages Involving

Period	Number
1935-39 (average)-----	11
1947-49 (average)-----	18
1945-----	42
1946-----	31
1947-----	15
1948-----	20
1949-----	18
1950-----	22
1951-----	19
1952-----	35
1953-----	28
1954-----	18
1955-----	26
1956-----	12
1957-----	13
1958-----	21
1959-----	20
1960-----	17
1961-----	14
1962-----	16
1963-----	7

¹ Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier year

Table 3. Work Stop

Month	Number of stoppages	
	Beginning in month	Ending in month
<u>1962</u>		
January-----	247	
February-----	216	
March-----	305	
April-----	340	
May-----	442	
June-----	436	
July-----	355	
August-----	352	
September-----	297	
October-----	261	
November-----	230	
December-----	133	
<u>1963</u>		
January-----	230	
February-----	198	
March-----	214	
April-----	291	
May-----	377	
June-----	380	
July-----	372	
August-----	312	
September-----	287	
October-----	346	
November-----	223	
December-----	132	

g 10,000 Workers or More, Selected Periods

Workers involved		Man-days idle	
Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands) ¹	Percent of total for period
365	32.4	5,290	31.2
1,270	53.4	23,800	59.9
1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
738	30.7	21,700	56.0
457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
650	27.1	7,270	25.7
437	28.5	7,520	33.3
1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4
758	39.9	19,600	59.1
283	20.4	3,050	18.5
823	40.0	10,600	44.2
845	45.0	50,800	73.7
384	29.2	7,140	37.4
601	41.4	4,950	30.4
318	25.8	4,800	25.8
102	10.8	3,540	22.0

cars.

ppages by Month, 1962-63

In effect during month	Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time
		Number (thousands)		
403	61	86	862	0.09
387	63	100	766	.09
482	90	134	1,070	.11
537	114	146	1,130	.12
653	212	262	2,520	.25
695	131	311	3,020	.31
621	98	195	2,020	.21
617	129	196	1,940	.18
541	92	181	1,590	.18
506	99	155	1,350	.13
442	81	171	981	.10
331	45	146	1,330	.14
366	68	175	2,240	.22
323	53	109	1,000	.11
348	40	90	984	.10
423	89	119	937	.09
543	118	148	1,430	.14
593	128	181	1,550	.16
606	94	183	1,810	.17
545	67	167	1,350	.13
500	81	155	985	.10
574	96	153	1,420	.13
467	80	152	1,410	.15
336	27	82	977	.10

Table 4. Work Stoppages

Contract status and major issue	Number
All stoppages.....	3,362
Negotiation of first agreement.....	607
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	162
Wage adjustments.....	10
Hours of work.....	1
Union organization and security.....	382
Job security and plant administration.....	34
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	13
Other.....	5
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening).....	1,459
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	1,198
Wage adjustments.....	40
Hours of work.....	8
Union organization and security.....	60
Job security and plant administration.....	111
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	4
Other.....	38
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved).....	1,204
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	-
Wage adjustments.....	107
Hours of work.....	1
Union organization and security.....	84
Job security and plant administration.....	590
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	359
Other.....	63
No contract or other contract status.....	63
General wage changes and supplementary benefits.....	32
Wage adjustments.....	4
Hours of work.....	-
Union organization and security.....	4
Job security and plant administration.....	15
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	4
Other.....	4
No information on contract status.....	29

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

Table 5. Major Issues

Major issue	Number
All issues.....	3,362
General wage changes.....	1,322
General wage increase.....	525
General wage increase plus supplementary benefits.....	565
General wage increase, hour decrease.....	21
General wage decrease.....	13
General wage increase and escalation.....	3
Wages and working conditions.....	195

by Contract Status and Major Issues, 1963

Stoppages beginning in 1963				Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	
Percent	Workers involved				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
100.0	941,000	100.0	16,100,000	100.0	
18.1	40,500	4.3	1,120,000	7.0	
	12,300		435,000		
	270		2,660		
	100		5,630		
	23,100		578,000		
	3,430		77,200		
	1,030		18,300		
	250		2,190		
43.4	529,000	56.2	13,100,000	81.6	
	402,000		10,500,000		
	15,900		327,000		
	4,060		69,400		
	53,800		927,000		
	45,000		1,110,000		
	480		7,350		
	7,280		184,000		
35.8	364,000	38.7	1,790,000	11.1	
	-		-		
	30,300		159,000		
	30		30		
	17,100		136,000		
	250,000		1,090,000		
	49,900		326,000		
	16,100		83,000		
1.9	6,470	.7	40,000	.2	
	4,660		34,900		
	200		360		
	-		-		
	130		810		
	460		1,770		
	100		250		
	920		1,980		
.9	1,360	.1	10,800	.1	

ms may not equal totals.

es Involved in Work Stoppages, 1963

Stoppages beginning in 1963				Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	
r	Percent	Workers involved			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	100.0	941,000	100.0	16,100,000	100.0
	39.3	394,000	41.9	10,700,000	66.6
		100,000		1,490,000	
		155,000		4,420,000	
		10,300		97,700	
		4,930		359,000	
		240		1,630	
		123,000		4,360,000	

Table 5. Major Issues Involved in

Major issue	Stop	
	Number	F
Supplementary benefits-----	77	
Pensions, insurance, other welfare programs-----	27	
Severance or dismissal pay; other payments on layoff or separation-----	7	
Premium pay-----	9	
Other-----	34	
Wage adjustments-----	164	
Incentive pay rates or administration-----	60	
Job classification or rates-----	57	
Downgrading-----	-	
Retroactivity-----	11	
Method of computing pay-----	36	
Hours of work-----	10	
Increase-----	1	
Decrease-----	9	
Other contractual matters-----	32	
Duration of contract-----	11	
Unspecified-----	21	
Union organization and security-----	531	
Recognition (certification)-----	209	
Recognition and job security issues-----	8	
Recognition and economic issues-----	78	
Strengthening bargaining position or union shop and economic issues-----	92	
Union security-----	38	
Refusal to sign agreement-----	14	
Other union organization matters-----	92	
Job security-----	210	
Seniority and/or layoff-----	118	
Division of work-----	4	
Subcontracting-----	26	
New machinery or other technological issues-----	13	
Job transfers, bumping, etc-----	13	
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods-----	5	
Other-----	31	
Plant administration-----	548	
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc-----	21	
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc-----	37	
Supervision-----	23	
Shift work-----	22	
Work assignments-----	32	
Speedup (workload)-----	54	
Work rules-----	47	
Overtime work-----	16	
Discharge and discipline-----	211	
Other-----	85	
Other working conditions-----	58	
Arbitration-----	9	
Grievance procedures-----	27	
Unspecified contract violations-----	22	
Interunion or intraunion matters-----	381	
Union rivalry ¹ -----	10	
Jurisdiction ² representation of workers-----	11	
Jurisdictional—work assignment-----	292	
Union administration ³ -----	3	
Sympathy-----	65	
Other-----	-	
Not reported-----	29	

¹ Includes disputes between unions of different affiliations and nonaffiliates.

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

³ Includes disputes within a union over the administration of the union.

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

Work Stoppages, 1963—Continued

pages beginning in 1963			Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)			
Percent	Workers involved					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
2.3	25,400	2.7	258,000	1.6		
	4,740		56,800			
	460		14,000			
	1,690		28,500			
	18,500		159,000			
4.9	46,800	5.0	490,000	3.0		
	18,100		249,000			
	18,400		178,000			
	-		-			
	1,980		11,000			
	8,270		51,800			
.3	4,190	.4	75,000	.5		
	30		30			
	4,160		75,000			
1.0	5,370	.6	132,000	.8		
	4,100		113,000			
	1,270		18,400			
15.8	94,300	10.0	1,640,000	10.2		
	10,500		203,000			
	380		16,300			
	3,400		113,000			
	34,300		749,000			
	24,500		289,000			
	940		22,800			
	20,200		250,000			
	74,200		611,000			
	48,400		440,000			
6.2	1,150	7.9	14,500	3.8		
	8,910		44,000			
	5,040		42,200			
	3,300		37,700			
	970		3,580			
	6,500		29,300			
	225,000		23.9		1,670,000	10.4
	4,900				13,900	
	13,000				82,300	
	13,100				36,000	
4,700	25,600					
9,080	32,700					
44,200	272,000					
30,100	628,000					
3,920	41,000					
86,100	316,000					
1.7	15,800	1.7	121,000	.7		
	1,830		14,700			
	10,800		73,600			
	3,170		32,300			
	51,500		5.5		352,000	2.2
610	15,600					
1,250	4,930					
32,000	130,000					
180	380					
.9	17,400	.4	201,000	.2		
	-		-			
	3,890		25,500			

tion, such as those between unions affiliated with AFL-CIO and
 e affiliation or 2 locals of the same union, over representation
 a of union affairs or regulations.

ay not equal totals.

Table 6. Work Stop

Industry group	St
	Number
All industries -----	¹ 3,362
Manufacturing -----	¹ 1,684
Ordnance and accessories -----	9
Food and kindred products -----	158
Tobacco manufactures -----	2
Textile mill products -----	36
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	109
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	64
Furniture and fixtures -----	68
Paper and allied products -----	54
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	58
Chemicals and allied products -----	104
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	14
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	82
Leather and leather products -----	38
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	118
Primary metal industries -----	131
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	193
Machinery, except electrical -----	171
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	109
Transportation equipment -----	101
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	27
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	46
Nonmanufacturing -----	¹ 1,678
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	25
Mining -----	153
Contract construction -----	840
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	205
Wholesale and retail trade -----	293
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	13
Services -----	121
Government -----	29

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

² Excludes government.

³ Not available.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items

stoppages by Industry Group, 1963

stoppages beginning in 1963		Man-days idle during 1963 (all stoppages)	
	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
	941,000	16,100,000	0.13
	555,000	10,400,000	0.24
	8,720	25,400	0.04
	53,100	444,000	.10
	1,550	8,550	.04
	13,000	193,000	.09
	22,300	210,000	.06
	41,400	1,290,000	.86
	9,490	146,000	.15
	9,360	146,000	.09
	14,200	1,700,000	.72
	20,400	481,000	.22
	1,810	338,000	.71
	32,100	1,100,000	1.06
	23,700	100,000	.11
	20,300	459,000	.30
	55,400	637,000	.21
	40,800	516,000	.18
	58,500	845,000	.22
	44,300	835,000	.21
	71,500	678,000	.16
	4,750	122,000	.13
	7,800	94,600	.09
	386,000	5,730,000	² .07
	16,000	84,600	(³)
	45,800	481,000	0.30
	208,000	1,930,000	.25
	63,400	2,540,000	.25
	34,200	498,000	.02
	1,320	30,800	(³)
	12,500	148,000	(³)
	4,840	15,400	(³)

re have been counted in each industry affected; workers involved and

ns may not equal totals.