

idleness. In both New York and Pennsylvania, however, idleness was at the lowest level since 1957. In Michigan, two-thirds of the man-days of idleness occurred in the major strikes, particularly the Ford and General Motors stoppages. Michigan's idleness was substantially higher than in 1960 but much below that of 1958 and 1959.

In the same five States in which the highest amount of idleness was recorded, the number of workers involved in stoppages was also relatively high. Four of the States had more than 100,000 workers in strikes and the fifth, California, had 99,000. Noteworthy among the strike records of these States was the fact that the number of workers idled by strikes in Pennsylvania in 1961 reached the lowest level since 1940.

Six of the 14 major strikes of 1961 were confined to 1 State; the other 8 crossed State lines. The stoppage on several airlines early in the year affected workers in 44 States; the Ford strike spread into 24 States; and the General Motors and the maritime strikes affected workers in 17 States each.

The percent of estimated total working time in nonagricultural employment lost through strike idleness was highest in Alaska (0.49 percent), followed by Michigan (0.38 percent). Other States with relatively high strike idleness ratios were Utah (0.24 percent), Delaware (0.23 percent), Oregon and Minnesota (0.22 percent), and Colorado, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia (0.21 percent).

Leading the States in number of stoppages were New York (421), Pennsylvania (393), Ohio (283), California (269), New Jersey (234), and Illinois (219). Five States had fewer than 10 stoppages each—Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and South Carolina.

Metropolitan Areas. In two metropolitan areas—New York City and Philadelphia—more than a million man-days of idleness occurred as a result of strikes in 1961. Detroit idleness reached nearly a million man-days (940,000) and the workers involved (126,000), higher than any other area, were nearly double the number idled in Philadelphia (65,600), and 7,000 above the number in New York City (119,000). In all measures of strike activity, the figures for Detroit were substantially below those of 1958, another year in which the area was affected by major automobile strikes.

The number of workers involved in the idleness in the Houston metropolitan area were the highest on record,<sup>9</sup> largely as a result of the 24-day construction stoppage of 15,000 workers.

### Monthly Trends

More than 300 stoppages started each month, from May through October, carrying somewhat later into autumn the typical high strike period (table 3). Peak idleness was reached in September and October, coinciding with the General Motors and Ford strikes.

The following tabulation shows the number of new stoppages affecting more than 1,000 workers, by month, for 1961, 1960, and 1959.

	1961	1960	1959
January -----	10	13	14
February -----	9	12	13
March -----	13	20	21
April -----	18	24	21
May -----	22	31	35
June -----	26	32	34
July -----	21	28	34
August -----	19	24	26
September -----	12	11	16
October -----	20	7	14
November -----	19	12	11
December -----	6	8	6

### Unions Involved

As in the past 3 years, approximately three-fourths of the stoppages involved affiliates of the AFL-CIO (table 10). There was an increase in 1961 over 1960 in the number of AFL-CIO members on strike, while idleness declined. Strikes among members of unaffiliated unions were slightly above 1960, workers involved were the same, and idleness was somewhat lower than in 1960. No union was involved in 30 stoppages which affected about 2,000 workers, as compared with 38 stoppages involving slightly more than 4,200 workers in 1960.

### Mediation

Parties to 44 out of every 100 stoppages in 1961 reported receiving assistance from government mediators, in most cases Federal mediators (table 15). These tended to be the larger stoppages, involving three-fourths of all workers in 1961 stoppages and more than four-fifths of total idleness. Mediation made

<sup>9</sup> Prior to 1952, strike information was confined to city boundaries.

its greatest contribution in stoppages arising out of the renegotiation of contract terms, reported in 3 out of 4 cases. Relatively few of the stoppages arising during the term of the agreement involved mediation. In total, about 2.3 million man-days were lost in unmediated disputes, an amount less than half of the 1960 level.

### Settlement

Seven out of eight strikes in 1961 were terminated by agreement between the parties which returned the workers to their jobs (table 16). In about 10 percent of the stoppages, including the maritime strike ended by a Taft-Hartley injunction, work was resumed without a formal settlement. In 37 instances, involving 1,850 workers, the employer went out of business, thereby terminating the dispute. One out of four strikes over union recognition or the negotiation of the first agreement ended without a settlement.

### Procedure for Handling Unsettled Issues

For more than 500 stoppages, information was available on the means by which

unsettled issues would be handled after the termination of the stoppage (table 17). In a fifth of these instances, remaining issues were to be arbitrated. In about a fourth, direct negotiations between the parties were to take place. A small proportion (59 stoppages) were to be referred to a government agency. For the remainder (229 stoppages), unsettled issues were to be resolved by various other means.

Of the 110 arbitration proceedings instigated by strike settlements with unresolved issues, 50 involved new (or first) contract terms, 56 the interpretation of contract language or other matters precipitating strikes during the term of the agreement, and in 4 cases contract status was not known.

Chief among the type of issues remaining to be settled after the workers returned to their jobs, as shown in the tabulation below, were interunion matters. The larger stoppages, however, tended to involve working conditions or a combination of unsettled issues.

	<u>Stoppages</u>		<u>Workers involved</u>		<u>Man-days idle</u>	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total stoppages covered <sup>1</sup> -----	483	100.0	186,000	100.0	1,700,000	100.0
Wages and hours -----	63	13.0	25,800	13.9	305,000	17.9
Fringe benefits -----	18	3.7	5,560	3.0	94,200	5.5
Union organization -----	46	9.5	3,800	2.0	54,700	3.2
Working conditions -----	92	19.0	72,300	38.9	669,000	39.3
Interunion matters -----	233	48.2	16,500	8.9	80,000	4.7
Combination -----	20	4.1	37,700	20.3	198,000	11.6
Other -----	11	2.3	24,000	12.9	300,000	17.6

<sup>1</sup> 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, 1927-61<sup>1</sup>

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved <sup>2</sup>		Man-days idle during year		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) <sup>3</sup>	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

<sup>1</sup> 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 stoppages statistics, see *Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series*, BLS Bulletin 1168 (1955), ch. 12.

<sup>2</sup> In this and following tables, workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year.

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

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

Period	Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers				
	Number	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
		Number (thousands) <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands) <sup>1</sup>	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

<sup>1</sup> Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

Table 3. Work Stoppages by Month, 1960-61

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		
1960							
January -----	191	313	71	131	0.30	1,110	0.13
February -----	242	373	65	128	.29	1,280	.14
March -----	270	430	85	130	.30	1,550	.15
April -----	352	535	150	222	.50	1,930	.21
May -----	367	574	156	236	.53	2,110	.23
June -----	400	629	214	314	.70	2,950	.30
July -----	319	530	125	233	.52	2,140	.24
August -----	361	554	134	221	.49	1,700	.16
September -----	271	500	131	209	.46	1,650	.17
October -----	258	432	106	146	.33	1,500	.16
November -----	192	368	53	85	.19	732	.08
December -----	110	250	28	53	.12	458	.05
1961							
January -----	196	309	76	90	.20	589	.06
February -----	191	319	113	133	.30	768	.09
March -----	224	350	47	62	.14	478	.05
April -----	281	399	88	112	.25	984	.11
May -----	393	561	110	148	.33	1,610	.16
June -----	337	554	171	240	.52	1,660	.17
July -----	352	553	102	177	.40	1,460	.16
August -----	355	605	84	157	.34	1,320	.12
September -----	315	573	314	372	.81	2,580	.28
October -----	324	568	226	275	.60	2,480	.24
November -----	257	501	86	160	.35	1,500	.16
December -----	142	366	37	86	.19	855	.09

Table 4. Work Stoppages by Contract Status and Major Issues, 1961

Contract status and major issue	Stoppages beginning in 1961				Man-days idle during 1961	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved			
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All stoppages -----	3, 367	100. 0	1, 450, 000	100. 0	16, 300, 000	100. 0
Negotiation of first agreement or union recognition -----	513	15. 2	36, 300	2. 5	979, 000	6. 0
General wage changes and supplementary benefits -----	106		7, 550		182, 000	
Wage adjustments -----	18		1, 740		28, 500	
Union organization and security -----	360		24, 100		710, 000	
Job security and plant administration --	20		1, 290		36, 300	
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	7		1, 500		22, 400	
Other -----	2		120		200	
Renegotiation of agreement (expiration or reopening) -----	1, 517	45. 1	1, 020, 000	70. 2	13, 200, 000	81. 3
General wage changes and supplementary benefits -----	1, 214		487, 000		6, 550, 000	
Wage adjustments -----	52		25, 300		724, 000	
Hours of work -----	3		1, 170		3, 190	
Union organization and security -----	89		62, 300		1, 650, 000	
Job security and plant administration --	112		425, 000		4, 120, 000	
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	12		9, 960		24, 000	
Other -----	35		8, 880		165, 000	
During term of agreement (negotiation of new agreement not involved) -----	1, 084	32. 2	378, 000	26. 0	1, 890, 000	11. 6
Wage adjustments -----	70		19, 000		64, 100	
Hours of work -----	3		630		1, 520	
Union organization and security -----	46		4, 770		22, 400	
Job security -----	145		123, 000		577, 000	
Plant administration -----	363		129, 000		668, 000	
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	315		74, 000		199, 000	
Other -----	142		27, 500		358, 000	
No contract, or other contract status -----	57	1. 7	7, 640	. 5	52, 100	. 3
General wage changes and supplementary benefits -----	22		2, 700		12, 800	
Job security and plant administration --	17		3, 280		10, 900	
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	9		1, 130		20, 800	
Other -----	9		530		7, 540	
No information on contract status -----	196	5. 8	10, 200	. 7	122, 000	. 8

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

Table 5. Major Issues Involved in Work Stoppages, 1961

Major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1961				Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
All issues -----	3,367	100.0	1,450,000	100.0	16,300,000	100.0
General wage changes -----	1,359	40.3	483,000	33.3	6,520,000	40.0
General wage increase -----	590		115,000		1,490,000	
General wage increase, plus supplementary benefits -----	473		219,000		3,080,000	
General wage increase, hour decrease -----	22		4,410		60,400	
General wage decrease -----	14		2,110		72,800	
General wage increase and escalation -----	4		430		14,100	
Wages and working conditions -----	256		143,000		1,800,000	
Supplementary benefits -----	145	4.3	33,200	2.3	458,000	2.8
Pensions, insurance, other welfare programs -----	41		9,830		122,000	
Severance or dismissal pay -----	20		5,880		47,400	
Premium pay -----	21		3,000		42,600	
Other supplementary benefits -----	63		14,500		246,000	
Wage adjustments -----	154	4.6	46,800	3.2	823,000	5.0
Incentive pay rates or administration -----	61		18,400		204,000	
Job classification or job rates -----	57		24,900		603,000	
Downgrading -----	2		320		1,860	
Retroactivity -----	15		1,420		8,590	
Method of computing pay -----	19		1,750		5,960	
Hours of work -----	6	.2	1,800	.1	4,710	( <sup>1</sup> )
Decrease -----	6		1,800		4,710	
Other contractual matters -----	26	.8	2,860	.2	32,500	.2
Duration of contract -----	15		1,990		28,800	
Unspecified -----	11		870		3,670	
Union organization and security -----	518	15.4	92,300	6.4	2,390,000	14.7
Recognition (certification) -----	194		9,470		279,000	
Recognition and job security issues -----	13		3,430		58,100	
Recognition and economic issues -----	106		6,560		215,000	
Strengthening bargaining position, or union shop and economic issues -----	116		65,900		1,740,000	
Union security -----	46		3,480		62,800	
Refusal to sign agreement -----	15		1,060		15,100	
Other union organization matters -----	28		2,390		16,000	
Job security -----	243	7.2	183,000	12.6	1,800,000	11.0
Seniority and/or layoff -----	143		45,000		618,000	
Subcontracting -----	28		15,900		297,000	
New machinery (all technological issues) -----	11		8,300		51,200	
Job transfers, bumping, etc. -----	12		3,960		52,300	
Transfer of operations or prefabricated goods -----	10		28,100		407,000	
Other -----	39		81,500		380,000	

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5. Major Issues Involved in Work Stoppages, 1961—Continued

Major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1961				Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent	Workers involved		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent		
Plant administration -----	462	13.7	503,000	34.7	3,630,000	22.3
Physical facilities, surroundings, etc. -----	15		5,170		15,500	
Safety measures, dangerous equipment, etc. -----	38		15,900		159,000	
Supervision -----	19		3,310		18,800	
Shift work -----	10		5,670		14,700	
Work assignments -----	40		10,300		85,400	
Speedup—workload -----	58		25,000		151,000	
Work rules -----	32		17,100		231,000	
Overtime work -----	9		1,530		4,850	
Insubordination, discharge, discipline -----	196		53,200		229,000	
Other <sup>2</sup> -----	45		365,000		2,720,000	
Other working conditions -----	48	1.4	15,200	1.0	333,000	2.0
Arbitration -----	11		3,720		23,700	
Grievance procedures -----	18		9,890		292,000	
Unspecified contract violations -----	19		1,630		17,000	
Interunion or intraunion matters -----	364	10.8	87,700	6.0	273,000	1.7
Union rivalry <sup>3</sup> -----	4		1,980		23,700	
Jurisdiction <sup>4</sup> -----	17		9,150		11,800	
Jurisdictional—work assignment -----	281		27,300		123,000	
Union administration, <sup>5</sup> no relation to contract -----	3		1,170		1,490	
Sympathy -----	46		20,800		70,700	
Other -----	13		27,400		41,800	
Not reported -----	42	1.2	3,680	.3	14,000	.1

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>2</sup> Includes General Motors and Ford strikes, which involved a variety of issues at the plant level. See text.<sup>3</sup> Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation, such as those between unions affiliated with AFL-CIO and nonaffiliated.<sup>4</sup> Includes disputes between unions, usually of the same affiliation or two locals of the same union, over representation of workers.<sup>5</sup> 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, 1961

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1961		Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
All industries -----	<sup>1</sup> 3,367	1,450,000	16,300,000	0.14
Manufacturing -----	<sup>1</sup> 1,677	897,000	9,780,000	0.24
Primary metal industries -----	126	74,400	665,000	0.23
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment -----	191	96,600	1,130,000	.41
Ordnance and accessories -----	6	6,160	51,400	.10
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	114	67,100	716,000	.20
Machinery, except electrical -----	176	89,100	1,240,000	.34
Transportation equipment -----	98	297,000	2,500,000	.65
Lumber and wood products, except furniture -----	75	12,500	234,000	.15
Furniture and fixtures -----	70	12,500	256,000	.28
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	130	24,400	458,000	.32
Textile mill products -----	35	5,970	39,100	.02
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	112	15,100	146,000	.05
Leather and leather products -----	25	18,200	70,400	.08
Food and kindred products -----	177	80,000	589,000	.13
Tobacco manufactures -----	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products -----	62	15,300	324,000	.22
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	50	8,850	93,500	.04
Chemicals and allied products -----	94	14,100	441,000	.21
Petroleum refining and related industries -----	17	15,000	316,000	.61
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products -----	65	22,600	215,000	.24
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	19	12,500	170,000	.19
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	56	10,400	125,000	.13
Nonmanufacturing -----	<sup>1</sup> 1,694	555,000	6,500,000	<sup>2</sup> .08
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries -----	31	10,900	80,600	( <sup>3</sup> )
Mining -----	154	37,700	310,000	0.18
Contract construction -----	824	217,000	3,490,000	.50
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -----	243	211,000	1,710,000	.17
Wholesale and retail trade -----	308	62,400	716,000	.02
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	4	230	3,000	( <sup>3</sup> )
Services -----	103	9,070	173,000	( <sup>3</sup> )
Government -----	28	6,610	15,300	( <sup>3</sup> )

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

<sup>2</sup> Excludes government.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

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



Table 7. Work Stoppages by Region, 1961<sup>1</sup> and 1960

Region	Stoppages beginning in—		Workers involved in stoppages beginning in—		Man-days idle during (all stoppages)		Percent of estimated total working time	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
United States -----	<sup>2</sup> 3,367	<sup>2</sup> 3,333	1,450,000	1,320,000	16,300,000	19,100,000	0.14	0.17
New England -----	232	215	66,800	97,400	843,000	2,880,000	0.10	0.35
Middle Atlantic -----	1,048	1,030	375,000	438,000	4,350,000	5,510,000	.17	.21
East North Central -----	843	831	538,000	308,000	4,910,000	3,480,000	.20	.14
West North Central -----	264	227	84,400	120,000	1,230,000	2,300,000	.14	.21
South Atlantic -----	318	333	93,900	94,300	1,060,000	1,220,000	.07	.08
East South Central -----	205	211	43,700	64,300	535,000	953,000	.10	.17
West South Central -----	175	156	59,200	41,600	1,140,000	527,000	.13	.06
Mountain -----	153	146	41,000	34,600	538,000	1,090,000	.14	.30
Pacific -----	419	408	151,000	118,000	1,680,000	1,150,000	.12	.09

<sup>1</sup> The regions used in this study include: 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; 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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, 1961

State	Stoppages beginning in 1961		Man-days idle during 1961 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
United States -----	<sup>1</sup> 3, 367	1, 450, 000	16, 300, 000	0.14
Alabama -----	65	12, 900	167, 000	0.11
Alaska -----	10	2, 770	40, 800	.49
Arizona -----	13	2, 790	31, 800	.05
Arkansas -----	30	3, 480	43, 100	.06
California -----	269	99, 100	1, 110, 000	.11
Colorado -----	49	16, 800	220, 000	.21
Connecticut -----	56	17, 900	372, 000	.18
Delaware -----	23	5, 260	78, 800	.23
District of Columbia -----	10	4, 910	45, 600	.06
Florida -----	66	23, 600	183, 000	.06
Georgia -----	30	17, 600	241, 000	.11
Hawaii -----	33	21, 700	47, 100	( <sup>2</sup> )
Idaho -----	18	1, 570	20, 100	.06
Illinois -----	219	91, 900	869, 000	.11
Indiana -----	107	60, 700	510, 000	.17
Iowa -----	47	12, 800	158, 000	.11
Kansas -----	39	7, 680	65, 400	.06
Kentucky -----	67	15, 700	119, 000	.09
Louisiana -----	34	5, 840	207, 000	.13
Maine -----	6	520	4, 700	.01
Maryland -----	46	14, 000	185, 000	.10
Massachusetts -----	134	44, 500	412, 000	.10
Michigan -----	180	239, 000	1, 820, 000	.38
Minnesota -----	46	20, 700	452, 000	.22
Mississippi -----	15	4, 230	47, 100	.06
Missouri -----	88	34, 500	470, 000	.16
Montana -----	16	1, 920	38, 200	.12
Nebraska -----	26	5, 830	70, 300	.09
Nevada -----	9	2, 830	28, 000	.13
New Hampshire -----	3	170	2, 030	( <sup>3</sup> )
New Jersey -----	234	82, 300	762, 000	.17
New Mexico -----	19	3, 650	53, 400	.12
New York -----	421	180, 000	1, 860, 000	.14
North Carolina -----	14	2, 000	6, 460	( <sup>3</sup> )
North Dakota -----	4	160	3, 780	.02
Ohio -----	283	127, 000	1, 420, 000	.21
Oklahoma -----	29	8, 550	92, 400	.08
Oregon -----	25	13, 000	229, 000	.22
Pennsylvania -----	393	112, 000	1, 730, 000	.21
Rhode Island -----	23	2, 470	17, 300	.03
South Carolina -----	8	1, 080	13, 000	.01
South Dakota -----	14	2, 650	7, 240	.03
Tennessee -----	58	10, 900	202, 000	.10
Texas -----	82	41, 300	798, 000	.15
Utah -----	13	8, 980	128, 000	.24
Vermont -----	10	1, 210	34, 400	.15
Virginia -----	40	12, 900	112, 000	.05
Washington -----	82	14, 800	251, 000	.15
West Virginia -----	81	12, 700	197, 000	.21
Wisconsin -----	54	18, 700	285, 000	.11
Wyoming -----	16	2, 380	17, 600	.09

<sup>1</sup> Stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in each State affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated among the States.

<sup>2</sup> Data not available.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.005 percent.

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