
**Analysis of
Work Stoppages**

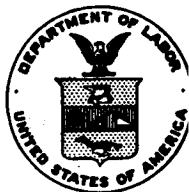
1957

Bulletin No. 1234

June 1958

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
James P. Mitchell, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, Commissioner**



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ERRATUM

Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1957
Bulletin No. 1234

See Summary, page 1, second paragraph, line 8.

Figure should read 0.14 percent. (Correctly stated in table 1, page 13).

Issued August 1958

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Summary -----	1
Major stoppages and emergency boards -----	2
Major issues -----	3
Economic issues and union security -----	3
Other issues -----	4
Affiliation of unions involved -----	5
Industries affected -----	5
Geographic patterns -----	7
State experience -----	7
Metropolitan areas -----	8
Size of work stoppages -----	10
Duration of stoppages -----	10
Method of terminating stoppages -----	10
Disposition of issues -----	11

Chart

Trends in work stoppages -----	12
--------------------------------	----

Tables

Work stoppages:

1. In the United States, 1927-57 -----	13
2. Involving 10,000 or more workers, selected periods -----	14
3. Monthly trends -----	14
4. Major issues -----	15
5. By industry group -----	16
6. By State -----	17
7. By metropolitan area -----	18
8. By affiliation of unions -----	19
9. By number of workers -----	20
10. By number of establishments -----	20
11. Involving 10,000 or more workers -----	21
12. Duration -----	23
13. Method of terminating -----	23
14. Disposition of issues -----	23

Appendix A - Tables

Work stoppages:

A-1. By industry -----	24
A-2. By industry group and major issues -----	26
A-3. In States having 25 or more stoppages, by industry group -----	28

Appendix B

Scope, methods, and definitions -----	33
---------------------------------------	----

Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1957

Summary

Strike activity as measured by the number of workers involved and total man-days of idleness reached a postwar low in 1957. The 3,673 stoppages beginning during the year were below the number reported in a majority of years since World War II; stoppages were also of shorter duration, on the average, than those occurring in most years since the war (table 1).

The approximately 1.4 million workers idled by stoppages beginning in 1957 represented a decline of about 10 percent below the previous postwar low, reached in 1954, and more than 25 percent below 1956. Man-days idle (in all stoppages in effect) decreased even more sharply: The 16.5 million man-days in 1957 were about 25 percent below 1954 idleness and 50 percent of 1956^a strike idleness. The ratio of total days idle to total time worked during 1957 by the entire nonagricultural labor force, amounting to about 14 percent, was considerably lower than the figure for any other postwar year.

The decline in strike activity was due, at least in part, to the fact that 1957 was a relatively quiet collective bargaining year; wages and other terms of employment in many major collective bargaining situations had been determined by long-term contracts concluded in prior years.³ The clouding of the economic outlook in the latter part of 1957 may also have been a factor.

¹ Prepared by Ann James Herlihy and Harry F. Bonfils, with the assistance of other members of the staff of the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics, under the direction of Lily Mary David. Loretto R. Nolan was responsible for the analysis of the individual strike cases on which the statistics are based and for the final review of the tables.

The Bureau wishes to acknowledge the widespread cooperation of employers, unions, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and various State agencies in furnishing information needed for this report.

The methods followed in preparing work stoppage statistics are described in appendix B.

This bulletin includes data presented in Analysis of Work Stoppages during 1957 (in Monthly Labor Review, May 1958, pp. 485-491). Preliminary monthly estimates of the level of strike activity for the United States as a whole are issued about 30 days after the end of the month of reference and are available upon request. Estimates for the entire year 1958 will be available at the year's end.

² For detailed data on 1956, see Analysis of Work Stoppages, 1956, BLS Bull. 1218 (1957).

³ For a summary of wage increases effective during 1957 as a result both of earlier bargaining and of bargaining during the year, see Monthly Labor Review, April 1958 (pp. 377-383). Details of settlements reached in major collective bargaining situations during the year are provided in the Bureau's monthly report on Current Wage Developments and in each issue of the Monthly Labor Review in Developments in Industrial Relations.

Major Stoppages and Emergency Boards

The relatively small number of major contract situations in which there was bargaining during 1957 was reflected in a reduction in the number of workers and man-days involved in labor disputes idling 10,000 or more workers. Such stoppages contributed about a fifth of the workers and man-days idle in all 1957 stoppages; whereas, in a majority of postwar years, they accounted for at least two-fifths of the strikers and half or more of all strike idleness (table 2).

Of the 14 work stoppages in effect in 1957 (each involving 10,000 or more workers), 13 began during the year and 1 continued from 1956. The stoppages beginning during 1957 directly affected a total of about 300,000 workers and all major stoppages in effect during 1957 accounted for 3 million man-days of idleness.

The longest dispute in this group was the cement strike, which lasted a total of 94 days although the peak idleness of about 16,000 workers continued for only a month.⁴ Only 3 other major stoppages beginning during the year lasted more than a month and 6 continued for less than a week (table 11)..

The 4-day nationwide Western Electric Co. strike idled more workers than any other; in addition to about 25,000 equipment installers directly involved in the dispute, about 100,000 employees of operating telephone companies respected picket lines. The other major stoppages that began in 1957 each idled from 10,000 to 21,000 workers.

The East Coast longshoring dispute continued into 1957. About 35,000 longshoremen (members of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) from Maine to Virginia stopped work on February 12, 1957, upon expiration of the 80-day injunction that had been issued in November 1956 under the emergency-disputes provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley).⁵ (About 60,000 longshoremen had been idle in November, but before expiration of the 80-day injunction, settlement had been reached in southern and Gulf Coast ports.) A 3-year "master" contract was agreed to on February 17, but the longshoremen did not return to work until the final local agreement was concluded on February 22. The master contract provided hourly wage-rate increases of 18 cents, retroactive to October 1, 1956, and 7 cents effective in October 1957 and again in October 1958, with an additional increase in wage rates on the latter date contingent on the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index rising by at least 6.6 index points. The contract also increased employer contributions for welfare benefits by 5 cents an hour.

The emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were also invoked once in a dispute beginning in 1957. In addition, three emergency boards were active during the year under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

⁴ Approximately 1,700 members of the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union stopped work at 10 plants on May 15, 1957, and by late June, 5,000 workers were idle. The first major settlements in the stoppage occurred late in July, and by early August, idleness had declined to about 3,000.

⁵ For a discussion of earlier developments in this dispute, see Monthly Labor Review, May 1957 (pp. 566-567).

On May 14, President Eisenhower appointed a Board of Inquiry⁶ in the dispute between the Goodyear Atomic Corp. and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, after about 1,500 workers had struck at the corporation's Portsmouth, Ohio, plant. The stoppage had occurred on May 10, after the union membership rejected the terms of a 3-year agreement because of dissatisfaction over wages, length of contract, seniority, and health and safety provisions. The strikers returned to work on May 16, under a 10-day temporary restraining order issued by the Federal District Court in Cincinnati, Ohio, and reached agreement on a new 3-year contract on August 2, the day before the expiration of the 80-day injunction. The agreement provided hourly wage increases of 11 cents, retroactive to April 30, 1957, an additional 2 cents on August 5, 1957, and 9 cents on April 30, 1958. It also provided for the reopening of wage negotiations on April 30, 1959.

Only one of the disputes in which emergency boards were active during 1957 under provisions of the Railway Labor Act resulted in a work stoppage during the year. This was the dispute between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Railway Express Agency; on April 22, members of that union went on strike in seven large cities after rejecting the Board's recommendations.⁷

The stoppage continued for 88 days and directly involved about 7,000 workers. It was terminated on July 18 by a settlement providing a 15-cent-an-hour wage-rate increase retroactive to January 16, 1956, 3 cents as a cost-of-living adjustment effective upon return to work, an additional 7 cents on November 1, 1957, and again on November 1, 1958. Like settlements negotiated in 1956 and 1957 in the railroad industry, the contract also contained a semiannual cost-of-living escalator clause.

Major Issues

Economic Issues and Union Security.—As in earlier postwar years, wages and supplementary benefits were the most frequent cause of work stoppages during 1957, accounting for 47 percent of all strikes, 54 percent of the workers involved, and 70 percent of total man-days of idleness (table 4). However, these issues accounted for a somewhat smaller proportion of strike idleness than in 1956 and in a majority of earlier postwar years. By contrast, concern over job transfer arrangements in firms closing down certain of their operations and more generally the question of job seniority in a period of some reduction in output and employment led to a rise in the proportion of workers and man-days idle because of disputes over these and related issues as compared with most years since World War II, including 1956. Interunion or intraunion disputes also increased in importance.

Among the disputes over wages and related issues were 8 stoppages idling 10,000 or more workers. Of these, 2 each were in construction and metalworking industries and 1 each was in cement, communications, wholesale trade,⁸ and rubber manufacturing.

Issues pertaining to union organization combined with wages and supplemental benefits were important in 8 percent of the stoppages beginning in the year, idling 3 percent of the workers, while man-days idle in all stoppages in effect over these issues amounted to 5 percent of the total. Union organization or bargaining rights issues alone were the cause of 12 percent of the year's stoppages, with 2 percent of the workers and 5 percent of all idleness resulting from these issues.

No major dispute was caused primarily by union organization combined with wages and supplemental benefits, but two smaller stoppages idled substantial numbers for relatively long periods in disputes over the union shop and wage increases. The latter issues were involved in contract negotiations between National Airlines, Inc., and the Air Line Agents Association (Ind.). About 3,000 workers were idle for 35 days before agreement was reached on continuation of the union shop and increased wages. At the International Nickel Co. plant in Huntington, W. Va., where a 76-day strike idled about 1,800 steelworkers, settlement was reached on the basis of a wage increase and a dues checkoff.

Only one major strike in effect during the year (the East Coast long-shore strike) was caused by a dispute primarily over union organization (coastwide bargaining), and no stoppage beginning during the year over this issue idled more than 2,500 workers. Among the larger stoppages that occurred over these issues was a dispute in late May at Cape Canaveral, Fla., over recognition of the Teamsters, with the strike ending with reference of the controversy to the National Labor Relations Board. In early May, a dispute over recognition and layoffs between the International Union of Electrical Workers and Reeves Instrument Corp., on Long Island, N. Y., resulted in a work stoppage of more than 1,000 workers for more than 2 months. In a brief stoppage by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters at the Krey Packing Co., in St. Louis, Mo., in early August, about 1,000 workers were idled. In both these instances, the workers returned voluntarily without recognition or an agreement. In contrast, recognition was granted the Machinists' union after a brief stoppage at the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., in Muskegon, Mich., beginning in late July.

Other Issues.—Job security, shop conditions, or workload issues were responsible for three of the major disputes—those at General Electric Co., Chrysler Corp., and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. and for several other strikes involving substantial numbers of workers. A 6-day strike at General Electric Co. plants in Everett and West Lynn, Mass., involving 21,000 workers, was settled by agreement to arbitrate grievances over compulsory overtime and suspension of a shop steward, and to process transfer and layoff disputes through established grievance procedures. The major strike at the Chrysler Corp. in May was settled by agreement that the union would not

⁸ The Western Electric Co. stoppage, precipitated by about 25,000 installation equipment workers, is included in wholesale trade; the approximately 100,000 employees of the operating telephone companies idled by this stoppage (since they respected the picket lines), and their man-days of idleness, are counted in the statistics for the communication industries.

interfere with the movement of company operations or equipment, and that the company would extend companywide transfer and seniority rights to the automotive body division. A smaller 40-day strike at the company's Maywood, Calif., plant was caused by grievances over "speed up" and work standards. Work schedule grievances precipitated a 4-day strike at the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. plant at East Chicago, (Ind.). Seniority provisions of a new contract were the major cause of a stoppage at the U. S. Rubber Co. in Indianapolis, Ind., while discharge or suspension of workers idled almost 6,000 workers for 16 days at the Henry J. Kaiser Construction Co., at Ravenswood, W. Va.

Two major strikes were precipitated by interunion or intraunion matters, including sympathy and jurisdictional actions. Chrysler workers in Detroit, and Evansville and Indianapolis, Ind., refused to perform scheduled weekend overtime work until after settlement was reached in the stoppage at the company's Maywood, Calif., plant, described in the preceding paragraph. A jurisdictional dispute in the construction industry on Long Island, N. Y., idled 15,000 workers for 4 days until work was resumed in compliance with orders from the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the Building and Construction Trades Industry.

Affiliation of Unions Involved

About 9 out of 10 stoppages, accounting for about the same proportion of workers and total idleness, involved unions affiliated during all or most of the year with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (table 8). All of the year's major stoppages involved AFL-CIO affiliates.

Independent or unaffiliated unions accounted for most of the remaining strikes and idleness. A major share of the strike activity among their members occurred in bituminous-coal mining. The largest stoppage in this group during the year was in western Pennsylvania, where a November stoppage idled more than 9,000 workers.

No union was reported as being involved in 38 strikes.

Industries Affected

The decline in strike activity between 1956 and 1957 was confined to manufacturing industries. The number idle in these industries decreased by 43 percent and man-days idle by 65 percent, while the corresponding measures in nonmanufacturing industries rose by 12 and 18 percent, respectively. Of the 8 major stoppages occurring in manufacturing industries, 4 lasted less than a week, while 2 continued for more than a month (table 5).

Among manufacturing industry groups, the sharpest declines in both the number of workers affected and in man-days idle occurred in the production of primary metals; fabricated metal products; electrical and other machinery; stone, clay, and glass products; textile-mill products; tobacco; and rubber products. In most of these industry groups, these measures were lower than in 1956 and most postwar years. There was a sharp reduction compared with 1956 and most postwar years in total man-days idle in the transportation-equipment industry and in the manufacture of furniture and fixtures. The number of workers idle also fell markedly in the food and kindred products and chemical and allied products industries.

In some of these industry groups, the reduction in total strike activity was traceable to the absence of any long major stoppages. The manufacture of electrical and other machinery were each affected by 3 major stoppages—the General Electric Co. strike and the 2 involving West Coast Metal Trades workers. However, the former stoppage continued for only 6 days and the 3 stoppages together accounted for much less idleness than the Westinghouse strike caused in 1956. (This strike had begun in October 1955 but continued until late March 1956.)

Transportation equipment was affected by idleness in 4 major stoppages—the 2 of Chrysler Corp. employees, as well as the General Electric Co. strike, and the Washington Metal Trades stoppage, both of which affected this industry as well as electrical and other machinery. However, these disputes idled a total of only 30,000 workers in this industry group and all but the Washington stoppage lasted less than a week. In 1956, on the other hand, 12,000 workers were idled in a 112-day work stoppage at Republic Aviation plants, Long Island, N. Y. In the stone, clay, and glass products industries, the cement strike lasted for 94 days, but peak idleness of 16,000 workers continued for about a month. Idleness in this industry group in 1956 was inflated by a strike in the manufacture of glass idling 47,000 workers and a 56-day strike of several thousand brick and clay workers in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The number of work stoppages and man-days of idleness in the textile industries in 1957 were at their lowest levels for the more than 30-year period for which strike statistics are available for these industries; fewer workers were idle in these industries than in any of these years except 1927 and 1930.

In some manufacturing industry groups, strike idleness and the number of workers affected exceeded the 1956 levels, although in all these cases except printing, strike activity was below its postwar peak.

Among the manufacturing industry groups in which the number of workers idle rose substantially above 1956 were lumber and wood products and printing. Much of the idleness in the lumber and wood products industries was due to a 5½-month stoppage idling more than 2,000 workers in the State of Washington, another 2-month stoppage of more than 1,000 workers in the same State, a month-long strike of similar size in Oregon, and a 4½-month strike of several hundred workers in Idaho. In 1956, idleness in the lumber industries had reached its lowest point in 10 years, and strike activity in 1957 in these industries was still at a relatively low level compared with most previous postwar years. Newspapers in 4 of the country's major cities were shut down for periods ranging from 2 to 21 days; as a result, the number of printing trades workers involved in strikes reached a postwar peak although a greater number of man-days of idleness had been recorded in several earlier years.

A few major stoppages raised the number of workers and man-days of idleness in the construction and in the transportation, communication, and other public utilities industries significantly above 1956, although activity remained below their postwar peak. The number of workers idle in retail and wholesale trade also increased substantially as compared with 1956. As in 1956, there were 3 stoppages each idling 10,000 or more workers in the construction industry. Most important in terms of idleness during 1957 was a 61-day strike in the Kansas City, Mo., area, which affected 17,000 workers. Before a settlement was reached in this dispute, heavy construction workers, painters, and carpenters returned to work because of emergency conditions caused by a tornado in Ruskin Heights, Mo.

Approximately half the man-days idle in the transportation, communication, and other public utilities industries was accounted for by 3 stoppages, including the 4-day Western Electric Co. strike which idled 100,000 telephone company employees,⁹ a 26-day stoppage at the Ohio Bell Telephone Co., which involved 14,000 workers, and the 88-day Railway Express Agency strike of 7,000 employees. An 8-day strike by motormen, called in an effort to obtain representation by the Motormen's Benevolent Association (Ind.) rather than by the Transport Workers Union, idled about 1,300 New York City Municipal Subway System employees in December.¹⁰

Continuing a trend of recent years, the mining industries recorded a postwar low in all measures of strike activity, and strikes caused proportionately less idleness compared with total working time than in any previous year for which such figures are available. The decline was due largely to a drop in coal-mining disputes, but reflected also the absence of significant stoppages in both iron and nonferrous mining.

Geographic Patterns

State Experience.—Most States shared the trend toward reduced strike activity in 1957, and in a number, idleness reached a postwar low. In only 15 States did the ratio of strike idleness to total time worked rise above 1956, and in none of these did idleness reach previous peak levels. In many of these States, the rise in strike idleness was traceable to 1 or 2 disputes.

In California, 2 monthlong major stoppages—1 in construction and the other in the metal trades—contributed to the increase in man-days idle compared with 1956. In Florida, with 7 stoppages affecting more than 1,000 workers each, the number of workers idled reached its highest point since 1943.

The 2-month stoppage of 17,000 construction workers in the Kansas City area accounted for considerably more than half the workers and idleness in Kansas and a fourth of the workers and more than half the idleness in Missouri. While the number of workers idle in Idaho increased by almost one-third as compared with 1956, idleness was more than three times the 1956 level. An 8-week stoppage of 1,800 construction workers and a 4½-month stoppage of several hundred workers in the lumber industry accounted for more than 90 percent of this State's idleness.

Idaho, Missouri, and West Virginia were the only States in which strike idleness amounted to more than one-fourth of 1 percent of total working time in the State (table 6). However, idleness in West Virginia, which is largely affected by strikes in such industries as basic steel and coal mining, was considerably lower than in most postwar years.

Relatively long strikes in Maine and Rhode Island contributed to the increase in idleness for these States. In Maine, a 27-day stoppage of 2,000 shipbuilding workers accounted for a half of all the State's idleness. Three-fifths of Rhode Island's idleness was due to a 37-day stoppage of 2,000 construction workers and to a 280-day bakery strike that began in 1956.

⁹ The remaining 25,000 workers idle in this stoppage were installers, classified as employed in wholesale trade.

¹⁰ See Developments in Industrial Relations (in Monthly Labor Review, February 1958, p. 193).

A 17-day strike of more than 1,000 employees of the Sandia Corp. accounted for more than one-half the idleness in New Mexico, while most of the workers and idleness in Washington was attributable to a stoppage of 10,000 metal trades workers, a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -month stoppage of more than 2,000 strikers in the lumber industry, and the widespread Western Electric Co. stoppage. The latter stoppage affected many States but accounted for proportionately more of the idleness in such States as North Dakota and Wyoming, which experienced fewer strikes than did more highly industrialized parts of the country.

In 11 States (Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, and Wisconsin), strike idleness was lower than in any postwar year.

In Kentucky, the number of stoppages and workers dropped to their lowest points since 1942. Idleness in terms of man-days was also relatively low compared with a majority of postwar years but exceeded that in 1956, because of a 2-month stoppage of 3,000 American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp. employees.

Metropolitan Areas.—The general decrease in strike activity compared with most earlier postwar years was reflected in most metropolitan areas (table 7). Six areas recorded over 75 stoppages in 1957—New York-Northeastern New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and St. Louis, Mo.-East St. Louis, Ill.

In 1956, 8 areas recorded over 1 million man-days of idleness, compared with only 1—the New York-Northeastern New Jersey area—in 1957. The 1.5 million man-days idle in this area represented a decline below 1956, although 48 more stoppages were recorded. Stoppages contributing one-third of all man-days idle in this area included the 3-month Federal Telephone and Radio Co. strike, the nationwide equipment installers dispute with the Western Electric Co., the major strike of construction workers on Long Island, and the widespread longshore strike.

Only a few major metropolitan areas, including Boston, Denver, Kansas City, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Louisville, Minneapolis, and Seattle, registered increases in number of strikers and strike idleness compared with 1956, although in most cases, strike activity remained below previous peak levels. The rise in strike activity in these as well as in smaller areas where strike activity rose was typically traceable to a few relatively large stoppages in the area.

More strikers and man-days of idleness were recorded in Boston than in any recent year, while the number of strikes was exceeded only in 1953. The rise in number of workers and idleness was due primarily to the General Electric Co. strike, which idled 21,000 workers; a strike at 2 Boston newspapers which idled 5,000 employees for 3 weeks in August; and a strike of about 1,000 at Bird and Son, Inc., which continued more than 3 months.

Denver experienced about the same number of strikes as in 1956 and several earlier years, but the largest number of workers and man-days idle since 1952. Well over half the workers and idleness in this area occurred in 2 strikes—1 of 37 days in bakeries and 1 of 28 days in construction. The Kansas City area reported the largest absolute increase in number of man-days idle—from about 200,000 in 1956 to more than 750,000 in 1957—while the number of workers involved in strikes more than doubled. Both measures

were higher than in any year except one. More than four-fifths of the total strike idleness in this area and half the workers were accounted for by a major strike of construction workers.

Los Angeles-Long Beach strike idleness rose by about 80 percent compared with 1956, although it remained below several earlier years. Four stoppages were responsible for about one-half and three-fourths of the total workers and man-days idle, respectively; they were stoppages idling about 11,000 construction workers for 34 days, about 5,500 sheet-metal workers for 50 days, nearly 5,000 Chrysler auto workers for 40 days, and about 4,000 heating and plumbing workers for 48 days.

In the Louisville area, a 62-day strike of 3,000 workers was responsible for half the area's 1957 idleness, which was about 4 times as large as in 1956.

In the Minneapolis-St. Paul area, the number of strikes increased above 1956 but 2 strikes (printing industries and Western Electric Co.) were responsible for two-thirds of the idle workers. In Seattle, 70 percent of the workers and 80 percent of the man-days idle in all strikes were accounted for by the Washington Metals Trades stoppage.

Strike idleness was above 1956 but well below its postwar peak in the St. Louis-East St. Louis area. Of the 83 strikes reported in the area, 20 lasted 30 days or longer. A 118-day strike of about 600 Socony Mobil Oil Co. employees, a 105-day strike of 1,600 Century Electric Co. employees, the 88-day strike involving the Railway Express Agency and a 62-day strike of 3,200 construction workers together were responsible for about two-thirds of the total man-days of idleness recorded for the area.

Man-days of idleness in the Cincinnati, Ohio, area were almost twice as high in 1957 as in 1956, with three relatively long strikes contributing about half the man-days of idleness in the area.

The number of strikers in the Detroit area was above 1956 but below earlier years and man-days of idleness were at almost their postwar low. Two major stoppages at Chrysler plants, a 13-day strike of about 9,000 Great Lakes Steel Corp. employees, and a 30-day stoppage of about 5,000 workers at the U. S. Rubber Co. contributed approximately two-fifths of the total workers and man-days of idleness in the area.

Among the smaller areas in which strike idleness increased substantially over 1956 were Decatur, Ill.; Erie, Pa.; the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Baton Rouge, La., and Hartford, Conn.

In Decatur, Ill., where idleness was at a near record high, a 35-day strike of 1,000 construction workers was responsible for almost two-thirds of the strikers and seven-eighths of the total idleness. In the Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y., area, idleness increased by almost 130 percent over 1956, with 1 strike of 81 days at Alco Products, Inc., responsible for over half the workers involved and seven-eighths of all idleness. The 17-day Sandia Corp. strike, of more than 1,000 workers, raised idleness in Albuquerque to its highest level, and in Baton Rouge, idleness reached record levels primarily because of a 45-day strike of 3,000 workers at the Ethyl Corp. Two long strikes in Erie, Pa., where the number of strikes and idleness was the highest recorded in the past 5 years, accounted for over two-thirds of the workers on strike and almost 9 out of 10 man-days of idleness. Half the Hartford, Conn., area idleness was due to a 51-day strike at the Veeder Root plant.

Size of Work Stoppages

As in earlier years, slightly more than half the work stoppages involved fewer than 100 workers (table 9). However, only 1 stoppage beginning in 1957 idled more than 25,000 workers; consequently, large strikes accounted for proportionately fewer workers and small strikes for proportionately more workers in 1957 than normally. Similarly, since most of the stoppages of 10,000 or more workers were relatively short, they contributed relatively fewer man-days of idleness than large stoppages have typically accounted for in previous years. Stoppages of 1,000 or more contributed about 60 percent of the workers and idleness in all stoppages in 1957, as compared with about 70 percent or more of the workers and 75 percent or more of the idle time in many earlier postwar years.

Measured in terms of number of establishments affected, single establishments contributed a higher proportion of the total number of strikers and strike idleness than in most years. About 3 out of 4 strikes, accounting for about half the workers and two-fifths of the idleness, affected only single establishments (table 10).

Duration of Stoppages

The distribution of number of work stoppages according to duration remains relatively constant from year to year, although there are some years (e.g., 1956) in which, primarily as a result of a few large stoppages of relatively long duration, the proportion of workers involved and man-days of idleness in long stoppages increases significantly (table 12). In 1957, only 2 of the stoppages of 10,000 or more workers continued for 2 months or longer and consequently, the proportion of both workers and strike idleness accounted for by short strikes was slightly higher in 1957 than in most postwar years. Two-fifths of the stoppages, with almost half the strikers and about one-tenth of the man-days idle, continued for less than a week. At the other extreme, stoppages of a month or more amounted to about one-fifth of all stoppages and involved about the same proportion of workers but contributed about three-fifths of all man-days idle.

As in most years, strikes over wages combined with union organization were longer than those over other issues. Averaging about 32 calendar days in 1957, these strikes were somewhat shorter than in 1954, 1955, or 1956. Work stoppages concerned with union organization alone ranked second in length in 1957 as well as in earlier years. Strikes over wages and related issues ranked next in length, followed by those over interunion or intraunion matters, while the shortest strikes were over working conditions.

Strikes tended to be longest in the industries manufacturing nonelectrical machinery and furniture during 1957; in these industry groups, slightly more than half of the strikes continued for more than half a month.

Method of Terminating Stoppages

The relatively small proportion of strikers and strike idleness accounted for by stoppages involving large numbers of workers in 1957 was reflected by a decline in the proportion of workers and idleness in strikes that were settled with the help of outside mediators or conciliators (table 13). As in 1956, almost half the stoppages in 1957 were terminated directly by the parties involved but these stoppages accounted for two-fifths of the workers and more

than a fourth of all strike idleness—compared with three-tenths and one-tenth, respectively, in 1956. Federal, State, and other government mediation and conciliation services helped settle about a third of the stoppages involving almost half of the workers and two-thirds of the idleness; in 1956, they helped settle about the same proportion of stoppages, involving three-fifths of the workers and four-fifths of all idleness.

Workers returned to their jobs or were replaced by new employees without negotiation of settlements in 17 percent of the strikes recorded. Ten percent of the workers and 7 percent of the man-days of idleness were accounted for in this group. In almost 1 percent of the year's strikes, the establishments involved discontinued business.

Disposition of Issues

As usual, in the vast majority of strikes the issues in dispute were settled or otherwise disposed of when the work stoppage ended (table 14). These disputes (which include those resolved by agreement to use the company's grievance procedure and those in which the workers returned without a formal agreement or settlement that there would be further negotiation regarding the issues) accounted for 88 percent of the strikes and workers involved and 94 percent of the total idleness.

Work was resumed while negotiations between the parties were continued on the disputed issues in approximately 5 percent of the year's strikes ending in 1957. These stoppages included a slightly smaller percentage of workers and about 2 percent of the idleness. The remainder were ended by agreement to return to work while negotiating with the aid of a third party, by submitting the dispute to arbitration, or by referral of the issues to government or other agencies for a decision or an employee representation election.

TRENDS IN WORK STOPPAGES

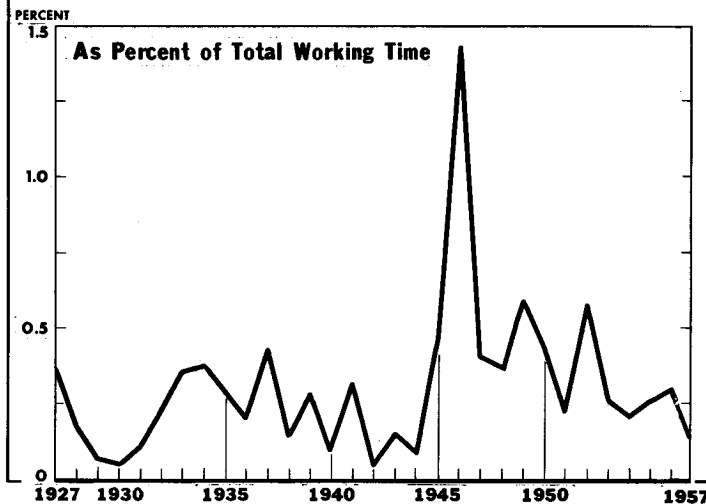
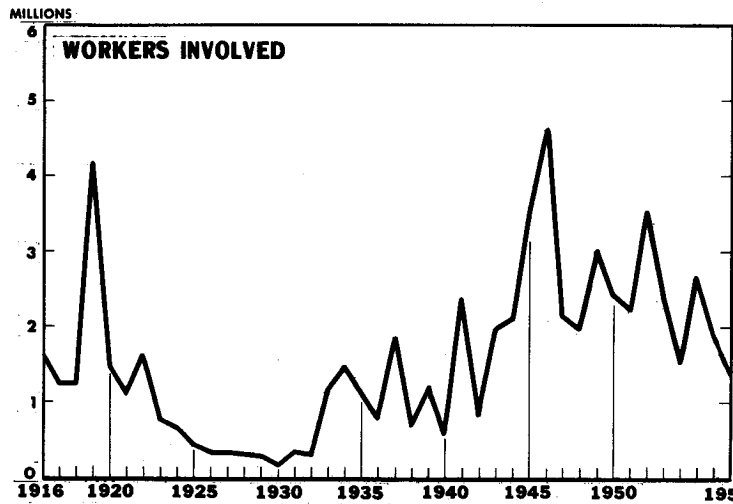
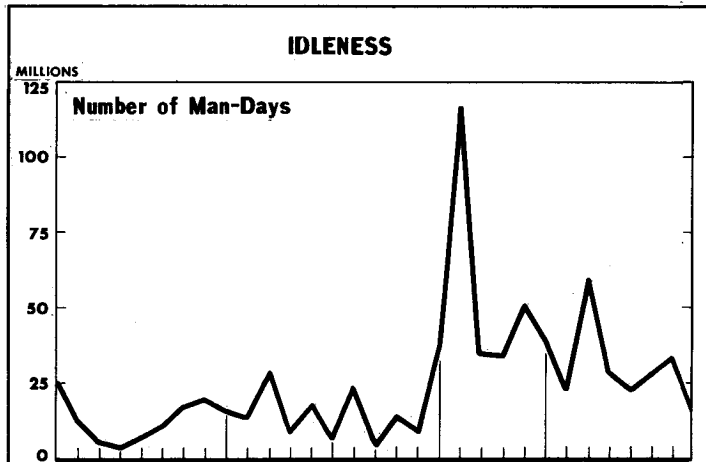
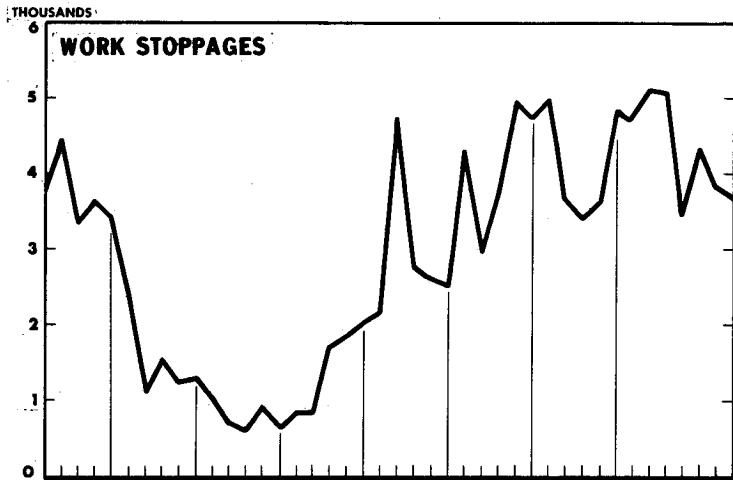


TABLE 1.—Work stoppages in the United States, 1927-57¹

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 working time of all workers	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	4.6	24,000	.22	11.6
1959							
1960							

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 the Handbook of Labor Statistics (BLS Bull. 1016), 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 Bull. 1168), Ch. 12.

² In this and subsequent tables, workers are counted more than once in these figures 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 or more workers, selected periods

Period	Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers					
	Number	Percent of total for period	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
			Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands) ¹	Percent of total for period
1935-39 average -----	11	0.4	365	32.4	5,290	31.2
1947-49 average -----	18	.5	1,270	53.4	23,800	59.9
1945 -----	42	.9	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
1946 -----	31	.6	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1947 -----	15	.4	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
1948 -----	20	.6	870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1949 -----	18	.5	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
1950 -----	22	.5	733	30.7	21,700	56.0
1951 -----	19	.4	457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1952 -----	35	.7	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
1953 -----	28	.5	650	27.1	7,270	25.7
1954 -----	18	.5	437	28.5	7,520	33.3
1955 -----	26	.6	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4
1956 -----	12	.3	758	39.9	19,600	59.1
1957 -----	13	.4	283	20.4	3,050	18.5

¹ Includes idleness in stoppages beginning in earlier years.

TABLE 3.—Monthly trends in work stoppages, 1956-57

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 working time of all workers
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed		
1956							
January -----	260	357	88	192	0.44	2,150	0.24
February -----	270	390	82	196	.45	2,270	.25
March -----	264	394	69	193	.44	2,020	.21
April -----	382	516	141	199	.46	1,540	.17
May -----	478	648	202	287	.65	2,910	.30
June -----	372	576	115	230	.52	2,010	.21
July -----	377	570	591	669	1.52	12,500	1.35
August -----	398	625	137	699	1.56	2,960	.29
September -----	336	541	156	209	.46	1,630	.19
October -----	332	524	133	178	.40	1,180	.11
November -----	242	403	158	204	.45	1,460	.15
December -----	114	240	29	53	.12	472	.05
1957							
January -----	240	341	57	73	.16	618	.06
February -----	229	361	59	121	.27	925	.10
March -----	276	402	77	107	.24	802	.09
April -----	389	522	165	203	.45	1,610	.16
May -----	446	634	179	243	.54	1,990	.20
June -----	388	577	154	238	.52	2,050	.23
July -----	415	603	129	228	.50	2,480	.25
August -----	370	601	136	226	.49	1,690	.17
September -----	335	518	243	279	.61	1,730	.19
October -----	293	471	95	159	.35	1,410	.13
November -----	184	340	63	109	.24	765	.08
December -----	108	220	31	54	.12	404	.04

TABLE 4.—Major issues involved in work stoppages, 1957

Major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1957				Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total ¹	Workers involved		Number ¹	Percent of total ¹
			Number ¹	Percent of total ¹		
All issues	3,673	100.0	1,390,000	100.0	16,500,000	100.0
Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits	1,730	47.1	752,000	54.2	11,600,000	70.3
Wage increase	1,111	30.2	514,000	37.0	8,230,000	49.9
Wage decrease	7	.2	900	.1	6,260	(²)
Wage increase, hour decrease	30	.8	10,200	.7	168,000	1.0
Wage decrease, hour increase	1	(²)	10	(²)	790	(²)
Wage increase, pension and/or social insurance benefits	238	6.5	79,900	5.8	1,250,000	7.6
Pension and/or social insurance benefits	16	.4	4,240	.3	69,900	.4
Other ³	327	8.9	143,000	10.3	1,860,000	11.3
Union organization, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits	309	8.4	39,300	2.8	895,000	5.4
Recognition, wages, and/or hours	203	5.5	21,400	1.5	463,000	2.8
Strengthening bargaining position, wages, and/or hours	31	.8	3,630	.3	73,100	.4
Closed or union shop, wages, and/or hours	73	2.0	14,200	1.0	357,000	2.2
Discrimination, wages, and/or hours	2	.1	70	(²)	1,620	(²)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union organization	442	12.0	33,100	2.4	866,000	5.3
Recognition	308	8.4	20,200	1.5	358,000	2.2
Strengthening bargaining position	20	.5	2,360	.2	376,000	2.3
Closed or union shop	84	2.3	7,620	.5	72,700	.4
Discrimination	21	.6	1,050	.1	40,500	.2
Other	9	.2	1,870	.1	19,000	.1
Other working conditions	837	22.8	444,000	32.0	2,630,000	16.0
Job security	402	10.9	196,000	14.1	1,130,000	6.9
Shop conditions and policies	346	9.4	188,000	13.5	950,000	5.8
Workload	85	2.3	58,600	4.2	513,000	3.1
Other	4	.1	1,570	.1	34,100	.2
Interunion or intraunion matters	326	8.9	116,000	8.3	484,000	2.9
Sympathy	61	1.7	31,500	2.3	101,000	.6
Union rivalry ⁴	27	.7	2,530	.2	76,000	.5
Jurisdiction ⁵	232	6.3	80,600	5.8	296,000	1.8
Union administration ⁶	6	.2	1,140	.1	10,500	.1
Not reported	29	.8	3,450	.2	12,800	.1

¹ In this and subsequent tables, the sum of the individual items may not equal the totals for the group, because the individual figures have been rounded.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Issues such as retroactivity, holidays, vacations, job classification, piece rates, incentive standards, or other related matters unaccompanied by proposals to effect general changes in wage rates are included in this category. Slightly less than a third of the stoppages in this group occurred over piece rates or incentive standards.

⁴ Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation such as those between unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO and nonaffiliates.

⁵ Includes disputes between unions of the same affiliation. Some jurisdictional stoppages are small, brief, and local in scope and frequently are not reported either by cooperating agencies or by newspapers; hence, these figures do not include all such stoppages that may have occurred during the year.

⁶ Includes disputes within a union over the administration of union affairs or regulations.

TABLE 5.—Work stoppages by industry group, 1957

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time of all workers
All industries -----	13,673	1,390,000	16,500,000	0.14
MANUFACTURING -----	11,965	778,000	9,390,000	0.22
Primary metal industries -----	232	118,000	1,150,000	.35
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) -----	237	58,500	713,000	.25
Ordnance and accessories -----	11	7,690	121,000	.38
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies -----	100	44,900	785,000	.25
Machinery (except electrical) -----	230	89,900	1,380,000	.32
Transportation equipment -----	154	167,000	1,170,000	.24
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) -----	66	12,200	290,000	.17
Furniture and fixtures -----	79	18,100	175,000	.18
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	106	32,300	614,000	.44
Textile-mill products -----	47	14,000	212,000	.08
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials -----	128	16,400	215,000	.07
Leather and leather products -----	56	11,300	99,700	.10
Food and kindred products -----	155	47,900	574,000	.15
Tobacco manufactures -----	1	210	420	(³)
Paper and allied products -----	55	15,300	256,000	.17
Printing, publishing, and allied industries -----	52	21,600	199,000	.09
Chemicals and allied products -----	97	25,000	381,000	.18
Products of petroleum and coal -----	23	7,550	233,000	.36
Rubber products -----	54	47,500	420,000	.62
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks -----	25	7,160	202,000	.23
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	80	15,000	201,000	.16
NONMANUFACTURING -----	11,711	610,000	7,080,000	.10
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing -----	6	1,890	33,700	(³)
Mining -----	198	56,300	240,000	.11
Construction -----	785	308,000	3,970,000	.51
Trade -----	372	63,000	654,000	.02
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	10	990	22,700	(³)
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities -----	209	169,000	2,010,000	.19
Services—personal, business, and other -----	122	9,040	146,000	(³)
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ⁴ -----	12	820	4,430	(³)

¹ This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages extending into 2 or more industry groups have been counted in this column in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the respective groups.

² Less than 0.005 percent.

³ Not available.

⁴ Municipally operated utilities are included in transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

TABLE 6.—Work stoppages by State, 1957

State	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time of all workers
United States -----	13,673	1,390,000	16,500,000	0.14
Alabama -----	81	39,600	396,000	0.25
Arizona -----	9	2,940	11,300	.02
Arkansas -----	11	5,140	19,200	.03
California -----	235	104,000	1,570,000	.16
Colorado -----	31	14,100	130,000	.14
Connecticut -----	65	12,500	162,000	.08
Delaware -----	18	2,890	36,500	.11
District of Columbia -----	9	2,090	16,300	.03
Florida -----	86	24,700	224,000	.09
Georgia -----	36	9,260	86,100	.04
Idaho -----	10	3,320	103,000	.35
Illinois -----	199	70,700	1,140,000	.14
Indiana -----	85	67,800	351,000	.11
Iowa -----	37	12,400	107,000	.08
Kansas -----	31	9,600	248,000	.21
Kentucky -----	71	18,900	299,000	.22
Louisiana -----	42	22,800	255,000	.15
Maine -----	16	3,740	45,800	.08
Maryland -----	49	23,100	371,000	.19
Massachusetts -----	144	56,600	568,000	.14
Michigan -----	208	138,000	1,280,000	.24
Minnesota -----	64	16,700	162,000	.08
Mississippi -----	15	5,080	18,300	.02
Missouri -----	111	48,100	874,000	.30
Montana -----	20	1,490	20,500	.06
Nebraska -----	17	2,650	9,490	.01
Nevada -----	11	2,250	13,300	.07
New Hampshire -----	23	3,980	17,200	.04
New Jersey -----	238	68,300	912,000	.21
New Mexico -----	15	2,800	32,900	.08
New York -----	460	117,000	1,720,000	.12
North Carolina -----	23	3,580	61,300	.03
North Dakota -----	4	420	3,800	.02
Ohio -----	355	151,000	1,580,000	.22
Oklahoma -----	27	10,200	185,000	.17
Oregon -----	37	9,580	87,000	.09
Pennsylvania -----	440	116,000	1,360,000	.16
Rhode Island -----	22	6,140	117,000	.19
South Carolina -----	8	2,780	28,000	.02
South Dakota -----	1	590	2,030	.01
Tennessee -----	84	21,200	217,000	.12
Texas -----	85	31,200	419,000	.08
Utah -----	19	4,610	32,000	.07
Vermont -----	9	560	3,840	.02
Virginia -----	44	10,000	100,000	.05
Washington -----	36	22,100	394,000	.24
West Virginia -----	139	57,700	390,000	.34
Wisconsin -----	68	26,900	288,000	.11
Wyoming -----	2	630	1,730	.01

¹ The sum of the figures in this column exceeds 3,673 because the stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in each State affected; workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the States.

TABLE 7.—Work stoppages by metropolitan area, 1957¹

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Akron, Ohio	45	22,700	217,000	Indianapolis, Ind.	11	7,650	62,000
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	18	4,820	160,000	Jackson, Mich.	9	3,570	42,500
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	5	2,100	23,500	Johnstown, Pa.	10	3,060	8,080
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	32	23,000	295,000	Kalamazoo, Mich.	6	2,030	22,800
Altoona, Pa.	7	470	2,270	Kansas City, Mo.	37	30,000	752,000
Atlanta, Ga.	22	5,890	37,600	Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	18	1,810	49,300
Baltimore, Md.	27	19,400	318,000	Knoxville, Tenn.	18	7,720	20,000
Baton Rouge, La.	8	4,500	82,000	Lancaster, Pa.	8	980	7,320
Bay City, Mich.	11	2,620	36,800	Lawrence, Mass.	5	1,180	6,240
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.	12	2,030	37,600	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	12	3,530	41,100
Billings, Mont.	8	350	4,390	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	89	47,200	930,000
Birmingham, Ala.	33	13,000	260,000	Louisville, Ky.	22	12,300	246,000
Boston, Mass.	70	43,500	393,000	Madison, Wis.	5	580	3,300
Bridgeport, Conn.	12	1,270	6,460	Manchester, N. H.	6	1,380	4,990
Buffalo, N. Y.	72	16,200	370,000	Memphis, Tenn.	18	2,910	33,500
Canton, Ohio	13	2,720	56,700	Miami, Fla.	26	6,070	33,900
Charleston, S. C.	5	1,000	7,460	Milwaukee, Wis.	19	7,700	69,900
Charleston, W. Va.	10	3,730	38,200	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	31	13,000	111,000
Charlotte, N. C.	7	920	4,750	Mobile, Ala.	10	3,250	22,500
Chattanooga, Tenn.	8	2,370	38,600	Muncie, Ind.	7	11,100	28,300
Chicago, Ill.	72	54,700	548,000	Muskegon, Mich.	11	2,740	10,900
Cincinnati, Ohio	28	9,180	111,000	Nashville, Tenn.	11	1,370	19,500
Cleveland, Ohio	56	30,300	379,000	New Bedford, Mass.	5	210	1,280
Columbus, Ohio	13	5,820	69,900	New Britain-Bristol, Conn.	7	1,020	18,000
Corpus Christi, Tex.	8	1,220	8,040	New Haven, Conn.	16	4,140	29,300
Dallas, Tex.	9	6,530	56,900	New Orleans, La.	15	3,300	24,100
Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill.	11	2,270	38,400	New York-Northeastern New Jersey	467	110,000	1,570,000
Dayton, Ohio	16	4,810	47,000	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	7	1,780	24,500
Decatur, Ill.	10	1,550	29,300	Omaha, Nebr.	9	2,220	7,160
Denver, Colo.	21	10,800	117,000	Orlando, Fla.	5	360	1,660
Des Moines, Iowa	12	3,650	25,800	Peoria, Ill.	9	4,260	31,900
Detroit, Mich.	120	94,700	513,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	130	32,700	392,000
Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis.	16	2,180	29,800	Pittsburgh, Pa.	90	19,900	282,000
Erie, Pa.	21	4,530	114,000	Portland, Oreg.	16	5,520	25,600
Evansville, Ind.	9	4,330	30,200	Providence, R. I.	23	5,980	124,000
Fall River, Mass.	5	500	6,910	Pueblo, Colo.	5	830	3,640
Flint, Mich.	9	3,690	16,300	Racine, Wis.	7	1,590	29,200
Fort Worth, Tex.	6	1,200	10,100	Reading, Pa.	9	2,630	46,100
Fresno, Calif.	9	1,210	9,800	Richmond, Va.	7	1,960	11,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7	1,290	8,020	Rochester, N. Y.	11	1,390	10,500
Green Bay, Wis.	8	1,570	14,800	Rockford, Ill.	11	1,670	10,400
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	8	1,640	15,200	Sacramento, Calif.	13	3,010	17,300
Hartford, Conn.	13	3,070	75,200	Saginaw, Mich.	5	2,620	30,200
Houston, Tex.	23	5,760	82,200	St. Louis, Mo.-East St. Louis, Ill.	83	26,300	496,000
Huntington, W. Va.	17	5,190	140,000	Salt Lake City, Utah	5	1,730	11,200

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 7.—Work stoppages by metropolitan area, 1957¹ - Continued

Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)	Metropolitan area	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
San Bernardino, Calif.	25	11,900	58,500	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	25	2,950	29,300
San Diego, Calif.	14	2,430	30,300	Toledo, Ohio	30	8,040	120,000
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	70	24,800	418,000	Trenton, N. J.	30	8,320	47,700
San Jose, Calif.	10	1,330	17,900	Tulsa, Okla.	10	3,790	56,200
Scranton, Pa.	8	730	6,540	Utica-Rome, N.Y.	5	2,030	8,720
Seattle, Wash.	15	14,100	159,000	Washington, D.C.	13	2,390	19,900
Shreveport, La.	6	1,250	10,000	Waterbury, Conn.	5	680	1,850
Sioux City, Iowa	5	360	2,640	West Palm Beach, Fla.	9	2,400	18,100
South Bend, Ind.	7	12,500	30,600				
Spokane, Wash.	5	1,020	3,990	Wheeling, W. Va. - Steubenville, Ohio	37	17,300	105,000
Springfield, Ill.	14	4,000	86,300	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.	26	2,810	22,100
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	17	3,790	36,600				
Springfield, Mo.	8	940	8,650	Wilmington, Del.	16	2,830	36,200
Springfield, Ohio	5	350	6,370	Worcester, Mass.	13	1,740	64,400
Stamford-Norwalk, Conn.	12	1,250	22,400	York, Pa.	7	800	45,300
Stockton, Calif.	6	990	9,470	Youngstown, Ohio	63	21,200	83,500
Syracuse, N. Y.	7	1,960	13,500				

¹ The table includes data for each of the metropolitan areas that had 5 or more stoppages in 1957. Beginning with 1952, data were tabulated separately for 182 metropolitan areas; in 1955, the number was increased to 205; in 1957, to 207. Information prior to 1952 was confined to city boundaries. The metropolitan areas are principally those on the lists of Standard Metropolitan Areas compiled by the Bureau of the Budget as of January 28, 1949, and June 5, 1950, and subsequent revisions. A few areas were added, including some that had been in the strike series in earlier years. (Lists of these metropolitan areas are available upon request from the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

Some metropolitan areas include counties in more than 1 State, and hence, an area total may equal or exceed the total for the State in which the major city is located. The Washington, D. C., metropolitan area, which includes the District of Columbia and adjacent counties in Maryland and Virginia, exceeds the 1957 totals for the District of Columbia as shown in table 6, work stoppages by State. In the New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area, which includes greater New York and the surrounding area as well as 8 counties in northeastern New Jersey, the number of strikes exceeds the total number of strikes in New York State.

Intermetropolitan area stoppages are counted separately in each area affected with the workers involved and man-days idle allocated to the respective areas.

In only 1 strike was it impossible to secure the information necessary to make such allocations—the January stoppage of construction workers in 33 western Pennsylvania counties.

Stoppages in the mining and logging industries are excluded from this table.

TABLE 8.—Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1957

Affiliation	Stoppages beginning in 1957				Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
Total	3,673	100.0	1,390,000	100.0	16,500,000	100.0
AFL-CIO	1,259	88.7	1,280,000	92.5	15,400,000	93.2
Unaffiliated unions	332	9.0	92,500	6.7	940,000	5.7
Single firm unions	8	.2	2,140	.2	26,500	.2
Different affiliations ²	34	.9	6,330	.5	138,000	.8
No union involved	38	1.0	3,550	.3	9,190	.1
Not reported	2	.1	80	(³)	250	(³)

¹ All stoppages in 1957 involving the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, and the Laundry Workers unions are included in this category although they were expelled during the latter part of the year.

² Include work stoppages involving unions of different affiliations—either 1 or more affiliated with AFL-CIO and 1 or more unaffiliated unions, or 2 or more unaffiliated unions.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 9.—Work stoppages by number of workers involved, 1957

Number of workers	Stoppages beginning in 1957				Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All workers -----	3,673	100.0	1,390,000	100.0	16,500,000	100.0
6 and under 20 -----	665	18.1	7,830	0.6	128,000	0.8
20 and under 100 -----	1,337	36.4	65,500	4.7	921,000	5.6
100 and under 250 -----	721	19.6	112,000	8.0	1,480,000	9.0
250 and under 500 -----	417	11.4	145,000	10.4	1,770,000	10.7
500 and under 1,000 -----	254	6.9	172,000	12.4	1,850,000	11.2
1,000 and under 5,000 -----	246	6.7	475,000	34.2	5,550,000	33.7
5,000 and under 10,000 -----	20	.5	129,000	9.3	1,740,000	10.5
10,000 and over -----	13	.4	283,000	20.4	3,050,000	18.5

TABLE 10.—Work stoppages by number of establishments involved, 1957

Number of establishments involved ¹	Stoppages beginning in 1957				Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
Total -----	3,673	100.0	1,390,000	100.0	16,500,000	100.0
1 establishment -----	2,786	75.9	688,000	49.6	6,750,000	41.0
2 to 5 establishments -----	457	12.4	199,000	14.4	2,500,000	15.2
6 to 10 establishments -----	163	4.4	60,700	4.4	1,050,000	6.4
11 establishments or more -----	262	7.1	427,000	30.7	5,710,000	34.6
11 to 49 establishments -----	168	4.6	111,000	8.0	1,240,000	7.5
50 to 99 establishments -----	21	.6	65,100	4.7	930,000	5.6
100 establishments or more -----	23	.6	185,000	13.4	1,770,000	10.8
Exact number not known ² -----	50	1.4	65,200	4.7	1,760,000	10.7
Not reported -----	5	1	12,600	.9	465,000	2.8

¹ An establishment is defined as a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed; for example, a factory, mill, store, mine, or farm. A stoppage may involve 1, 2, or more establishments of a single employer or it may involve different employers.

² Information available indicates more than 11 establishments involved in each of these stoppages.

TABLE 11.—Work stoppages beginning in 1957 involving 10,000 or more workers¹

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ²	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ³	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement ⁴
April 1	15	B. F. Goodrich Co., 8 States: Ala., Calif., Mich., N. J., Ohio, Okla., Pa., and Tenn.	United Rubber Workers.	14,000	2-year agreement providing increased night-shift differentials at Akron, Ohio, and Clarksville, Tenn.; revised incentive standards; change in pay for holiday work; liberalized vacation provisions; up to 3 days' paid funeral leave; liberalized jury-duty pay; up to 2 weeks' supplemental pay for military reserve training duty; and wage reopening on 60 days' notice.
April 5	23	Washington Metal Trades Inc., Seattle, Wash., area.	Metal Trades Council.	10,000	2-year agreements providing approximately 13- to 25-cent wage-rate increase effective April 1, 1957; an increase on first anniversary of contract based on percentage change in BLS-CPI between February 1957 and February 1958 with minimum increase of 10 cents for journeymen and proportionate increase for other workers; additional increases of 4 cents and 2 cents an hour, respectively, for journeymen and helpers in the field; shift differential changed from percent to cents per hour; increase in pay for holiday work; and improved health and welfare benefits.
April 13	⁵ 4	Chrysler Corp., Detroit, Mich. area; Evansville and Indianapolis, Ind.	United Automobile Workers.	11,000	Workers returned after settlement of dispute at Chrysler plant in Maywood, Calif., which had precipitated this stoppage.
April 25	6	General Electric Co., Everett and West Lynn, Mass.	Int'l. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.	21,000	Agreement to arbitrate grievances over compulsory overtime and shop steward suspension and to process dispute over transfer and layoff policy through established grievance procedure.
May 1	61	Construction industry, Kansas City, Mo., area.	Operating Engineers; Painters District Council; Carpenters District Council.	17,000	3-year contracts providing for hourly wage-rate increases of 12 1/2 cents in the 1st and 2d years and 10 cents in the 3d year for engineers; 17 1/2 cents in each of the 3 years for painters; and 17 1/2 cents in the 1st year, 20 cents in the 2d year, and 17 1/2 cents in the 3d year for carpenters.
May 2	3	Chrysler Corp., Detroit, Mich.	United Automobile Workers.	10,000	Interplant truckdrivers return to work in compliance with orders of union officials. Protest against transfer of body-stamping operations to new plants was resolved by establishing the right of workers to jobs in these plants.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—Work stoppages beginning in 1957 involving 10,000 or more workers¹ - Continued

Beginning date	Approximate duration (calendar days) ²	Establishment(s) and location	Union(s) involved ³	Approximate number of workers involved ³	Major terms of settlement ⁴
May 15	694	Cement industry, 21 States.	United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers Int'l. Union.	16,000	1-year agreements providing generally for hourly wage increases averaging 13.6 cents, of which 10 cents was retroactive to May 1, 1957; increase in shift differentials; time and one-tenth for Sunday work; liberalized vacation benefits for long service; and double time for more than 12 hours' consecutive work.
June 28	34	Plasterers' Association of Southern California, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, Calif.	Int'l. Hod Carriers' Building and Common Laborers' Union.	11,000	5-year contract providing wage-scale increases totaling 25 cents an hour over the first 2 years; adjustments in wage rates in the last 3 years to be based on the BLS-CPI.
July 2	44	California Metal Trades Association, San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	Int'l. Association of Machinists.	11,000	2-year contract providing wage-rate increases of 13 to 20 cents in the 1st year and 11 cents in the 2d year; a cost-of-living escalator clause; an 8th paid holiday; and liberalized vacation benefits.
August 12	4	Construction industry, Long Island, N. Y.	Int'l. Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union; and United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners.	15,000	Laborers and carpenters involved in this dispute returned to work in compliance with orders of the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the Building and Construction Trades Industry.
September 8	726	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., statewide	Communications Workers of America.	14,000	Employees returned to work without formal settlement.
September 11	4	Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., East Chicago, Ind.	United Steelworkers of America.	11,000	Agreement to review and discuss work schedules and other grievances.
September 16	4	Western Electric Co., nationwide.	Communications Workers of America.	8125,000	2-year contract providing hourly wage increases of 6 to 12 cents and, effective January 1958, an additional 2 cents an hour to eligible installers who had received no merit increase; increase in transfer allowances and expenses; and a reopening on wages and other specific terms on first contract anniversary.

¹ Longshoremen in ports from Maine to Virginia stopped work on February 12, 1957, at the expiration of the 80-day injunction that had been issued in the November 1956 stoppage. Approximately 35,000 workers were involved in this continuation of the 1956 stoppage. Settlement was reached on February 22, 1957, on a 3-year contract providing hourly wage-rate increases of 18 cents, retroactive to October 1, 1956, and 7 cents an hour effective in October 1957 and October 1958; an additional increase in wage rates in October 1958 to be based on the rise in the BLS-CPI; and an increase of 5 cents per man-hour in the employers' contribution for welfare benefits.

² Includes nonworkdays, such as Saturdays, Sundays, and established holidays.

³ The unions listed are those directly involved in the dispute, but the number of workers involved may include members of other unions or nonunion workers idled by the dispute in the same establishment. In union rivalry or jurisdictional disputes, all the unions involved are listed although 1 or more may not actually participate in the strike. "Workers involved" is the maximum number made idle for 1 shift or longer in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. (In those instances in which idleness fluctuates during the strike, the actual number of workers idle on varying dates is used in computing the man-days of idleness.) This figure does not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

⁴ The monthly Current Wage Developments reports of the Bureau describe the wage settlements in greater detail than is presented here.

⁵ The strike occurred on the weekends of April 13-14 and 20-21 during which the employees refused to work overtime.

⁶ Approximately 1,700 members of the union stopped work at 10 plants on May 15, 1957. By late June 1957, 5,000 workers had stopped work at 24 plants. The strike reached its peak in July when about 16,000 workers were idle at 74 plants. The first major settlements occurred late in July so that by early August the approximate idleness had declined to about 3,000.

⁷ The peak period of idleness did not begin until September 16 when the strike was scheduled by the union. However, a significant number of workers was idle during the preceding week.

⁸ Includes approximately 100,000 employees of operating telephone companies who respected picket lines of the Western Electric Co. telephone equipment installers.

TABLE 12.—Duration of work stoppages ending in 1957¹

Duration (calendar days)	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All periods -----	3,675	100.0	1,450,000	100.0	16,800,000	100.0
1 day -----	453	12.3	135,000	9.3	135,000	0.8
2 to 3 days -----	546	14.9	189,000	13.1	374,000	2.2
4 days and less than 1 week -----	563	15.3	351,000	24.3	1,220,000	7.3
1 week and less than 1/2 month (7 to 14 days) -----	790	21.5	242,000	16.8	1,520,000	9.0
1/2 month and less than 1 month (15 to 29 days) -----	600	16.3	251,000	17.4	3,220,000	19.1
1 month and less than 2 months (30 to 59 days) -----	466	12.7	168,000	11.6	4,560,000	27.1
2 months and less than 3 months (60 to 89 days) -----	133	3.6	67,900	4.7	3,130,000	18.6
3 months and over (90 days and over) -----	124	3.4	41,900	2.9	2,660,000	15.8

¹ The totals in this table and in tables 13 and 14 differ from those in the preceding tables, because these 3 tables relate to stoppages ending during the year, including any 1956 idleness in these strikes.

TABLE 13.—Method of terminating work stoppages ending in 1957¹

Method of termination	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All methods -----	3,675	100.0	1,450,000	100.0	16,800,000	100.0
Agreement of parties reached -						
Directly -----	1,784	48.5	600,000	41.5	4,650,000	27.7
With assistance of government agencies -----	1,149	31.3	664,000	45.9	10,700,000	63.3
With assistance of nongovernment mediators or agencies -----	40	1.1	7,840	.5	31,600	.2
With combined assistance of government and nongovernment mediators or agencies -----	6	.2	25,200	1.7	210,000	1.2
Terminated without formal settlement -----	640	17.4	146,000	10.1	1,210,000	7.2
Employers discontinued business -----	32	.9	910	.1	37,800	.2
Not reported -----	24	.7	2,890	.2	29,400	.2

¹ See footnote 1, table 12.

TABLE 14.—Disposition of issues in work stoppages ending in 1957¹

Disposition of issues	Stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues -----	3,675	100.0	1,450,000	100.0	16,800,000	100.0
Issues settled or disposed of at termination of stoppage ² -----	3,245	88.3	1,270,000	88.1	15,800,000	94.1
Some or all issues to be adjusted after resumption of work -						
By direct negotiation between employer(s) and union -----	187	5.1	58,700	4.1	315,000	1.9
By negotiation with the aid of government agencies -----	11	.3	26,800	1.9	282,000	1.7
By arbitration -----	90	2.4	54,800	3.8	201,000	1.2
By other means ³ -----	116	3.2	29,000	2.0	167,000	1.0
Not reported -----	26	.7	2,980	.2	30,300	.2

¹ See footnote 1, table 12.

² Includes (a) those strikes in which a settlement was reached on the issues prior to return to work, (b) those in which the parties agreed to utilize the company's grievance procedure, and (c) any strikes in which the workers returned without formal agreement or settlement.

³ Includes cases referred to the National or State labor relations boards or other agencies for administrative action or employee elections, rather than factfinding, mediation or conciliation; and interunion or intraunion disputes for which specific union procedures for adjudication have been developed.

Appendix A

TABLE A-1.—Work stoppages by industry, 1957

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
All industries	13,673	1,390,000	16,500,000	Manufacturing - Continued			
Manufacturing	11,965	778,000	9,390,000	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	66	12,200	290,000
Primary metal industries	1,232	118,000	1,150,000	Logging camps and logging contractors	6	3,890	144,000
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	75	69,900	436,000	Sawmills and planing mills	26	3,930	73,100
Iron and steel foundries	60	17,400	208,000	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	15	3,180	51,100
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	10	7,800	101,000	Wooden containers	5	630	5,870
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals and alloys	5	240	5,960	Miscellaneous wood products	14	560	15,900
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	24	9,390	287,000	Furniture and fixtures	1,79	18,100	175,000
Nonferrous foundries	27	4,790	51,100	Household furniture	56	8,300	120,000
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	35	8,950	70,500	Office furniture	10	7,880	26,600
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,237	58,500	713,000	Public-building and professional furniture	2	250	490
Tin cans and other tinware	6	1,570	4,410	Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures	10	1,320	15,400
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware	20	7,970	97,400	Window and door screens, shades, and venetian blinds	2	330	13,100
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	30	8,820	233,000	Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	1	20	90
Fabricated structural metal products	89	16,600	204,000	Stone, clay, and glass products	106	32,300	614,000
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	47	17,000	70,100	Flat glass	2	130	390
Lighting fixtures	12	1,750	11,300	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	8	2,570	7,490
Fabricated wire products	17	2,480	67,700	Glass products made of purchased glass	2	170	690
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	24	2,290	24,400	Cement, hydraulic	6	16,700	436,000
Ordnance and accessories	11	7,690	121,000	Structural clay products	23	3,550	88,900
Ammunition, except for small arms	7	3,630	83,900	Pottery and related products	10	4,800	17,800
Sighting and fire-control equipment	1	1,100	28,000	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	27	1,770	23,600
Small arms	1	2,000	5,460	Cut-stone and stone products	8	470	7,610
Small arms ammunition	1	80	2,800	Abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	20	2,140	31,700
Ordnance and accessories not elsewhere classified	1	880	880	Textile mill products	47	14,000	212,000
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1,100	44,900	785,000	Yarn and thread mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	4	2,950	46,100
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	50	21,300	328,000	Broad woven fabric mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	8	3,900	17,900
Electrical appliances	6	1,070	17,600	Narrow fabrics and other smallware mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	4	160	1,360
Insulated wire and cable	5	1,360	16,500	Knitting mills	11	1,250	35,600
Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft, and railway locomotives and cars	3	2,410	8,380	Dyeing and finishing textiles (except knit goods)	4	1,580	7,900
Electric lamps	3	80	950	Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings	6	2,280	54,800
Communication equipment and related products	24	15,200	371,000	Hats (except cloth and millinery)	1	210	420
Miscellaneous electrical products	12	3,580	41,400	Miscellaneous textile goods	9	1,700	48,000
Machinery (except electrical)	1,230	89,900	1,380,000	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	128	16,400	215,000
Engines and turbines	8	7,870	85,300	Men's, youth's, and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	7	6,000	50,300
Agricultural machinery and tractors	20	5,610	164,000	Men's, youth's, and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	25	3,500	107,000
Construction and mining machinery and equipment	28	6,760	132,000	Women's and misses' outerwear	45	3,650	20,900
Metalworking machinery	33	7,660	118,000	Women's, misses', children's, and infants' under garments	12	1,080	7,710
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	26	7,160	244,000	Millinery	2	50	260
General industrial machinery and equipment	51	28,200	329,000	Children's and infants' outerwear	11	950	6,870
Office and store machines and devices	11	8,420	82,900	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	6	340	10,400
Service-industry and household machines	24	5,080	62,000	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	20	790	11,600
Miscellaneous machinery parts	45	13,200	161,000	Leather and leather products	56	11,300	99,700
Transportation equipment	1,154	167,000	1,170,000	Leather: Tanned, curried, and finished	7	820	16,400
Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle equipment	107	127,000	860,000	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	1	80	80
Aircraft and parts	18	23,200	88,200	Footwear (except rubber)	37	9,340	59,200
Ship and boat building and repairing	17	7,820	52,300	Luggage	5	680	21,400
Railroad equipment	11	8,540	170,000	Handbags and small leather goods	5	390	2,540
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	1	820	820	Miscellaneous leather goods	1	10	160
Transportation equipment, not elsewhere classified	1	30	150				

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-1.—Work stoppages by industry, 1957 - Continued

Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)	Industry	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved			Number	Workers involved	
Manufacturing - Continued				Manufacturing - Continued			
Food and kindred products	155	47,900	574,000	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks - Continued	3	900	7,950
Meat products	34	9,960	71,600	Ophthalmic goods	2	2,860	113,000
Dairy products	7	2,260	17,300	Watches, clocks, clockwork-operated devices, and parts	1	80	15,000
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods	9	8,170	36,400	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5	830	14,800
Grain mill products	20	6,240	132,000	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	5	2,580	18,000
Bakery products	35	8,190	164,000	Musical instruments and parts	12	5,760	103,000
Sugar	2	2,230	32,000	Toys and sporting and athletic goods	6	650	3,630
Confectionery and related products	5	1,480	13,200	Pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials	4	130	3,030
Beverage industries	32	6,620	60,300	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions (except precious metal)	23	1,540	20,600
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products	11	2,740	47,200	Fabricated plastics products, not elsewhere classified	27	3,480	37,700
Tobacco manufactures	1	210	420	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1,711	610,000	7,080,000
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff	1	210	420	Nonmanufacturing			
Paper and allied products	55	15,300	256,000	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	6	1,890	33,700
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	17	10,400	182,000	Agriculture	1	60	60
Paper coating and glazing	2	90	2,200	Fishing	5	1,820	33,700
Paper bags	3	370	14,300	Mining	198	56,300	240,000
Paperboard containers and boxes	25	3,910	54,400	Metal	13	6,970	59,200
Pulp goods and miscellaneous converted paper products	8	550	2,230	Anthracite	3	310	2,590
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	52	21,600	199,000	Bituminous coal	161	46,400	136,000
Newspapers	14	12,600	115,000	Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production	5	380	8,030
Books	2	80	2,700	Nonmetallic and quarrying	16	2,270	34,000
Miscellaneous publishing	1	60	620	Construction	785	308,000	3,970,000
Commercial printing	15	6,090	47,200	Building	699	294,000	3,800,000
Lithographing	4	140	5,260	Highways, streets, bridges, docks, etc.	81	12,900	132,000
Bookbinding and related industries	9	1,970	15,400	Miscellaneous	5	2,090	40,400
Service industries for the printing trade	7	730	12,700	Trade	372	63,000	654,000
Chemicals and allied products	97	25,000	381,000	Wholesale	189	42,300	353,000
Industrial inorganic chemicals	17	5,780	104,000	Retail	183	20,700	321,000
Industrial organic chemicals	27	11,400	181,000	Finance, insurance, and real estate	10	990	22,700
Drugs and medicines	6	3,160	16,300	Finance	1	600	11,400
Soap and glycerin, cleaning and polishing preparations, and sulfonated oils and assistants	4	570	4,430	Insurance	3	230	8,670
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, japans, and enamels; inorganic color pigments, whitening, and wood fillers	17	1,240	14,700	Real estate	6	160	2,600
Fertilizers	5	310	7,310	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	209	169,000	2,010,000
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	4	280	4,750	Railroads	15	16,600	494,000
Miscellaneous chemicals, including industrial chemical products and preparations	17	2,240	48,700	Streetcar and bus transportation (city and suburban)	23	5,710	137,000
Products of petroleum and coal	23	7,550	233,000	Intercity motorbus transportation	9	3,300	52,400
Petroleum refining	9	4,930	200,000	Motortruck transportation	58	6,420	63,200
Coke and byproducts	5	1,960	25,100	Taxis	16	1,960	12,600
Paving and roofing materials	8	630	7,580	Water transportation	30	6,910	482,000
Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal	1	30	240	Air transportation	2	2,990	68,400
Rubber products	54	47,500	420,000	Communication	15	114,000	643,000
Tires and inner tubes	23	39,300	335,000	Heat, light, and power	15	9,930	42,800
Rubber footwear	1	290	750	Miscellaneous	26	1,600	15,900
Reclaimed rubber	1	280	9,240	Services—personal, business, and other	122	9,040	146,000
Rubber industries, not elsewhere classified	30	7,600	75,200	Hotels and other lodging places	14	650	8,140
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	25	7,160	202,000	Laundries	13	700	5,920
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments (except surgical, medical, and dental)	-	-	9,980	Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing	9	200	3,800
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	7	2,690	59,400	Barber and beauty shops	2	370	1,180
Optical instruments and lenses	2	70	1,690	Business services	26	1,830	23,500
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies	12	640	10,900	Automobile repair services and garages	10	440	13,800
				Amusement and recreation	10	1,220	32,400
				Medical and other health services	8	500	1,620
				Educational services	6	1,020	6,940
				Miscellaneous	24	2,110	48,500
				Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ³	12	820	4,430

¹ This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages extending into 2 or more industries or industry groups have been counted in each industry or group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the respective industries.

² Idleness in 1957 resulting from stoppages that began in 1956.

³ Stoppages in municipally operated utilities are included in "transportation, communication, and other public utilities."

TABLE A-2.—Work stoppages by industry

S. I. C. Code (Group or Division)	Industry group	Total			Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits			Union organization, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits		
		Beginning in 1957		Man-days idle, 1957 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1957		Man-days idle, 1957 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1957		Man-days idle, 1957 (all stoppages)
		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
Total	All industries	1,673	1,390,000	6,500,000	1,730	752,000	11,600,000	309	39,300	895,000
Mfg.	All manufacturing industries	1,965	778,000	9,390,000	1,968	354,000	6,080,000	185	28,000	650,000
19	Ordnance and accessories	11	7,690	121,000	6	2,680	31,300	1	80	2,800
20	Food and kindred products	155	47,900	574,000	72	20,900	325,000	8	310	24,100
21	Tobacco manufactures	1	210	420	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Textile-mill products	47	14,000	212,000	18	6,470	143,000	4	480	11,900
23	Apparel, etc. ²	128	16,400	215,000	50	7,830	112,000	14	960	25,800
24	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	66	12,200	290,000	26	6,610	236,000	9	1,110	20,100
25	Furniture and fixtures	79	18,100	175,000	47	9,610	125,000	9	790	25,100
26	Paper and allied products	55	15,300	256,000	33	10,100	230,000	4	190	2,580
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	52	21,600	199,000	17	15,400	138,000	10	750	18,200
28	Chemicals and allied products	97	25,000	381,000	58	14,700	244,000	10	970	10,400
29	Products of petroleum and coal	23	7,550	233,000	17	5,190	227,000	-	-	-
30	Rubber products	54	47,500	420,000	28	34,600	377,000	4	680	3,940
31	Leather and leather products	56	11,300	99,700	27	6,030	65,700	7	550	14,800
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	106	32,300	614,000	59	23,900	544,000	11	700	41,100
33	Primary metal industries	232	118,000	1,150,000	109	38,500	579,000	16	4,200	131,000
34	Fabricated metal products ³	237	58,500	713,000	119	31,300	523,000	23	4,170	80,600
35	Machinery (except electrical)	230	89,900	1,380,000	148	57,500	1,130,000	22	3,490	120,000
36	Electrical machinery, equip- ment, and supplies	100	44,900	785,000	52	22,700	337,000	9	2,600	33,100
37	Transportation equipment	154	167,000	1,170,000	41	23,600	366,000	10	4,480	64,600
38	Instruments, etc. ⁴	25	7,160	202,000	17	5,240	187,000	2	170	670
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	80	15,000	201,000	45	10,900	164,000	12	1,360	18,900
Nonmfg.	All nonmanufacturing industries	1,711	610,000	7,080,000	1,765	398,000	5,500,000	124	11,300	245,000
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	6	1,890	33,700	5	1,880	33,700	-	-	-
B	Mining	198	56,300	240,000	42	5,640	82,000	5	210	3,220
C	Construction	785	308,000	3,970,000	340	180,000	3,360,000	31	2,830	24,600
E	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	209	169,000	2,010,000	91	151,000	1,500,000	20	4,030	82,300
F&G	Trade	372	63,000	654,000	216	52,700	435,000	51	3,170	111,000
H	Finance, insurance, and real estate	10	990	22,700	5	140	2,420	1	600	11,500
I	Services—personal, business, and other	122	9,040	146,000	64	6,240	83,200	15	430	11,000
J	Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ⁵	12	820	4,430	5	190	1,370	1	20	1,170

¹ This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages, each affecting more than 1 industry group have been counted in each industry group affected. Workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

² Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

³ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

⁴ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

⁵ Idleness in 1957 resulting from stoppages that began in 1956.

⁶ Stoppages involving municipally operated utilities are included in "transportation, communication, and other public utilities."

group and major issues, 1957

Union organization			Other working conditions			Interunion or intraunion matters			Not reported			S. I. C. Code (Group or Division)
Beginning in 1957		Man-days idle, 1957 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1957		Man-days idle, 1957 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1957		Man-days idle, 1957 (all stoppages)	Beginning in 1957		Man-days idle, 1957 (all stoppages)	
Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		
442	33,100	866,000	837	444,000	2,630,000	326	116,000	484,000	29	3,450	12,800	Total
209	14,500	275,000	¹ 523	357,000	2,240,000	63	22,600	140,000	17	1,940	6,670	Mfg.
1	1,100	28,000	3	3,830	58,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
29	2,180	22,300	41	21,600	136,000	5	2,880	66,500	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	1	210	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
8	870	34,400	15	6,120	21,900	1	10	430	1	80	80	22
33	1,400	33,600	17	5,190	36,800	8	380	4,680	6	610	1,970	23
9	330	5,990	20	4,010	27,800	1	70	70	1	50	650	24
8	210	2,560	10	7,190	21,100	5	300	1,290	-	-	-	25
3	70	200	13	4,660	22,500	2	210	470	-	-	-	26
12	530	16,300	10	4,830	25,500	3	110	890	-	-	-	27
8	410	13,100	19	8,650	113,000	2	260	500	-	-	-	28
1	10	60	5	2,350	6,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
3	80	380	19	12,100	39,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
6	310	6,370	15	4,390	12,600	1	30	220	-	-	-	31
11	210	3,180	22	7,220	22,800	3	240	3,150	-	-	-	32
9	1,400	28,200	93	73,000	392,000	4	1,420	22,500	1	30	150	33
27	1,180	34,100	58	20,700	69,000	7	370	3,680	3	790	2,460	34
12	580	6,380	44	27,700	117,000	3	620	6,190	1	40	810	35
7	550	8,060	28	18,700	401,000	4	380	6,050	-	-	-	36
7	550	8,060	28	18,700	401,000	4	380	6,050	-	-	-	36
6	680	14,700	87	123,000	706,000	7	15,000	19,300	3	290	290	37
3	880	9,140	2	820	5,640	1	50	100	-	-	-	38
13	1,550	7,990	3	810	4,840	6	300	4,340	1	60	260	39
233	18,600	591,000	314	86,800	391,000	263	93,200	343,000	12	1,520	6,090	Nonmfg.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	50	-	-	-	A
9	370	9,380	129	39,100	111,000	7	10,200	32,000	6	810	1,900	B
95	12,500	96,100	86	31,200	185,000	229	81,000	295,000	4	690	3,510	C
23	2,640	378,000	58	9,640	38,300	16	1,520	11,000	1	20	50	E
71	1,810	59,500	26	5,250	45,900	8	150	1,330	-	-	550	F&G
1	10	120	2	150	5,710	1	90	2,880	-	-	-	H
34	1,280	48,000	8	1,090	3,610	-	-	-	1	10	10	I
-	-	-	5	430	940	1	190	940	-	-	-	J

TABLE A-3.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1957¹

State and industry group	Alabama			California			Colorado		
	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	81	39,600	396,000	235	104,000	1,570,000	31	14,100	130,000
Manufacturing	43	21,300	183,000	126	38,600	623,000	11	2,810	73,400
Primary metal industries	13	10,300	83,500	20	2,940	33,600	1	130	130
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	7	950	12,000	15	4,150	88,500	-	-	-
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	3	970	3,850	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	-	-	5	3,410	75,700	-	-	-
Machinery (except electrical)	-	-	90	12	6,010	126,000	3	520	3,330
Transportation equipment	3	2,370	7,020	10	10,200	158,000	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	-	-	-	4	90	830	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	9	620	6,950	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	6	1,250	33,400	9	1,430	17,100	-	-	-
Textile-mill products	3	2,200	9,920	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2	140	8,420	8	260	1,720	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	4	2,310	34,300	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	3	60	1,090	14	3,030	34,900	7	2,170	69,900
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	1	70	2,440	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	40	40	4	560	2,440	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	1	750	9,000	7	520	12,100	-	-	-
Products of petroleum and coal	2	480	1,280	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber products	2	2,700	17,500	3	1,500	16,400	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	2	290	4,520	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	3	180	4,380	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	39	18,400	212,000	111	65,500	948,000	21	11,300	56,500
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	-	-	-	5	1,690	29,300	-	-	-
Mining	11	5,820	20,400	3	60	1,170	1	90	1,530
Construction	15	6,050	155,000	47	38,200	703,000	13	8,390	43,700
Trade	3	630	5,790	29	6,580	63,300	4	580	3,550
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	1	130	5,530	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	8	5,650	27,900	16	17,600	117,000	3	2,190	7,670
Services—personal, business, and other	2	210	3,340	11	1,240	28,200	-	-	-
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Connecticut			Florida			Georgia		
All industries	65	12,500	162,000	86	24,700	224,000	36	9,260	86,100
Manufacturing	33	7,930	106,000	29	4,740	65,600	21	3,610	49,500
Primary metal industries	4	790	1,720	-	-	-	2	1,600	5,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4	600	4,190	6	780	3,760	3	120	2,610
Ordnance and accessories	1	2,000	5,460	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	360	2,280	2	430	14,900	1	700	16,800
Machinery (except electrical)	5	810	32,100	1	150	600	3	120	1,590
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	2	210	9,860	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	10	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	2	30	120	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	1	50	50	3	630	22,300	2	180	9,780
Textile mill products	2	410	2,060	-	-	-	3	320	1,550
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	5	450	2,370	4	130	940	1	40	9,620
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	1	10	510	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	1	50	1,780	5	2,140	10,700	2	240	550
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	-	-	-	1	170	1,650	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2	180	1,700	-	-	-	1	200	270
Chemicals and allied products	3	420	12,700	1	40	160	1	40	320
Products of petroleum and coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber products	1	700	700	-	-	-	1	20	1,340
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	1	1,100	38,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	1	20	150	1	40	80
Nonmanufacturing	33	4,560	56,100	58	20,000	158,000	16	5,650	36,600
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	15	3,300	23,600	40	11,400	89,300	8	1,730	23,700
Trade	10	1,040	26,400	5	950	5,100	3	500	2,150
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	5	100	4,100	7	6,530	61,000	4	3,410	10,700
Services—personal, business, and other	3	130	1,990	6	1,100	2,860	1	10	10
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3.—Work stoppages in States having 25 or more stoppages by industry group, 1957¹ - Continued

State and industry group	Texas			Virginia			Washington		
	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)	Stoppages beginning in 1957		Man-days idle during 1957 (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved		Number	Workers involved	
All industries	85	31,200	419,000	44	10,000	100,000	36	22,100	394,000
Manufacturing	30	14,100	316,000	9	1,170	39,000	16	15,200	294,000
Primary metal industries	5	4,330	95,600	-	-	-	4	1,520	8,960
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2	130	2,760	-	-	-	1	1,920	17,500
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	-	-	1	100	100	2	160	4,320
Machinery (except electrical)	3	1,430	50,300	-	-	-	2	4,700	58,000
Transportation equipment	2	2,750	18,600	-	-	-	1	2,380	36,900
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1	730	6,550	-	-	-	6	3,970	137,000
Furniture and fixtures	1	20	90	2	220	4,340	-	-	1,820
Stone, clay, and glass products	4	820	21,300	1	420	5,020	3	440	28,500
Textile-mill products	1	100	2,500	2	220	24,600	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	-	-	53,200	1	110	110	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	5	1,060	4,810	1	60	560	1	10	20
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products	1	50	1,030	-	-	-	1	50	450
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	3	1,020	36,500	1	40	320	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	1	330	20,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Products of petroleum and coal	1	1,350	2,690	-	-	900	1	20	220
Rubber products	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	160
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	56	17,100	103,000	36	8,830	61,300	22	6,940	99,800
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	9	2,270	7,520	-	-	-
Construction	39	6,610	42,600	20	3,000	16,000	11	1,890	20,200
Trade	8	2,030	17,200	4	410	2,740	5	2,140	8,670
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	7	8,170	41,400	3	3,140	35,100	6	2,890	70,600
Services—personal, business, and other	2	270	1,740	-	-	-	1	20	220
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				West Virginia			Wisconsin		
All industries				139	57,700	390,000	68	26,900	286,000
Manufacturing				32	12,200	194,000	32	14,300	158,000
Primary metal industries				4	4,270	115,000	3	250	2,170
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)				3	440	9,260	4	670	4,540
Ordnance and accessories				-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies				-	-	-	2	230	2,430
Machinery (except electrical)				3	220	4,310	6	2,040	52,100
Transportation equipment				2	700	1,400	4	5,660	49,900
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)				2	70	4,660	4	250	5,400
Furniture and fixtures				1	20	670	1	110	340
Stone, clay, and glass products				6	3,190	16,100	1	110	570
Textile mill products				-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials				-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products				-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products				2	50	2,270	4	2,240	4,140
Tobacco manufactures				1	210	420	-	-	-
Paper and allied products				2	340	16,200	1	2,360	33,700
Printing, publishing, and allied industries				-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products				5	1,670	5,390	-	-	-
Products of petroleum and coal				-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber products				-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks				-	-	-	1	10	340
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries				1	1,000	19,000	1	140	2,660
Nonmanufacturing				108	45,500	196,000	37	12,600	130,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing				-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining				68	13,700	41,600	-	-	-
Construction				29	30,200	142,000	19	8,400	111,000
Trade				4	1,970	1,950	9	980	7,050
Finance, insurance, and real estate				-	-	-	1	40	500
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities				5	1,470	9,730	6	3,080	11,500
Services—personal, business, and other				1	10	20	2	60	480
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation ³				1	20	70	-	-	-

¹ No work stoppages were recorded during 1957 for the industry groups for which no data are presented.

² Idleness in 1957 resulting from stoppages that began in 1956. In some other cases, the man-days of idleness may refer to more stoppages than are shown for the State and industry group since the man-day figures refer to all strikes in effect, whereas the number of stoppages and workers refer only to stoppages beginning in the year.

³ Stoppages in municipally operated utilities are included in "transportation, communication, and other public utilities."

NOTE: In some States, the total number of stoppages shown as well as the total number of manufacturing or nonmanufacturing stoppages may be less than the sum of the figures for industry groups because a few stoppages extending into 2 or more industry groups have been counted in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the respective groups.

Appendix B: Scope, Methods, and Definitions¹

Work Stoppage Statistics

The Bureau's statistics include all work stoppages occurring in the continental United States, known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating agencies, involving as many as six workers and lasting the equivalent of a full day or shift or longer. Work stoppages are measured in terms of the number of stoppages, workers involved, and man-days of idleness.

Definitions

Strike or Lockout.—A strike is defined as a temporary stoppage of work by a group of employees to express a grievance or enforce a demand. A lockout is a temporary withholding of work from a group of employees by an employer (or a group of employers) in order to induce the employees to accept the employer's terms. Because of the complexities involved in most labor-management disputes, the Bureau makes no effort to determine whether the stoppages are initiated by the workers or the employers. The terms "strike" and "work stoppage" are used interchangeably in this report.

Workers and Idleness.—Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" include all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure secondary idleness—that is, the effects of a stoppage on other establishments or industries whose employees may be made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

The total number of workers involved in strikes in a given year includes workers counted more than once if they were involved in more than one stoppage during that year. (Thus, in 1949, 365,000 to 400,000 coal miners struck on 3 different occasions; they comprised 1.15 million of the year's total of 3.03 million workers.)

In some prolonged stoppages, it is necessary to estimate in part the total man-days of idleness if the exact number of workers idle each day is not known. Significant changes in the number of workers idle are secured from the parties for use in computing man-days of idleness.

Idleness as Percent of Total Working Time.—In computing the number of workers involved in strikes as a percent of total employment and idleness as a percent of total working time, the following figures for total employment have been used:

From 1927 to 1950, all employees except those in occupations and professions in which little, if any, union organization existed or in which stoppages rarely, if ever, occurred. In most industries, all wage and salary workers were included except those in executive, managerial, or high supervisory positions, or those performing professional work the nature of which made union organization or group action unlikely. The figure excluded

¹¹ More detailed information is available in (BLS Bull. 1168), Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series (December 1954), p.106.

all self-employed persons; domestic workers; workers on farms employing fewer than six persons; all Federal and State Government employees; and officials, both elected and appointed, in local governments.

Beginning in 1951, the Bureau's estimates of total nonagricultural employment, exclusive of government, have been used. Idleness computed on the basis of nonagricultural employment (exclusive of government) usually differs by less than one-tenth of a percentage point from that obtained by the former method, while the percentage of workers idle (compared with total employment) differs by about 0.5 of a point. For example, the percentage of workers idle during 1950 computed on the same base as the figures for earlier years was 6.9, and the percent of idleness was 0.44, compared with 6.3 and 0.40, respectively, computed on the new base.

"Estimated working time" is computed by multiplying the average number of workers employed during the year by the number of days typically worked by most employees. In the computations, Saturdays (when customarily not worked), Sundays, and established holidays as provided in most union contracts are excluded.

Duration.—Although only workdays are used in computing man-days of total idleness, duration is expressed in terms of calendar days, including non-workdays.

State Data.—Stoppages occurring in more than one State are listed separately in each State affected. The workers and man-days of idleness are allocated among each of the affected States.²

The procedures outlined above have also been used in preparing estimates of idleness by State. Although the number of holidays varies somewhat from one part of the country to another, and there are other minor differences in the amount of working time from area to area, correction for such differences would not appreciably affect the percentages of idleness presented by State. For example, if idleness computed on the assumption of 6 holidays annually amounted to 2 percent of total working time, it would amount to only 2.02 percent of working time if allowance were made for 8 holidays; if idleness was less than 1 percent of total working time the idleness ratios would not be changed at all within the margin of rounding whether there were 6 or 8 holidays.

Metropolitan Area Data.—Information is tabulated separately for the areas that currently comprise the list of standard metropolitan areas issued by the Bureau of the Budget in addition to a few communities historically included in the strike series before the standard metropolitan area list was compiled. Information is published only for those areas in which at least five stoppages were recorded during the year.

Some metropolitan areas include counties in more than 1 State, and, hence, statistics for an area may occasionally equal or exceed the total for the State in which the major city is located (e. g., the number of strikes recorded in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area, which includes greater New York and the surrounding areas as well as 8 counties in Northeastern New Jersey, exceeded the strikes recorded for New York State in 1953 and 1955; while idleness in the Chicago area, which includes 5 counties in Illinois and 1 in Indiana, exceeded idleness in Illinois in 1956).

¹² The same procedure is followed in allocating data on stoppages occurring in more than 1 industry group, industry, or metropolitan area.

Unions Involved.—Data by union are classified according to the union(s) directly participating in the dispute, although the count of workers includes all who are made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in the dispute, including members of other unions and nonunion workers.

Source of Information

Occurrence of Strikes.—Information as to actual or probable existence of work stoppages is collected from a number of sources. Clippings on labor disputes are obtained from a comprehensive coverage of daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country. Information is received regularly from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Other sources of information include State boards of mediation and arbitration; research divisions of State labor departments; local offices of State employment security agencies, provided through the Bureau of Employment Security of the U. S. Department of Labor; and trade and union journals. Some employer associations, companies, and unions also furnish the Bureau with work stoppage information on a regular cooperative basis.

Respondents to Questionnaire.—A questionnaire is mailed to the parties reported as involved in work stoppages to obtain information on the number of workers involved, duration, major issues, location, method of settlement, and other pertinent information.

Limitations of Data.—Although the Bureau seeks to obtain complete coverage, i. e., a "census" of all strikes involving six or more workers and lasting a full shift or more, information is undoubtedly missing on some of the smaller strikes. Presumably, addition of these missing strikes would not substantially affect the figures for number of workers and man-days of idleness.

In its efforts to improve the completeness of the count of stoppages, the Bureau has sought to develop new sources of information as to the probable existence of such stoppages. Over the years, these sources have probably increased the number of strikes recorded, but have had little effect on the number of workers or total idleness. For example, in 1943, the Bureau set up a cooperative arrangement with the Solid Fuels Administration which resulted in reports on several hundred strikes involving coal miners not recorded from other sources. These strikes accounted for about 5 percent of all strikes in that year. Naturally, the effect on the industry and industry group figures was considerably greater. When this agency went out of existence, cooperative arrangements for obtaining reports on work stoppages were made with a number of coal associations and about 600 companies in areas not served by associations.

Beginning in mid-1950, a new source of strike "leads" was added through a cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of Employment Security of the U. S. Department of Labor by which local offices of State employment security agencies supply monthly reports on work stoppages coming to their attention. It is estimated that this increased the number of strikes reported in 1950 by about 5 percent, and in 1951 and 1952, by approximately 10 percent. Since most of these stoppages were small, they increased the number of workers involved and man-days of idleness by less than 2 percent in 1950 and by less than 3 percent in 1951 and 1952. Tests of the effect of this added source of information have not been made since 1952.

As new local agencies having knowledge of the existence of work stoppages are established, or changes are made in their collection methods, every effort is made to establish cooperative arrangements with them.