

34.—International, National and Regional Unions Reporting 1,000 or more Members in Canada as at January 1961—concluded

Union	Locals in Canada	Membership in Canada
	No.	No.
Traffic Employees' Association.....	30	7,900
Trans-Canada Air Lines Sales Employees' Association.....	26	1,100
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada.....	76	19,851
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.....	237	64,635
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers' International Union.....	33	3,505
United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.....	29	18,650
United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union.....	30	6,655
United Garment Workers of America.....	10	1,766
United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America.....	26	5,807
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.....	11	3,000
United Mine Workers of America.....	64	14,616
United Packinghouse Workers of America.....	148	23,600
United Paper Makers and Paper Workers	62	9,424
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America.....	46	9,086
United Steelworkers of America.....	406	82,000
United Textile Workers of America.....	35	9,800
Union Catholique des Cultivateurs (Service Forestier).....	5	8,650
Upholsterers' International Union of North America.....	15	3,963
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.....	25	1,103

Section 9.—Strikes and Lockouts

Statistical information on strikes and lockouts in Canada is compiled by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour on the basis of reports from the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Tables 35 and 36 cover strikes and lockouts involving six or more workers and lasting at least one working day, and strikes and lockouts lasting less than one day or involving fewer than six workers but exceeding a total of nine man-days. The developments leading to work stoppages are often too complex to make it practicable to distinguish statistically between strikes on the one hand and lockouts on the other. However, a work stoppage that is clearly a lockout is not often encountered.

The number of workers involved includes all workers reported on strike or locked out, whether or not they all belonged to the unions directly involved in the disputes leading to work stoppages. Where the number of workers involved varied in the course of a stoppage, the peak figure is used in tabulating annual totals. Workers indirectly affected, such as those laid off as a result of a work stoppage, are not included in the number of workers involved.

Duration of strikes and lockouts in terms of man-days is calculated by multiplying the number of workers involved in each work stoppage by the number of working days the stoppage was in progress. Where the number of workers involved varied during the period of a stoppage, an appropriate adjustment is made in the calculation as far as this is practicable. The duration in man-days of all work stoppages in a year is also shown as a percentage of estimated working time, based on the annual average of all non-agricultural paid workers in Canada.

The data on duration of work stoppages in man-days are provided to facilitate comparison of work stoppages in terms of a common denominator. They are not intended as a measure of the loss of productive time to the economy.