

27.—Union Membership, by Type of Union and Affiliation, as at January 1963

Type and Affiliation	Unions	Locals	Membership
International Unions	110	4,424	1,031,658
AFL—CIO/CLC.....	87	4,031	882,222
CLC only.....	3	42	12,614
AFL—CIO only.....	10	49	30,507
Unaffiliated railway brotherhoods.....	2	123	9,347
Other unaffiliated unions.....	8	179	96,968
National Unions	51	2,289	350,918
CLC.....	18	1,442	163,227
CNTU.....	13	490	104,497
Unaffiliated unions.....	20	357	83,194
Totals, International and National Unions	161	6,713	1,382,576
Directly Chartered Local Unions	232	232	27,926
CLC.....	181	181	21,846
CNTU.....	51	51	6,080
Independent Local Organizations	128	128	38,679
Grand Totals	521	7,073	1,449,181

A list of the individual international and national unions, with number of locals and membership in Canada, is carried in the Department of Labour publication *Labour Organizations in Canada*, available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, price 35 cents.

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. Table 28 covers 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.