

Twelve unions reported membership of 30,000 or more in the 1967 survey; these unions, which accounted for more than two fifths of all union members in Canada, are listed below, with their affiliations, in order of their relative size; the relative position of each in 1966 is also shown.

Relative Position in 1967	Union and Affiliation	Membership in 1967	Relative Position in 1966
1	United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO/CLC).....	130,000	1
2	Canadian Union of Public Employees (CLC).....	106,100	3
3	Public Service Alliance of Canada (CLC).....	92,800	1
4	International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (AFL-CIO/CLC).....	90,800	2
5	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL-CIO/CLC).....	77,300	4
6	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.).....	54,700	5
7	International Woodworkers of America (AFL-CIO/CLC).....	48,600	6
8	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC)	48,500	8
9	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC).....	42,700	7
10	International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC).....	40,000	9
11	Fédération nationale des services (CSN) Service Employees' Federation (CNTU).....	36,300	11
12	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers (CLC).....	34,900	10

¹ Formed in November 1966.

A complete list of the individual international and national unions, with number of locals and membership in Canada, is carried in the annual Department of Labour publication, *Labour Organizations in Canada* available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, price 50 cents.

Subsection 2.—Strikes and Lockouts

Statistical information on strikes and lockouts in Canada is compiled by the Economics and Research Branch of the Canada Department of Labour on the basis of reports from Canada Manpower Centres of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. Table 34 covers strikes and lockouts lasting ten man-days or more. 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. Workers indirectly affected, such as those laid off as a result of a work stoppage, are not included. 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. 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.