

which charter locals in Canada only, made up 47.4% (46.8% in 1976). Independent local organizations and local unions chartered by the CLC and the CNTU accounted for the remaining 3.6%.

In 1977, 18 unions reported 50,000 or more members, accounting for 52.1% of the total membership. The 10 largest, listed with their affiliation, ranked as follows in 1977 (1976 rank in parentheses):

- 1 (1) Canadian Union of Public Employees (CLC), 228,687
- 2 (2) United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO/CLC), 193,340
- 3 (3) Public Service Alliance of Canada (CLC), 159,499
- 4 (4) International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CLC), 130,000
- 5 (—) National Union of Provincial Government Employees (CLC), 101,131
- 6 (5) United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL-CIO/CLC), 89,010
- 7 (7) International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.), 86,603
- 8 (6) Quebec Teachers' Congress (Ind.), 85,000
- 9 (8) International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC), 63,914
- 10 (12) Ontario Public Service Employees' Union (Ind.) 63,340.

Wage trends in major collective agreements

8.7.2

Labour Canada publishes base rate settlement data for collective agreements on a quarterly basis. The agreements covered are limited to negotiating units of 500 or more employees in all industries except construction. The base rate for a negotiating unit is defined as the lowest rate of pay, expressed in hourly terms, for the lowest-paid classification used for qualified workers in the bargaining unit. The wage data are not necessarily representative of the average increases received by the workers in the whole negotiating unit. Nevertheless, the data are aggregated using the total number of employees in the negotiating unit.

In 1976, some 610 collective agreements covering 1,367,760 workers were settled. As shown in Table 8.28, the average annual percentage increase in base rates in these settlements was 10.5% compound over the term of the agreements. The comparable percentage for 1975 was 17.0% compound.

The 1976 settlements of one-year duration produced increases averaging 11.7%; those of two-year duration 12.7% and 8.1% for the first and second years, respectively; and those of three-year duration, 14.8%, 7.2% and 5.4% for the first, second and third years of the contracts. These increases compare with those of 1975 as follows: one-year agreements, average increase of 20.9%; two-year agreements, average increases of 22.1% and 11.2%; and three-year agreements, average increases of 19.4%, 8.6% and 4.0% for the first, second and third years, respectively.

A further breakdown reveals that of the 610 settlements in 1976, 157 covering 541,900 employees included a cost of living allowance (COLA). These 157 settlements produced an average increase, prior to the calculation of COLA, of 9.0% over the life of the agreements, whereas the remaining 453 agreements (825,860 employees) without a COLA clause produced an average increase of 11.5%.

Wage increase data given in Table 8.29 cover year-over-year percentage and cents-per-hour increases in base rates for all major collective agreements, excluding construction. During 1976, these rates rose from 12.4% (52.5 cents) in January to 15.0% (69.2 cents) in October, and then declined to 14.4% (67.5 cents) in December.

Strikes and lockouts

8.8

Statistical information on strikes and lockouts in Canada is compiled by Labour Canada on the basis of reports from manpower centres, provincial labour departments and other sources. Table 8.30 presents a breakdown by industry and jurisdiction of strikes and lockouts in 1976 involving three or more workers and amounting to 10 or more man-