

days. The 1,039 work stoppages reported involved 1,570,940 workers and 11.6 million man-days.

Time loss in 1976. Despite an October 14 national day of protest, Canada recorded less direct time loss from work stoppages due to strikes and lockouts in 1976 than it did in 1975. The 1976 figure was 11,609,890 — including 830,000 man-days lost by workers involved in the day of protest — compared with 10,908,810 the previous year.

There were 1,039 stoppages during 1976, involving 1,570,940 workers but more than half the workers — 830,000 — were accounted for by the day of protest. In 1975, there were 1,171 stoppages involving 506,443 workers.

In relation to total estimated working time of non-agricultural paid workers, the 1976 time loss was equivalent to 50 man-days per 10,000 man-days worked, down from 53 the previous year.

The number of workers involved includes all reported on strike or locked out, whether or not they 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.

8.9 The Anti-Inflation Board

Canada's anti-inflation program went into effect October 14, 1975. The Anti-Inflation Board (AIB) was a part of this program, established to monitor compensation increases and profit margins. A gradual lifting of controls began April 14, 1978, with December 31, 1978, the designated expiry date.

The purpose of the compensation part of the anti-inflation program was to restrain the rate of increase in labour costs. The compensation regulations applied to employee groups rather than individuals. Employee groups generally were: bargaining units; groups established by the employer for purposes of determining salaries or wages; and executives of companies covered by the regulations.

More than 31,000 groups reported compensation increases during the first two years of the program to October 13, 1977. This represented approximately 3.5 million employees. During the second program year more than 67% of cases were either at or below the arithmetic guidelines compared with 59% during the first year.

In the first two years of the program, 16,950 compensation plans that were above the guidelines were submitted to the board. This represented 33% of all compensation plans received. The board ruled on 14,166 of these over-guideline compensation plans by the end of the second year of the program.

Sources

- 8.1.1 Public Relations Branch, Department of Labour.
- 8.1.2 Information Division, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.
- 8.1.3 Public Relations Branch, Department of Labour.
- 8.2.1 Labour Force Survey Division, Census and Household Surveys Field, Statistics Canada.
- 8.2.2 Census Characteristics Division, Census and Household Surveys Field, Statistics Canada.
- 8.3.1 - 8.3.5 Labour Division, General Statistics Branch, Statistics Canada.
- 8.3.6 Labour Data Branch, Department of Labour.
- 8.4 Labour Division, General Statistics Branch, Statistics Canada; Information Division, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.
- 8.5 Benefit Group, Public Affairs, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.
- 8.6 Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Department of Labour.
- 8.7 - 8.8 Labour Data Branch, Department of Labour.
- 8.9 Editing Services, Communications, Anti-Inflation Board.