

presumed not to be able to work at all and get 75% of gross average weekly earnings (90% of net earnings in Quebec) as long as the disability lasts. Partial disablement entitles a worker to proportionate compensation. Medical and hospital benefits are also provided.

A primary objective of compensation is rehabilitation of the injured worker. Boards may adopt any means considered expedient to help get workers back to work and to lessen any handicap.

When a worker dies from an industrial accident or disease, dependents are entitled to a monthly payment fixed by legislation. However, for recent cases in Alberta and Manitoba, widows receive the permanent total disability pensions the deceased workers would have been entitled to if they had lived. This is also true in British Columbia where the full permanent total disability pension is paid or a portion of it depending on the number of dependent children and the age of the widow or invalid widower. In Quebec, the surviving spouse and other eligible dependents receive a certain percentage of this permanent total disability pension according to the number of persons suffering a pecuniary loss. A monthly allowance is also payable for each dependent child to the age limit fixed by law or, in some jurisdictions, for the duration of a child's education. If a child's remaining parent dies, he becomes eligible for the usually higher monthly payment provided for an orphan.

## 7.3 Organized labour

### 7.3.1 Union membership

At January 1, 1978, labour unions reported a total of 3.3 million members in Canada, an increase of 4.1% over 1977 (Table 7.24). In 1978 union members consisted of 39.0% of non-agricultural paid workers and 31.3% of the total civilian labour force. Membership, by type of union and affiliation, is presented in Table 7.25. Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) affiliates, with 2.2 million members in 1978, accounted for 67.2% of total union membership compared with 68.7% in 1977. Of the total in CLC affiliates in 1978, 1.3 million members belonged to unions that were also affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) in the United States; membership of unions affiliated with the CLC but not holding affiliation with the AFL-CIO totalled 922,317 or 27.9% of the total. Federations affiliated with the Quebec-based Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU) had 177,755 members or 5.4% of total union membership; the Confederation of Canadian Unions (CCU) represented 26,007 members or 0.8%; another 1.2% was reported by the Centrale des syndicats démocratiques with 38,083 members; and the remaining 25.1% belonged to various unaffiliated international and national unions and independent local organizations.

International unions with headquarters in the United States accounted for 47.4% of the 1978 membership compared with 49.0% in 1977.

In 1978, 18 unions reported 50,000 or more members, accounting for 51.4% of the total membership. The 10 largest, listed with their affiliation, ranked as follows in 1978:

- 1 Canadian Union of Public Employees (CLC), 231,000
- 2 United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO/CLC), 199,000
- 3 Public Service Alliance of Canada (CLC), 154,432
- 4 International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CLC), 130,000
- 5 National Union of Provincial Government Employees (CLC), 128,061
- 6 United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL-CIO/CLC), 89,010
- 7 International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.), 86,603
- 8 Quebec Teachers' Congress (Ind.), 85,000
- 9 Social Affairs Federation (CNTU), 70,000
- 10 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC), 63,914.