Fair, safe and productive workplaces

# Labour

# Union coverage in Canada, 2012

Workplace Information Division,
Strategic Policy, Analysis, and Workplace Information Directorate

April 2013



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**PDF** 

Cat. No.: HS21-6/2012E-PDF

ISSN: 1929-2228

#### Introduction

The Workplace Information Division conducts an annual survey of international, national, independent and other labour organizations in Canada. Surveyed organizations represent bargaining units of 50 or more workers.

# **Overall** coverage

As of January 2012, 4,663,736 workers were covered by collective agreements, an increase of 37,595 from January 2011. This corresponds to a coverage rate (covered workers as a percentage of non-agricultural paid workers) of 29.9%, slightly below last year's rate of 30.2%. This is the first time since 1965 that union coverage has fallen below 30%, based on Labour Program records. The coverage rate is slightly lower than Statistics Canada's 31.6% (see Methodology).

# Coverage by type of organization

Examining coverage by type of organization (Table 1), national unions represented 69.2% of total union coverage whereas international unions represented 25.3%. Independent local organizations and directly chartered organizations made up only 3.9% and 1.6% respectively of total union coverage. The share of union coverage by type of organization remained relatively unchanged from the previous year.

Table 1:	
Composition of unions in Canada, by type of organization, 20	12

	1	Unions	Coverage
	Number	Percentage	Number Percentage
National	188	24.3	
International	40	5.2	
Local independent	257	33.2	
Directly chartered unions	290	37.4	
TOTAL	775	100.0	

**Note:** "National unions" represent only workers in Canada, whereas "international unions" represent workers in Canada and the United States. "Independent local organizations" represent workers that have no affiliation. "Directly chartered unions" are locals representing workers that are directly affiliated to a labour congress.

**Source:** Workplace Information Division, Strategic Policy, Analysis, and Workplace Information Directorate, Labour Program, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada.

#### Methodology

Union coverage is defined as union members and persons who are not union members but covered by collective agreements.

Union coverage data is collected directly from labour organizations using a self-reporting survey. If the required information is not received in the year of the survey, we use the latest reported figures. This assumption allows us to aggregate the data by affiliation to congresses and by organization type.

Non-agricultural paid workers (NAPW) are used in the calculation of the union coverage rate as they represent the workforce that could potentially be covered by unions. The NAPW includes employees, self-incorporated with paid help, self-incorporated with no paid help, and excludes all workers in the agriculture industry. This differs from Statistics Canada's method of calculating the union coverage rate (see CANSIM table <u>282-0011</u>).

# Coverage by union size

Unionized workers are highly concentrated in a small number of large unions. Table 2 shows that 46.6% of covered workers in national and international unions belong to just eight unions, each covering at least 100,000 workers. At the other end of the spectrum, 167 unions covering fewer than 10,000 workers represent only 8.0% of unionized workers, with an average size of 2,166 workers.

#### **Affiliation**

Among labour congresses in Canada and the United States, the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) represents the largest share of workers covered by collective agreements at 70.2% (Table 3), a slight increase from last year's share of 69.9%. The remainder of affiliated workers were covered by the Confédération des syndicats nationaux (CSN) representing 6.9%, the Centrale des syndicats du Québec (CSQ) at 2.7%, the Centrale des syndicats démocratiques (CSD) at 1.6%, the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) at 0.8%, and the Confederation of Canadian Unions (CCU) at 0.2%. Unions representing the remaining 17.6% of workers covered were not affiliated to any congress.

Table 2:	
National and international unions, by size	, 2012

	National		National International		Total	
	Unions	Workers	Unions	Workers	Unions	Workers
Under 1,000	74	27,574	7	3,008	81	30,582
1,000–9,999	71	273,826	15	57,309	86	331,135
10,000–29,999	16	280,497	7	103,339	23	383,836
30,000–49,999	10	382,390	3	117,993	13	500,383
50,000–99,999	11	688,271	6	423,636	17	. 1,111,907
100,000 and over	6	1,573,702	2	476,027	8	. 2,049,729
TOTAL	188	3,226,260	40	1,181,312	228	. 4,407,572

**Source:** Workplace Information Division, Strategic Policy, Analysis, and Workplace Information Directorate, Labour Program, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada.

Table 3: Union coverage, by congress affiliation, 2012

	Workers	Percentage
Canadian Labour Congress (CLC)  American Federation of Labour and Congress of	3,276,178	70.2
Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) / Canadian Labour Congress (CLC)	711,821	15.3
Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) only	431,459	9.3
Confédération des syndicats nationaux (CSN)	322,982 316,982	6.9 6.8
Centrale des syndicats du Québec (CSQ)		
Centrale des syndicats démocratiques (CSD)	5,000	0.1
Confederation of Canadian Unions (CCU)	7,661	0.2
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) only	36,040	0.8
Unafiliated unions	1,992 179,709	0.0 3.9
TOTAL		

Source: Workplace Information Division, Strategic Policy, Analysis, and Workplace Information Directorate, Labour Program, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada.

# Affiliation changes and union mergers

Three unaffiliated unions became affiliated to labour congresses during 2012. The Winnipeg Association of Public Service Officers and its 774 members affiliated with the AFL-CIO / CLC. The Laurentian University Faculty Association (583 members) and the Mount Saint Vincent University Faculty Association (156 members) both affiliated with the CLC.

The merger of two of Canada's largest unions, the National Automobile, Aerospace, Transportation and General Workers Union of Canada (CAW - 193,600 members) and the Communications, Energy and Paperworkers Union of Canada (CEP - 114,893 members), marked 2012, creating the largest private-sector union in Canada. A founding convention to approve the new constitution, name, logo, and election of the first leaders for the new union will take place from August 30th through September 1st of 2013.

Three other union mergers took place in 2012:

- The McGill University Non Academic Certified Association merged with the Public Service Alliance of Canada, contributing 1,616 members.
- The Syndicat des chauffeurs de transport Jean-Marie Bernier inc. merged with the National Automobile, Aerospace, Transportation and General Workers Union of Canada, contributing 50 members.
- The Red Deer College Support Staff Association merged with the Alberta Union of Professional Employees, contributing 350 members.

# Legislative and regulatory changes

Two provinces made significant changes to the union certification rules in their labour relations statutes in 2012.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, Bill 37, which received Royal Assent on June 27, 2012, has amended several key provisions of the *Labour Relations Act*, including those regarding union certification requirements. Two changes in particular stand out in terms of their potential impact on union membership:

- A union can now be certified as bargaining agent without the need to hold a representation vote if it is supported by at least 65.0% of employees in the bargaining unit at the time of application. (Provisions for card check certification previously existed in the province, but they were repealed in February 1994.) As was previously the case, a union can also trigger a representation vote if it has the support of at least 40.0% of the employees in the bargaining unit.
- A new provision clarifies that employers are permitted to express their views, including in the context of a union drive, so long as they do not use coercion, intimidation, threats, promises, or undue influence.

In Quebec, Bill 33 (An Act to eliminate union placement and improve the operation of the construction industry) has made numerous amendments to the Act respecting labour relations, vocational training and workforce management in the construction industry, which governs labour relations in all sectors of the provincial construction industry. Bill 33 received Royal Assent on December 2, 2011. Most of its provisions came into force over the 2012 year.

Under the provincial construction industry labour relations regime, five labour unions and four employers' associations are mandated to negotiate sectoral collective agreements across the province. Union membership is mandatory for all construction employees. Every three years, 11 months before collective agreements come up for renewal, employees can select the union to which they wish to belong as part of a union election across the province. This determines the relative weight of each union in collective bargaining.

Although mandatory union membership will be maintained, Bill 33 contains several amendments that may potentially influence which labour organizations are selected by workers in the future to represent them. Among other changes, the new legislation:

- Proscribes the practice of union placement in the construction industry and provides for a new labour referral service administered by the Commission de la construction du Québec (eliminating union placement services may potentially weaken the appeal of unions that offered such services).
- Stipulates that completed ballots for all union elections are to be transmitted by mail, to ensure their secrecy and prevent intimidation.
- Increases the term of collective agreements from three years to four years, as of April 30, 2013 (which means that union elections will be less frequent).
- Provides that all representative associations are entitled to take part in the negotiation of collective agreements, regardless of the relative weight of their membership.
- Provides that the Commission de la construction du Québec may authorize an employee to change unions if it concludes that the union failed in its duty to represent the employee.
- Adds new financial disclosure requirements for unions and employers' associations, including the obligation to have their statements audited, disseminated to members and posted on the Internet.

Appendix 1: Union coverage in Canada, 1996-2012

		As a p	As a percentage of		
Year	Workers (000s)	Labour force	Non-agricultural paid workers		
1996	4,033	27.5	34.4		
1997	4,074	27.4	34.6		
1998	3,938	26.1	32.9		
1999	4,010	26.2	32.8		
2000	4,058	26.0	32.2		
2001	4,111	26.0	31.6		
2002	4,174	25.9	31.4		
		25.2			
		25.1			
		25.5			
		25.7			
		25.6			
		25.7			
		25.3			
	•	25.3			
		25.0			
		24.9			

 $\textbf{Source:} \ \ \text{Statistics Canada, the Labour Force Survey, Labour Statistics Division, CANSIM tables} \ \underline{282\text{-}0002} \ \text{and} \ \underline{282\text{-}0011}.$ 

# Appendix 2: Labour organizations with 30,000 or more covered workers, 2012

Name	Affiliation	Workers
Canadian Union of Public Employees	. CLC	611,827
National Union of Public and General Employees	. CLC	340,000
United Food and Commercial Workers Canada	. CtW / CLC	245,327
United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union	. AFL-CIO / CLC	230,700
National Automobile, Aerospace, Transportation and General Workers Union of Canada	. CLC	193,600
Public Service Alliance of Canada	. CLC	187,587
Fédération de la santé et des services sociaux	. CSN	125,795
Communications, Energy and Paperworkers Union of Canada	. CLC	114,893
Teamsters Canada	. CtW / CLC	93,351
Service Employees International Union	. CtW / CLC	92,781
Laborers' International Union of North America	. AFL-CIO / CLC	80,000
Alberta Union of Provincial Employees	. Ind	79,004
Elementary Teachers' Federation of Ontario	. CLC	76,166
FTQ Construction	. CLC	69,914
Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation	. CLC	62,499
Fédération des employées et employés de services publics inc	. CSN	60,700
Fédération des syndicats de l'enseignement	. CSQ	60,000
Ontario Nurses' Association	. CLC	59,500
Fédération interprofessionnelle de la santé du Québec	. Ind	59,463
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	. AFL-CIO / CLC	57,130
Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada	. Ind	56,778
Canadian Union of Postal Workers	. CLC	54,247
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	. AFL-CIO / CLC	50,374
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	. CLC	50,000
International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers	. AFL-CIO / CLC	50,000
Christian Labour Association of Canada	. Ind	49,882
Ontario English Catholic Teachers' Association	. CLC	48,318
UNITE HERE Canada	. AFL-CIO / CLC	46,000
Alberta Teachers' Association	. Ind	44,465
British Columbia Teachers' Federation	. CLC	43,563
International Union of Operating Engineers	. AFL-CIO / CLC	41,993
Canadian Office and Professional Employees Union	. CLC	36,287
Syndicat de la fonction publique du Québec	. Ind	35,125

### Appendix 2 (continued): Labour organizations with 30,000 or more covered workers, 2012

Name	Affiliation	Workers
Fédération du commerce inc.	CSN	32,750
Fédération autonome de l'enseignement	Ind	32,000
Amalgamated Transit Union	AFL-CIO / CLC	30,000
Fédération nationale des enseignantes et des enseignants du Québec	CSN	30,000
Fédération de l'industrie manufacturière	CSN	30,000

#### Legend

AFL-CIO - American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

CLC - Canadian Labour Congress

CSN - Confédération des syndicats nationaux

CSQ - Centrale des syndicats du Québec

CtW - Change-to-Win

Ind. - Independent local organization

Source: Workplace Information Division, Strategic Policy, Analysis, and Workplace Information Directorate, Labour Program, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada.

Appendix 3: Union coverage, by type of union and affiliation, 2012

			Co	Coverage	
	Unions	Locals	Workers	Percentage	
National	188	10,845	3,226,260	69.2	
Canadian Labour Congress (CLC)	48	7,200	2,132,843	45.7	
Independent national	109	1,328	637,894	13.7	
Confédération des syndicats nationaux (CSN)	12	1,824	316,982	6.8	
Centrale des syndicats du Québec (CSQ)	14	417	125,880	2.7	
Confederation of Canadian Unions (CCU)	4	23	7,661	0.2	
Centrale des syndicats démocratiques (CSD)	1	53	5,000	0.1	
International	40	3,734	1,181,312	25.3	
Canadian Labour Congress (CLC)	30	3,584	711,821	15.3	
Change-to-Win (CtW) / Canadian Labour Congress (CLC).	3	71	431,459	9.3	
American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) only	4	72	36,040	0.8	
Independent international	3	7	1,992	0.0	
Directly chartered  Centrale des syndicats démocratiques (CSD)  Canadian Labour Congress (CLC)	287	0	70,400 55	1.5	
Confédération des syndicats nationaux (CSN)	1	0	6,000	0.1	
Independent local	257	36	179,709	3.9	
TOTAL	775	14,615	4,663,736	100.0	

**Source:** Workplace Information Division, Strategic Policy, Analysis, and Workplace Information Directorate, Labour Program, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada.

### Appendix 4: Canadian Labour Congress coverage, by affiliation, 2012

	Workers	Percentage
National unions	2,132,843	65.1
Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) only		
International unions	1,143,280	34.9
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) / Canadian Labour Congress (CLC)	711,821	21.7
Change-to-Win (CtW) / Canadian Labour Congress (CLC)	431,459	13.2
Directly chartered unions	55	0.0
TOTAL	3,276,178	100.0

**Source:** Workplace Information Division, Strategic Policy, Analysis, and Workplace Information Directorate, Labour Program, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada.

The *Directory of Labour Organizations in Canada* is a listing that provides the following informations: affiliation, membership, number of locals, and president name of labour organizations in Canada. For more information, visit the *Directory of Labour Organizations*.