

Canadian Transport Commission, other government authorities and press reports. In 1973, 1,227 industrial workers sustained fatal injuries. Collisions, derailments or wrecks caused 283 deaths; being struck by an object, 251; falls and slips, 235; being caught in, on or between objects or vehicles, etc., 140; inhalations, contacts, absorptions, ingestions and industrial diseases, 115; conflagrations, temperature extremes and explosions, 64; contact with electric current, 51; over-exertion, 34; and the remaining 54 were the result of various miscellaneous accidents. Table 8.31 presents statistics on fatal employment injuries in 11 industries for the years 1971-73. Employment injuries, extent of disability and amount of compensation paid are reported by province for 1972 and 1973 in Table 8.32. In 1973, 980,789 injuries resulted in \$420 million in compensation compared with 849,899 injuries and \$359 million in compensation in 1972.

8.7 Organized labour

8.7.1 Union membership

At January 1, 1973 labour unions reported a total of 2.6 million members in Canada, an increase of 10.1% over 1972 (Table 8.33). Union members made up 36.3% of non-agricultural paid workers and 29.4% of the total civilian labour force in 1973. Membership, by type of union and affiliation, is presented in Table 8.34. Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) affiliates, with 1.9 million members in 1972, accounted for 71.2% of total union membership in Canada, compared with 72.8% in 1972. Of the total in CLC affiliates in 1973, 1.2 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 613,201 or 23.4% of the total. Federations affiliated with the Quebec-based Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU) had 164,492 members or 6.3% of total union membership in Canada; the Canadian Council of Unions (CCU) represented 17,455 members or 0.7%; another 1.6% of the total was reported by the Centrale des syndicats démocratiques with 41,000 members; and the remaining 20.2% belonged to various unaffiliated international and national unions and independent local organizations.

International unions with headquarters in the United States accounted for 55.3% of the 1973 membership, compared with 59.6% in 1972; national and regional unions, which charter locals in Canada only, made up 42.1% (37.7% in 1972). Independent local organizations and local unions chartered by the CLC and the CNTU accounted for the remaining 2.6%.

In 1973, 21 unions reported membership of 30,000 or more. Twelve unions reported 50,000 or more members, accounting for 41.5% of the total membership. The 12 listed with their affiliation, ranked as follows in 1973 (1972 rank in parentheses):

- 1 (1) United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO/CLC), 173,662
- 2 (2) Canadian Union of Public Employees (CLC), 167,470
- 3 (3) Public Service Alliance of Canada (CLC), 133,503
- 4 (4) International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CLC), 107,266
- 5 (6) Quebec Teachers' Corporation (Ind.), 87,546
- 6 (5) United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL-CIO/CLC), 75,161
- 7 (7) International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.), 64,126
- 8 (9) International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC), 59,700
- 9 (8) Social Affairs Federation (CNTU), 58,378
- 10 (10) International Woodworkers of America (AFL-CIO/CLC), 54,929
- 11 (not included) United Paperworkers International Union (AFL-CIO/CLC), 51,344
- 12 (not included) Canadian Food and Allied Workers, District 15 Council (AFL-CIO/CLC), 50,790.

8.7.2 Wages and collective agreements

The Canada Department of Labour publishes wage settlements 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