

periods established and terminated under the Unemployment Insurance Act (Catalogue No. 73-201). Data on persons insured under the Act are obtained from a sample of persons in insurable employment each year. Persons on claim are included.

8.6 Employment injuries and workmen's compensation

Fatal employment injuries. Data on fatal employment injuries compiled by the Canada Department of Labour are collected from provincial workmen's compensation boards, the Canadian Transport Commission, other government authorities and press reports. In 1972, 1,215 industrial workers sustained fatal injuries. Collisions, derailments or wrecks caused 297 deaths; being struck by an object, 269; falls and slips, 203; being caught in, on or between objects or vehicles, etc., 144; inhalations, contacts, absorptions, ingestions and industrial diseases, 103; conflagrations, temperature extremes and explosions, 57; contact with electric current, 47; over-exertion, 22; and the remaining 73 were the result of various miscellaneous accidents. Table 8.28 presents statistics on fatal employment injuries in 11 industries for the years 1970-72. Employment injuries, extent of disability and amount of compensation paid are reported by province for 1971 and 1972 in Table 8.29. In 1972, 849,899 injuries resulted in \$359.0 million in compensation compared with 826,652 injuries and \$314.4 million in compensation in 1971.

8.7 Organized labour

8.7.1 Union membership

At January 1, 1972 labour unions reported a total of 2.4 million members in Canada, an increase of 7.2% over 1971 (Table 8.30). Union membership comprised 34.4% of non-agricultural paid workers and 27.6% of the total civilian labour force in 1972. Membership, by type of union and affiliation, is presented in Table 8.31. Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) affiliates, with 1.7 million members in 1972, accounted for 72.8% of total union membership in Canada, compared with 74.8% in 1971. Of the total in CLC affiliates in 1972, 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 529,559 or 22.3% of the total. Federations affiliated with the Quebec-based Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU) had 218,621 members or 9.2% of total union membership in Canada; the Canadian Council of Unions (CCU) represented 10,511 members or 0.5%; and the remaining 17.5% belonged to various unaffiliated international and national unions and independent local organizations.

International unions with headquarters in the United States accounted for 59.6% of the 1972 membership, compared with 62.0% in 1971; national and regional unions, which charter locals in Canada only, made up 37.7% (34.9% in 1971). Independent local organizations and local unions chartered by the CLC and the CNTU accounted for the remaining 2.7%.

In 1972, 20 unions reported membership of 30,000 or more. Ten unions reported 50,000 or more members, accounting for 39% of the total membership. The 10 listed with their affiliation, ranked as follows in 1972 (1971 rank in parentheses):

- 1 (1) United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO/CLC), 165,055
- 2 (2) Canadian Union of Public Employees (CLC), 157,919
- 3 (3) Public Service Alliance of Canada (CLC), 129,652
- 4 (4) International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CLC), 102,933
- 5 (5) United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL-CIO/CLC), 74,362
- 6 (not included) Quebec Teachers' Corporation (Ind.), 70,000
- 7 (6) International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.), 60,560
- 8 (8) Service Employees' National Federation, Inc. (CNTU), 56,603
- 9 (7) International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC), 56,026
- 10 (fewer than 50,000) International Woodworkers of America (AFL-CIO/CLC), 53,158.