

provided for in a parliamentary payment of \$207.0 million and the use of prior years' non-lapsing parliamentary vote carry-over to the extent of \$4.6 million. The Corporation drew only \$205 million of the \$207 million voted in accordance with a request made by Treasury Board. The carry-over of \$4.6 million was not required and \$3.1 million of the parliamentary payment of \$205 million was not spent.

### 16.2.5 Statistics of the broadcasting industry

Statistics on radio and television broadcasting are obtained by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Radio-Television Commission. In 1972, 343 private radio stations and 56 television stations reported. Operating revenue of the broadcasting industry for the year amounted to \$316.2 million, an increase of 13.9% over 1971. Of the total, radio accounted for \$147.8 million or 46.8% and television for \$168.4 million or 53.2%; in 1971 radio received \$127.7 million or 46.0% and television \$150.0 million or 54.0%. Revenue from national and network time sales represented 56.7% of the total broadcasting revenue and revenue from local time sales, 43.3%; national and network time sales increased by 9.9%, local time sales by 20.9% and other incidental operating revenue increased by 3.9% from 1971. Operating expenses in 1972 at \$422.6 million were 8.1% higher than in 1971. However, total operating revenue, plus the net cost of operating the CBC, which is financed from its parliamentary grant, exceeded these expenses, resulting in a net profit after depreciation and interest charges of \$51.5 million for 1972 compared to \$39.5 million in 1971.

In 1972 there were 20,124 employees engaged in the broadcasting industry, an increase of 335 or 1.7% over 1971. Salaries and wages paid by the industry totalled \$206.4 million, an increase of \$16.9 million or 8.9% over 1971. Fringe benefits, including such expenses as staff pensions and hospitalization insurance, totalled \$13.4 million, a rise of 6.1% from 1971. After adjustment on account of other income and expenses and income taxes, the final net profit of the private sector of the broadcasting industry in 1972 was \$27.9 million compared with \$20.7 million (revised) in 1971.

**Statistics of the cable television industry.** Table 16.7 presents financial statistics of the Canadian cable television industry. This industry, comprising 344 operating systems, reported an increase of 23.9% in total operating revenue for the year ended August 31, 1972, rising to \$82.5 million from \$66.6 million for the previous year. Subscription revenue from individual subscribers and multi-outlet contracts accounted for \$77.2 million. Operating expenses before deducting interest and depreciation charges rose from \$35.2 million to \$42.5 million in 1972, resulting in net revenue of \$40.0 million compared with \$31.4 million in the previous year. After deducting interest, depreciation and provision for income taxes, the industry achieved a net profit to August 31, 1972 of \$9.2 million compared with \$6.6 million earned in the previous year.

### 16.3 Postal service

The basic function of the Canadian Postal Service is to receive, convey and deliver postal matter with speed and security. To do this, it maintains thousands of post offices and uses air, rail, road and water transportation facilities. Associated functions include: sales of stamps and other articles of postage, registration of letters and other mail for dispatch, insuring parcels, accounting for COD articles and transaction of money-order business. Because of its transcontinental facilities, the Post Office assists other government departments with such tasks as selling hunting permits, collecting government annuity payments, distributing income tax forms and Public Service employment application forms, and displaying government posters.

Post offices are established wherever the population warrants. In rural areas and small urban centres they transact all the functions of a city office. In larger urban areas, postal stations have functions similar to the main post office, including general delivery service, lock-box delivery and letter-carrier delivery. Canada's larger post offices are complex semi-automated plants with conveyors and chutes, parcel and bag sorting machines, wrapomatic parcel sealing machines, photo-electric counters, intercom systems and observation gallery telephone systems. Outside the post office building there are mail-mobiles, automatic stamp-vending machines and curbside mail boxes.

The operating service of the Post Office Department is organized into four regions, each headed by a general manager reporting directly to the Deputy Postmaster General. The regions