

2.—Earnings of Employees in Departmental Branches, Services and Corporations of the Federal Government, by Month, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1958 and 1959—concluded

Fiscal Year and Month	Salaried	Prevailing Rate	Ships' Officers and Crews	Total	Casuals and Others
1958-59—concluded	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
April.....	674,513	289,611	56,228	1,020,352	100,317
May.....	703,505	235,271	51,673	990,449	106,438
June.....	517,811	269,224	56,084	843,119	114,077
July.....	417,765	403,275	77,139	898,179	169,637
August.....	365,378	360,690	73,620	799,688	161,112
September.....	445,051	320,541	88,550	854,142	169,945
October.....	409,049	256,006	93,954	759,009	145,215
November.....	460,784	256,728	79,146	796,658	117,159
December.....	719,974	273,845	62,675	1,056,494	111,347
January.....	673,435	272,042	49,481	994,958	102,535
February.....	2,301,641 ¹	239,807	51,912	2,593,360	88,098
March.....	353,922	294,746	47,806	696,474	110,380

¹ Includes Christmas overtime pay of Post Office employees.

Table 3 presents statistics for departmental branches, services and corporations on the basis of a classification by function. The purpose of such classification is to supply a means of studying the operation of government without the complication that results from differences in administrative establishment. This analysis is useful in three ways. First, it permits a detailed study of employment by the Government of Canada according to the main purposes or functions and, since these functions are not subject to the periodic changes that alter the administrative structure of the government, it is possible to develop a statistical series which, with minor exceptions, is consistent over an extended period of time. Secondly, since differences in administrative establishment are eliminated, it is possible to make meaningful comparisons between Federal Government expenditures on employment and similar expenditures by other levels of government. Thirdly, an analysis of the relationship between expenditures on employment and total expenditures may be made with regard to each function.

Table 4 is an administrative analysis of departmental branches, services and corporations, showing staff strength of these bodies as they are organized at present. Comparisons over a period of years should be based on the classification by function given in Table 3. In using these figures it should be noted that March employment of prevailing rate staffs is generally at a fairly low level as compared with summer months. Also, although most salaried staffs fluctuate little during the year, the Taxation Branch of the Department of National Revenue reaches peak employment in March and April because of the heavy flow of income tax returns during that period, the Legislation group employs extra staff during each session of Parliament, and certain departments employ considerable numbers of students in the summer months.