4.—Employees in Departmental Branches, Services and Corporations of the Federal Government, by Province and Sex, as at Mar. 31, 1960

Note.—Excludes agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies, figures for which are given in Table 7.

Province or Territory				Salaried			Prevailing Rate		
Trovince of Territory			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total ¹	
Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia. New Brunswick Quebec. Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia. Yukon and Northwest Territories Abroad.				No. 2,401 602 6,087 4,236 19,458 49,880 7,254 10,944 1,046 1,349	No. 378 121 1,878 1,121 5,991 23,718 1,965 1,059 2,524 3,828 290 1,017	No. 2,779 723 7,965 5,357 25,449 73,598 7,761 5,468 9,778 14,772 1,336 2,366	No. 381 132 2,582 718 2,891 4,522 806 375 1,036 1,752 486	No. 53 17 282 178 946 2,441 432 125 444 638 83	No. 435 171 2,990 926 3,848 7,046 1,301 541 1,859 2,526 739
Totals				113,462	43,890	157,352	15,681		22,3821
Province or Territory	Ships' Officers and Crews			Totals			Casuals and Others		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total ¹	Male	Female	Total ²
Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba. Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Yukon and Northwest Territories Abroad	No. 197 793 138 480 134 12 10 688	No 1 5	No. 197 97 794 138 480 139 12 — 10 688	No. 2,979 831 9,462 5,092 22,829 54,538 6,614 4,784 8,300 13,384 1,548 1,349	No. 431 138 2,161 1,299 6,937 26,164 2,397 1,184 2,968 4,466 373 1,017	No. 3,411 991 11,749 6,421 29,777 80,783 9,074 6,009 11,647 17,986 2,091 2,366	No. 509 103 1,336 399 1,503 2,089 563 271 778 1,267 254 88	No. 45 17 100 155 644 1,318 220 113 200 243 38 66	No. 637 122 1,447 563 2,278 3,744 429 1,111 1,560 439 154
Totals	2,565	6	2,571	131,708	49,535	182,305	9,160	3,159	13,325 2

¹ Includes employees undistributed as to sex, totalling 1,062.

Table 5 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 6 is an administrative analysis of departmental branches, services and corporations, showing data for these bodies as they were organized at Mar. 31, 1960. Because of periodic changes in the administrative structure of the Government, comparisons over a period of years should be based on the classification by function given in Table 5. Although most salaried staffs fluctuate little during the year, the Taxation Branch of the Department of National Revenue increases its staff considerably in March and April because of the heavy flow of income tax returns during that period, the Legislation branches employ extra staff during each session of Parliament, and several departments employ considerable numbers of students in the summer months. Prevailing rate and other types of employment generally reach a peak in numbers during summer and decline to a lower level in winter.

² Includes employees undistributed as