

4.—Federal Employees in Metropolitan Areas, by Sex, as at Sept. 30, 1962 and Earnings for September 1962

Area	Persons Employed at Sept. 30, 1962					Regular Earnings September 1962	
	Male	Female	Undis-tributed	Total	P.C. of Grand Total	Total	P.C. of Grand Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.		\$'000	
Metropolitan Areas	94,459	39,157	66	133,682	66.3	48,582	69.1
Ottawa, Ont.—Hull, Que.....	29,857	17,587	5	47,449	23.5	18,821	26.8
Montreal, Que.....	14,061	4,400	—	18,461	9.2	6,281	8.9
Toronto, Ont.....	11,012	4,313	—	15,325	7.6	5,147	7.3
Halifax, N.S.....	7,237	1,722	48	9,007	4.4	3,001	4.3
Vancouver, B.C.....	6,343	2,339	5	8,687	4.3	3,154	4.5
Winnipeg, Man.....	4,536	1,689	—	6,225	3.1	2,219	3.1
Victoria, B.C.....	4,098	1,068	—	5,166	2.6	1,908	2.7
Edmonton, Alta.....	3,429	1,561	—	4,990	2.5	1,739	2.5
Quebec, Que.....	3,112	888	1	4,001	2.0	1,392	2.0
London, Ont.....	2,602	1,256	—	3,858	1.9	1,270	1.8
Calgary, Alta.....	2,215	751	—	2,966	1.5	1,031	1.5
St. John's, Nfld.....	1,960	275	7	2,242	1.1	703	1.0
Saint John, N.B.....	1,173	512	—	1,685	0.8	578	0.8
Hamilton, Ont.....	1,199	377	—	1,576	0.8	581	0.8
Windsor, Ont.....	998	181	—	1,179	0.6	442	0.6
Kitchener-Waterloo, Ont.....	399	109	—	508	0.2	190	0.3
Sudbury, Ont.....	228	129	—	357	0.2	125	0.2
Non-metropolitan Areas	53,245	11,555	3,064	67,864	33.7	21,722	30.9
In Canada.....	51,675	10,374	3,064	65,113	32.3	20,827	29.6
Outside Canada.....	1,570	1,181	—	2,751	1.4	895	1.3
Grand Totals	147,704	50,712	3,130	201,546	100.0	70,304	100.0
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	
Proportion in—							
Metropolitan Areas.....	64.0	77.2	2.1	66.3	...	69.1	...
Non-metropolitan Areas.....	36.0	22.8	97.9	33.7	...	30.9	...
In Canada.....	35.0	20.5	97.9	32.3	...	29.6	...
Outside Canada.....	1.0	2.3	—	1.4	...	1.3	...
Grand Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	...

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, 1962. 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.