

4.—Federal Employees in Metropolitan Areas, by Sex, as at Sept. 30, 1963 and Earnings for September 1963

Area	Persons Employed at Sept. 30, 1963					Regular Earnings September 1963	
	Male	Female	Undis-tributed	Total	P.C. of Grand Total	Total	P.C. of Grand Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.		\$'000	
Metropolitan Areas	96,850	35,625	88	135,563	66.8	51,585	68.6
Ottawa, Ont.—Hull, Que.....	29,981	17,509	10	47,500	23.4	19,658	26.1
Montreal, Que.....	14,744	4,354	—	19,098	9.4	6,869	9.1
Toronto, Ont.....	11,390	4,310	—	15,700	7.7	5,647	7.5
Halifax, N.S.....	7,377	1,622	43	9,042	4.5	3,130	4.2
Vancouver, B.C.....	6,468	2,276	—	8,744	4.3	3,340	4.4
Winnipeg, Man.....	4,747	1,646	—	6,393	3.2	2,400	3.2
Victoria, B.C.....	4,430	1,024	—	5,454	2.7	2,084	2.8
Edmonton, Alta.....	3,458	1,468	—	4,926	2.4	1,815	2.4
Quebec, Que.....	3,170	876	17	4,063	2.0	1,425	1.9
London, Ont.....	2,584	1,230	—	3,814	1.9	1,305	1.7
Calgary, Alta.....	2,427	757	—	3,184	1.6	1,156	1.5
St. John's, Nfld.....	2,006	256	17	2,279	1.1	744	1.0
Saint John, N.B.....	1,141	489	1	1,631	0.8	581	0.8
Hamilton, Ont.....	1,181	378	—	1,559	0.7	592	0.8
Windsor, Ont.....	1,034	182	—	1,216	0.6	475	0.7
Kitchener-Waterloo, Ont.....	484	130	—	614	0.3	236	0.3
Sudbury, Ont.....	228	118	—	346	0.2	128	0.2
Non-metropolitan Areas	52,789	11,441	3,245	67,475	33.2	23,615	31.4
In Canada.....	51,166	10,121	3,245	64,532	31.8	22,579	30.0
Outside Canada.....	1,623	1,320	—	2,943	1.4	1,036	1.4
Grand Totals	149,639	50,066	3,333	203,038	100.0	75,199	100.0
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	
Proportion in—							
Metropolitan Areas.....	64.7	77.2	2.6	66.8	...	68.6	...
Non-metropolitan Areas.....	35.3	22.8	97.4	33.2	...	31.4	...
In Canada.....	34.2	20.2	97.4	31.8	...	30.0	...
Outside Canada.....	1.1	2.6	—	1.4	...	1.4	...
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, 1963. 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.