

Over nine-tenths of executive branch civilian employment consists of permanent full-time employees. The part-time and intermittent workers are included in the count of Federal employees each month, along with the permanent full-time workers, even though a number of them work as little as one day during the month.

Table C-2. CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH BY TYPE OF POSITION OCCUPIED

	As of June			
	1963 actual	1964 actual	1965 estimated	1966 estimated
Permanent full-time, employment.....	2,231,519	2,228,296	2,226,120	2,241,131
Other employment, ¹ total.....	(258,769)	(240,939)	(242,880)	(254,549)
Post Office Department.....	137,495	130,507	143,130	151,866
Veterans Administration.....	21,993	23,279	21,941	21,949
Department of Agriculture.....	33,590	31,271	30,570	31,166
Department of the Interior.....	14,862	13,900	11,700	12,400
Other agencies.....	50,829	41,982	35,539	37,168
Total employment.....	2,490,288	2,469,235	2,469,000	2,495,680

¹ Consists of temporary, part-time, and intermittent employment.

In total, Federal Government personnel includes both civilian employment and military personnel. Adding the latter to the civilian employment figures shows a grand personnel total for the executive branch of approximately 5,188,000 for June 1964, 5,159,000 for June 1965, and 5,170,000 for June 1966. In addition, the employment of the legislative and judicial branches in June 1964 was about 31,000.

	As of June		
	1964 actual	1965 estimate	1966 estimate
Civilian employment in the executive branch.....	2,469,235	2,469,000	2,495,680
Military personnel:			
Department of Defense.....	2,685,161	2,656,008	2,640,266
Reimbursable details to other agencies.....	1,111	1,331	1,364
Treasury Department (Coast Guard).....	32,248	32,275	32,778
Total executive branch personnel.....	5,187,755	5,158,614	5,170,088
Legislative and judicial personnel.....	30,851		
Total.....	5,218,606		

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND COMPARISONS

With the continued growth in population, in national income, and in economic activity generally, there has been a concomitant growth in the volume of public services which the Government is called upon to render. In the fiscal year 1966, for example, the number of passports applied for will rise 10%; coins minted will increase 16%; subsidized school lunches served will be up 6%; takeoffs and landings at airports served by Federal towers will increase 6%; establishments with Federal meat inspectors will rise 6%; tax returns