

Government Careers

for Women



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a study of the salaries
and positions of
women white-collar
employees

in the
FEDERAL SERVICE

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
James P. Mitchell, Secretary

WOMEN'S BUREAU
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Washington 25, D. C.

GOVERNMENT CAREERS FOR WOMEN
A Study of the Salaries and Positions
of
Women White-Collar Employees in the Federal Service, 1954

INTRODUCTION

The present study of women white-collar workers in the Federal service is based on employment and earnings statistics collected from individual departments and agencies by the U. S. Civil Service Commission for August 31, 1954. A report issued by the Commission covers all full-time white-collar employees, men and women combined, located in continental United States.¹ Most of the detailed statistics for women have not been previously published and include types of information collected for the first time.

Four previous studies made by the Women's Bureau concerning women in the Federal service cover the years 1919, 1925, 1938-39, and 1947. Each was based on material currently available and reflected changing concerns within the subject.² Only the 1938-39 study, however, contains occupational information which can be compared with 1954 to show some of the occupational changes which have occurred. Within its field of investigation, the 1954 report is the most comprehensive made to date by the Bureau.

The Bureau wishes to acknowledge with appreciation the generous cooperation of the Civil Service Commission in making this information available. A pamphlet summarizing the data has already been issued by the Women's Bureau.³ Both reports were prepared in the Bureau's Division of Program Planning, Analysis, and Reports by Jean A. Wells.

¹ U. S. Civil Service Commission Pamphlet 56, Occupations of Federal White-Collar Workers, August 31, 1954. Similar studies for 1947 and 1951, when separate data were not collected for women, are reported in Federal White-Collar Workers, Their Occupations and Salaries, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Bull. 1117). 1953.

² Women's Bureau Bulletin No. 8, Women in the Government Service (1919); No. 53, The Status of Women in the Government Service in 1925; No. 182, Employment of Women in the Federal Government, 1923-1939; and No. 230, Women in the Federal Service (1947). (Out of print.)

³ Women in the Federal Service—1954. Women's Bureau Pamphlet 4, 1956. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 15 cents.

Table 2.—White-Collar Employment in the Federal Government, by Agency, 43
August 31, 1954 (continued)

Agency	Total employees	Women		
		Number	Percent of total employees	Percent in D. C. area
National Labor Relations Board -----	1,165	506	43.4	36.0
Railroad Retirement Board -----	2,313	1,170	50.6	.4
Renegotiation Board -----	621	236	38.0	36.4
Securities and Exchange Commission -----	691	211	30.5	65.4
Selective Service System -----	5,444	4,844	89.0	3.6
Small Business Administration -----	712	294	41.3	38.4
Smithsonian Institution -----	589	142	24.1	97.9
Soldier's Home -----	309	41	13.3	100.0
Tennessee Valley Authority -----	6,977	1,582	22.7	-----
Veterans Administration -----	123,199	54,434	44.2	7.6
Other independent agencies -----	1,678	786	46.8	80.4
Judicial branch ² -----	<u>107</u>	<u>66</u>	61.7	100.0
Legislative branch ³ -----	<u>9,324</u>	<u>4,129</u>	44.3	88.7
Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government -----	135	87	64.4	97.7
General Accounting Office -----	5,721	2,328	40.7	81.2
Government Printing Office -----	1,482	734	49.5	96.5
Library of Congress -----	1,986	980	49.3	100.0

¹ Covers all white-collar employees of the executive branch, except those in the Central Intelligence Agency.

² Covers only employees of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

³ Covers 4 out of 7 agencies and about 70 percent of the white-collar employees in the legislative branch.

Source: U. S. Civil Service Commission.