

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE WOMEN'S **TRENDS** FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 1923 TO 1947

## CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT **EMPLOYMENT**

Nearly a quarter of a century elapsed between 1923, when the Federal Classification Act created a system of job and salary classifications, and 1947. In that time, along with other groups of workers in the country, Federal Government employees passed through a period of great prosperity, a widespread depression, a war on a world scale, and a process of reconversion not yet completed.

The changing functions of government under these varying conditions have had marked effects on the fluctuations in numbers of Government workers. At the same time, the developing role of government in a highly industrialized nation with a growing population and the great extension of services to the public have been important influences in expanding the number of employees. The successive extensions of services between 1923 and 1947 were accompanied by an over-all increase of 320,000 in the number of women, from about 80,000 to over 400,000. (See table 1.)

The Government activities still remaining as an aftermath of war considerably affect the difference in the level of women's employment at the two dates. Women civilian workers in the War and Navy Departments together with the Veterans Administration increased 9-fold in those 24 years, while Government employment other than

in these three agencies increased about 21/2 times.

Of outstanding significance to those interested in women's opportunities is the fact that women, who were about 16 percent of the civilian employees in the Federal Government in 1923, were nearly 24 percent of such workers a quarter century later, in 1947.

In tracing long-time trends, the prewar figures for employment in the entire service, which include some off-continent employees, have been compared with the only figures available for 1943-1947-those for continental United States alone, excluding Alaska and Panama Canal Zone. (See table 8, footnote 1.) In any case this is a desirable procedure, because of the more or less temporary character of much of the off-continent employment in this later period. Before the war, off-continent employment was not especially significant, and that for women was negligible. During and after the war considerable numbers of persons were employed off-continent, chiefly civilian workers of the War Department, and consisting to a large extent of natives of foreign countries taken on in local areas.

Table 3.—Total employment in the Federal Government, number and percent distribution of women, and percent women of all employees, by agency, June 30, 1947 1

Agency	Total employees	Women employees		ees
		Number	Percent distribution	Percent c
All agencies	1,849,781	440,597	100.0	123
Executive departments	1,430,726	282,636	64.1	19
Var	252 016	00 221 .	20.0	<u></u>
var	353,216 306,340	88,331 56,226	12.8	25
reasúry,	94.642	43,568	9:9	46
ost Office	94,642 470,280	42,941	. 9.7	
ost Officegriculture	86,159	18,103	4.1	2
ommerce	86,159 35,352	10,617	. 2.4	.30
nterior	47,974	9,020	2.1	18
astice	24,064	7,622	1.7	.31
ate	7,795	3,860	.9	41
abor	4,904	2,348	.5	.41
Independent establishments	376,451	139,891	31.8	3
merican Battle Monuments Commission	3	2	(2)	(4)
tomic Energy Commissionoard of Governors, Federal Reserve System.	4,210	1,491	.3	3
oard of Governors, rederal neserve System	500 533	247 248	: 1	·4
ivil Aeronautics Boardivil Service Commission	3,403	2,085	.5	6
rnort-Import Renk	116	2,083	(2)	.6
xport-Import Bankederal Communications Commissionederal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,292	483	.1	3'
ederal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,153	427	.î	.3
ederal Power Commission	763	269	.1	3
ederal Security Agency	32,508	16.405	3.7	.5
ederal Trade Commission	591	233 7,748	.1	3
ederal Works Agency	24,306	7,748	1.8	-3
eneral Accounting Office	10,629	4,971	1.1	· <u>4</u>
ederal Deposit Insurance Corporation  ederal Power Commission  ederal Security Agency  ederal Trade Commission  ederal Works Agency  eneral Accounting Office  overnment Printing Office  din Claims Commission	7,786	2,040	.5	(1)
dian Claims Commission terstate Commerce Commission laritime Commission attional Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	11	795	(²)	(*)
iterstate Commerce Commission	2,281 12,215	2,403	.2	1
aritime Commission			.5	2
ational Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	5,908 384	1,215 170	رو.	4
ational Archives	277	68	(2) (2)	2
ational Capital Housing Authorityational Capital Park and Planning Com-		00		
mission	6	3	(²)	(8)
ational Housing Agencyational Labor Relations Board	14,597	5,786	1.3	39
ational Labor Relations Board	690	324	.1	4
ational Mediation Board	110	49	(2)	4
ffice of the Housing Expediter ffice of Selective Service Records	8,538	4,339	1.0	5
ffice of Selective Service Records	1,084	683	.2	6 3
anama Canal	171	60	(2)	
anama Kaiiroad Company	487	32	$\mathcal{L}$	(3)
inppine war Damage Commission	3.1	3 1	$\aleph$	(3) (3)
anama Railroad Company	2,645	1,475	(7)	
econstruction Finance Corporation	7,592	3,187	.3 .7 .1	4
curities and Exchange Commission	1,159	461		3
nithsonian Institution	831	215	(2)	2
nithsonian Institution ariff Commission ax Court of the United States.	230	99	(2) (2) (2)	4
ax Court of the United States.	123	66	(²)	5
ennessee Vallev Authority	14,258	1,631	.4	1
eterans' Administration	215,050	80,110	18.2	3
Emergency war agencies	41,480	17,542	4.0	4
ffice for Emergency Management:				
Office of Defense Transportation	57	80	(2)	5
Office of Scientific Research and Develop-				
ment.	27	15	(2) (2)	. 5
Philippine Alien Property Administration	2	1.	(2)	(9)
War Assets Administration	41,394	17,496	4.0	4
Executive Office of the President.	1,124	528	.1	4
hite House Office	293	150	(2)	5. 4
ureau of the Budgetouncil of Economic Advisers	562	247	.1	4
ouncil of Economic Advisers	34	14	(2) (2) (2)	2
xecutive Mansion and Groundsffice of Government Reports	100 135	.25 92	(2)	68
		92.1	[4]	U

Data are for continental United States, excluding Alaska and Panama Canal Zone.
 Less than 0.05 percent.
 Percents not computed for fewer than 20 employees.