

Staff Tenure in Selected Positions in House Member Offices, 2006-2016

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Summary

The length of time a congressional staff member spends employed in a particular position in Congress—or congressional staff tenure—is a source of recurring interest to Members, staff, and the public. A congressional office, for example, may seek this information to assess its human resources capabilities, or for guidance in how frequently staffing changes might be expected for various positions. Congressional staff may seek this type of information to evaluate and approach their own individual career trajectories. This report presents a number of statistical measures regarding the length of time House office staff stay in particular job positions. It is designed to facilitate the consideration of tenure from a number of perspectives.

This report provides tenure data for a selection of 16 staff position titles that are typically used in House Member offices, and information on how to use those data for different purposes. The positions include Administrative Director, Casework Supervisor, Caseworker, Chief of Staff, Communications Director, Counsel, District Director, Executive Assistant, Field Representative, Legislative Assistant, Legislative Correspondent, Legislative Director, Office Manager, Press Secretary, Scheduler, and Staff Assistant. House Members' staff tenure data were calculated as of March 31, for each year between 2006 and 2016, for all staff in each position. An overview table provides staff tenure for selected positions for 2016, including summary statistics and information on whether the time staff stayed in a position increased, was unchanged, or decreased between 2006 and 2016. Other tables provide detailed tenure data and visualizations for each position title.

Between 2006 and 2016, staff tenure appears to have increased by six months or more for staff in three position titles in House Member offices, based on the trend of the median number of years in the position. For 13 positions, the median tenure was unchanged. These findings may be consistent with overall workforce trends in the United States.

Pay may be one of many factors that affect an individual's decision to remain in or leave a particular job. House Member office staff holding positions that are generally lower-paid typically remained in those roles for shorter periods of time than those in generally higher-paying positions. Lower-paying positions may also be considered entry-level roles; if so, tenure for House Member office employees in these roles appears to follow national trends for other entry-level jobs, which individuals hold for a relatively short period of time. Those in more senior positions, where a particular level of congressional or other professional experience is often required, typically remained in those roles comparatively longer, similar to those in more senior positions in the general workforce.

Generalizations about staff tenure are limited in some ways, because each House office serves as its own hiring authority. Variations from office to office, which might include differences in job duties, work schedules, office emphases, and other factors, may limit the extent to which data provided here might match tenure in another office. Direct comparisons of congressional employment to the general labor market may have similar limitations. An employing Member's retirement or electoral loss, for example, may cause staff tenure periods to end abruptly and unexpectedly.

This report is one of a number of CRS products on congressional staff. Others include CRS Report R43947, *House of Representatives Staff Levels in Member, Committee, Leadership, and Other Offices, 1977-2016* and CRS Report R44323, *Staff Pay Levels for Selected Positions in House Member Offices, 2001-2014*.

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Introduction

The length of time a congressional staff member spends employed in Congress, or job tenure, is a source of recurring interest among Members of Congress,¹ congressional staff, those who study staffing in the House and Senate,² and the public. There may be interest in congressional tenure information from multiple perspectives, including assessment of how a congressional office might oversee human resources issues, how staff might approach a congressional career, and guidance for how frequently staffing changes may occur in various positions. Others might be interested in how staff are deployed, and could see staff tenure as an indication of the effectiveness or well-being of Congress as an institution.³

This report provides tenure data for 16 staff position titles that are typically used in House Member offices,⁴ and information for using those data for different purposes. The positions include the following:

- Administrative Director
- Casework Supervisor
- Caseworker
- Chief of Staff
- Communications Director
- Counsel
- District Director
- Executive Assistant
- Field Representative
- Legislative Assistant
- Legislative Correspondent

¹ U.S. Congress, House Committee on House Administration, *Committee Funding for the 114th Congress (Day1)*, 114th Cong., 1st sess., February 4, 2015 (Washington: GPO, 2015), pp.19-20, 28-29, 38, 47, 70, 72, 80, 87, 103, and 110-112, at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CHRG-114hhrg93363/pdf/CHRG-114hhrg93363.pdf>; U.S. Congress, House Committee on House Administration, *Committee Funding for the 112th Congress (Day1)*, 112th Cong., 1st sess., March 2, 2011 (Washington: GPO, 2011), pp. 19-20, 32, 49, 57, 63, 95, and 108, at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CHRG-112hhrg66807/pdf/CHRG-112hhrg66807.pdf>; Andrew Taylor, “Lawmakers Vote To Increase Budgets For House Offices,” *Associated Press Newswire*, June 10, 2016; Luke Rosiak, “Freshmen Reformers Avoid Hill Experience In Staffing; But Knowledge Shown To Help,” *The Washington Times*, February 15, 2013, p. A-1; and Julie R. Hirschfeld, “Legislative Branch Cutbacks Add To House-Senate Salary Disparity,” *Congressional Quarterly Daily Monitor*, May 8, 2000.

² Jennifer M. Jensen, “Explaining Congressional Staff Members’ Decisions to Leave the Hill,” *Congress and the Presidency*, vol. 38, no. 1 (2011), pp. 39-59; and Barbara S. Romzek and Jennifer A. Utter, “Career Dynamics of Congressional Legislative Staff: Preliminary Profile and Research Questions,” *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, vol. 6, no. 6 (1996), pp. 415-424.

³ Anthony J. Madonna and Ian Ostrander, “Getting the Congress You Pay For: Legislative Staffing and Organizational Capacity,” Paper prepared for presentation at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, DC, August 28-September 1, 2014; Robert C. Byrd, *The Senate, 1789-1989: Addresses on the History of the United States Senate*, vol. I (Washington: GPO, 1988); Harrison W. Fox, Jr. and Susan Webb Hammond, *Congressional Staffs: the Invisible Force in American Lawmaking* (New York: The Free Press, 1977); Kenneth Kofmehl, *Professional Staffs of Congress*, 3rd ed. (West Lafayette, IN: Purdue University Press, 1977).

⁴ Additional information on the job titles used in this report is available in **Appendix**, below. For a discussion of staff roles in Members’ offices, see CRS Report RL34545, *Congressional Staff: Duties and Functions of Selected Positions*, by R. Eric Petersen.

- Legislative Director
- Office Manager
- Press Secretary
- Scheduler
- Staff Assistant

Data Source and Concerns

Publicly available information sources do not provide aggregated congressional staff tenure data in a readily retrievable or analyzable form. The most recent publicly available House staff compensation report, which provided some insight into the duration which congressional staff worked in a number of positions, was issued in 2010⁵ and relied on anonymous, self-reported survey data. Data in this report are instead based on official House pay reports, from which tenure information arguably may be most reliably derived, and which afford the opportunity to use complete, consistently collected data. Tenure information provided in this report is based on the House's *Statement of Disbursements* (SOD),⁶ published quarterly by the House Chief Administrative Officer, as collated by LegiStorm, a private entity that provides some congressional data by subscription.⁷

House Member staff tenure data were calculated for each year between 2006 and 2016. Annual data allow for observations about the nature of staff tenure in House Member offices over time. For each year, all staff with at least one week's service⁸ on March 31 were included. All employment pay dates from October 2, 2000, to March 24 of each year are included in the data.

Utilizing official salary expenditure data from the House may provide more complete, robust findings than other methods of determining staff tenure, such as surveys; the data presented here, however, are subject to some challenges that could affect the interpretation of the information presented. Tenure information provided in this report may understate the actual time staff spend in particular positions, due in part to several features of the data.

Overall, the time frame studied may lead to some underrepresentation in tenure duration. **Figure 1** provides potential examples of congressional staff, identified as Jobholders A-D, in a given position.⁹ Since tenure data are not captured before October 2, 2000, some individuals,

⁵ ICF International, *2010 House Compensation Study: Guide for the 112th Congress*, prepared for the Chief Administrative Officer, House of Representatives (Washington: 2010).

⁶ Volumes of the *Statement of Disbursements* since July 2009 are available at <http://disbursements.house.gov/>.

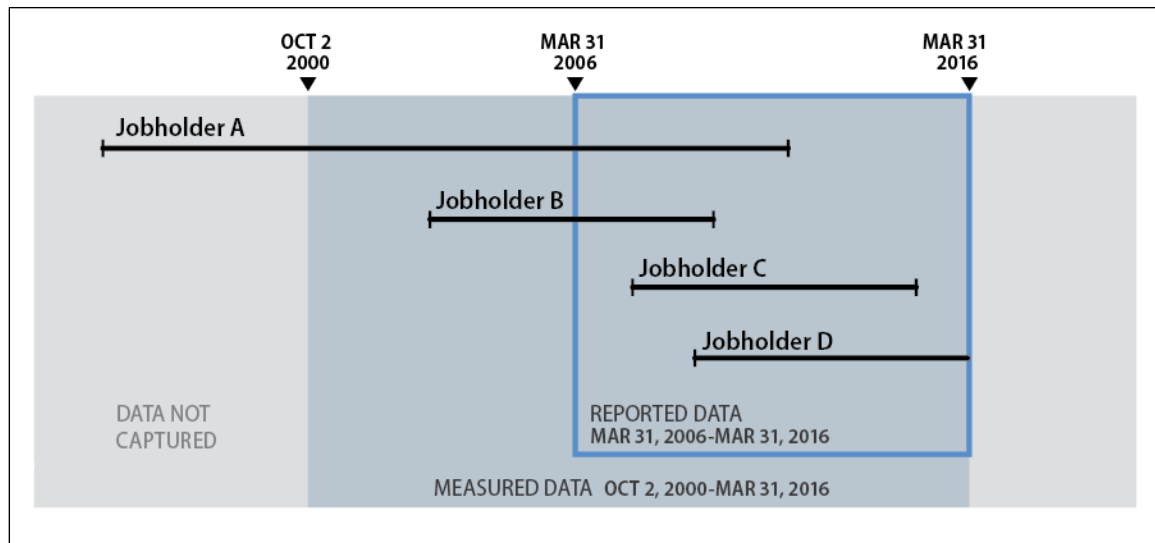
⁷ <http://www.legistorm.com/>. LegiStorm provides data from October 1, 2000, see "Congressional Salaries FAQ," https://www.legistorm.com/salaries/faq.html#How_far_back_does_your_salary_information_go_. Congressional staff pay data are taken by LegiStorm from the semiannual *Report of the Secretary of the Senate* and the SOD. LegiStorm provided staff and pay records to the Congressional Research Service covering the period October 1, 2000-March 31, 2016, for the Senate and House in a series of relational data files that combined information about staff from both chambers. LegiStorm data contained information on 170,108 individuals, including current and former congressional staff, Members of Congress, other government officials, and others; of those, 83,142 were employed by a Member of the House between 2000 and 2016. The LegiStorm-aggregated House and Senate pay data contained more than 1.23 million records, including 619,567 records of staff working for Members of the House that were used to derive tenure information provided in this report.

⁸ Staff were included if they were on payroll on March 31 of each year and had at least one week of service in the position. Staff with six or fewer days (0.0167 years) of service in the position on March 31 of each year were excluded.

⁹ **Figure 1** provides a simplified view of congressional staff tenure; other possibilities for jobholder tenure periods exist but are not represented in this illustration. Some staff starting employment at the same time as Jobholder A, for (continued...)

represented as Jobholder A, may have an unknown length of service prior to that date that is not captured. This feature of the data only affects a small number of employees within this dataset, since many tenure periods completely begin and end within the observed period of time, as represented by Jobholders B and C. The data last capture those who were employed in House Members' personal offices as of March 31, 2016, represented as Jobholder D, and some of those individuals likely continued to work in the same roles after that date.

Figure I. Examples of Jobholder Tenure Periods



Source: CRS, adaptation of Figure I from June G. Morita, Thomas W. Lee, and Richard T. Mowday, "The Regression-Analog to Survival Analysis: A Selected Application to Turnover Research," *Academy of Management Journal*, vol. 36, no. 6 (December 1993), pp. 1430-1464.

Data provided in this report represent an individual's consecutive time spent working in a particular position in the personal office of a House Member. They do not necessarily capture the overall time worked in a House office or across a congressional career. If a person's job title changes, for example, from staff assistant to caseworker, the time that individual spent as a staff assistant is recorded separately from the time that individual spent as a caseworker. If a person stops working for the House for some time, that individual's tenure in his or her preceding position ends, although he or she may return to work in Congress at some point. No aggregate measure of individual congressional career length is provided in this report.

Other data concerns arise from the variation across offices, lack of other demographic information about staff, and lack of information about where congressional staff work.

Potential differences might exist in the job duties of positions with the same or similar title, and there is wide variation among the job titles used for various positions in congressional offices. The **Appendix** provides the number of related titles included for each job title for which tenure data are provided. Aggregation of tenure by job title rests on the assumption that staff with the same or similar title carry out the same or similar tasks. Given the wide discretion congressional

(...continued)

example, might have terminated their service prior to March 31, 2006, or might have continued in the position after March 31, 2016. Similarly, some staff starting at the same time as Jobholder B might not have ended their service before March 31, 2016, and might have continued in the position after that date.

employing authorities have in setting the terms and conditions of employment, there may be differences in the duties of similarly titled staff that could have effects on the interpretation of their time in a particular position.

As presented here, tenure data provide no insight into the education, age, work experience, pay, full- or part-time status of staff, or other potential data that might inform explanations of why a congressional staff member might stay in a particular position.

Staff could be based in Washington, DC, district offices, or both. It is unknown whether or to what extent the location of congressional employment might affect the duration of that employment.

Presentation of Tenure Data

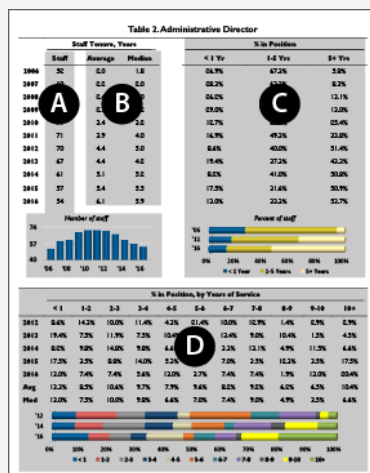
Tables in this section provide tenure data for selected positions in the personal offices of House Members and detailed data and visualizations for each position. **Table 1** provides a summary of staff tenure for selected positions since 2006. The data include job titles, average and median years of service, and grouped years of service for each position. The “Trend” column provides information on whether the time staff stayed in a position increased, was unchanged, or decreased between 2006 and 2016.¹⁰ **Table 2-Table 17** provide information on individual job titles over the same period.

In all of the data tables, the average and the median length of tenure columns provide two different measures of central tendency,¹¹ and each may be useful for some purposes and less suitable for others. The average represents the sum of the observed years of tenure, divided by the number of staff in that position. It is a common measure that can be understood as a representation of how long an individual remains, on average, in a job position. The average can be affected disproportionately by unusually low or high observations. A few individuals who remain for many years in a position, for example, may draw the average tenure length up for that position. A number of staff who stay in a position for only a brief period may depress the average length of tenure. The median represents the middle value when all the observations are arranged by order of magnitude. Another common measure of central tendency, the median can be understood as a representation of a center point at which half of the observations fall below, and half above. Extremely high or low observations may have less of an impact on the median.

¹⁰ As used in this report, “trend” is an indication of the general course of median staff tenure in each position over time, based on a linear regression model. The resulting trend line (which is available to congressional staff upon request), could increase, decrease, or remain unchanged. Each position’s trend line varies between 2006 and 2016, but the variability demonstrates negligible change for most positions. To distinguish positions with readily measurable changes in their tenure, a benchmark of change in trend is set to an increase or decrease of six months’ tenure over the 11 years observed. “Unchanged” in this context is defined as an increase or decrease in the median trend of tenure of fewer than six months between 2006 and 2016.

¹¹ A measure of central tendency is a single value that represents the middle of a data distribution, or list of numbers. It is often used to summarize that set of data. There are a variety of ways to measure central tendency, including, but not limited to, the average and median.

Using Position Data Tables



Position data are found in **Table 2-Table 17**, and each of these tables provides information on a separate job title.

Section A provides the number of individuals with a particular job title and provides a chart that illustrates this information. The number of staff over time might offer insight into the operations and activities in House Members' offices, or the House more generally.

Section B provides the annual average and median tenures for that position. Average and median are reported for each position because one measure may be more appropriate than the other, depending upon which data are being examined and for what purpose.

Section C provides the percentages of staff who had been working in that job for up to one year, one to five years, and five or more years. Below the tables in Section C, visualization provides percentages for three selected years: 2006, 2011, and 2016.

Section D provides more detailed information for staff in each position over the past five years. For the years 2012-2016, the percentage of staff in each job is displayed in annual increments for 1-10 years of service, in addition to categories for less than a year of service and more than 10 years. The average and median for each annual increment over this five-year period is also provided. The figure at the bottom of Section D visually displays this information for 2012, 2014, and 2016. Because the available data begin in October 2000, at least 10 years of staff tenure data are available by 2012, which enables more detailed information to be provided about those who have worked between 5 and 10 years.

Individual elements of data in this report may provide more useful insights when compared to other data provided. Combined, certain statistics may be used to infer changes in tenure over time or address other questions of interest. The overall average and median for a position found in **Table 1**, for example, might be compared to the equivalent measures in a particular year from Section B of that job position table, and could illustrate how typical or atypical average or median tenure in that year is. The aggregate average or median distributions provided in the "% by Position" columns of **Table 1** could similarly be used in comparison to Section C of a job position table to evaluate the percentage distributions for a given year.

The tenure percentage distributions may be helpful for determining continuity or turnover patterns for job positions. A broad, overall measure of turnover is provided in **Table 1**, but more information can be found in the job position tables, in Sections C and D. A position with a large proportion of staff remaining for five or more years, relative to the proportion of staff remaining for under one year, for example, could indicate a position that jobholders typically remain in for longer periods of time. Comparing these distributions over time could indicate that a job is becoming more stable, or, conversely, that greater turnover is occurring. When performing any assessment with these percentages, it is important to consider the number of staff in a particular role; a percentage change may seem dramatic when the overall number of staff is small, but reflect changes of only one or a few individuals. It may be helpful to convert percentages to number of staff, by multiplying the percentage by the staff count in Section A for the corresponding year. Although this report does not measure staff tenure in terms of "cohorts" who all begin during a certain year, this type of information may be inferred from the detailed annual breakdowns provided in Section D. A read of Section D diagonally—down one row to the next calendar year and right one column to the next year of service—may help address questions related to tenure for staff hired in, or working during, a particular year.

Assessing Tenure Data

Generalizations about staff tenure are limited in at least three potentially significant ways, including:

- the relatively brief period of time for which reliable, largely inclusive data are available in a readily analyzable form;
- how the unique nature of congressional work settings might affect staff tenure; and
- the lack of demographic information about staff for which tenure data are available.

Considering tenure in isolation from demographic characteristics of the congressional workforce might limit the extent to which tenure information can be assessed. Additional data on congressional staff regarding age, education, and other elements would be needed for this type of analysis, and are not readily available at the position level. Finally, since each House Member office serves as its own hiring authority, variations from office to office, which for each position may include differences in job duties, work schedules, office emphases, and other factors, may limit the extent to which aggregated data provided here might match tenure in a particular office. Despite these caveats, a few broad observations can be made about staff in House Member offices.

Between 2006 and 2016, staff tenure, based on the trend of the median number of years in the position, appears to have increased by six months or more for staff in three position titles¹² in House Member offices. The median tenure was unchanged for 13 positions.¹³ This may be consistent with overall workforce trends in the United States.¹⁴ Although pay is not the only factor that might affect an individual's decision to remain in or leave a particular job, staff in positions that generally pay less typically remained in those roles for shorter periods of time than those in higher-paying positions.¹⁵ Some of these lower-paying positions may also be considered entry-level positions in some House Member offices; if so, House office employees in those roles appear to follow national trends for others in entry-level types of jobs, remaining in the role for a relatively short period of time.¹⁶ Similarly, those in more senior positions, which often require a

¹² Administrative Director, Chief of Staff, and Office Manager.

¹³ Casework Supervisor, Caseworker, Communications Director, Counsel, District Director, Executive Assistant, Field Representative, Legislative Assistant, Legislative Correspondent, Legislative Director, Press Secretary, Scheduler, and Staff Assistant.

¹⁴ Data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) suggest that the tenure trend in the U.S. labor force for workers aged 25 and over is largely unchanged between 2006 and 2016. See U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Table 1. Median years of tenure with current employer for employed wage and salary workers by age and sex, selected years, 2006-2016, Washington, DC, September 22, 2016, <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/tenure.t01.htm>. See also, Ibid, Employee Tenure Summary, <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/tenure.nr0.htm>. Staff working in congressional offices likely appear to be fairly representative of the general workforce in the United States. Nevertheless, direct comparisons of congressional employment to the general labor market may have limitations. Unlike congressional tenure data provided in this report by title, for example, BLS data are based on the entire U.S. workforce, and determine tenure statistics based on the time an employee spends with an employer rather than time in one specified job title. Comparisons between the two sets of employment tenure information should be drawn with care.

¹⁵ For more information on congressional salaries, see CRS Report R44323, *Staff Pay Levels for Selected Positions in House Member Offices, 2001-2014*, coordinated by R. Eric Petersen. Pay data are not available for the Administrative Director, Casework Supervisor, and Counsel titles.

¹⁶ Those staff positions that typically earn a lower salary than others, including Executive Assistant, Legislative (continued...)

particular level of congressional or other professional experience, typically remained in those roles comparatively longer, similar to those in more senior positions in the general workforce.

Table 1. Tenure in Selected Positions in House Member Offices, and Distribution of Staff by Tenure, 2006-2016

Position	Tenure, Years		% in Position			Trend	
	Average	Median	< 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years		
Administrative Director	3.7	3.0	Average	22.8%	44.6%	32.5%	Increased
			Median	23.1%	41.8%	37.3%	
Casework Supervisor	2.9	1.7	Average	30.2%	51.0%	18.8%	Unchanged
			Median	33.3%	48.3%	18.8%	
Caseworker	3.0	2.0	Average	28.8%	49.8%	21.4%	Unchanged
			Median	27.9%	50.8%	22.8%	
Chief of Staff	3.7	2.8	Average	21.6%	48.8%	29.5%	Increased
			Median	22.2%	50.9%	31.6%	
Communications Director	2.0	1.3	Average	39.0%	51.3%	9.7%	Unchanged
			Median	34.7%	52.4%	10.7%	
Counsel	1.9	1.1	Average	44.9%	47.4%	7.7%	Unchanged
			Median	46.2%	45.5%	7.4%	
District Director	3.1	2.2	Average	26.7%	51.1%	22.1%	Unchanged
			Median	27.9%	51.9%	23.7%	
Executive Assistant	2.8	1.9	Average	33.3%	47.7%	19.1%	Unchanged
			Median	33.1%	48.5%	20.0%	
Field Representative	2.4	1.3	Average	36.5%	49.3%	14.3%	Unchanged
			Median	34.3%	49.8%	15.3%	
Legislative Assistant	1.7	1.2	Average	41.0%	54.0%	5.0%	Unchanged
			Median	41.1%	53.3%	5.2%	
Legislative Correspondent	1.1	0.8	Average	60.5%	37.9%	1.6%	Unchanged
			Median	61.5%	37.9%	1.8%	
Legislative Director	2.3	1.7	Average	33.6%	54.7%	11.7%	Unchanged
			Median	30.9%	57.0%	11.6%	
Office Manager	3.1	2.2	Average	28.5%	48.2%	23.3%	Increased
			Median	30.4%	48.2%	26.6%	
Press Secretary	1.9	1.2	Average	43.7%	48.2%	8.1%	Unchanged

(...continued)

Assistant, Legislative Correspondent, and Staff Assistant, may be seen in some House Member offices as entry level, but both pay data (see *ibid.*) and tenure data presented in this report suggest that this might not be a consistent practice in every office.

Position	Tenure, Years		% in Position			Trend	
	Average	Median	< 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years		
Scheduler	1.8	1.2	Median	42.6%	47.6%	7.1%	Unchanged
			Average	44.1%	48.6%	7.3%	
			Median	42.3%	48.5%	7.5%	
Staff Assistant	1.7	0.9	Average	52.4%	39.1%	8.5%	Unchanged
			Median	54.4%	37.7%	8.3%	

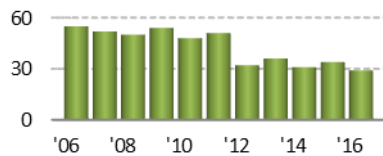
Source: CRS calculations, as of March 31, 2016, for all staff in the positions who were paid on or after October 2, 2000, based on pay information provided in *Statements of Disbursements of the House*, as collated by LegiStorm, available from October 1, 2000.

Notes: As used in this report, “trend” is an indication of the general course of median staff tenure in each position over time, based on a linear regression model. The resulting trend line (which is available to congressional staff upon request), could increase, decrease, or remain unchanged. Each position’s trend line varies between 2006 and 2016, but the variability demonstrates negligible change for most positions. To distinguish positions with readily measurable changes in their tenure, a benchmark of change in trend is set to an increase or decrease of six months’ tenure over the 11 years observed. “Unchanged” in this context is defined as an increase or decrease in the median trend of tenure of fewer than six months between 2006 and 2016.

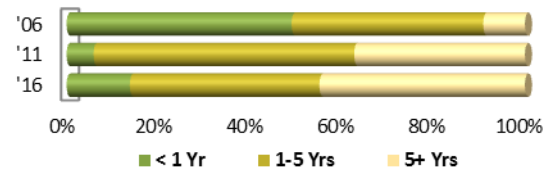
Table 2. Administrative Director

	Staff Tenure, Years			% in Position		
	Staff	Average	Median	< 1 Yr	1-5 Yrs	5+ Yrs
2006	55	1.9	1.3	49.1%	41.8%	9.1%
2007	52	2.5	2.0	23.1%	63.5%	13.5%
2008	50	2.4	2.1	32.0%	52.0%	16.0%
2009	54	2.7	2.1	25.9%	59.3%	14.8%
2010	48	3.5	3.0	10.4%	58.3%	31.3%
2011	51	4.3	3.8	5.9%	56.9%	37.3%
2012	32	4.8	5.0	12.5%	34.4%	53.1%
2013	36	4.4	4.2	27.8%	30.6%	41.7%
2014	31	5.3	5.2	9.7%	32.3%	58.1%
2015	34	4.0	2.2	41.2%	20.6%	38.2%
2016	29	5.2	3.2	13.8%	41.4%	44.8%

Number of staff

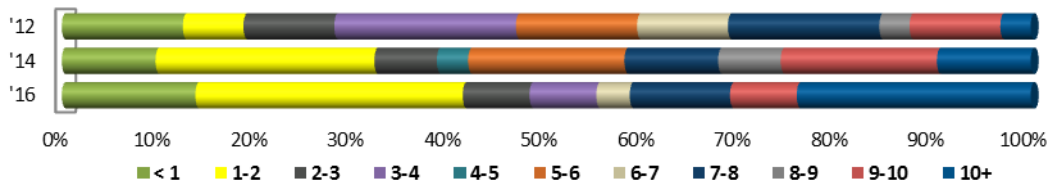


Percent of staff



% in Position, by Years of Service

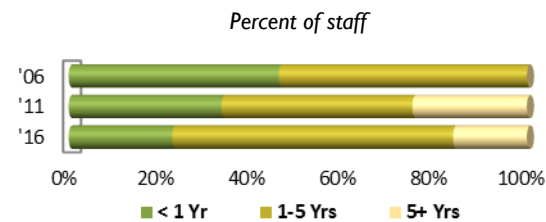
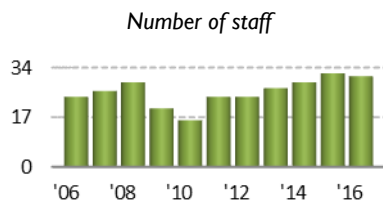
	< 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10+
2012	12.5%	6.3%	9.4%	18.8%	0.0%	12.5%	9.4%	15.6%	3.1%	9.4%	3.1%
2013	27.8%	5.6%	2.8%	8.3%	13.9%	0.0%	11.1%	8.3%	13.9%	2.8%	5.6%
2014	9.7%	22.6%	6.5%	0.0%	3.2%	16.1%	0.0%	9.7%	6.5%	16.1%	9.7%
2015	41.2%	5.9%	8.8%	5.9%	0.0%	2.9%	8.8%	0.0%	5.9%	2.9%	17.6%
2016	13.8%	27.6%	6.9%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	10.3%	0.0%	6.9%	24.1%
Avg	21.0%	13.6%	6.9%	8.0%	3.4%	6.3%	6.6%	8.8%	5.9%	7.6%	12.0%
Med	13.8%	6.3%	6.9%	6.9%	0.0%	2.9%	8.8%	9.7%	5.9%	6.9%	9.7%



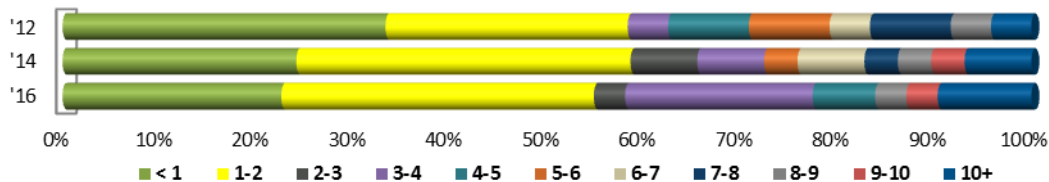
Source: CRS calculations, March 31 of each year, for all staff in the position paid on or after October 2, 2000, based on pay information provided in *Statement of Disbursements of the House*, as collated by LegiStorm, available from October 1, 2000. Detailed information about using table data is available in “Presentation of Tenure Data.”

Table 3. Casework Supervisor

	Staff Tenure, Years			% in Position		
	Staff	Average	Median	< 1 Yr	1-5 Yrs	5+ Yrs
2006	24	2.0	1.3	45.8%	54.2%	0.0%
2007	26	1.8	1.3	46.2%	42.3%	11.5%
2008	29	1.9	1.2	31.0%	62.1%	6.9%
2009	20	2.8	2.2	15.0%	70.0%	15.0%
2010	16	3.9	3.2	6.3%	62.5%	31.3%
2011	24	3.4	3.2	33.3%	41.7%	25.0%
2012	24	3.2	1.3	33.3%	37.5%	29.2%
2013	27	3.0	1.7	37.0%	37.0%	25.9%
2014	29	3.2	1.5	24.1%	48.3%	27.6%
2015	32	3.1	2.2	37.5%	43.8%	18.8%
2016	31	3.4	1.8	22.6%	61.3%	16.1%



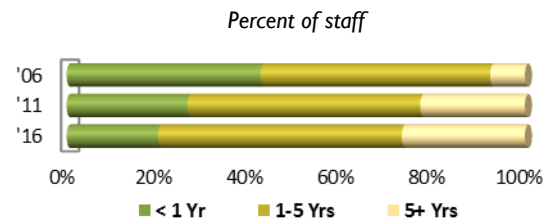
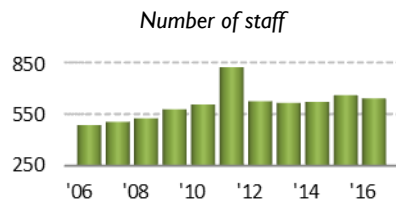
	% in Position, by Years of Service										
	< 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10+
2012	33.3%	25.0%	0.0%	4.2%	8.3%	8.3%	4.2%	8.3%	4.2%	0.0%	4.2%
2013	37.0%	18.5%	14.8%	0.0%	3.7%	7.4%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%
2014	24.1%	34.5%	6.9%	6.9%	0.0%	3.4%	6.9%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	6.9%
2015	37.5%	9.4%	25.0%	6.3%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	9.4%
2016	22.6%	32.3%	3.2%	19.4%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	3.2%	9.7%
Avg	30.9%	23.9%	10.0%	7.3%	4.3%	3.8%	3.0%	3.7%	3.5%	2.7%	6.8%
Med	33.3%	25.0%	6.9%	6.3%	3.7%	3.4%	3.7%	3.4%	3.4%	3.2%	6.9%



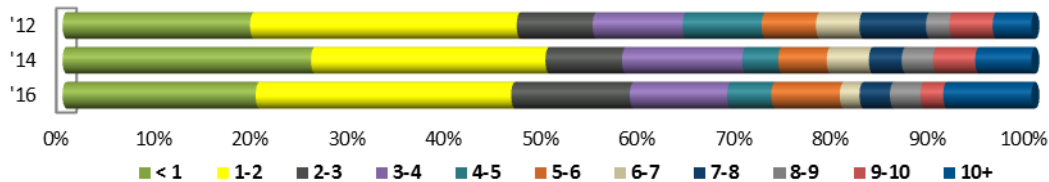
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Table 4. Caseworker

	Staff Tenure, Years			% in Position		
	Staff	Average	Median	< 1 Yr	1-5 Yrs	5+ Yrs
2006	487	2.2	1.8	42.3%	50.1%	7.6%
2007	505	2.3	2.0	33.5%	54.9%	11.7%
2008	526	2.6	2.0	27.9%	52.3%	19.8%
2009	577	2.6	2.0	32.9%	48.4%	18.7%
2010	605	3.1	2.4	20.0%	55.2%	24.8%
2011	823	3.1	2.2	26.4%	50.8%	22.8%
2012	625	3.5	2.4	19.4%	52.8%	27.8%
2013	616	3.2	2.2	33.4%	39.8%	26.8%
2014	620	3.4	2.0	25.6%	48.2%	26.1%
2015	661	3.2	2.0	35.7%	42.4%	21.9%
2016	641	3.7	2.2	19.9%	53.2%	26.8%



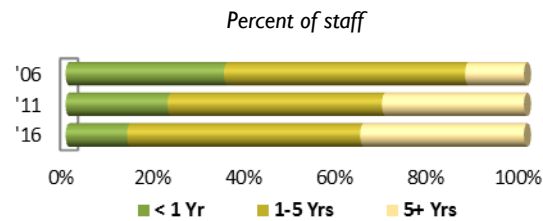
	% in Position, by Years of Service										
	< 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10+
2012	19.4%	27.5%	7.8%	9.3%	8.2%	5.6%	4.5%	6.9%	2.4%	4.5%	4.0%
2013	33.4%	10.7%	17.9%	4.9%	6.3%	6.3%	4.2%	3.6%	5.2%	1.6%	5.8%
2014	25.6%	24.2%	7.9%	12.4%	3.7%	5.0%	4.4%	3.4%	3.2%	4.4%	5.8%
2015	35.7%	14.7%	13.6%	5.1%	8.9%	2.3%	3.5%	3.3%	2.6%	2.6%	7.7%
2016	19.9%	26.4%	12.2%	10.0%	4.6%	7.1%	2.0%	3.1%	3.1%	2.4%	9.1%
Avg	26.8%	20.7%	11.9%	8.4%	6.3%	5.3%	3.7%	4.1%	3.3%	3.1%	6.5%
Med	25.6%	24.2%	12.2%	9.3%	6.3%	5.6%	4.2%	3.4%	3.1%	2.6%	5.8%



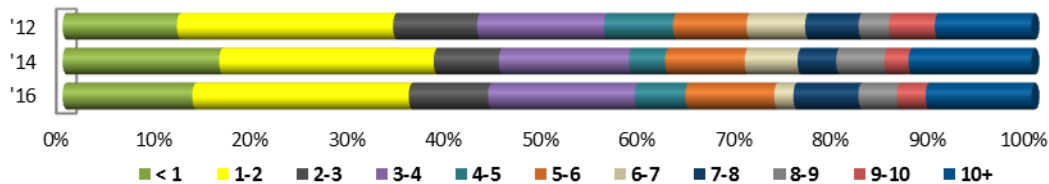
Source: CRS calculations, March 31 of each year, for all staff in the position paid on or after October 2, 2000, based on pay information provided in *Statement of Disbursements of the House*, as collated by LegiStorm, available from October 1, 2000. Detailed information about using table data is available in “Presentation of Tenure Data.”

Table 5. Chief of Staff

	Staff Tenure, Years			% in Position		
	Staff	Average	Median	< 1 Yr	1-5 Yrs	5+ Yrs
2006	304	2.5	2.5	34.5%	52.6%	12.8%
2007	339	2.6	2.0	30.1%	52.8%	17.1%
2008	343	3.2	2.8	18.1%	53.9%	28.0%
2009	360	3.2	2.3	24.4%	48.6%	26.9%
2010	374	3.7	3.1	16.0%	52.4%	31.6%
2011	481	3.7	2.8	22.2%	46.8%	31.0%
2012	381	4.3	3.2	11.8%	51.2%	37.0%
2013	399	4.1	3.0	26.3%	39.1%	34.6%
2014	402	4.4	3.2	16.2%	46.0%	37.8%
2015	428	4.3	2.7	25.0%	42.5%	32.5%
2016	414	4.6	3.2	13.4%	50.9%	35.7%



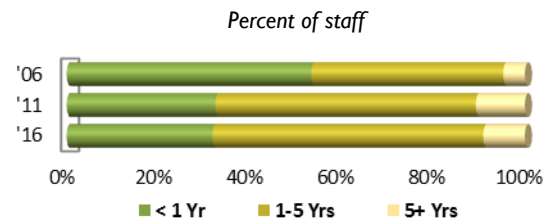
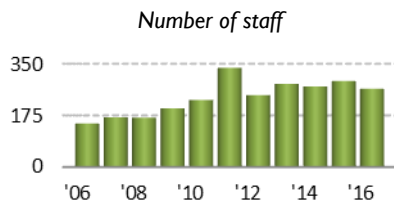
	% in Position, by Years of Service										
	< 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10+
2012	11.8%	22.3%	8.7%	13.1%	7.1%	7.6%	6.0%	5.5%	3.1%	4.7%	10.0%
2013	26.3%	7.5%	16.3%	5.0%	10.3%	6.0%	6.0%	5.3%	3.3%	2.5%	11.5%
2014	16.2%	22.1%	6.7%	13.4%	3.7%	8.2%	5.5%	4.0%	5.0%	2.5%	12.7%
2015	25.0%	9.3%	17.1%	5.8%	10.3%	2.1%	6.8%	4.4%	3.3%	3.7%	12.1%
2016	13.4%	22.3%	8.2%	15.1%	5.2%	9.2%	2.0%	6.7%	4.0%	3.0%	10.9%
Avg	18.5%	16.7%	11.4%	10.5%	7.3%	6.6%	5.3%	5.2%	3.7%	3.3%	11.5%
Med	16.2%	22.1%	8.7%	13.1%	7.1%	7.6%	6.0%	5.3%	3.3%	3.0%	11.5%



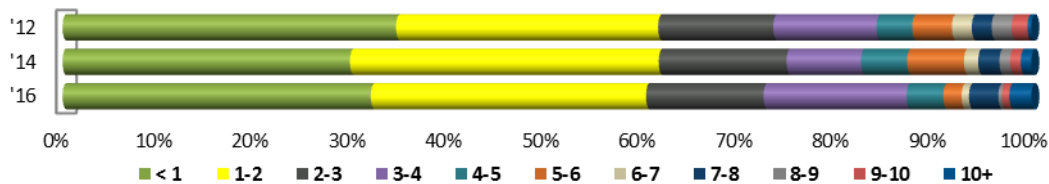
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Table 6. Communications Director

	Staff Tenure, Years			% in Position		
	Staff	Average	Median	< 1 Yr	1-5 Yrs	5+ Yrs
2006	148	1.7	1.0	53.4%	41.9%	4.7%
2007	168	1.7	1.3	42.9%	52.4%	4.8%
2008	167	1.9	1.2	34.7%	57.5%	7.8%
2009	199	1.9	1.1	47.2%	41.7%	11.1%
2010	227	2.1	1.2	34.4%	52.4%	13.2%
2011	336	2.2	1.6	32.4%	56.8%	10.7%
2012	244	2.2	1.3	34.4%	53.3%	12.3%
2013	282	2.0	1.2	45.4%	46.1%	8.5%
2014	273	2.2	1.3	29.7%	57.5%	12.8%
2015	292	2.1	1.3	42.8%	45.5%	11.6%
2016	265	2.3	1.3	31.8%	59.1%	9.1%



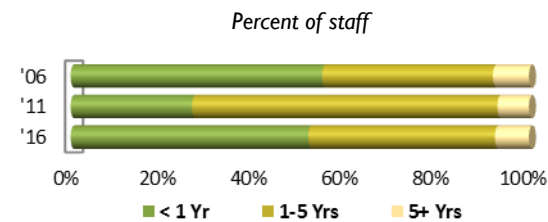
	% in Position, by Years of Service										
	< 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10+
2012	34.4%	27.0%	11.9%	10.7%	3.7%	4.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%	0.4%
2013	45.4%	17.4%	13.8%	7.4%	7.4%	1.8%	3.2%	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%
2014	29.7%	31.9%	13.2%	7.7%	4.8%	5.9%	1.5%	2.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
2015	42.8%	17.1%	19.9%	4.8%	3.8%	3.1%	3.4%	0.7%	1.4%	1.0%	2.1%
2016	31.8%	28.4%	12.1%	14.8%	3.8%	1.9%	0.8%	3.0%	0.4%	0.8%	2.3%
Avg	36.8%	24.4%	14.2%	9.1%	4.7%	3.3%	2.2%	1.8%	1.2%	1.0%	1.3%
Med	34.4%	27.0%	13.2%	7.7%	3.8%	3.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%



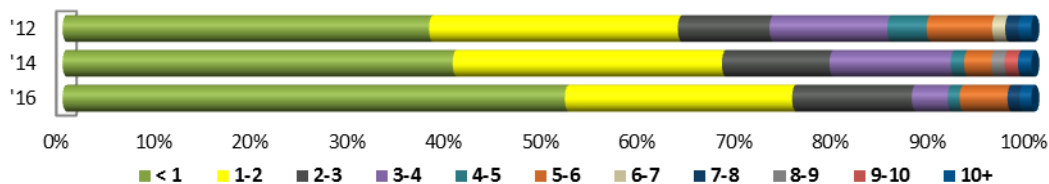
Source: CRS calculations, March 31 of each year, for all staff in the position paid on or after October 2, 2000, based on pay information provided in *Statement of Disbursements of the House*, as collated by LegiStorm, available from October 1, 2000. Detailed information about using table data is available in “Presentation of Tenure Data.”

Table 7. Counsel

	Staff Tenure, Years			% in Position		
	Staff	Average	Median	< 1 Yr	1-5 Yrs	5+ Yrs
2006	51	1.7	1.0	54.9%	37.3%	7.8%
2007	65	1.3	0.8	60.0%	33.8%	6.2%
2008	58	1.9	1.2	34.5%	56.9%	8.6%
2009	66	1.8	1.4	47.0%	45.5%	7.6%
2010	74	1.9	1.1	44.6%	48.6%	6.8%
2011	102	2.2	1.8	26.5%	66.7%	6.9%
2012	74	2.2	1.2	37.8%	51.4%	10.8%
2013	65	2.0	1.1	46.2%	44.6%	9.2%
2014	72	1.9	1.4	40.3%	52.8%	6.9%
2015	74	1.9	1.0	50.0%	43.2%	6.8%
2016	82	1.8	1.0	51.9%	40.7%	7.4%



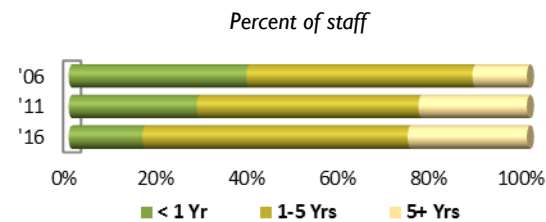
	% in Position, by Years of Service										
	< 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10+
2012	37.8%	25.7%	9.5%	12.2%	4.1%	6.8%	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
2013	46.2%	16.9%	16.9%	3.1%	7.7%	1.5%	3.1%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%
2014	40.3%	27.8%	11.1%	12.5%	1.4%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
2015	50.0%	20.3%	10.8%	4.1%	8.1%	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	2.7%
2016	51.9%	23.5%	12.3%	3.7%	1.2%	4.9%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Avg	45.2%	22.8%	12.1%	7.1%	4.5%	3.5%	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	1.6%
Med	46.2%	23.5%	11.1%	4.1%	4.1%	2.8%	1.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%



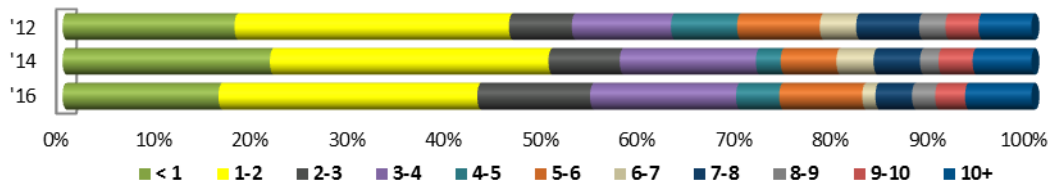
Source: CRS calculations, March 31 of each year, for all staff in the position paid on or after October 2, 2000, based on pay information provided in *Statement of Disbursements of the House*, as collated by LegiStorm, available from October 1, 2000. Detailed information about using table data is available in "Presentation of Tenure Data."

Table 8. District Director

	Staff Tenure, Years			% in Position		
	Staff	Average	Median	< 1 Yr	1-5 Yrs	5+ Yrs
2006	227	2.3	1.8	38.8%	49.3%	11.9%
2007	252	2.3	2.0	33.7%	53.6%	12.7%
2008	253	2.7	2.1	21.3%	58.1%	20.6%
2009	270	2.8	2.2	30.7%	49.6%	19.6%
2010	271	3.3	2.7	16.2%	56.1%	27.7%
2011	376	3.2	2.2	27.9%	48.4%	23.7%
2012	293	3.6	2.5	17.7%	51.9%	30.4%
2013	316	3.1	2.2	38.6%	36.4%	25.0%
2014	313	3.4	1.9	21.4%	52.7%	25.9%
2015	318	3.2	2.2	31.4%	48.4%	20.1%
2016	296	3.7	2.6	16.1%	57.9%	26.0%



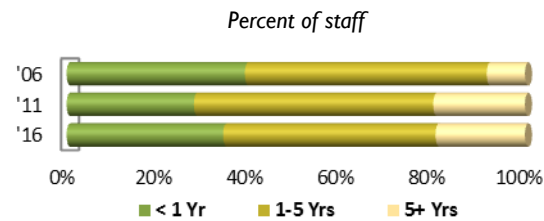
	% in Position, by Years of Service										
	< 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10+
2012	17.7%	28.3%	6.5%	10.2%	6.8%	8.5%	3.8%	6.5%	2.7%	3.4%	5.5%
2013	38.6%	8.5%	17.7%	3.5%	6.6%	5.7%	5.1%	2.2%	3.8%	1.6%	6.6%
2014	21.4%	28.8%	7.3%	14.1%	2.6%	5.8%	3.8%	4.8%	1.9%	3.5%	6.1%
2015	31.4%	14.2%	18.9%	5.7%	9.7%	1.3%	4.4%	2.8%	3.1%	0.9%	7.5%
2016	16.1%	26.7%	11.6%	15.1%	4.5%	8.6%	1.4%	3.8%	2.4%	3.1%	6.8%
Avg	25.1%	21.3%	12.4%	9.7%	6.0%	6.0%	3.7%	4.0%	2.8%	2.5%	6.5%
Med	21.4%	26.7%	11.6%	10.2%	6.6%	5.8%	3.8%	3.8%	2.7%	3.1%	6.6%



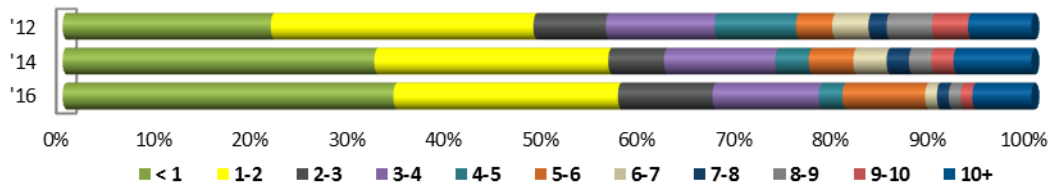
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Table 9. Executive Assistant

	Staff Tenure, Years			% in Position		
	Staff	Average	Median	< 1 Yr	1-5 Yrs	5+ Yrs
2006	144	2.2	1.9	38.9%	52.8%	8.3%
2007	141	2.2	1.6	42.6%	43.3%	14.2%
2008	139	2.4	1.3	33.1%	48.9%	18.0%
2009	122	2.8	1.9	25.4%	51.6%	23.0%
2010	130	2.9	2.2	30.0%	48.5%	21.5%
2011	180	2.9	2.0	27.8%	52.2%	20.0%
2012	107	3.5	2.2	21.5%	54.2%	24.3%
2013	82	3.1	2.1	36.6%	39.0%	24.4%
2014	87	3.2	1.3	32.2%	44.8%	23.0%
2015	80	2.6	1.3	43.8%	42.5%	13.8%
2016	82	2.8	1.2	34.1%	46.3%	19.5%



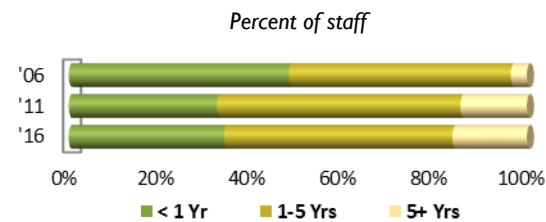
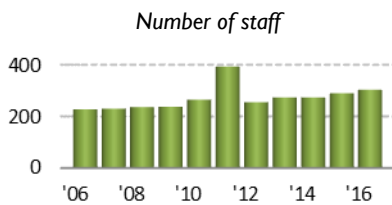
	% in Position, by Years of Service										
	< 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10+
2012	21.5%	27.1%	7.5%	11.2%	8.4%	3.7%	3.7%	1.9%	4.7%	3.7%	6.5%
2013	36.6%	12.2%	17.1%	3.7%	6.1%	6.1%	3.7%	2.4%	2.4%	3.7%	6.1%
2014	32.2%	24.1%	5.7%	11.5%	3.4%	4.6%	3.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	8.0%
2015	43.8%	12.5%	16.3%	2.5%	11.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	2.5%	1.3%	6.3%
2016	34.1%	23.2%	9.8%	11.0%	2.4%	8.5%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	6.1%
Avg	33.6%	19.8%	11.3%	8.0%	6.3%	4.8%	2.7%	1.8%	2.6%	2.4%	6.6%
Med	34.1%	23.2%	9.8%	11.0%	6.1%	4.6%	3.4%	1.9%	2.4%	2.3%	6.3%



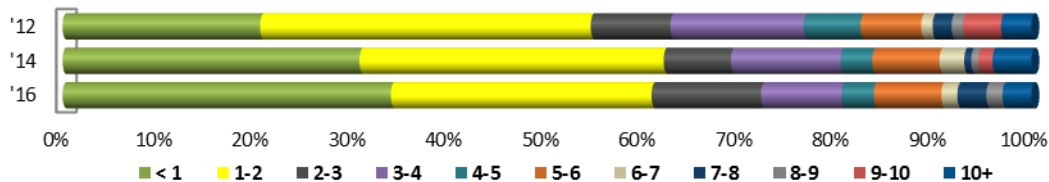
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Table 10. Field Representative

	Staff Tenure, Years			% in Position		
	Staff	Average	Median	< 1 Yr	1-5 Yrs	5+ Yrs
2006	227	1.9	1.3	48.0%	48.5%	3.5%
2007	230	2.0	1.3	44.8%	46.1%	9.1%
2008	236	2.3	1.3	34.3%	50.4%	15.3%
2009	237	2.5	1.8	36.7%	43.0%	20.3%
2010	265	2.7	1.8	29.1%	51.3%	19.6%
2011	393	2.6	1.9	32.3%	53.2%	14.5%
2012	255	2.8	1.4	20.4%	62.0%	17.6%
2013	273	2.3	1.3	46.9%	41.4%	11.7%
2014	274	2.5	1.2	30.7%	52.9%	16.4%
2015	289	2.3	1.3	43.9%	43.3%	12.8%
2016	303	2.6	1.4	33.9%	49.8%	16.3%



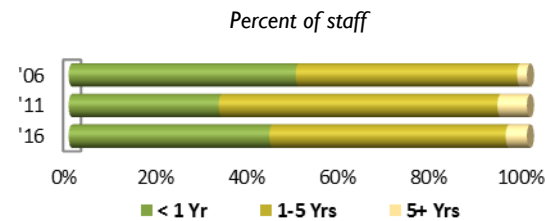
	% in Position, by Years of Service										
	< 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10+
2012	20.4%	34.1%	8.2%	13.7%	5.9%	6.3%	1.2%	2.0%	1.2%	3.9%	3.1%
2013	46.9%	9.9%	16.5%	5.1%	9.9%	2.6%	1.8%	0.7%	1.5%	1.1%	4.0%
2014	30.7%	31.4%	6.9%	11.3%	3.3%	6.9%	2.6%	0.7%	0.7%	1.5%	4.0%
2015	43.9%	16.6%	13.1%	5.2%	8.3%	2.4%	4.5%	1.7%	0.3%	0.0%	3.8%
2016	33.9%	26.9%	11.3%	8.3%	3.3%	7.0%	1.7%	3.0%	1.7%	0.0%	3.0%
Avg	35.2%	23.8%	11.2%	8.7%	6.1%	5.0%	2.3%	1.6%	1.1%	1.3%	3.6%
Med	33.9%	26.9%	11.3%	8.3%	5.9%	6.3%	1.8%	1.7%	1.2%	1.1%	3.8%



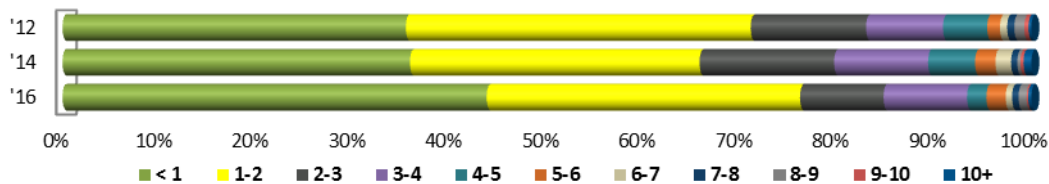
Source: CRS calculations, March 31 of each year, for all staff in the position paid on or after October 2, 2000, based on pay information provided in *Statement of Disbursements of the House*, as collated by LegiStorm, available from October 1, 2000. Detailed information about using table data is available in “Presentation of Tenure Data.”

Table 11. Legislative Assistant

	Staff Tenure, Years			% in Position		
	Staff	Average	Median	< 1 Yr	1-5 Yrs	5+ Yrs
2006	741	1.6	1.2	49.5%	48.3%	2.2%
2007	732	1.6	1.2	45.8%	49.9%	4.4%
2008	745	1.7	1.2	41.1%	53.3%	5.6%
2009	737	1.8	1.4	39.2%	54.8%	6.0%
2010	741	1.9	1.2	36.3%	57.8%	5.9%
2011	1103	2.0	1.7	32.7%	60.8%	6.4%
2012	680	1.8	1.2	35.4%	60.0%	4.6%
2013	629	1.7	1.3	41.7%	53.1%	5.2%
2014	619	1.9	1.2	35.9%	58.3%	5.8%
2015	636	1.5	1.0	49.7%	45.6%	4.7%
2016	604	1.6	1.2	43.8%	51.6%	4.6%



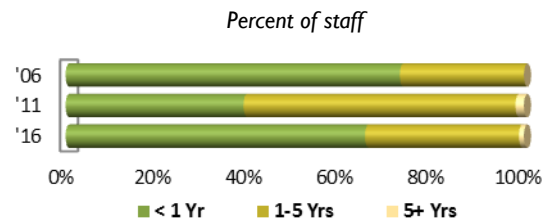
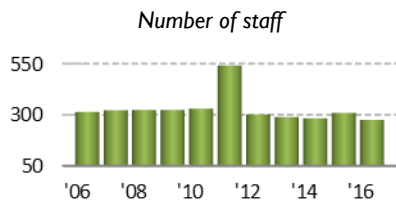
% in Position, by Years of Service											
	< 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10+
2012	35.4%	35.6%	11.9%	7.9%	4.6%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%
2013	41.7%	23.7%	18.8%	6.7%	4.0%	2.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%
2014	35.9%	29.9%	13.9%	9.7%	4.8%	2.1%	1.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%
2015	49.7%	19.8%	17.3%	4.4%	4.1%	1.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%
2016	43.8%	32.3%	8.6%	8.6%	2.0%	2.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Avg	41.3%	28.3%	14.1%	7.5%	3.9%	2.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%
Med	41.7%	29.9%	13.9%	7.9%	4.1%	2.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%



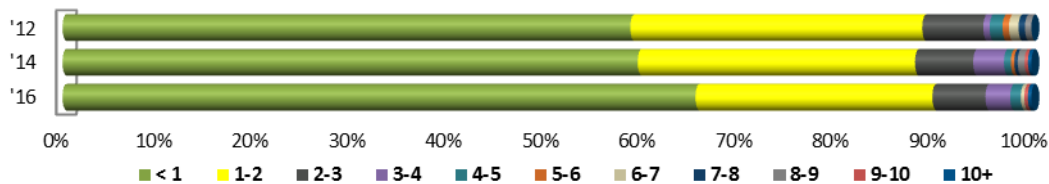
Source: CRS calculations, March 31 of each year, for all staff in the position paid on or after October 2, 2000, based on pay information provided in *Statement of Disbursements of the House*, as collated by LegiStorm, available from October 1, 2000. Detailed information about using table data is available in “Presentation of Tenure Data.”

Table 12. Legislative Correspondent

	Staff Tenure, Years			% in Position		
	Staff	Average	Median	< 1 Yr	1-5 Yrs	5+ Yrs
2006	314	1.0	0.8	72.9%	27.1%	0.0%
2007	322	1.1	0.7	61.5%	37.9%	0.6%
2008	324	1.0	0.7	63.6%	36.1%	0.3%
2009	324	1.1	0.9	54.0%	44.8%	1.2%
2010	330	1.2	0.9	54.8%	43.3%	1.8%
2011	541	1.5	1.4	38.8%	59.3%	1.8%
2012	302	1.1	0.8	58.6%	38.4%	3.0%
2013	289	1.1	0.7	66.4%	30.4%	3.1%
2014	283	1.1	0.8	59.4%	38.5%	2.1%
2015	309	1.0	0.5	70.2%	27.5%	2.3%
2016	274	1.0	0.8	65.3%	33.6%	1.1%



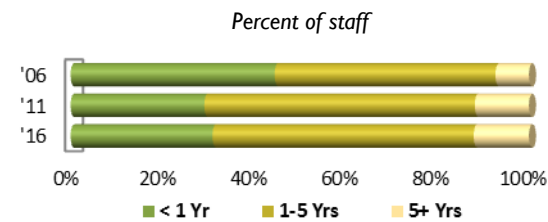
	% in Position, by Years of Service										
	< 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10+
2012	58.6%	30.1%	6.3%	0.7%	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
2013	66.4%	19.7%	8.3%	1.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%
2014	59.4%	28.6%	6.0%	3.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%
2015	70.2%	16.2%	8.7%	1.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%
2016	65.3%	24.5%	5.5%	2.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Avg	64.0%	23.8%	7.0%	1.9%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Med	65.3%	24.5%	6.3%	1.7%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%



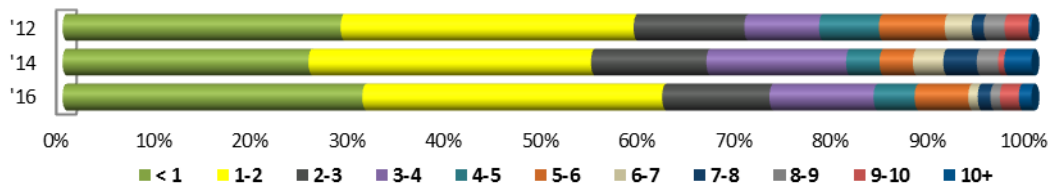
Source: CRS calculations, March 31 of each year, for all staff in the position paid on or after October 2, 2000, based on pay information provided in *Statement of Disbursements of the House*, as collated by LegiStorm, available from October 1, 2000. Detailed information about using table data is available in “Presentation of Tenure Data.”

Table 13. Legislative Director

	Staff Tenure, Years			% in Position		
	Staff	Average	Median	< 1 Yr	1-5 Yrs	5+ Yrs
2006	274	2.0	1.7	44.5%	48.2%	7.3%
2007	293	1.8	1.3	44.4%	49.1%	6.5%
2008	298	2.0	1.2	30.5%	58.7%	10.7%
2009	304	2.2	1.9	31.3%	57.2%	11.5%
2010	318	2.4	1.9	28.0%	60.4%	11.6%
2011	449	2.5	2.1	29.2%	59.0%	11.8%
2012	324	2.4	1.3	28.7%	55.6%	15.7%
2013	341	2.4	1.7	36.1%	48.7%	15.2%
2014	319	2.6	1.7	25.4%	58.9%	15.7%
2015	329	2.2	1.5	40.7%	48.9%	10.3%
2016	307	2.3	1.3	30.9%	57.0%	12.1%



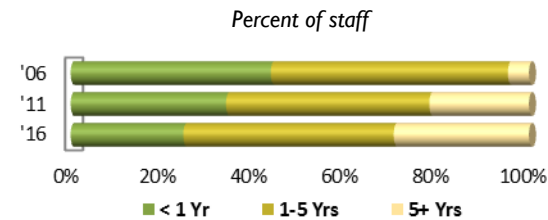
	% in Position, by Years of Service										
	< 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10+
2012	28.7%	30.2%	11.4%	7.7%	6.2%	6.8%	2.8%	1.2%	2.2%	2.5%	0.3%
2013	36.1%	18.2%	19.1%	7.0%	4.4%	4.1%	4.1%	2.3%	1.2%	1.5%	2.1%
2014	25.4%	29.2%	11.9%	14.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.1%	3.4%	2.2%	0.6%	2.8%
2015	40.7%	15.8%	17.3%	7.6%	8.2%	2.1%	2.7%	1.2%	2.1%	0.6%	1.5%
2016	30.9%	30.9%	11.1%	10.7%	4.2%	5.5%	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%	2.0%	1.3%
Avg	32.4%	24.9%	14.2%	9.5%	5.3%	4.4%	2.7%	1.9%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%
Med	30.9%	29.2%	11.9%	7.7%	4.4%	4.1%	2.8%	1.3%	2.1%	1.5%	1.5%



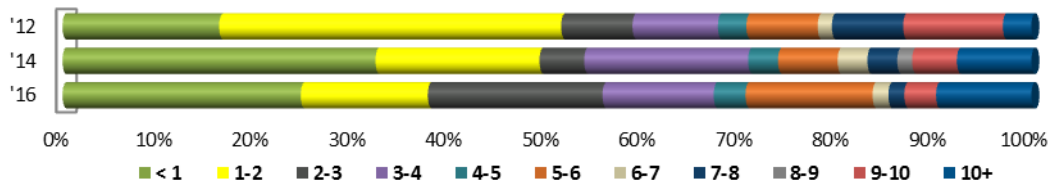
Source: CRS calculations, March 31 of each year, for all staff in the position paid on or after October 2, 2000, based on pay information provided in *Statement of Disbursements of the House*, as collated by LegiStorm, available from October 1, 2000. Detailed information about using table data is available in “Presentation of Tenure Data.”

Table I4. Office Manager

	Staff Tenure, Years			% in Position		
	Staff	Average	Median	< 1 Yr	1-5 Yrs	5+ Yrs
2006	87	2.0	1.3	43.7%	51.7%	4.6%
2007	93	2.2	2.0	36.6%	52.7%	10.8%
2008	85	2.8	2.3	23.5%	48.2%	28.2%
2009	79	3.0	2.2	30.4%	43.0%	26.6%
2010	76	3.4	2.6	19.7%	50.0%	30.3%
2011	115	3.0	2.2	33.9%	44.3%	21.7%
2012	68	3.4	1.8	16.2%	54.4%	29.4%
2013	58	3.4	2.2	31.0%	41.4%	27.6%
2014	65	3.4	2.0	32.3%	41.5%	26.2%
2015	60	3.5	2.2	21.7%	56.7%	21.7%
2016	61	3.7	2.8	24.6%	45.9%	29.5%



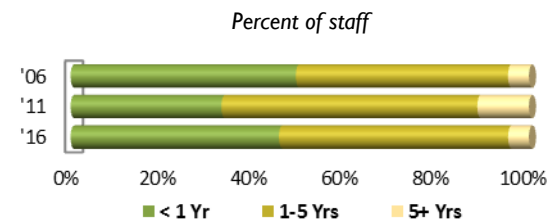
	% in Position, by Years of Service										
	< 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10+
2012	16.2%	35.3%	7.4%	8.8%	2.9%	7.4%	1.5%	7.4%	0.0%	10.3%	2.9%
2013	31.0%	5.2%	25.9%	3.4%	6.9%	3.4%	6.9%	1.7%	6.9%	0.0%	8.6%
2014	32.3%	16.9%	4.6%	16.9%	3.1%	6.2%	3.1%	3.1%	1.5%	4.6%	7.7%
2015	21.7%	23.3%	13.3%	3.3%	16.7%	3.3%	5.0%	0.0%	3.3%	1.7%	8.3%
2016	24.6%	13.1%	18.0%	11.5%	3.3%	13.1%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	3.3%	9.8%
Avg	25.2%	18.8%	13.8%	8.8%	6.6%	6.7%	3.6%	2.8%	2.4%	4.0%	7.5%
Med	24.6%	16.9%	13.3%	8.8%	3.3%	6.2%	3.1%	1.7%	1.5%	3.3%	8.3%



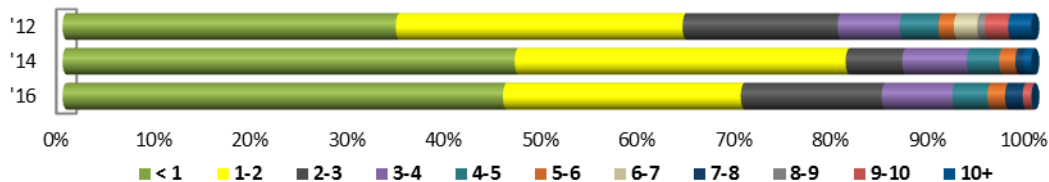
Source: CRS calculations, March 31 of each year, for all staff in the position paid on or after October 2, 2000, based on pay information provided in *Statement of Disbursements of the House*, as collated by LegiStorm, available from October 1, 2000. Detailed information about using table data is available in "Presentation of Tenure Data."

Table 15. Press Secretary

	Staff Tenure, Years			% in Position		
	Staff	Average	Median	< 1 Yr	1-5 Yrs	5+ Yrs
2006	175	1.8	1.3	49.1%	46.3%	4.6%
2007	156	1.9	1.2	41.0%	51.9%	7.1%
2008	152	2.0	1.2	42.1%	46.1%	11.8%
2009	147	2.1	1.3	39.5%	47.6%	12.9%
2010	155	2.2	1.2	42.6%	44.5%	12.9%
2011	231	2.2	1.5	32.9%	55.8%	11.3%
2012	125	2.1	1.2	34.4%	56.0%	9.6%
2013	121	1.7	0.9	55.4%	38.0%	6.6%
2014	120	1.5	1.1	46.7%	50.0%	3.3%
2015	120	1.5	1.0	51.7%	44.2%	4.2%
2016	111	1.8	1.2	45.5%	50.0%	4.5%



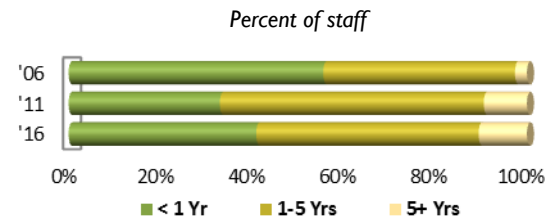
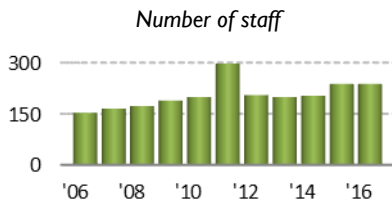
	% in Position, by Years of Service										
	< 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10+
2012	34.4%	29.6%	16.0%	6.4%	4.0%	1.6%	2.4%	0.0%	0.8%	2.4%	2.4%
2013	55.4%	12.4%	14.0%	8.3%	3.3%	2.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
2014	46.7%	34.2%	5.8%	6.7%	3.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
2015	51.7%	22.5%	14.2%	4.2%	3.3%	0.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%
2016	45.5%	24.5%	14.5%	7.3%	3.6%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%
Avg	46.7%	24.6%	12.9%	6.6%	3.5%	1.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	1.3%
Med	46.7%	24.5%	14.2%	6.7%	3.3%	1.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%



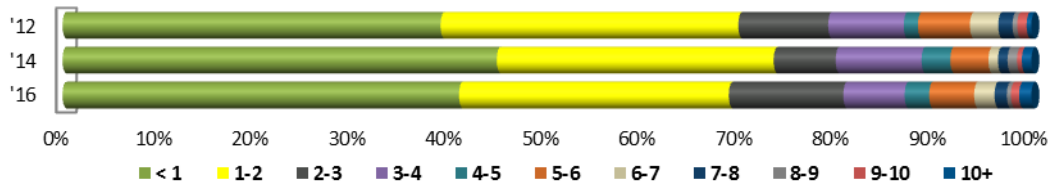
Source: CRS calculations, March 31 of each year, for all staff in the position paid on or after October 2, 2000, based on pay information provided in *Statement of Disbursements of the House*, as collated by LegiStorm, available from October 1, 2000. Detailed information about using table data is available in “Presentation of Tenure Data.”

Table 16. Scheduler

	Staff Tenure, Years			% in Position		
	Staff	Average	Median	< 1 Yr	1-5 Yrs	5+ Yrs
2006	153	1.6	1.0	55.6%	41.8%	2.6%
2007	165	1.5	1.0	50.3%	46.1%	3.6%
2008	173	1.7	1.2	41.6%	50.9%	7.5%
2009	189	1.7	1.3	42.3%	52.4%	5.3%
2010	199	2.0	1.2	36.2%	56.8%	7.0%
2011	297	2.1	1.7	33.0%	57.6%	9.4%
2012	205	1.9	1.2	39.0%	49.3%	11.7%
2013	199	1.7	1.1	49.7%	43.7%	6.5%
2014	203	1.8	1.2	44.8%	46.8%	8.4%
2015	238	1.7	0.9	51.7%	40.8%	7.6%
2016	238	2.0	1.2	40.9%	48.5%	10.5%



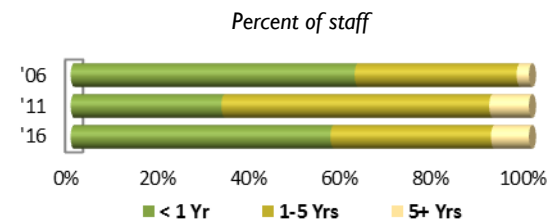
	% in Position, by Years of Service										
	< 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10+
2012	39.0%	30.7%	9.3%	7.8%	1.5%	5.4%	2.9%	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%
2013	49.7%	19.1%	14.1%	5.0%	5.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%
2014	44.8%	28.6%	6.4%	8.9%	3.0%	3.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%
2015	51.7%	21.0%	10.9%	2.9%	5.9%	2.5%	1.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%	1.3%
2016	40.9%	27.8%	11.8%	6.3%	2.5%	4.6%	2.1%	1.3%	0.4%	0.8%	1.3%
Avg	45.2%	25.5%	10.5%	6.2%	3.7%	3.5%	1.7%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%
Med	44.8%	27.8%	10.9%	6.3%	3.0%	3.9%	1.7%	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%



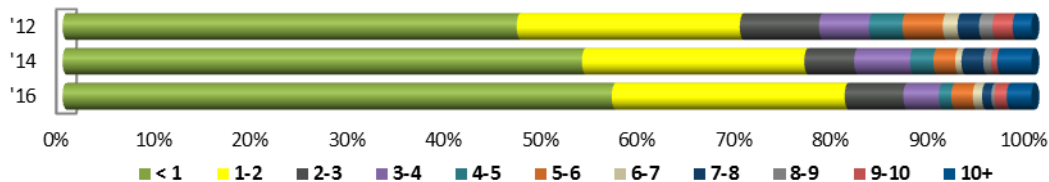
Source: CRS calculations, March 31 of each year, for all staff in the position paid on or after October 2, 2000, based on pay information provided in *Statement of Disbursements of the House*, as collated by LegiStorm, available from October 1, 2000. Detailed information about using table data is available in “Presentation of Tenure Data.”

Table 17. Staff Assistant

	Staff Tenure, Years			% in Position		
	Staff	Average	Median	< 1 Yr	1-5 Yrs	5+ Yrs
2006	894	1.4	0.9	62.0%	35.3%	2.7%
2007	854	1.5	0.8	54.4%	40.2%	5.4%
2008	815	1.6	0.9	54.4%	37.7%	8.0%
2009	886	1.7	1.0	49.8%	42.0%	8.2%
2010	863	1.9	1.2	46.6%	43.1%	10.3%
2011	1292	2.1	1.5	32.9%	58.4%	8.7%
2012	721	2.1	1.1	46.9%	39.8%	13.3%
2013	654	1.9	0.9	56.4%	33.3%	10.2%
2014	623	1.9	0.9	53.6%	36.3%	10.1%
2015	646	1.6	0.7	63.2%	29.1%	7.7%
2016	628	1.7	0.8	56.7%	35.0%	8.3%



	% in Position, by Years of Service										
	< 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10+
2012	46.9%	23.0%	8.2%	5.1%	3.5%	4.2%	1.5%	2.2%	1.4%	2.1%	1.9%
2013	56.4%	17.1%	9.0%	4.0%	3.2%	0.9%	2.8%	0.9%	1.5%	1.1%	3.1%
2014	53.6%	23.0%	5.1%	5.8%	2.4%	2.2%	0.6%	2.2%	0.8%	0.6%	3.5%
2015	63.2%	15.9%	8.0%	2.0%	3.1%	1.5%	1.2%	0.6%	1.2%	0.3%	2.8%
2016	56.7%	24.0%	6.1%	3.7%	1.3%	2.2%	1.0%	1.0%	0.3%	1.3%	2.5%
Avg	55.4%	20.6%	7.3%	4.1%	2.7%	2.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	2.8%
Med	56.4%	23.0%	8.0%	4.0%	3.1%	2.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	2.8%



Source: CRS calculations, March 31 of each year, for all staff in the position paid on or after October 2, 2000, based on pay information provided in *Statement of Disbursements of the House*, as collated by LegiStorm, available from October 1, 2000. Detailed information about using table data is available in “Presentation of Tenure Data.”

Appendix. Job Title Categories

There is wide variation among the job titles used for various positions in congressional offices. Between October 2000 and March 2016, House and Senate pay data provided 13,271 unique titles under which staff received pay. Of those, 1,884 were extracted and categorized into one of 33 job titles used in CRS Reports about Member or committee offices. Office type was sometimes related to the job titles used. Some titles were specific to Member (e.g., District Director, State Director, and Field Representative) or committee (positions that are identified by majority, minority, or party standing, and Chief Clerk) offices, while others were identified in each setting (Counsel, Scheduler, Staff Assistant, and Legislative Assistant).

Other job title variations reflect factors specific to particular offices, since each office functions as its own hiring authority. Some of the titles may distinguish between roles and duties carried out in the office (e.g., chief of staff, legislative assistant, etc.). Some offices may use job titles to indicate degrees of seniority. Others might represent arguably inconsequential variations in title between two staff members who might be carrying out essentially similar activities. Examples include:

- Seemingly related job titles, such as Administrative Director and Administrative Manager, or Caseworker and Constituent Advocate
- Job titles modified by location, such as Washington, DC, State, or District Chief of Staff
- Job titles modified by policy or subject area, such as Domestic Policy Counsel, Energy Counsel, or Counsel for Constituent Services
- Committee job titles modified by party or committee subdivision. This could include a party-related distinction, such as a Majority, Minority, Democratic, or Republican Professional Staff Member. It could also denote Full Committee Staff Member, Subcommittee Staff Member, or work on behalf of an individual committee leader, like the chair or ranking member.

The titles used in this report were used by most House Members' offices, but a number of apparently related variations are included to ensure inclusion of additional offices and staff. **Table A-1** provides the number of related titles included for each position used in this report or related CRS Reports on staff tenure. A list of all titles included by category is available to congressional offices upon request.

Table A-1. Position Title Categories and Related Positions

Category Title	Related Titles	Category Title	Related Titles
Administrative Director	34	Minority Professional Staff Member	22
Casework Supervisor	31	Minority Staff Director	3
Caseworker	94	Minority Subcommittee Staff Director	32
Chief Clerk	7	Office Coordinator	34
Chief Counsel	68	Office Manager	62
Chief of Staff	23	Press Secretary	80
Communications Director	18	Professional Staff Member	142
Counsel	180	Regional Representative	37
Deputy Staff Director	41	Scheduler	70

Category Title	Related Titles	Category Title	Related Titles
District Director	52	Senior Counsel	81
Executive Assistant	36	Senior Professional Staff Member	26
Field Representative	24	Staff Assistant	165
Legislative Assistant	78	Staff Director	39
Legislative Correspondent	23	State Director	31
Legislative Director	11	Subcommittee Staff Director	214
Minority Chief Counsel	12	Systems Administrator	47
Minority Counsel	22		

Source: CRS, based on House and Senate pay data.

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