A Review of Federal Court Decisions Under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

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The Gunther Decision

The federal equal pay statute, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, offers an effective means of remediying sex-based wage discrimination where men and women perform the same work. By its terms, however, it can do little to resolve the pervasive problem of wage discrimination in sex-segregated jobs, where men and women perform different work.1 In attempting to develop, under existing federal antidiscrimination sutes, the expanded concept of equal pay for work of equal value, or comparable worth, it has been necessary to rely on Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits all forms of employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, or sex.2 Nevertheless, until recently federal courts


were divided on the issue of whether Title VII's prohibition against discrimination in "compensation" is broader in scope than the Equal Pay Act.

In *County of Washington v. Gunther*, decided in 1981, the United States Supreme Court resolved the threshold legal issue of whether sex-based wage discrimination claims can be brought under Title VII without satisfying the equal work standard of the Equal Pay Act. In a significant but narrowly written opinion, the Supreme Court ruled that compensation discrimination claims brought under Title VII are not restricted to claims for equal pay for "substantially equal" work. The Court recognized that Title VII represents a more comprehensive attack on discrimination than the Equal Pay Act, and that Title VII should be broadly interpreted as prohibiting the "entire spectrum" of practices that result in sex-based employment discrimination.

The *Gunther* decision represents a crucial first step toward development of the concept of comparable worth as a means of achieving pay equity through litigation. *Gunther* establishes that women may challenge systematic sex-based wage discrimination under Title VII without the necessity of showing that the employer has hired male workers at higher wages to perform substantially equal work. This means that litigation is not foreclosed when women are underpaid in jobs that are different from men's jobs. Title VII thus provides a potentially significant means of combating the problem of the undervaluation of "women's work" in traditionally female occupations. Although many difficult issues remain to be resolved by the lower courts as post-*Gunther* pay equity litigation progresses, Title VII and the Equal Pay Act provide a legal framework for further development and resolution of such claims.

**The Factual Background**

Alberta Gunther worked as a guard in an Oregon county jail. The jail had a men's section and a women's section, and the guards were likewise segregated by sex. The duties of the male and female guards were similar, except that the female guards were responsible for fewer prisoners and, unlike the male guards, were required to perform clerical work. The female guards were paid substantially lower wages than the male guards.

Alberta Gunther and three of her co-workers filed a Title VII sex-discrimination case in federal district court against the county. They claimed that they were paid unequal wages for work "substantially equal" to that performed by male guards and, alternatively, that even if the jobs were not substantially equal, part of the pay differential was attributable to intentional sex discrimination.