

REPORT ON PROGRESS of the WORKS PROGRAM

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

JULY 15, 1936

U.S. Work Projects Administration

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

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REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

CONTINUATION OF THE WORKS PROGRAM UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1936

Included in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936, as Title II, is the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936. Approved by the President on June 22, 1936, this act appropriated \$1,425,000,000 for the continuation of relief, and work relief on useful projects such as were provided for in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. The provisions of the 1936 Act also cover such unexpended balances of the \$4,880,000,000 appropriated by the 1935 Act as may be made available by the President. These funds are to remain available until June 30, 1937, and, as under the previous act, are to be used at the discretion and under the direction of the President.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

Project Limitations

Among the provisions of the act which represent departures from the requirements of the 1935 Act are the limitations on the types of Federal and non-Federal projects for which the appropriation may be available and on the amount to be expended for each type. The ten general categories and the limitations prescribed for each are as follows:

| | | |
|-------|--|---------------|
| (1) | Highways, roads, and streets | \$413,250,000 |
| (2) | Public buildings | 156,750,000 |
| (3) | Parks and other recreational facilities, including buildings therein | 156,750,000 |
| (4) | Public utilities, including sewer systems, water supply and purification, airports and other transportation facilities | 171,000,000 |
| (5) | Flood control and other conservation | 128,250,000 |
| (6) | Assistance for educational, professional and clerical persons | 85,500,000 |
| (7) | Women's projects | 85,500,000 |
| (8) | Miscellaneous work projects | 71,250,000 |
| (9) | National Youth Administration | 71,250,000 |
| (10) | Rural rehabilitation, loans and relief to farmers and livestock growers | 85,500,000 |

Any of these limitations may be increased by 15 percent through transfer from one or more of the other categories. Projects approved by the President prior to the passage of the Act are exempted from these limitations.

Funds for the Civilian Conservation Corps are not included under this appropriation, but \$308,000,000 was appropriated for this purpose elsewhere in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act.

Another new requirement concerning projects is that no Federal project financed under the act may be started until an amount sufficient for its completion has been allocated and irrevocably set aside. The 1935 Act contained no statutory provision regarding completion of projects but this was provided by Presidential direction.

Wage Policy

The general wage policy prescribed by the new act differs from that of the 1935 Act in that it requires that the wage rates paid under the Works Program shall not be less than the prevailing rates of pay for work of a similar nature. The WPA, with the approval of the President, is to determine what constitutes the prevailing wage in each locality. Under the 1935 Act it was required that wage rates be established which would accomplish the purposes of the act without affecting adversely or otherwise tending to decrease the prevailing rates of wages paid for work of a similar nature in private industry.

Eligibility for Employment

Three new provisions relating to eligibility for employment on work projects are contained in the 1936 Act. It provides first that applicants for employment who are in actual need but who have not previously been on the relief rolls shall be accorded the same eligibility for employment as those who have appeared on these rolls. It also provides that the receipt of adjusted-service bonds or Treasury checks in payment of an adjusted-compensation certificate shall not be considered in determining the actual need of applicants for employment. In addition, the agencies supervising projects may not knowingly employ aliens illegally within the United States, and must discharge such aliens if their status is disclosed.

Provisions Regarding FERA and PWA

The 1936 Act provides for the liquidation of the affairs of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration during the coming fiscal year. FERA funds are made available for that purpose until June 30, 1937.

The Public Works Administration is empowered by the 1936 Act to continue to aid in financing projects similar to those financed by it in the past. It is authorized to use, upon the direction of the President, a sum not to exceed \$300,000,000 from funds on hand or received from the sale of securities for the making of grants. Such grants are limited to 45 percent of the cost of projects, to projects which can be substantially completed by July 1, 1938, and to projects for which the financing of the remaining cost is assured.

Administration

The President is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the appropriation. He may utilize Government agencies and empower them to prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the functions delegated to them.

As under the 1935 Act, projects to provide relief and work relief will be submitted to the President for approval by the various Federal agencies. Projects of local governmental units such as States, counties, or municipalities, to be financed from funds appropriated by the ERA Act of 1936, are submitted to the President through the WPA. The eligibility requirements prescribed for various types of projects in the 1936 Act are substantially the same as under the old program. In general, the same methods of operation will obtain.

Under authority granted by the 1936 Act, the President on June 22, 1936, in Executive Order No. 7396, continued in effect the rules and regulations issued by him under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, insofar as they are applicable and except for those covering rates of pay and eligibility for employment. This order authorizes the WPA to continue to provide relief, and work relief on useful projects in accordance with allocations of funds made to it by the President from time to time, and also empowers the WPA to prescribe necessary rules and regulations for the operation of the Works Program.

NEW PROCEDURES RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT

The Works Progress Administrator in Administrative Order No. 44, issued July 11, 1936, continued the previously existing rules and regulations relating to wages, hours of work, and conditions of employment except for certain modifications necessitated by the provisions of the 1936 Act.

One of these concerns prevailing wage rates. The Works Progress Administrator delegated to the various State Administrators the responsibility for establishing prevailing hourly wage rates, mandatory for all projects financed in whole or in part from funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936. State Administrators are instructed to obtain all available data as the basis for determining such hourly rates, and where feasible, to hold hearings on the subject. From these data schedules of rates are to be established by counties or other political subdivisions, or by work projects. The schedules are to be made available to all interested parties and to be made effective for all payrolls beginning on or after July 1.

Maximum hours of work for project workers are set at 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week, and 140 hours per month. The hours to be worked at the determined hourly wage rate by any worker are to be sufficient to total the amount specified by the monthly earnings schedule, but are not to exceed 140 hours per month.

The schedule of maximum monthly earnings established in Executive Order 7046, issued May 20, 1935, with administrative adjustments subsequently made, is contained in full force and effect by Administrative Order No. 44. However, the old provision under which workers were credited for time lost through circumstances beyond their control is eliminated. Instead it is provided that wages may be paid only for time actually worked. Nevertheless, time lost as a result of weather conditions or temporary interruptions in the operation of projects may be made up by the project employee by working an additional number of hours during succeeding payroll months. In such cases the monthly earnings limit may be exceeded during the make-up period. Administrative and supervisory project employees and owner-operators of teams, trucks, and equipment, are exempted from these wage and maximum earnings regulations.

Another provision of Administrative Order No. 44 is that no person under the age of 18 years and no one whose age or physical condition is such as to make employment dangerous to his or her safety or the health or safety of others may be employed on a work project. Young people working on National Youth Administration projects as of July 1, 1936, between the ages of 16 and 18 years and those receiving aid under the Student Aid Program are excepted from this age provision.

That preference in the employment of workers on projects shall be given to persons certified as in need of relief by a public relief agency approved by the WPA is also specified by Order No. 44. It requires that, except under specific exemption authorization of the Federal Works Progress Administration, at least 90 percent of the workers on a project shall be such persons.

The assignment of all certified persons to work projects financed in whole or in part from funds appropriated by the new act is the responsibility of the WPA. Where noncertified persons are required because certified persons are not available, such noncertified persons must be referred to projects by the employment offices designated by the United States Employment Service. Actual assignment thereafter is also the responsibility of the WPA. All workers, however, are expected to maintain active registration with the employment offices designated by the USES.

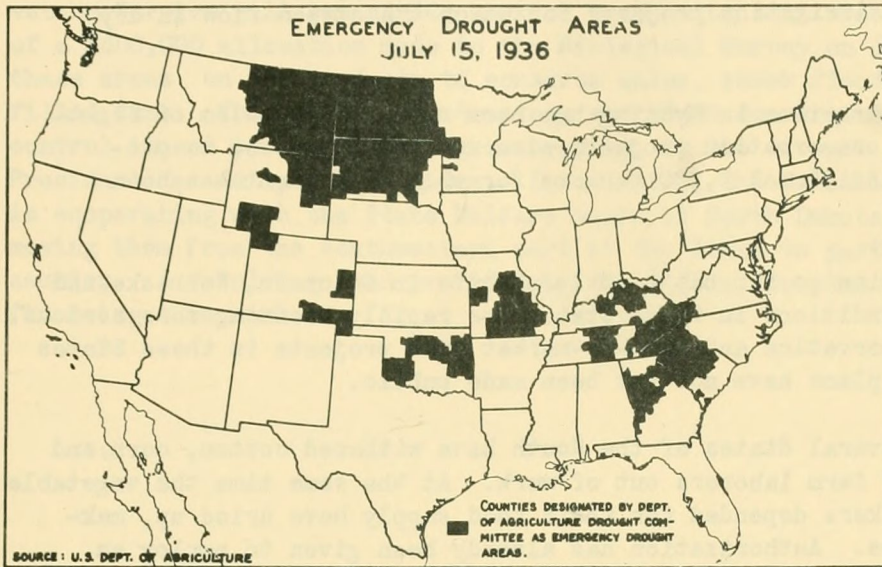
The order also repeats the statutory prohibitions as to aliens illegally within the country and consideration of receipt of bonus in determining the need for employment.

ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1936 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1936

As of June 30, 1936, the President had allocated a total of \$370,212,500 under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936. Of this sum \$360,041,000 was allocated to the WPA for the following purposes: \$350,000,000 for the prosecution of non-Federal projects within the various States, \$10,000,000 for administrative expenses, and \$41,000 for assistance to educational, professional and clerical persons in New York City. The remaining \$10,171,500 was allocated to agencies other than the WPA. The United States Employees' Compensation Commission received \$9,000,000 for disability and death compensation of employees on the Works Program, \$171,500 went to the Library of Congress for the construction of talking book machines, and \$1,000,000 to the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration of the Department of the Interior.

EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF MEASURES

By July 15, the Department of Agriculture Drought Committee had designated as Emergency Drought Areas 452 counties in 14 States of the West and South which had been reduced to a serious condition by continued lack of rain and record breaking heat. Other



counties are being added daily as the drought damage becomes more extensive. With grain and other crops reaching the stage of total loss even for use as livestock feed, forage grass burned brown, serious shortages of water both for human residents and for livestock, and with grasshoppers, crickets, and other pests in many places feeding upon the small remnants of vegetation, these areas are in need of immediate aid. The WPA, Resettlement Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration and various

bureaus of the Department of Agriculture are cooperating to provide the needed assistance expeditiously.

WPA PROJECT EXPANSION

Aid extended by the WPA in drought areas is being provided through the expansion of employment on projects planned and sponsored by local bodies in these States and already approved for operation. State Administrators were given authorization, as of July 9, to employ a preliminary total of about 55,000 persons in the five States hardest hit by the drought disaster (the Dakotas, Minnesota, Montana, and Wyoming). Approximately half this number have already been put to work building dams at strategic points along streams, creating artificial lakes, digging community wells, and carrying out other water conservation projects designed not only to alleviate the immediate situation but also to minimize the effects of future dry seasons. Flood control projects, farm-to-market roads, and projects to combat ravaging insect pests are also providing employment in the afflicted areas.

North and South Dakota, where conditions in many counties are said to be worse than in 1934, are being dotted with water conservation projects. In employing its quota of 20,000 men, North Dakota is planning for an average of four dams per county in addition to deep well projects in livestock areas. Among these is the largest earth-filled dam in the world, impounding the waters of a spring-fed creek to assure a constant water supply for farmers and ranchers within a radius of 10 miles. South Dakota has started 58 dam projects and 110 road projects in its effort to supply employment to 17,000 persons.

Employment for 7,500 workers in Minnesota will be provided on some of the 250 projects which are part of the State's long-range conservation program. These vary in size from small dams at the outlets of lakes, built for \$1,000 to the \$2,500,000 Lac Qui Parle flood control project which will avert spring floods as well as impound the waters of Big Stone Lake for release in dry seasons.

In Montana, where 6,000 drought sufferers are to be given work, about 200 water conservation projects have already been approved and hundreds of others submitted. Many of these are for small reservoirs to store spring flood waters not for crop irrigation but for watering livestock on range land during the dry season. At present thousands of acres of range land are unusable because, with streams dried up, they are too far from water for sheep and cattle to travel. Outstanding among the WPA water conservation projects in this State is one on which a 12-mile canal leading the flood waters of the Musselshell River into Dead Man's Basin will create a lake four miles in diameter. Water released from this lake will control the flow of the river to provide water for stock as well as make effective certain old irrigation projects for which the stream flow in dry seasons has been inadequate.

To the serious drought situation in Wyoming has been added the problem of fighting forest fires. Water conservation projects also are being speeded to provide employment for the additional 2,000 persons for whom employment has been authorized in this State.

While the drought situation so far has been less acute in Colorado, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, reports indicate that conditions in these States are rapidly becoming more serious. Increased employment on water conservation and farm-to-market road projects in these States is anticipated, although specific plans have not yet been made public.

Drought conditions in several States of the South have withered cotton, corn, and seed crops and thrown thousands of farm laborers out of work. At the same time the vegetable plots on which these workers depended for their food supply have dried up, making their need imperative. Authorization has already been given to employ an additional 20,000 workers in South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, Arkansas, and Alabama.

RESETTLEMENT SUBSISTENCE PROGRAM

Important among the Resettlement Administration's emergency activities in the drought areas is its allotment of more than \$5,500,000 for emergency subsistence needs in 17 States. These funds, which are made available to farmers either in the form of loans or grants, are particularly important to those who are unable to leave their own farms to secure WPA employment. In addition, the Administration has declared a moratorium of one year on all individual rehabilitation loans owed to it in the officially designated drought areas, on a specific showing by the borrower of a lack of cash resources.

Most of the work of the Resettlement Administration in the drought areas represents an amplification of its long-range program for sections of the country where drought conditions have been serious for a number of years. Forty-one land-use-adjustment projects in North and South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, and Wyoming involve the purchase of approximately 4,000,000 acres of land unsuited to farming for conversion into controlled grazing ranges. In addition to these demonstration projects, the Administration has been cooperating with such other Federal agencies as the National Park Service, the Office of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Biological Survey in purchasing unproductive land.

AAA CATTLE PURCHASE PROGRAM

Five million dollars are available from the amended Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935 for the purchase of about 150,000 head of cattle in markets which have become flooded through liquidation of livestock holdings in the drought-stricken States. This cattle purchase program is being conducted by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in cooperation with the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation which will donate the meat products thus obtained to State Relief Administrations for distribution among needy families.

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is handling the distribution in drought areas of commodities obtained by the AAA in connection with the removal of sur-

pluses in the hands of growers in other States. The AAA reports that 679 carloads of food-stuffs such as beans, beef, flour, dry milk, pears, and prunes for human subsistence, and 175 carloads of livestock feed have been shipped into the drought-damaged areas. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is also distributing five carloads of fresh vegetables donated by the California Emergency Relief Administration.

PARTICIPATING BUREAUS

Under a \$1,500,000 allocation of funds from the ERA Act of 1936, the Soil Conservation Service will expand its work of preventing soil erosion in the drought areas. Most of a \$600,000 allocation made to the Biological Survey on July 13 will also be used in these areas on six projects to conserve water, check floods and erosion, and erect earth-filled dams. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has applied for \$250,000 to control insect pests, notably grasshoppers, in the drought States, but approval by the President has not yet been given. In addition, the Extension Service of this Department is cooperating with the State Welfare Board of North Dakota in purchasing cattle and moving them from the southwestern part of the State to pasturage in the northeastern section. A revolving fund provided by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is financing this work.

RELIEF EXTENDED DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1936

During the past year substantial changes have occurred in the administration of relief and in the Federal Government's participation in this activity. One of the most important changes was the establishment of the Works Program, including the Works Progress Administration, to provide employment for persons on relief rolls. The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 continued this program and broadened it to include persons certified as needing relief. It also provided for the liquidation of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. With most of the families with employable persons cared for by Works Program employment, final grants of Federal funds for emergency relief were made during the last two months of 1935. Since that time the liquidation of State Emergency Relief Administrations has been going forward in some States. The problem of providing relief of the type formerly administered under FERA grants is being met through State and local funds. Another important change affecting the relief situation in several States has resulted from the establishment of the Social Security Board which, through its Public Assistance Division, makes grants in aid to States when their plans for the administration of aid to the aged, the blind, and dependent children are approved.

Since its establishment the Resettlement Administration has made loans and grants to farmers in need. Additional funds to continue this program were included in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936. Throughout recent months the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has continued to provide surplus commodities for distribution by State and local agencies to families in need of relief.

The transfer of the Federal Government's participation in the relief program from provision of grants in aid to the States for general relief to the operation of the Works Program and to other activities has been a most important factor in the changes which have taken place in relief administration in the various States this year. Legislative action provided State funds as the basis for improved and integrated organization in some States, but in others legislatures have not yet acted, with the result that decentralization has taken place. Largely as a result of legislative action this year, a number of States including approximately a fourth of the population of the United States, have established Departments of Public Welfare to administer general assistance and also aid to the aged, the blind, and dependent children. In other States, representing a sixth of the population, no State funds and no State organization for the administration of general relief have been provided this year. In some of these States, in which the establishment of permanent Departments of Public Welfare during the next year seems possible, final grants of FERA funds are being used for the maintenance of temporary departments. In the States remaining, State funds for general assistance have been appropriated and some State organization exists. These vary from organizations with centralized administrative control, which may form the basis of future Departments of Public Welfare, to skeleton organizations whose only responsibility is the allocation of State funds to local governmental units.

Trend of Relief

Largely as a result of these administrative changes the number of families and single persons receiving general relief, as reported to the Works Progress Administration, declined from more than 5,000,000 in the early months of 1935 to an estimated total of 2,150,000 in January 1936 and of 1,930,000 in March 1936. Preliminary reports received for urban areas for the months of April, May, and June indicate that the downward trend in evidence from January to March was continued. These reports indicate that the number of cases declined 5.1 percent from March to April, 5.3 percent from April to May, and 4.9 percent from May to June. Obligations incurred for relief declined in the same period, 7.0 percent from March to April, 9.8 percent from April to May, and 3.2 percent from May to June.

Families and single persons receiving general relief represented more than 15 percent of the population of the United States in the first three months of 1935. On the basis of recent estimates, this ratio decreased to 5.6 percent for January 1936 and to 5 percent for March. The large decrease during the year was caused chiefly by transfers to the Works Program, the majority of which took place in November and December 1935. The slight decline from January to March 1936 may be attributed in part to Works Program and private employment, and also to the decline in funds available for general relief and to the increase in the number of persons receiving benefits under the Social Security Act.

The number of recipients of benefits under the provisions of the Social Security Act was approximately 400,000 in March 1936. Several States have reported transfers to these special classes of assistance as reasons for significant declines in the number of families receiving general assistance. In other States the plans approved by the Social Security Board were continuations of State plans already in effect. Some expansion in the number of persons receiving benefits in these States occurred due to the fact that requirements for eligibility had been liberalized and available funds had been increased.

It has been possible to obtain reasonably complete and comparable reports for the early months of 1936 for States in which Departments of Public Welfare have been established for the administration of all public assistance and for those in which adequate State administration has continued. For some of these States the data do not include all general assistance given locally in accordance with poor-law provisions. It is believed that the volume of this type of aid not included is relatively small for the group as a whole and that the States most seriously affected are California, Iowa, Illinois, Montana, and Pennsylvania. Attempts are now being made to obtain estimates of the amounts of relief excluded from the reports of these five States. The population of the 40 States for which reasonably complete and comparable data were obtained for January, February, and March, 1936, represent 83 percent of the country's population. Of the total number of cases which received relief in July 1935, when the Federal Works Program was inaugurated, 87 percent were in these areas.

In addition, four States have made reports for the first three months of 1936 which, although incomplete, are comparable for a number of counties. Data reported for Colorado represent Denver County only, but include 28 percent of the State's population. Data were reported for each of the three months for counties which represent 81 percent of the population of Georgia, 86 percent of the Minnesota population, and 59 percent of the Nebraska population.

Reports for the States of Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Virginia are too incomplete to give an adequate picture of the trend of relief. However, it has been possible through the use of available data to make estimates for this group of States as the basis of estimates for the entire United States.

The United States estimates indicate a decline in the number of cases receiving relief amounting to 3.7 percent from January to February and an additional decline of 6.8 percent from February to March. The resulting decrease from January to March was 10.2 percent. During the same period obligations incurred for general relief declined 8.1 percent.

In 5 of the 40 States increases in the number of cases receiving relief in both February and March were reported. In only one State - Arkansas - were the increases in both months particularly outstanding. In January the Arkansas Emergency Relief Administration had practically discontinued relief and the State Department of Public Welfare had not yet been organized for this purpose. The increases in February and March represent chiefly increases in the number of cases cared for by the Department of Public Welfare. In 18 States the number of cases receiving relief declined in both February and March. The outstanding decrease in Mississippi resulted largely from the exhaustion of funds used by the State Board of Emergency Relief, although it may have been coincident with increased agricultural employment. The substantial decreases indicated for some of these

States, as well as the contrasting increases and decreases shown in other States for February and March, are indicative, to some extent, of changes in administrative policies and in available funds as well as of changes in economic conditions.

Comparison of relief expenditures from Federal, State, and local funds for the first three months of 1935 and 1936, which may be made from the accompanying table, provides an indication of the relative importance of the three sources of funds for the two years and of the increase in expenditures of State funds for general assistance in 1936.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR RELIEF, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS A/

First Quarters of 1935 and 1936

| Month | Total | Federal | | State | | Local | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | Amount | Amount | Percent | Amount | Percent | Amount | Percent |
| 1935 | | | | | | | |
| January | \$196,444,938 | \$151,819,566 | 77.3 | \$19,143,071 | 9.7 | \$25,482,301 | 13.0 |
| February | 180,615,345 | 141,727,541 | 78.5 | 16,655,453 | 9.2 | 22,232,351 | 12.3 |
| March | 188,445,243 | 146,375,282 | 77.7 | 18,551,300 | 9.8 | 23,518,661 | 12.5 |
| 1936 | | | | | | | |
| January <u>B/</u> | 58,500,000 | 10,389,000 | 17.8 | 31,404,500 | 53.7 | 16,705,600 | 28.5 |
| February <u>B/</u> | 54,900,000 | 4,573,000 | 8.3 | 31,903,000 | 58.1 | 18,424,000 | 33.6 |
| March <u>B/</u> | 52,000,000 | 3,179,000 | 6.1 | 30,954,600 | 59.5 | 17,865,600 | 34.4 |

A/ Includes obligations incurred for relief extended under the general relief program, under special programs, and for administrative and other costs of operation.

B/ Estimated.

The marked decline in the amount of expenditures from local funds is chiefly the result of the fact that in 1935 a significant proportion of the total (an average of \$9,000,000 a month for the first quarter) represented contributions to the FERA Work Relief Program then in operation. Funds from similar sources are now being used to assist in the financing of WPA projects. The figures for both years understate actual expenditures to some extent since some relief provided through local funds under the supervision of local officials was not reported. In a few States these local expenditures have been increased greatly in 1936 to compensate for the lack of State funds. The estimates shown in the table were based on actual data for 40 States in January, February, and March and on estimates for the remaining States. Since the data are at present incomplete, the estimates are tentative and subject to revision.

Average Monthly Benefits

Average monthly relief benefits per family receiving relief in the United States declined considerably in most States between the first quarter of 1935 and the first quarter of 1936. Reduction in average benefits followed almost immediately the changes in organizational set-up, policies, and methods of financing State relief administrations in the latter part of 1935. Obviously the cessation of the relief contributions of the Federal Government was the primary reason for the decline in average monthly relief benefits per family.

Concurrently with the discontinuance of FERA grants, the work programs of State Emergency Relief Administrations were greatly curtailed. The number of persons employed on ERA work projects declined from 2,370,000 in March 1935 to approximately 24,000 in March 1936. In general, average amounts of relief extended under this program were higher than average direct relief benefits. Since many families received both direct and work relief during one month it is impossible to obtain exact figures on either the average amount of direct or work relief or the average number of persons per family receiving direct relief or work relief. Consequently, it cannot be determined to what extent the higher average

relief benefits in the first quarter of 1935 resulted from higher allowances made in many States to families receiving work relief earnings or from the fact that workers with larger families were generally given preference in assignments to jobs. With the transfer to the Works Program of the great majority of families having employable members, the average number of persons per family has declined somewhat as is shown in Table 13 at the end of this report.

The average amount of relief per family, however, has declined much more than the average number of persons, and this difference may be attributable to the reduction in available funds. The decline in funds has also brought about a lowering of relief standards in certain States. In many localities, particularly urban centers, payments for items such as rent and clothing, previously included in relief budgets, were not made in the first quarter of 1936, and food allowances were often cut to a minimum. Also, restricted funds necessitated more stringent eligibility requirements for relief. It is possible that to some extent the reduction in relief benefits in 1936 was due to a larger number of partial-budget cases, i.e., cases to which relief was given as a supplement to Works Program earnings, or to income from other sources. In addition, some families received relief during only part of the month because of transfer to the Works Program or to the special classes of assistance established in many States under the provisions of the Social Security Act. These factors are probably offset to some extent, however, by the lower ratio of families with employable members now receiving general assistance. This tends to reduce the proportion of families receiving relief during only part of the month, as compared with a year ago when intermittent unemployment was one of the chief reasons for dependency and a larger proportion of the families received aid for brief periods.

A comparison of average monthly relief benefits per family or per case for the first three months of 1935 with those for the first three months of 1936 is presented in Table 13. Averages have been computed for the two periods for 38 States and the District of Columbia. Ten States, Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia have been excluded because of lack of comparable data. It should be noted that most of the States excluded are in the eastern, south central, southeastern, and southwestern sections of the country, and therefore averages appearing in the table for States in these areas cannot be regarded as representative of the entire areas.

Because of varying relief standards in the several States, the average benefits are not to be interpreted as measures of need. Neither are they representative of the actual amounts made available to families entirely dependent on relief throughout the month, because of the method used in computing average benefits. The averages were obtained by dividing the total amount of relief extended to families during each month by the total number of different families which received relief at any time during that month. In those States for which data on the number of families and single persons were not reported separately, averages were computed on the basis of relief extended to all cases (both families and single persons) receiving relief. In a few States adjustments have been made to make data reported this year more complete, and consequently comparability with data for last year has been impaired to some extent. None of these adjustments, however, were of sufficient magnitude to cause significant differences in the average amounts of relief per family.

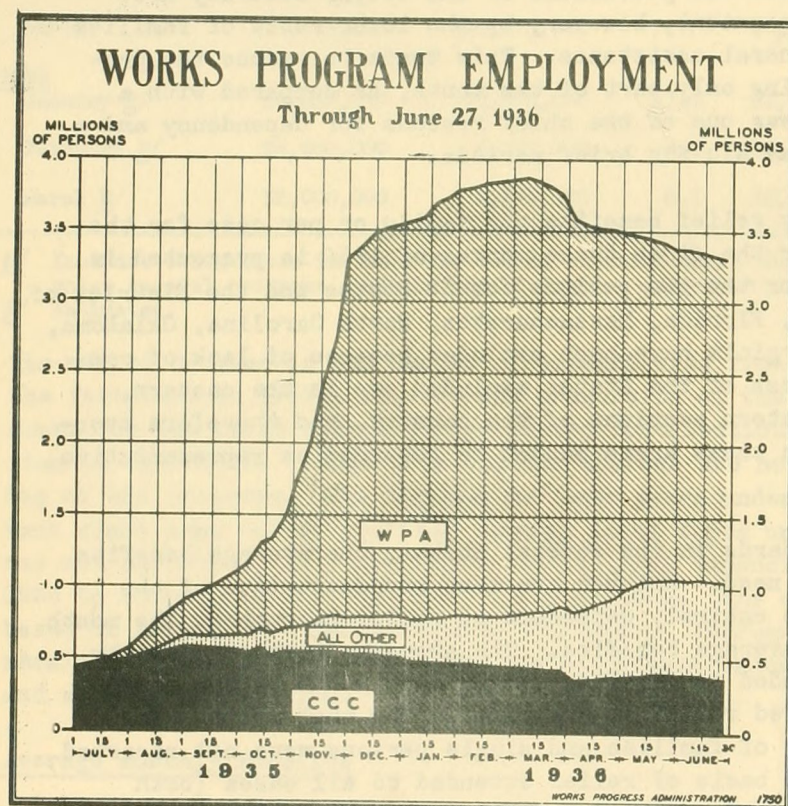
With the exception of two States (New Hampshire and Kentucky) the monthly average of relief per family was lower in the first quarter of 1936 than in the first quarter of 1935. It should be observed that the average number of persons per family also declined slightly in most States, thus affecting the average relief benefits to some extent. In New Hampshire the average number of persons per family as well as the average monthly relief benefits for the months under consideration increased from 1935 to 1936. In six other States the average number of persons per family was greater in 1936 than in 1935, although the average relief benefits were lower.

PROGRESS OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

EMPLOYMENT

Each week except the first during the month of June 1936 witnessed a decrease in the number of persons employed under the Works Program until by June 27 the total had dropped to approximately 3,304,000 workers. As is indicated in the table on page 14 WPA employment declined to 2,256,000 persons by the latter part of June, representing 68 percent of the entire Program, and Emergency Conservation Corps workers was reduced to 381,000, forming nearly 12 percent of the total. The number of workers on other Federal agency projects, however, rose to nearly 667,000. The Bureau of Public Roads, according to latest available figures for that agency, employed almost 234,000 persons during the week ending June 20. With about 162,000 employees, the Non-Federal Division of PWA was responsible for nearly a fourth of the number of workers reported for all other agencies on

June 27. The Resettlement Administration, employing 65,000 persons, was followed by the Corps of Engineers, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, all employing between 25,000 and 40,000 workers. Table 1 at the end of this report contains the above data and also shows that each of the remaining agencies have less than 20,000 workers, together accounting for about 12 percent of the total employment under Federal agencies other than WPA and ECW.



ers under the WPA to a figure below the quota established for employment by the end of June.

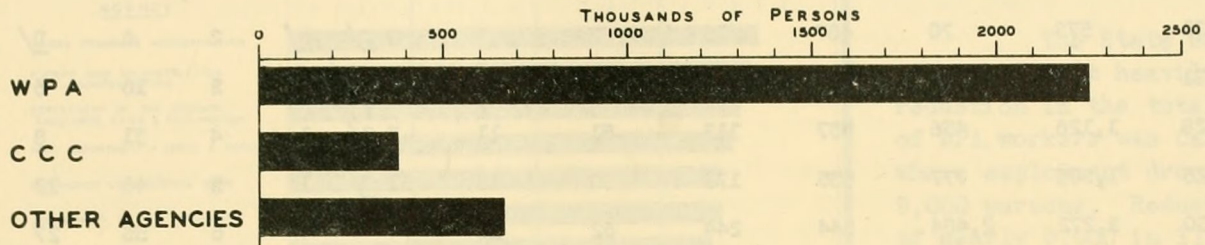
While the decline in employment under the Works Program as a whole was not as great as in the preceding month, nevertheless it amounted to about 70,000 persons. By far the greatest number of workers released were from WPA projects. The decline of 84,000 persons brought the number of work-

Employment on Emergency Conservation Work, after a rise during April and May occasioned by a CCC enrollment period, receded during June. By June 27, with a reduction of 28,000, the total had fallen almost to the level maintained in April before CCC enrollment began to show its effects. Between the end of May and June 20 the Bureau of Public Roads added 34,000 persons to its payrolls. The Non-Federal Division of PWA had gained more than 15,000 workers by June 27. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine reported an increase of 2,000 employees during the week of June 13 that was maintained through June 27. A gain of 1,700 workers was also made by the Resettlement Administration. On the other hand the Bureau of Yards and Docks reported employment decreased by more than 5,000 workers and the Forest Service and Quartermaster Corps lost about 3,800 and 2,500 respectively. Reductions and increases occurred with almost equal frequency among the remaining agencies. Variations of over 1,000 persons were reported only by the Bureau of

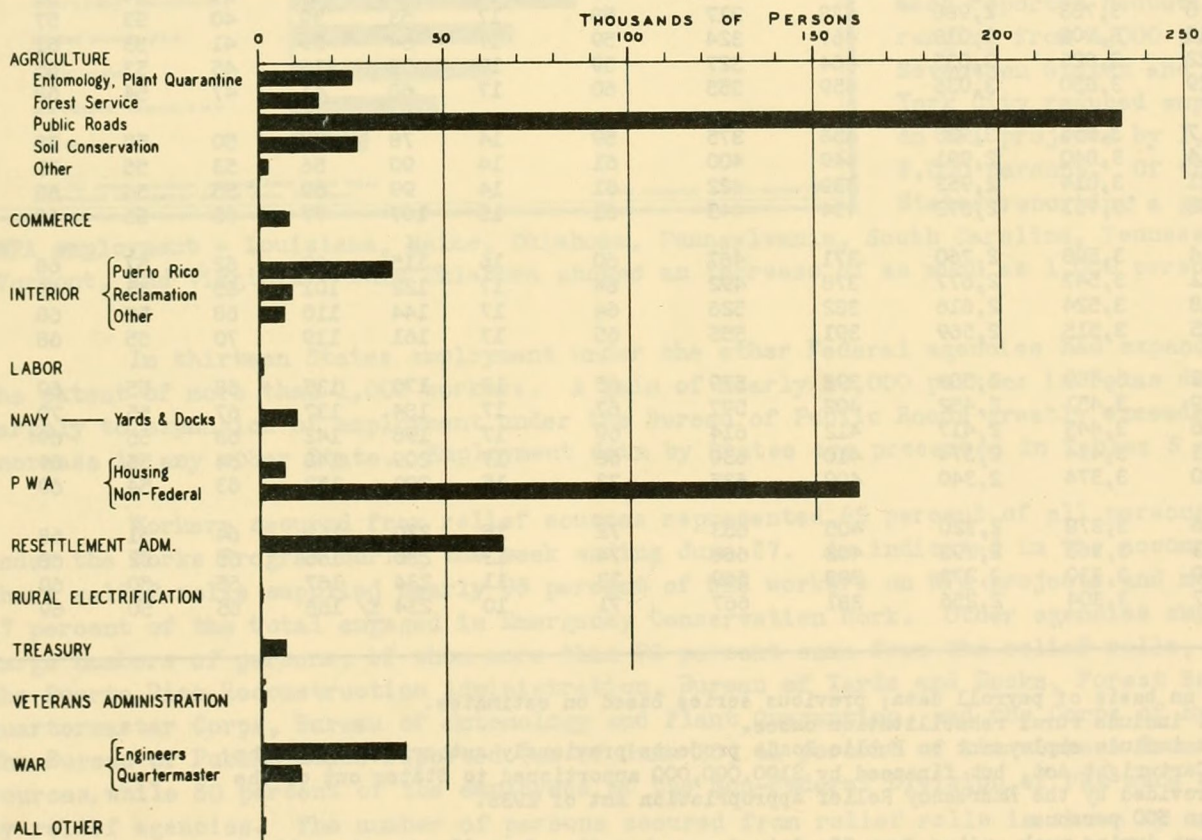
WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT BY AGENCIES

June 27, 1936

WPA, CCC, AND OTHER AGENCIES



AGENCIES EXCLUDING WPA AND CCC



EMPLOYMENT BY AGENCIES
(Thousands of Employees)

| | | Other Agencies | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----------------|-------|---|----------------------------|--|------|----------------------------|------------|---|-----|--------------|
| Week Ending | | Grand Total | WPA | Emer- gency Conser- vation Work | Total Other Agencies | Agri- culture (Excl. Public Roads) | Navy | Public Roads <u>A</u> / | PWA | Reset- tlement Adminis- tration <u>B</u> / | War | All Other |
| <u>1935</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 31 | 573 | 70 | 487 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 0 <u>C</u> / | <u>D</u> / | 2 | 6 | <u>D</u> / |
| August | 31 | 915 | 253 | 594 | 68 | 35 | 8 | 0 <u>C</u> / | <u>D</u> / | 3 | 16 | 6 |
| September | 28 | 1,126 | 456 | 557 | 113 | 51 | 11 | 7 <u>C</u> / | 1 | 4 | 31 | 8 |
| October | 26 | 1,505 | 777 | 555 | 173 | 60 | 15 | 31 <u>C</u> / | 1 | 5 | 48 | 13 |
| November | 30 | 3,272 | 2,484 | 544 | 244 | 62 | 16 | 74 | 4 | 6 | 55 | 27 |
| December | 28 | 3,511 | 2,740 | 519 | 252 | 61 | 17 | 53 | 15 | 17 | 54 | 35 |
| <u>1936</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 4 | 3,548 | 2,782 | 513 | 253 | 56 | 17 | 57 | 18 | 16 | 52 | 37 |
| | 11 | 3,612 | 2,840 | 496 | 276 | 58 | 18 | 64 | 21 | 21 | 54 | 40 |
| | 18 | 3,684 | 2,890 | 492 | 302 | 58 | 17 | 72 | 28 | 28 | 55 | 44 |
| | 25 | 3,724 | 2,926 | 486 | 312 | 58 | 18 | 66 | 34 | 32 | 55 | 49 |
| February | 1 | 3,755 | 2,960 | 482 | 313 | 57 | 18 | 53 | 44 | 34 | 54 | 53 |
| | 8 | 3,783 | 2,988 | 478 | 317 | 58 | 17 | 53 | 39 | 40 | 53 | 57 |
| | 15 | 3,809 | 3,018 | 467 | 324 | 59 | 17 | 54 | 39 | 41 | 53 | 61 |
| | 22 | 3,826 | 3,035 | 464 | 327 | 59 | 17 | 52 | 36 | 45 | 53 | 65 |
| | 29 | 3,850 | 3,036 | 459 | 355 | 60 | 17 | 68 | 41 | 47 | 54 | 68 |
| March | 7 | 3,856 | 3,025 | 456 | 375 | 59 | 14 | 78 | 49 | 50 | 55 | 70 |
| | 14 | 3,840 | 2,991 | 449 | 400 | 61 | 14 | 90 | 56 | 53 | 55 | 71 |
| | 21 | 3,814 | 2,953 | 439 | 422 | 61 | 14 | 99 | 69 | 55 | 56 | 68 |
| | 28 | 3,751 | 2,872 | 434 | 445 | 61 | 15 | 107 | 77 | 60 | 56 | 69 |
| April | 4 | 3,598 | 2,760 | 371 | 467 | 60 | 16 | 115 | 89 | 62 | 57 | 68 |
| | 11 | 3,547 | 2,677 | 378 | 492 | 64 | 17 | 122 | 101 | 65 | 55 | 68 |
| | 18 | 3,524 | 2,616 | 332 | 526 | 64 | 17 | 144 | 110 | 68 | 55 | 68 |
| | 25 | 3,515 | 2,569 | 391 | 555 | 65 | 17 | 161 | 119 | 70 | 55 | 68 |
| May | 2 | 3,480 | 2,503 | 398 | 579 | 65 | 17 | 170 | 135 | 68 | 55 | 69 |
| | 9 | 3,451 | 2,452 | 402 | 597 | 67 | 17 | 184 | 137 | 67 | 55 | 70 |
| | 16 | 3,443 | 2,417 | 412 | 614 | 69 | 17 | 196 | 142 | 66 | 55 | 69 |
| | 23 | 3,414 | 2,374 | 410 | 630 | 68 | 17 | 209 | 148 | 64 | 55 | 69 |
| | 30 | 3,374 | 2,340 | 409 | 625 | 72 | 15 | 200 | 152 | 63 | 54 | 69 |
| June | 6 | 3,378 | 2,320 | 405 | 653 | 72 | 15 | 220 | 163 | 64 | 51 | 68 |
| | 13 | 3,363 | 2,293 | 402 | 668 | 74 | 13 | 230 | 166 | 65 | 52 | 68 |
| | 20 | 3,330 | 2,273 | 388 | 669 | 73 | 11 | 234 | 167 | 65 | 50 | 69 |
| | 27 | 3,304 | 2,256 | 381 | 667 | 71 | 10 | 234 <u>E</u> / | 168 | 65 | 50 | 69 |

A/ Revised on basis of payroll data; previous series based on estimates.

B/ Does not include rural rehabilitation oases.

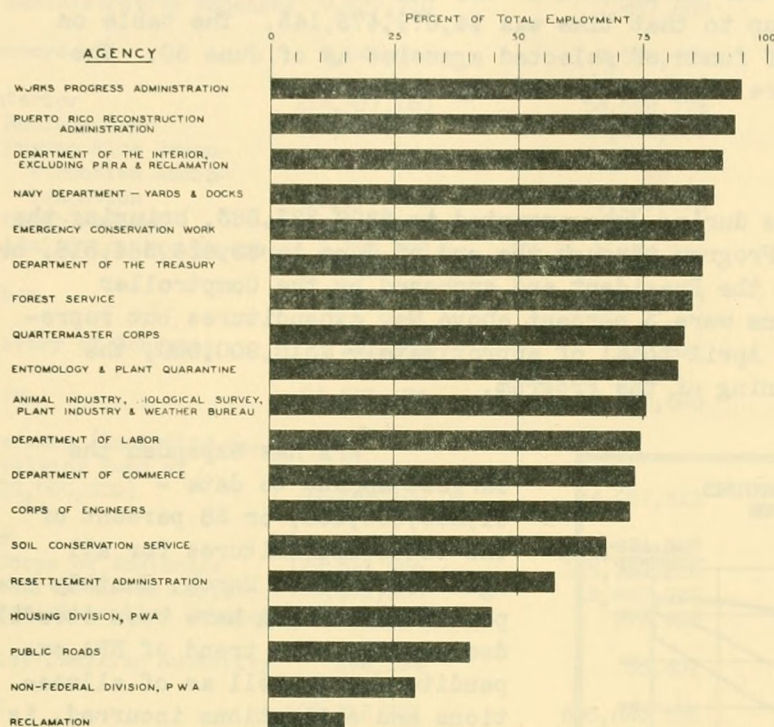
C/ Does not include employment on Public Roads projects previously authorized under the Hayden-Cartwright Act, but financed by \$100,000,000 apportioned to States out of the funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

D/ Less than 500 persons.

E/ Employment during week ending June 20; data for week ending June 27 not yet available.

PERSONS FROM RELIEF ROLLS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYED BY SELECTED AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE WORKS PROGRAM

WEEK ENDING JUNE 27, 1936



FOR ALL OTHER AGENCIES, PERSONS FROM RELIEF ROLLS CONSTITUTED 82.3 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYED.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 1936

the Census which showed a decline of 1,700 persons and the Public Health Service with a decline of 1,500. The trend of employment under these and certain other Federal agencies is illustrated by the charts on pages 46 and 47.

The State contributing most heavily to reduction in the total number of WPA workers was California where employment dropped by 9,000 persons. Reductions of nearly 9,000 in Illinois and 8,000 in Massachusetts together with the California loss accounted for almost a third of the workers released by the WPA during June. Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York (excluding New York City) and North Carolina each reported reductions ranging from 4,000 to 5,000. Seventeen States and New York City reduced employment on WPA projects by 1,000 to 3,000 persons. Of the eight States reporting a gain in

WPA employment - Louisiana, Maine, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia - only Oklahoma showed an increase of as much as 1,000 persons.

In thirteen States employment under the other Federal agencies had expanded to the extent of more than 1,000 workers. A gain of nearly 10,000 persons in Texas due largely to expansion of employment under the Bureau of Public Roads greatly exceeded the increase in any other State. Employment data by States are presented in Tables 3 and 4.

Workers secured from relief sources represented 85 percent of all persons employed under the Works Program during the week ending June 27. As indicated in the accompanying chart relief rolls supplied nearly 95 percent of the workers on WPA projects and more than 87 percent of the total engaged in Emergency Conservation Work. Other agencies employing large numbers of persons, of whom more than 70 percent came from the relief rolls, were the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Forest Service, Quartermaster Corps, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and the Corps of Engineers. The Bureau of Public Roads reported (as of June 20) 41 percent of its workers from relief sources, while 30 percent of the employees of the Non-Federal Division of PWA were certified by relief agencies. The number of persons secured from relief rolls is shown by agencies in Table 2 at the end of this report.

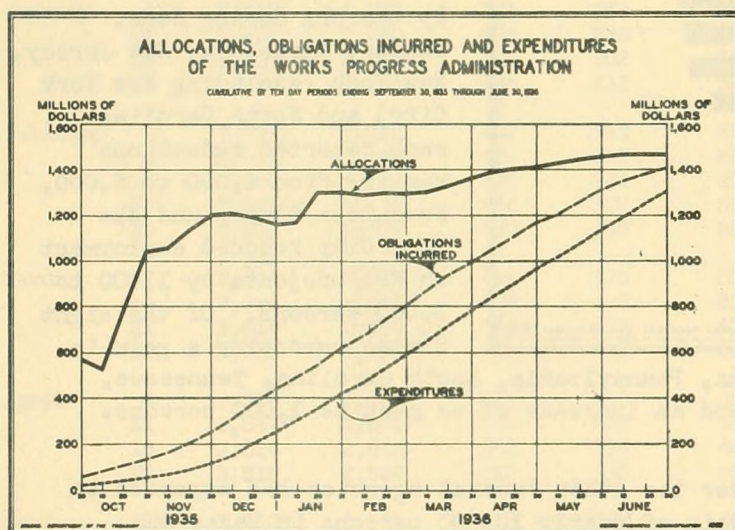
STATUS OF FUNDS

Allocations

Allocations and rescissions made during June by the President and approved by the Comptroller General resulted in a net allocation of \$2,002,020, bringing the total amount allocated from the funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 to \$4,668,159,883 on June 30, 1936. Rescissions of \$12,123,734 pending approval of the Comptroller General, plus the sum of \$11,313,260 not previously allocated by the President, left a total of \$23,436,994 available for allocation at the end of June. The total amount made available for allocation up to that time was \$4,679,473,143. The table on the following page shows the status of funds of selected agencies as of June 30. The administrative funds of each agency are included in the figures shown.

Expenditures

Expenditures by all agencies during June amounted to \$299,723,883, bringing the total amount expended for the entire Program through the end of June to \$3,424,564,516, or 73 percent of the amount allocated by the President and approved by the Comptroller General. Expenditures made during June were 3 percent above May expenditures but represent a decrease of 6 percent from the April total of approximately \$318,900,000, the highest monthly total since the beginning of the Program.



WPA has expended the largest amount to date - \$1,305,803,000, or 38 percent of the total expenditures for all agencies. Since March, monthly expenditures of WPA have been steadily decreasing. The trend of WPA expenditures, as well as of allocations and obligations incurred, is shown in the accompanying chart. During June they amounted to \$169,100,000, or 12 percent less than the peak. FERA has spent \$929,721,000, or 27 percent of the total expenditures. Expenditures for Emergency Conservation Work amounted to \$541,035,000, representing 16 percent of the total. Other

agencies which have spent relatively large amounts are the Resettlement Administration with \$134,518,000, the Bureau of Public Roads with \$127,508,000, and the Non-Federal Division of PWA with \$113,628,000.

Unexpended Balances

Unexpended balances of all participating agencies, including WPA and Emergency Conservation Work, on June 30 totaled \$1,243,595,367, or 27 percent of the total amount allocated. However, \$825,310,578, or 66 percent of this unexpended balance, had already been obligated as of the same date.

Among the various agencies the FERA had the smallest proportion (1 percent) of allocations still unexpended, and the Alley Dwelling Authority had the largest proportion, 97 percent. Unexpended balances of WPA amounted to \$161,919,000, or 11 percent of its allocation. However, of this amount only \$62,818,000 remained unobligated. The Housing Division of PWA had 81 percent of its allocation unexpended and 69 percent unobligated, while the Non-Federal Division of the same agency had 67 percent of its allocation unexpended but only 1 percent unobligated. The Bureau of Public Roads had 75 percent unexpended and only 21 percent unobligated. Unexpended balances of allocations to major agencies participating in the Works Program are shown in the accompanying tabulation, while data on the status of funds for all agencies are given in Table 8 at the end of this report.

STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF
APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935, BY AGENCIES

As of June 30, 1936

| Agency | Allocations (Warrants Approved) | Obligations | Expenditures | Total Unexpended Balances |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Agriculture | \$ 569,577,383 | \$ 459,898,002 | \$ 177,065,628 | \$ 392,511,755 |
| Public Roads | 499,621,865 | 397,470,948 | 127,508,145 | 372,113,720 |
| Other Bureaus | 60,127,808 | 54,969,165 | 42,995,366 | 17,132,442 |
| Administrative Expenses | 9,827,710 | 7,457,889 | 6,562,117 | 3,265,593 |
| Commerce | 8,847,944 | 7,588,989 | 6,571,019 | 2,276,925 |
| Interior | 114,477,160 | 54,998,778 | 24,556,269 | 89,920,891 |
| Reclamation | 54,020,000 | 34,265,878 | 13,697,399 | 40,322,601 |
| Puerto Rico Recon- struction Admin- istration | 33,377,380 | 9,207,096 | 6,452,536 | 26,924,444 |
| Other Bureaus | 24,783,052 | 10,114,071 | 3,144,643 | 21,644,809 |
| Administrative Expenses | 2,296,728 | 1,411,733 | 1,261,691 | 1,029,037 |
| Labor | 12,482,814 | 11,109,387 | 11,060,140 | 1,422,674 |
| Library of Congress | 251,500 | 224,542 | 189,304 | 62,196 |
| Navy | 16,801,176 | 16,055,686 | 15,100,116 | 1,701,060 |
| Treasury (Including re- volving fund of \$3,000,000) | 42,249,320 | 34,067,623 | 32,523,926 | 9,725,394 |
| War | 144,230,185 | 140,026,395 | 90,817,207 | 53,412,977 |
| Corps of Engineers | 128,512,966 | 125,359,229 | 78,814,695 | 49,698,270 |
| Quartermaster Corps | 14,591,384 | 13,667,232 | 11,023,106 | 3,568,278 |
| Administrative Expenses | 1,125,835 | 999,934 | 979,406 | 146,429 |
| Alley Dwelling Authority | 190,194 | 56,401 | 6,471 | 183,723 |
| CCC | 605,332,251 | 605,049,255 | 541,034,556 | 64,297,695 |
| Employees' Compensation Commission | 17,210,000 | 1,792,338 | 1,712,777 | 15,497,223 |
| Farm Credit Admin- istration | 35,000,000 | 12,204,061 | 12,204,061 | 22,795,939 |
| FERA | 935,005,625 | 931,945,194 | 929,721,347 | 5,284,278 |
| Public Works Admin- istration | 446,751,610 | 373,399,356 | 133,255,148 | 313,496,461 |
| Housing | 102,093,050 | 32,083,303 | 19,626,725 | 82,466,324 |
| Non-Federal | 344,658,560 | 341,316,053 | 113,628,423 | 231,030,137 |
| Resettlement Admin- istration | 226,175,000 | 180,194,704 | 134,518,438 | 91,656,562 |
| Rural Electrification Administration | 15,905,312 | 9,019,969 | 1,455,218 | 14,450,094 |
| Veterans' Administration | 1,238,350 | 1,019,965 | 923,813 | 314,537 |
| Works Progress Admin- istration | 1,467,721,958 | 1,404,904,236 | 1,305,802,580 | 161,919,378 |
| Other Agencies | 8,712,101 | 6,320,212 | 6,046,496 | 2,665,605 |
| Total | \$4,668,159,883 | \$4,249,875,094 | \$3,424,564,516 | \$1,243,595,367 |
| Warrants pending approval (net recissions) | 12,123,734 | | | |
| Total allocations by the President | 4,656,036,149 | | | |
| Unallocated | 23,436,994 | | | |
| Total available for allocation | \$4,679,473,143 | | | |

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on status of funds provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, as of June 30, 1936.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ON WPA PROJECTS

Earnings of employees on WPA projects during the semimonthly period ending June 15 amounted to \$62,173,000, representing payment for 136,115,000 hours either worked or credited. Throughout May average hourly earnings for the entire WPA program continued the gradual rise begun in January. For the period ending June 15 the average hourly earning was nearly 46 cents as compared to the 45-cent rate for the period ending May 15. There was, however, substantially no change between May 31 and June 15.

Adjustments of the established schedule of earnings and changes in the required hours of work in certain localities, authorized in order to bring average hourly earnings

HOURS AND EARNINGS ON WPA PROJECTS ^{A/}

Semimonthly Periods Ending July 31, 1935 through June 15, 1936

Excluding Administrative Employees

| Semi-monthly Period Ending | United States Total | | | United States Excluding New York City | | | New York City | | |
|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|---|
| | Earnings | | | Earnings | | | Earnings | | |
| | Total Hours on which Payment was Based (Thousands) | Total (Thousands of Dollars) | Average per Hour on which Payment was Based (Cents) | Total Hours on which Payment was Based (Thousands) | Total (Thousands of Dollars) | Average per Hour on which Payment was Based (Cents) | Total Hours on which Payment was Based (Thousands) | Total (Thousands of Dollars) | Average per Hour on which Payment was Based (Cents) |
| TOTAL | 2,300,567 | 984,028 | 42.8 | 2,069,435 | 830,155 | 40.1 | 231,132 | 153,873 | 66.6 |
| 1935 | | | | | | | | | |
| July 31 | 9 | 2 | 19.6 | 9 | 2 | 19.6 | | | |
| August 15 | 2,583 | 1,198 | 46.4 | 892 | 223 | 25.0 | 1,691 | 975 | 57.7 |
| 31 | 8,356 | 3,845 | 46.0 | 3,932 | 1,229 | 31.2 | 4,424 | 2,616 | 59.1 |
| September 15 | 14,660 | 6,459 | 44.1 | 8,047 | 2,496 | 31.0 | 6,613 | 3,963 | 59.9 |
| 30 | 21,740 | 9,658 | 44.4 | 12,097 | 3,919 | 32.4 | 9,643 | 5,739 | 59.5 |
| October 15 | 30,394 | 13,700 | 45.1 | 18,950 | 6,457 | 34.1 | 11,444 | 7,243 | 63.3 |
| 31 | 41,667 | 18,721 | 44.9 | 28,399 | 10,220 | 36.0 | 13,268 | 8,501 | 64.1 |
| November 15 | 61,110 | 25,777 | 42.2 | 50,536 | 18,707 | 37.0 | 10,574 | 7,070 | 66.9 |
| 30 | 95,128 | 39,082 | 41.1 | 83,075 | 31,059 | 37.4 | 12,053 | 8,023 | 66.6 |
| December 15 | 136,331 | 55,552 | 40.7 | 123,138 | 46,716 | 37.9 | 13,193 | 8,836 | 67.0 |
| 31 | 154,378 | 63,218 | 41.0 | 140,320 | 54,029 | 38.5 | 14,058 | 9,189 | 65.4 |
| 1936 | | | | | | | | | |
| January 15 | 160,331 | 65,165 | 40.6 | 148,084 | 56,990 | 38.5 | 12,247 | 8,175 | 66.8 |
| 31 | 166,572 | 68,461 | 41.1 | 153,470 | 59,641 | 38.9 | 13,102 | 8,820 | 67.3 |
| February 15 | 166,381 | 68,721 | 41.3 | 154,245 | 60,499 | 39.2 | 12,136 | 8,222 | 67.8 |
| 29 | 168,751 | 70,420 | 41.7 | 157,396 | 62,744 | 39.9 | 11,355 | 7,676 | 67.6 |
| March 15 | 170,321 | 72,508 | 42.6 | 158,154 | 64,306 | 40.7 | 12,167 | 8,202 | 67.4 |
| 31 | 170,852 | 73,851 | 43.2 | 156,549 | 64,030 | 40.9 | 14,303 | 9,821 | 68.7 |
| April 15 | 159,956 | 69,657 | 43.5 | 147,584 | 61,237 | 41.5 | 12,372 | 8,420 | 68.1 |
| 30 | 150,089 | 66,733 | 44.5 | 137,748 | 58,167 | 42.2 | 12,341 | 8,566 | 69.4 |
| May 15 | 145,526 | 65,275 | 44.9 | 133,858 | 57,271 | 42.8 | 11,668 | 8,004 | 68.6 |
| 31 | 139,317 | 63,852 | 45.8 | 128,048 | 55,869 | 43.6 | 11,269 | 7,983 | 70.8 |
| June 15 | 136,115 | 62,173 | 45.7 | 124,904 | 54,344 | 43.5 | 11,211 | 7,829 | 69.8 |

^{A/} Figures on hours include, in addition to hours worked, hours credited for time involuntarily lost by workers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ON WPA PROJECTS BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

Semimonthly Period Ending June 15, 1936

Excluding Administrative Employees

| Type of Project | Hours on which Payment was Based A/ | | Total Earnings | | Average Earnings Per Hour (Cents) |
|--|--|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | Thousands of Hours | Percent of Total | Thousands of Dollars | Percent of Total | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 136,115 | 100.0 | 62,173 | 100.0 | 45.7 |
| Highways, Roads, and Streets | 46,452 | 34.1 | 19,041 | 30.6 | 41.0 |
| Highways | 813 | 0.6 | 306 | 0.5 | 37.6 |
| Farm to market and other secondary roads | 15,495 | 11.4 | 5,319 | 8.5 | 34.3 |
| Streets and alleys | 9,437 | 6.9 | 4,201 | 6.7 | 44.5 |
| Sidewalks, curbs, and paths | 1,710 | 1.3 | 784 | 1.3 | 45.8 |
| Roadside improvements | 5,497 | 4.0 | 2,843 | 4.6 | 51.7 |
| Bridges and viaducts | 867 | 0.6 | 397 | 0.6 | 45.8 |
| Grade-crossing elimination | 86 | 0.1 | 51 | 0.1 | 59.3 |
| Other B/ | 12,547 | 9.2 | 5,140 | 8.3 | 41.0 |
| Public Buildings | 12,512 | 9.2 | 6,845 | 11.0 | 54.7 |
| Administrative | 1,423 | 1.0 | 902 | 1.5 | 63.4 |
| Charitable, medical, and mental institutions | 1,030 | 0.7 | 702 | 1.1 | 68.2 |
| Educational | 3,891 | 2.9 | 2,089 | 3.3 | 53.7 |
| Social and recreational | 2,053 | 1.5 | 994 | 1.6 | 48.4 |
| Federal Government (including military and naval) | 1,035 | 0.8 | 552 | 0.9 | 53.3 |
| Improvement of grounds | 1,694 | 1.2 | 730 | 1.2 | 43.1 |
| Housing | 344 | 0.3 | 199 | 0.3 | 57.8 |
| Other B/ | 1,042 | 0.8 | 677 | 1.1 | 65.0 |
| Parks and Other Recreational Facilities | 13,786 | 10.1 | 7,161 | 11.5 | 51.9 |
| Playgrounds and athletic fields | 2,124 | 1.6 | 990 | 1.6 | 46.6 |
| Parks | 6,675 | 4.9 | 3,130 | 5.0 | 46.9 |
| Other B/ | 4,987 | 3.6 | 3,041 | 4.9 | 61.0 |
| Flood Control and Other Conservation | 5,732 | 4.2 | 2,465 | 3.9 | 43.0 |
| Forestation | 165 | 0.1 | 72 | 0.1 | 43.6 |
| Erosion control and land utilization | 409 | 0.3 | 182 | 0.3 | 44.5 |
| Irrigation and water conservation | 3,923 | 2.9 | 1,696 | 2.7 | 43.2 |
| Plant, crop, and livestock conservation | 285 | 0.2 | 133 | 0.2 | 46.7 |
| Other B/ | 950 | 0.7 | 382 | 0.6 | 40.2 |
| Sewer Systems and Other Utilities | 12,000 | 8.8 | 5,572 | 9.0 | 46.4 |
| Water purification and supply | 2,407 | 1.8 | 1,104 | 1.8 | 45.9 |
| Sewer systems | 8,813 | 6.5 | 4,102 | 6.6 | 46.5 |
| Electric utilities | 210 | 0.1 | 108 | 0.2 | 51.4 |
| Other B/ | 570 | 0.4 | 258 | 0.4 | 45.3 |
| Airports and Other Transportation | 2,940 | 2.2 | 1,410 | 2.3 | 48.0 |
| Navigation | 332 | 0.3 | 214 | 0.4 | 64.5 |
| Airports and airways | 2,448 | 1.8 | 1,115 | 1.8 | 45.5 |
| Other B/ | 160 | 0.1 | 81 | 0.1 | 50.6 |
| Educational, Professional, and Clerical | 15,834 | 11.6 | 9,556 | 15.4 | 60.4 |
| Educational | 3,003 | 2.2 | 1,867 | 3.0 | 62.2 |
| Professional and clerical | 12,831 | 9.4 | 7,689 | 12.4 | 59.9 |
| Goods | 18,049 | 13.3 | 6,843 | 11.0 | 37.9 |
| Sewing | 15,805 | 11.6 | 5,881 | 9.4 | 37.2 |
| Canning | 102 | 0.1 | 37 | 0.1 | 36.3 |
| Other B/ | 2,142 | 1.6 | 925 | 1.5 | 43.2 |
| Sanitation and Health | 4,242 | 3.1 | 1,592 | 2.6 | 37.5 |
| Elimination of stream pollution | 128 | 0.1 | 57 | 0.1 | 44.5 |
| Mosquito eradication | 1,780 | 1.3 | 602 | 1.0 | 33.8 |
| Other B/ | 2,334 | 1.7 | 933 | 1.5 | 40.0 |
| Distribution of Surplus Commodities | 937 | 0.7 | 444 | 0.7 | 47.4 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,279 | 1.7 | 972 | 1.6 | 42.7 |
| WPA Work Camps | 1,352 | 1.0 | 272 | 0.4 | 20.1 C/ |

A/ Includes, in addition to hours worked, hours credited for time involuntarily lost by workers.

B/ Includes projects classifiable under more than one of the headings above.

C/ Workers in work camps receive board and lodging, and medical and dental care in addition to wages.

more nearly into line with prevailing hourly rates, are in part responsible for the increase. Other factors especially pertinent to recent periods include the increasing relative importance of WPA projects affording work for professional and skilled workers, and a temporarily higher proportion of supervisory workers during the period of reduction in total employment.

Since the geographic distribution of projects and the relative numbers of skilled and technical workers employed materially affect average hourly rates, comparisons between specific types of projects should be made with due consideration to these factors. As shown in the table on page 19, workers on white collar projects and on public building projects, with average earnings of 60.4 and 54.7 cents, respectively, received the highest average hourly wage, the figures in both cases being somewhat in excess of those for the period ending May 15. The wages paid on projects for the improvement of recreational facilities, the only other type on which workers earned over 50 cents an hour, were substantially the same as in May. For highway, road, and street projects and those pertaining to conservation, goods, and sanitation and health, average earnings were appreciably below the general average, while for public utilities, airports and other transportation projects, and distribution of surplus commodities they were somewhat above the general average. Goods projects, most of which involve sewing and sanitation and health projects, which are largely rural, paid lower rates than any other group except Work Camps, employees of which receive subsistence in addition to their actual wages.

Average hourly earnings for specific types of projects range from 68 cents for workers on buildings of charitable, medical, and mental institutions to 34 cents on farm-to-market roads and mosquito eradication (both of which are predominantly rural). Work Camp employees received 20 cents an hour. Changes from the averages of May 15 are in most cases slight, being most marked for types of projects which constitute a relatively small part of the Program.

The importance of the variations in hourly earnings between types of projects is dependent upon the proportion of the total hours of employment represented by the various types. About 34 percent of the total employment during the first half of June was on highway, road, and street projects. Most of the remainder was divided among goods projects, with 13 percent; white collar projects, with 12 percent; parks and other recreational facilities, with 10 percent; and sewer systems and other utilities, and public buildings each with 9 percent of the total employment. No other group accounted for as much as 5 percent of the total. White collar, public building, and goods projects show an appreciable increase in the proportion of total hours worked as compared with the first half of May. Highways, roads, and streets, flood control and other conservation, sewer systems and other utilities, and sanitation and health projects accounted for a somewhat smaller proportion of total hours than in the preceding period. Changes result principally from the varying rates at which reduction in employment is taking place. To some extent the shifts are due to the effect of seasonal factors in modifying the suitability of specific types of projects, but they are largely due to the late start and consequent lag in the reduction of employment on goods and white collar projects.

WPA WOMEN WORKERS

GOODS PROJECTS EMPLOY MORE THAN 70 PERCENT
OF THE TOTAL WOMEN AT WORK

EMPLOYMENT IS
PROVIDED FOR
THE NEEDY

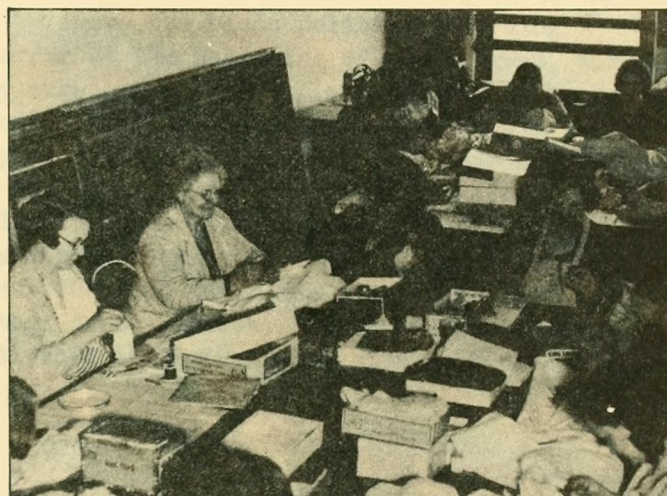


VARIED COMMOD-
ITIES ARE DISTRI-
BUTED TO THE
NEEDY

HOT LUNCHES PROVIDED BY
WPA AND PARENT TEACHERS
ASSOCIATIONS



MACHINE OPERATION



HANDWORK

SEWING PROJECTS



SAMPLES OF WPA SEWING WORK



LABELING CONTAINERS IN A WPA CANNERY

ANALYSIS OF WPA EMPLOYMENT, WAGE RATES, AND EARNINGS

March 1936

UNDER THE WPA PROGRAM DURING MARCH

Nearly 3,000,000 persons
were employed

- OUT OF EVERY 100 PERSONS EMPLOYED

95 were from relief rolls
5 were not from relief rolls

84 were men
16 were women

Workers earned an average of
\$45.91 during the month

For the month of March 1936 an unduplicated count was made of the number of persons working on WPA projects. Persons were classified as being employed by WPA during March if the latest payroll ending in March on which they appeared was for a WPA project. Excluded from the accompanying tabulations are persons whose services were made available by funds provided by sponsors of projects, administrative employees, persons who operated their own equipment, persons in Work Camps, and youths employed on WPA projects at one-third the security wage rate. Data covering these groups as well as persons employed on projects of other Federal agencies participating in the Works Program will be presented in subsequent issues of this report.

Among the basic policies governing Works Program employment, specified by Executive order at the beginning of the Program, was the provision of an assured monthly wage (security wage) at which not less than 90 percent of all project workers were to be employed. The established monthly earnings schedule specifying the rates at which workers were to be paid divided the country into four wage rate regions. Within each region differentiation in rates was provided on the basis of four different classes of work and five different population groups for the localities in which the projects operate. The highest rates within each region apply to counties in which the 1930 population of the largest municipality was over 100,000, while the lowest are paid in counties where the largest urban center had less than 5,000 persons. State Administrators were given authority to modify the wage rates applicable to their States within 10 percent of the basic rates.

Total Employment on WPA Projects

Workers on WPA projects in March numbered more than 2,952,000 of whom 84 percent were men and about 16 percent were women. Some 70 percent of all WPA workers were employed in Region I where the highest wage rates of the established earnings schedule apply. The concentration in Region I of men employed on WPA projects was much more marked, however, than that of women workers. Only 55 percent of the women, as compared with over 73 percent of the men, were reported in that region. Conversely, a much larger proportion of the women than of the men were employed in Regions III and IV. The table on page 80 shows the number of men and women employed on WPA projects by States and by wage regions.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY WAGE REGIONS AND BY SEX A/

March 1936

| Wage Region | Total | | Men | | Women | |
|---------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| UNITED STATES | 2,952,140 | 100.0 | 2,492,202 | 100.0 | 459,938 | 100.0 |
| Region I | 2,078,115 | 70.4 | 1,824,572 | 73.2 | 253,543 | 55.1 |
| Region II | 207,255 | 7.0 | 171,518 | 6.9 | 35,737 | 7.8 |
| Region III | 374,191 | 12.7 | 299,799 | 12.0 | 74,392 | 16.2 |
| Region IV | 292,579 | 9.9 | 196,313 | 7.9 | 96,266 | 20.9 |

A/ Excluding sponsors' employees, administrative employees, persons in work camps, persons employed as owner-operators of equipment, and youths employed at one-third the regular rates.

Since the monthly earnings schedule provides for variation in wage rates according to the skill and experience required for the work, most of the data compiled from the payrolls were analyzed on the basis of these specified wage classifications. More than 95 percent of the total persons employed on WPA projects were security wage workers, assigned at wage rates set forth in the established schedule. About three-quarters of all workers were classified in the unskilled wage group. The intermediate and skilled wage classes each included approximately 9 percent and the professional and technical group slightly more than 3 percent of the total. The remaining 5 percent of the total employed on WPA projects (about 133,000 persons) were assigned at rates other than those specified in the established schedule of monthly earnings.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS,
BY WAGE CLASSES AND BY SEX A/

United States

March 1936

| Wage Class | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| TOTAL | 2,952,140 | 100.0 | 2,492,202 | 100.0 | 459,938 | 100.0 |
| Security | 2,819,288 | 95.5 | 2,376,726 | 95.4 | 442,562 | 96.2 |
| Unskilled | 2,205,183 | 74.7 | 1,910,798 | 76.7 | 294,385 | 64.0 |
| Intermediate | 251,062 | 8.5 | 169,691 | 6.8 | 81,371 | 17.7 |
| Skilled | 268,242 | 9.1 | 233,248 | 9.4 | 34,994 | 7.6 |
| Professional and technical | 94,801 | 3.2 | 62,989 | 2.5 | 31,812 | 6.9 |
| Non-Security | 132,852 | 4.5 | 115,476 | 4.6 | 17,376 | 3.8 |

A/ Excluding sponsors' employees, administrative employees, persons in work camps, persons employed as owner-operators of equipment, and youths employed at one-third the regular rates.

The distribution of men and women workers by wage class differs considerably, as indicated by the accompanying tabulation. A much smaller proportion of the women than of the men were included in the unskilled wage class (64 as compared with 77 percent), while a larger proportion of the women were classified in the intermediate, and professional and technical groups.

Employment by Types of Projects

Tabulations based on the March payroll analysis show that highway, road, and street projects employed the largest number of workers, almost 1,100,000 persons, or more than 37 percent of the total. Goods projects, including sewing rooms and similar activities, afforded work for almost 375,000 workers, or about 13 percent of the total, and another 10 percent worked on projects involving recreational facilities such as parks, playgrounds, and swimming pools. Public utilities, public buildings, white collar, and flood control and other conservation projects were the only other types providing employment for more than 5 percent of the workers.

The majority of the workers classified as unskilled were working on either highway, road, and street, or goods projects. Recreational facilities and public utilities projects each absorbed about 10 percent of this wage class. More than four-fifths of the workers on each of the above types of projects, with the exception of recreational projects, were classified as unskilled. Approximately a quarter of the workers in the intermediate wage group were employed on white collar projects, while smaller but substantial proportions were working on highway, road, and street, and goods projects. Public building and white

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH WAGE CLASS
ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS A/

United States

March 1936

| Type of Project | Total | Security Wage Workers | | | | Professional and Technical | Non-Security Wage Workers |
|---|-------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|---------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Total | Unskilled | Inter-mediate | Skilled | | |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Highways, roads, and streets | 37.3 | 37.5 | 43.2 | 19.9 | 17.0 | 8.5 | 31.7 |
| Public buildings <u>B/</u> | 8.1 | 7.9 | 5.7 | 8.8 | 26.5 | 3.4 | 14.0 |
| Parks and other recreational facilities | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 6.5 | 13.6 | 3.1 | 12.5 |
| Flood control and other conservation | 6.4 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 4.1 |
| Sewer systems and other utilities | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 8.0 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 7.9 |
| Airports and other transportation | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 2.1 |
| White collar | 8.5 | 8.2 | 1.6 | 26.5 | 21.9 | 74.4 | 14.6 |
| Goods | 12.6 | 12.9 | 13.9 | 17.1 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 6.0 |
| Sanitation and health | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 3.8 |
| Projects not elsewhere classified | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 3.3 |

A/ Excluding sponsors' employees, administrative employees, persons in work camps, persons employed as owner-operators of equipment, and youths employed at one-third the regular rates.

B/ Includes housing projects.

collar projects together employed approximately half of the workers in the skilled wage class. Professional and technical workers showed the most marked concentration on a single type of project, almost three-quarters of all persons in this wage class being absorbed by white collar projects, particularly of the educational type. White collar projects, on which only 14 percent of the workers were classified as unskilled, were the only projects on which less than half the workers were assigned in this lower wage class. The table on page 82 gives the number and percentage of persons in each wage class for each type of project.

Occupations of WPA Workers

Persons employed on WPA projects during March have been classified according to more than 80 specific types of jobs in addition to those involving unskilled work. In the detailed tabulation on page 83, persons assigned in the professional and technical, skilled, and intermediate wage classes are classified according to five major occupational groups: professional and technical workers, project supervisors, clerical and office workers, skilled workers, and semiskilled workers. Persons assigned in the unskilled class are tabulated according to the types of projects on which they were engaged in either heavy manual work or light tasks requiring no particular training or skill. A small number of persons assigned at intermediate rates but employed at unskilled work are included among the unskilled workers in this tabulation. This number accounts for the difference between the number of unskilled workers shown in the occupational tabulation and the number of persons in the unskilled wage class shown elsewhere in this discussion.

Approximately 76 percent of the 2,952,000 persons employed on WPA projects were given jobs requiring little or no skill, such as shoveling, leveling, digging, cleaning rights-of-way, and similar manual jobs, chiefly on highway, road, and street projects. Goods projects (most of them sewing projects employing women predominantly); recreational facilities projects involving the construction of parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, and athletic fields of various types; and projects on publicly owned or operated utilities also provided employment for large proportions of the unskilled workers. Of the remaining 24 percent of the WPA workers, about 8 percent were employed in skilled jobs - carpenters, construction foremen, painters, bricklayers, and stone masons. Five percent of the WPA jobs

were filled by clerical and office workers chief among whom were clerks, timekeepers, typists and stenographers, statistical editors and enumerators, and bookkeepers, accountants, and auditors. Professional and technical workers including teachers, playground and recreational workers, musicians, and technical engineers accounted for more than 4 percent of the jobs, and another 4 percent were filled by semiskilled workers such as truck drivers (not using their own equipment), construction equipment operators, carpenters' helpers and rodmen and chainmen. The smallest group consisted of persons with supervisory duties - project directors and foremen of non-construction projects.

Employment of Persons from Relief Rolls

A requirement of Works Program operation, specified by Executive order, is that preference in employment be given to persons from relief rolls. When persons are secured from other sources their number is limited to 10 percent of the total employment. Workers taken from relief rolls constituted more than 95 percent of the total of about 2,720,000 persons employed in March on WPA projects in the United States, exclusive of New York City where data on the previous relief status of workers are not available.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY WAGE CLASSES AND BY PREVIOUS RELIEF STATUS

United States, Excluding New York City A/

March 1936

| Wage Class | Total | | From Relief Rolls | | Not From Relief Rolls | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------|----------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| TOTAL | 2,719,710 | 100.0 | 2,596,306 | 100.0 | 123,404 | 100.0 |
| Security Wage | 2,618,316 | 96.3 | 2,562,080 | 98.7 | 56,236 | 45.6 |
| Unskilled | 2,095,753 | 77.1 | 2,090,540 | 80.5 | 5,213 | 4.2 |
| Intermediate | 232,474 | 8.5 | 220,210 | 8.5 | 12,264 | 10.0 |
| Skilled | 213,564 | 7.9 | 190,600 | 7.4 | 22,964 | 18.6 |
| Professional and technical | 76,525 | 2.8 | 60,730 | 2.3 | 15,795 | 12.8 |
| Non-Security | 101,394 | 3.7 | 34,226 | 1.3 | 67,168 | 54.4 |

A/ Data on previous relief status for 232,430 persons employed in New York City are not available.

Almost all (98.7 percent) of the 2,600,000 persons from relief rolls outside of New York City were assigned at security wage rates, largely in the unskilled wage class which included more than four-fifths of all workers from relief rolls. The remaining fifth were assigned chiefly in the intermediate and skilled groups, only 2 percent being classified as professional and technical workers. Nearly half the workers secured from other sources (non-relief workers) were assigned at security wage rates and most of these were found in the skilled, and professional and technical classes.

Assigned Monthly Wage Rates and Actual Earnings of Security Wage Workers

The monthly wage rates at which the 2,819,000 security wage workers (representing more than 95 percent of all WPA project workers) were employed in March averaged \$52.03. This rate represents an increase of 4 percent over the average of \$50.03 for December 1935. Actual earnings of these security wage workers averaged \$45.91 in March, an increase of more than 10 percent over the corresponding December average of \$41.57. That the rise in actual earnings was so much greater than the increase in wage rates between these two periods is a reflection of the relatively greater stability of employment under the WPA program in March as compared with December. This more sustained employment gave a larger proportion of WPA workers an opportunity to earn a full month's wages during March, with the result that average earnings for that month represented approximately 88 percent of the assigned monthly wage rate as against only 83 percent in December when many workers were able to earn only part of a month's wages.

AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
ON WPA PROJECTS AT SECURITY WAGES, BY WAGE REGIONS

December 1935 and March 1936

| Wage Region | Average Monthly Wage Rate | | Average Monthly Earnings | | Earnings as Percent of Wage Rate | |
|----------------|------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| | December | March | December | March | December | March |
| UNITED STATES | \$50.03 | \$52.03 | \$41.57 | \$45.91 | 83.1 | 88.2 |
| Region I | 58.10 | 60.35 | 48.73 | 53.60 | 83.9 | 88.8 |
| Region II | 40.42 | 40.99 | 33.47 | 36.12 | 82.9 | 88.1 |
| Region III | 29.07 | 30.28 | 22.77 | 25.42 | 78.3 | 83.9 |
| Region IV | 26.78 | 28.68 | 21.22 | 24.59 | 79.2 | 85.7 |

The general upward trend of average wage rates and the consequent rise in earnings between December 1935 and March 1936 is explained largely in terms of two factors: an increase in the proportion of persons assigned in the higher wage class, consequent to the expansion of types of projects requiring more skilled workers; and increases in scheduled wage rates made by State Administrators. To a lesser extent the decline in WPA employment in rural areas as agricultural employment showed seasonal improvement, resulting in a larger proportion of the total workers being employed at the higher urban wage rates, also contributed to the rise in average wage rates and earnings.

The March averages of both assigned wage rates and actual earnings showed marked differences from one wage region to another largely because of the differentiation in wage rates provided in the established earnings schedule, but to some extent because of variation in the influence of the factors mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In Wage Region I, where the highest rates exist under the monthly earnings schedule and which had 70 percent of the total WPA employment, monthly wage rates averaged \$60.35 in March. Wage rates in Region II averaged \$40.99 as compared with \$30.28 and \$28.68, respectively, in Regions III and IV. The small difference between the averages for Regions III and IV is due primarily to the larger number of persons in Region IV than in Region III who were employed on projects involving the more highly skilled types of work. Since March the differentiation between these two regions has been eliminated, Region III being redefined to include the States previously composing Region IV.

Average monthly wage rates also differ from State to State within wage regions as a result of differences in the proportion of counties which are in the higher population groups, and to which the higher wage rates therefore apply; differences in the proportions of workers assigned in the more highly paid wage classes; and differences in the magnitude and scope of wage adjustments authorized by State Administrators. For instance, the highest wage rates, averaging \$73.86 per worker, were paid in New York City where the highest rates of the earnings schedule (on the basis of population) apply and where the Administrator has adjusted the rates for most classes of workers upward to the 10 percent limit. At the other extreme within Region I was South Dakota. There the small size of population centers and the smaller proportion of workers employed at skilled rates resulted in an average wage rate of only \$44.44 in March. Both average monthly wage rates and average monthly earnings of security wage workers are shown by States and wage regions in the table on page 84 of this report.

The average amount actually earned by security wage workers during March showed similar variations from region to region and from State to State. While the average for all workers on WPA projects throughout the United States was \$45.91, the earnings per worker for the various wage rate regions ranged from \$53.60 in Region I to \$24.59 in Region IV. As indicated in the tabulation above the relationship between wage rates and earnings was similar for all regions, although in Regions III and IV the difference between the two was slightly greater than elsewhere. That actual earnings do not equal assigned wage rates is due, as mentioned previously, to the fact that in many instances workers are not able to put in the full number of scheduled hours of work. This situation

may arise when a worker is employed on a project during only a part of a month or when he voluntarily absents himself from work because of sickness or other causes. In March, however, the divergence between earnings and wage rates was reduced not only because projects were under way throughout the month, but also because emergency flood conditions in certain eastern States necessitated hours of work longer than those established, with compensatory increases in earnings in some instances. In addition, the restagging of payrolls to provide an even flow of accounting documents and similar technical factors modified to a limited extent the actual earnings reported for March.

Variation in Wages of Men and Women Workers

Comparison of the wage rates of men and women workers on WPA projects indicates that, throughout the country as a whole, the average rate at which men were assigned was about 7 percent higher than that for women. Nevertheless, for all wage regions and all but seven States the wage rates for women averaged more than those for men. However, in most States the difference amounted to less than 5 percent and in only seven instances did it exceed 10 percent. This situation resulted from the fact that in most of the States and in all wage regions relatively more women than men were employed at occupations to which the higher wage rates apply. The higher United States average wage rate for men in the face of higher averages for women in all the wage regions is due only to the much larger proportion of women than men employed in the three wage regions where the lower scales of wages are in effect. Approximately 45 percent of the women and less than 27 percent of the men were located in these regions.

Similarly, the actual earnings of women on WPA projects were higher than those of men in all but five States although for the country as a whole the average earnings of women workers were about 5 percent lower than those of men (\$43.94 as compared with \$46.28). Women's average earnings were relatively highest as compared with men's in Wage Regions III and IV. The excess amounted to 10 percent or more in all but three of the States in these regions, while in Regions I and II this excess was attained in only 12 out of 40 instances.

In the relationship of wage rates to actual earnings, comparison of the averages for men and women workers reveals only slight differences. For the most part women tended to earn a slightly larger proportion of their assigned wage rates (89.5 percent as compared with 88.0 percent for men). The greater stability of employment provided under sewing projects and white collar projects, on which most of the women were working, accounts for this difference.

AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS OF MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYED
ON WPA PROJECTS AT SECURITY WAGES, BY WAGE REGIONS

March 1936

| Wage Region | Average Monthly Wage Rate | | Average Monthly Earnings | | Earnings as Per- cent of Wage Rate | |
|----------------|------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| UNITED STATES | \$52.57 | \$49.09 | \$46.28 | \$43.94 | 88.0 | 89.5 |
| Region I | 60.06 | 62.43 | 53.29 | 55.84 | 88.7 | 89.4 |
| Region II | 40.71 | 42.30 | 35.52 | 38.91 | 87.3 | 92.0 |
| Region III | 29.79 | 32.25 | 24.76 | 28.05 | 83.1 | 87.0 |
| Region IV | 28.26 | 29.54 | 23.50 | 26.78 | 83.2 | 90.7 |

Distribution of Workers According to Wage Rates and Earnings

A somewhat different aspect of the wage rates and earnings of WPA workers employed at security wage rates is obtained from the accompanying distribution. It will be observed that while considerably more than half (55.4 percent) of the workers were assigned at rates

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS AT SECURITY WAGES,
BY ASSIGNED MONTHLY WAGE RATES AND MONTHLY EARNINGS

United States

March 1936

| Amount | Assigned Monthly Wage Rate | | Monthly Earnings | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| | Number of Persons | Percent | Number of Persons | Percent |
| TOTAL | 2,819,288 | 100.0 | 2,819,288 | 100.0 |
| \$100 and over | 24,334 | 0.9 | 34,155 | 1.2 |
| 90-99.99 | 85,074 | 3.1 | 53,131 | 1.9 |
| 80-89.99 | 107,894 | 3.8 | 77,655 | 2.8 |
| 70-79.99 | 98,095 | 3.5 | 132,874 | 4.7 |
| 60-69.99 | 696,959 | 24.7 | 376,752 | 13.4 |
| 50-59.99 | 546,733 | 19.4 | 515,255 | 18.3 |
| 45-49.99 | 250,489 | 8.9 | 257,037 | 9.2 |
| 40-44.99 | 332,632 | 11.8 | 294,648 | 10.4 |
| 35-39.99 | 156,330 | 5.5 | 198,900 | 7.0 |
| 30-34.99 | 126,753 | 4.5 | 181,615 | 6.4 |
| 25-29.99 | 83,050 | 2.9 | 142,900 | 5.0 |
| 20-24.99 | 245,418 | 8.7 | 216,049 | 7.7 |
| Less than \$20 | 65,382 | 2.3 | 338,196 | 12.0 |
| Unknown | 145 | A/ | 121 | A/ |

A/ Less than 0.05.

amounts were located) and in part to the restagging of payrolls and similar changes in procedure. Both these factors resulted in workers receiving more than their assigned rates, the first through compensation for more than the scheduled number of hours of work and the second through their receipt of more than the usual number of pay checks during the month of March.

Earnings of Non-Security Wage Workers

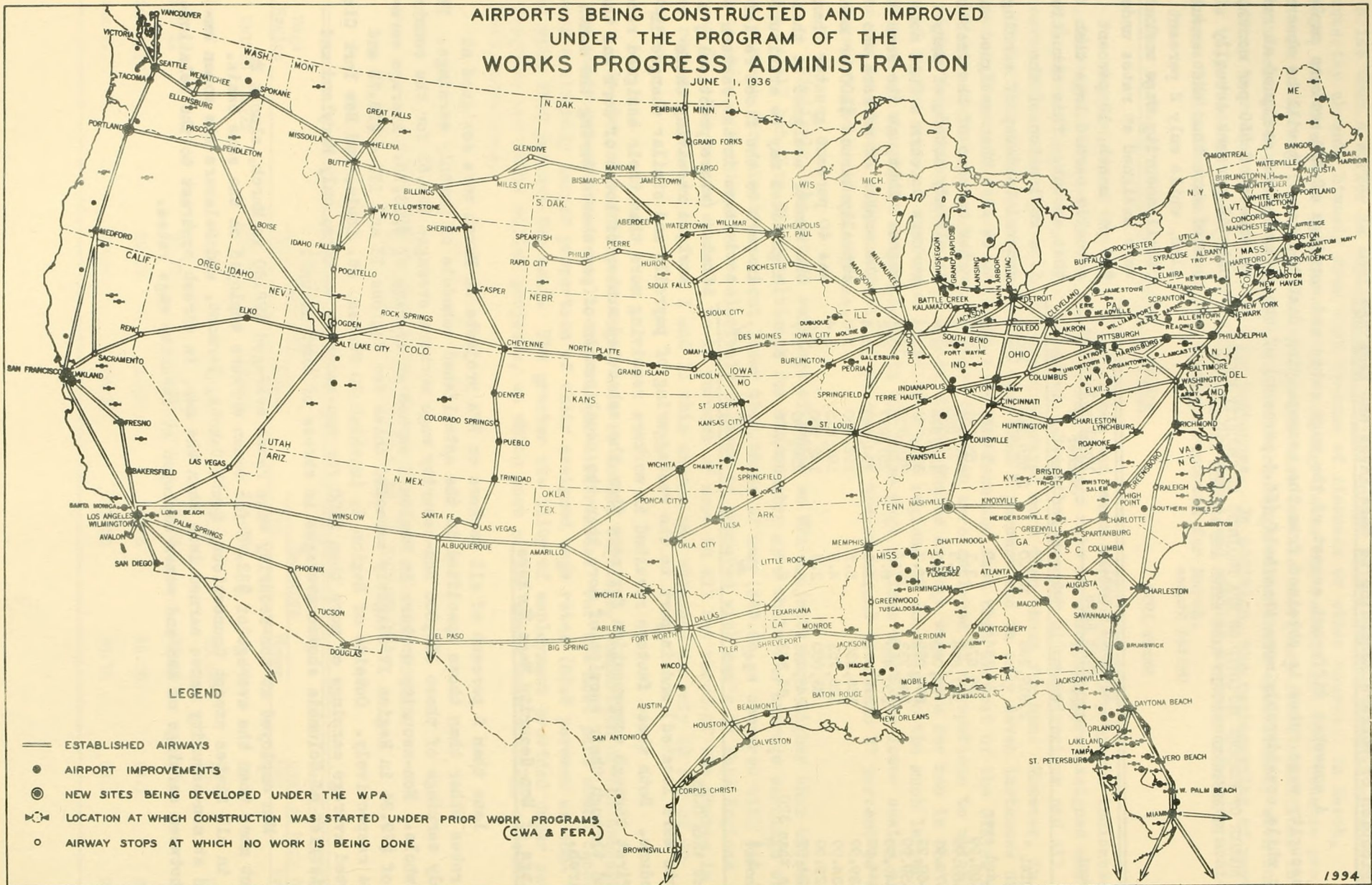
Less than 5 percent of all workers on WPA projects in March were assigned at wage rates other than those specified in the established schedule of monthly earnings. The monthly earnings of these 133,000 non-security wage workers averaged \$96.52 for the country as a whole. Non-security workers in Region I earned an average of \$103.78. Average earnings of \$79.94 in Region IV slightly exceeded those for Regions II and III - \$79.73 and \$76.54 respectively. Outside of Region I, in which 20 States, St. Louis, and New York City reported average earnings of more than \$100 for non-security workers, only Maryland and the District of Columbia showed averages in excess of that amount.

Men employed at non-security wage rates averaged \$98.60 in March, almost 20 percent more than the average of \$82.75 for women workers employed on the same basis. Also, in all States except Connecticut, South Dakota, Vermont, and Delaware the women employed at non-security rates earned less than the men, in direct contrast to the relationship between earnings of men and women employed at security wage rates.

in excess of \$50 per month, only 42 percent actually earned more than that amount. Also, while only 2 percent of all security wage workers were assigned at rates under \$20 per month, 12 percent actually earned less than that amount. This situation is a reflection of the general tendency of earnings to be less than assigned wage rates because of the inability, as already noted, of many workers to earn a full month's wages. That, at the same time, the number of workers who actually earned \$100 or more was 40 percent greater than the number assigned at these high rates may be attributed in part to the flood relief activities in the eastern States (where practically all workers receiving these

AIRPORTS BEING CONSTRUCTED AND IMPROVED UNDER THE PROGRAM OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

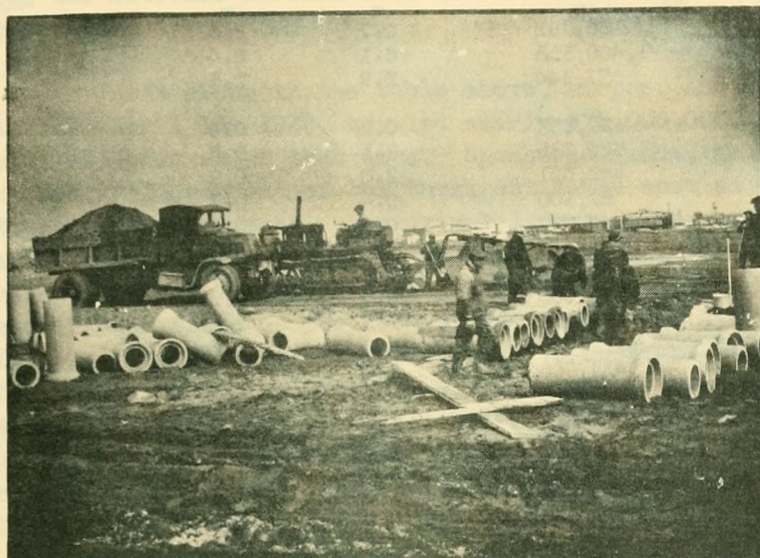
JUNE 1, 1936



WPA AIRPORT AND AIRWAY PROJECTS

Improvements in modern flying equipment and the consequent rapid increase in airplane traffic have necessitated the further development of aviation ground facilities and aids to aviation. Coordinating the satisfaction of this need with the major purpose of providing employment for persons formerly on the relief rolls, the Works Progress Administration has undertaken an airport and airway program embracing the construction of airports, draining, filling in, and leveling of landing fields, construction of new runways and paving of old ones, construction and remodeling of hangars and administration buildings, installation of beacon lights, airway marking, and provision of radio facilities.

Among the projects in operation are a number started under the Civil Works Program and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration which are being completed by the WPA.



TRUCKS, TRACTORS, AND DRAINPIPES
NECESSARY IN AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION

The WPA created a Division of Airways and Airports, operating directly under its Chief Engineer, to plan and administer a comprehensive national program of airway and airport development on publicly owned land in cooperation with all interested agencies of the Federal Government as well as with State and local bodies. Wherever State organizations had worked out plans within their own boundaries, these were utilized in the national scheme. Since the primary purpose of the WPA is to provide work for the

greatest possible number of persons from relief rolls, the availability of relief labor was given first consideration when the national plan was evolved.

Although many desirable projects in the national plan are brought to the attention of local officials by the Division, all projects are originated and sponsored by local communities. Before any aeronautical project is actually selected for operation by a State Administrator, the Bureau of Air Commerce (or its local representatives in the case of work estimated to cost less than \$50,000) must give written approval as to technical aeronautical features such as suitability of site and types of materials to be used. During construction the Bureau of Air Commerce and its field representatives are responsible for providing technical advice, consultation, and general supervision. The WPA is responsible for administration, work procedure, utilization of labor and equipment, and the cost of construction. To preclude the possibility of a project being left in an unfinished state because of changes in relief conditions, the construction work is divided into small units. When a project is completed representatives of the Bureau of Air Commerce make a final inspection, and when a project is discontinued or suspended they determine what additional work, if any, is required to leave it in a safe and usable condition.

In addition to the Department of Commerce, the War, Navy, Post Office, and Treasury Departments have also been consulted for technical advice and information as to how their respective needs could best be served. Hence many of the projects selected have been for the improvement of Army, Navy, and National Guard flying fields; the development of State, municipal, and commercial airports which might be of value in emergencies; and the improvement of air mail facilities, as well as commercial airline transportation and private flying. Organizations such as the National Association of State Aviation Officials

ESTIMATED COST OF WPA AIRPORT AND AIRWAY
PROJECTS SELECTED FOR OPERATION, BY STATES

Through April 15, 1936 A/

| State | Number of Projects | Total Estimated Cost | | Percent of Total for All Types |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Amount | Percent | |
| U. S. TOTAL | 551 | \$22,982,182 | 100.0 | 1.6 |
| Alabama | 11 | 378,869 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| Arizona | 4 | 45,113 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| Arkansas | 4 | 78,755 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| California | 43 | 2,368,155 | 10.3 | 2.7 |
| Colorado | 8 | 168,742 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Connecticut | 8 | 506,464 | 2.2 | 3.2 |
| Delaware | - | - | - | - |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 168,781 | 0.7 | 3.6 |
| Florida | 52 | 1,400,358 | 6.1 | 8.4 |
| Georgia | 16 | 657,344 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Idaho | 3 | 25,353 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Illinois | 8 | 720,235 | 3.1 | 0.8 |
| Indiana | 23 | 448,551 | 2.0 | 0.9 |
| Iowa | 6 | 87,100 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Kansas | 13 | 145,537 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Kentucky | 2 | 57,770 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Louisiana | 5 | 120,005 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Maine | 9 | 334,909 | 1.5 | 7.1 |
| Maryland | 3 | 192,563 | 0.8 | 1.7 |
| Massachusetts | 20 | 413,966 | 1.8 | 0.7 |
| Michigan | 41 | 798,726 | 3.5 | 1.7 |
| Minnesota | 9 | 254,072 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Mississippi | 20 | 366,132 | 1.6 | 3.0 |
| Missouri | 8 | 288,285 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| Montana | 16 | 148,634 | 0.6 | 2.1 |
| Nebraska | 3 | 402,821 | 1.8 | 3.8 |
| Nevada | 1 | 33,398 | 0.1 | 2.1 |
| New Hampshire | 8 | 142,168 | 0.6 | 3.7 |
| New Jersey | 5 | 927,508 | 4.0 | 2.0 |
| New Mexico | 1 | 11,214 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| New York | 17 | 3,088,974 | 13.4 | 1.1 |
| North Carolina | 19 | 647,984 | 2.8 | 5.3 |
| North Dakota | 5 | 34,836 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Ohio | 16 | 2,147,702 | 9.4 | 2.1 |
| Oklahoma | 5 | 224,835 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Oregon | 13 | 233,764 | 1.0 | 2.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 21 | 1,471,210 | 6.4 | 1.1 |
| Rhode Island | 1 | 12,304 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| South Carolina | 8 | 462,930 | 2.0 | 3.9 |
| South Dakota | 7 | 143,934 | 0.6 | 2.2 |
| Tennessee | 7 | 1,162,721 | 5.1 | 6.6 |
| Texas | 11 | 215,899 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Utah | 8 | 298,447 | 1.3 | 3.7 |
| Vermont | 5 | 81,900 | 0.4 | 2.9 |
| Virginia | 11 | 121,763 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Washington | 18 | 357,025 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| West Virginia | 7 | 325,668 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Wisconsin | 15 | 163,612 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Wyoming | 6 | 95,146 | 0.4 | 2.2 |

A/ Data for Idaho as of March 16.

ESTIMATED COST OF WPA AIRPORT AND AIRWAY PROJECTS SELECTED FOR OPERATION,
BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

Through April 15, 1936 A/

| Object of Expenditure | Total Cost | | WPA Funds | | Sponsors' Funds | | Sponsors' Funds as Percent of Total Cost |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|-----------------|---------|---|
| | Amount | Percent | Amount | Percent | Amount | Percent | |
| TOTAL | \$22,982,182 | 100.0 | \$19,623,093 | 100.0 | \$3,359,089 | 100.0 | 14.6 |
| Direct labor | 12,731,747 | 55.4 | 12,299,375 | 62.7 | 432,372 | 12.9 | 3.4 |
| Other costs | 10,250,435 | 44.6 | 7,323,718 | 37.3 | 2,926,717 | 87.1 | 28.6 |

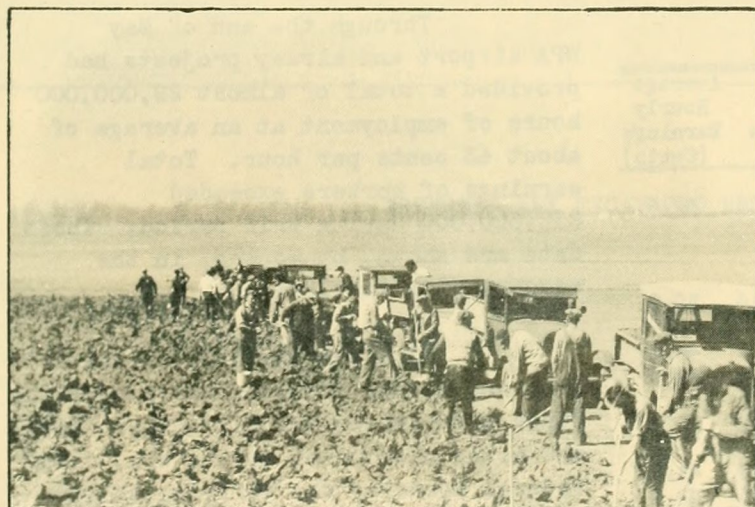
A/ Data for Idaho as of March 16.

and the National Aeronautical Association are also cooperating in the development of this program.

As shown in the table above, airport and airway projects selected for operation through April 15, 1936, totaled nearly \$23,000,000, or almost 2 percent of all WPA projects selected as of that date. Sponsors' funds, amounting to more than \$3,000,000 made up nearly 15 percent of the total estimated cost as compared with 13 percent on all types of WPA projects. Approximately two-thirds of the WPA dollar is to go for labor on airport and airway projects, whereas only about one-eighth of the sponsors' dollar will be spent for the same purpose. As usual on all WPA projects, the sponsors will bear a much larger share of the cost of materials, supplies, and equipment than of the labor costs. It is estimated that labor will receive about 55 percent of the total funds available for these projects. Material costs on airport and airway projects are higher than on most types of projects because of the need for concrete and other surfacing materials used in paving runways, structural materials used in buildings, and electrical equipment necessary for beacons and radio facilities. However, the many types of work provided by these projects make possible the employment of labor of varying skills.

In considering the cost of airport projects in relation to location and number, it must be kept in mind that one State may be working on a large number of projects, each involving small expenditures, while another State may have only a few projects representing major improvements. Also, a landing field may be constructed at relatively small cost in one State, while in another State, mountainous or otherwise difficult terrain may considerably increase the expenditure on a field of the same size. Thus, 52 airport projects in Florida and 21 in Pennsylvania will together cost less than 17 projects in New York

(including New York City), while California's 43 projects will cost only about 10 percent more than the 16 in Ohio.



GRADING THE RUNWAY

Projects in these five States and in Tennessee account for almost one-half the total to be spent on airport projects. The remainder is divided among the District of Columbia and all other States except Delaware. The relative importance of airport projects as compared with all types of WPA projects in the different States varies from about 8 percent in Florida and 7 percent in Maine to 0.1 percent in Rhode Island and none in Delaware. In some States, par-

ticularly Alabama, the airport program has been combined with construction of recreational facilities and the resultant "airparks" provide a double incentive for the proper maintenance of the location. Further details concerning the value of airport projects and their relative importance in each State may be found in the table on page 32.

In 9 of the 12 cities which supply the major portion of passenger traffic of all kinds, large WPA airport projects are under construction. In the New York area Floyd Bennett Field is being improved, and at Newark Airport runways are being extended and surfaces and preparations are being made for hangar construction and the relocation of some of the present buildings. Extensive improvements are also being made to airports at Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore, St. Paul, and San Francisco.

A small municipal airport project at Red Bank, New Jersey, is extremely well situated with respect to use for a number of purposes. Lying near Fort Monmouth, Fort Hancock, and the U. S. Government reservations at Sandy Hook, it has great potential military value. Since it is on the direct route between Langley Field, Virginia, and Mitchell Field, Long Island, it is an integral unit in the coastal facilities of both civil and military aeronautical units. In addition, it is located in an area of prosperous landowners and business people who are able to own modern aircraft and indulge in private flying. Sponsored by the Borough Council of Red Bank and employing more than 200 persons, this project will effect the grading, graveling and tarring of runways, the construction of a circle, and the painting of a hangar, at a cost of about \$140,000.

The location and size of the airports being constructed and improved under the program of the Works Progress Administration may be seen from the map on page 30. Projects at sites not on the regular airways are being constructed either because they are on proposed airlines (for example, an airline is planned from Jackson, Mississippi, to Nashville, Tennessee) or because, as in Florida, the nature of the land is such as to make necessary a large number of emergency landing fields.

Employment on airport and airway projects rose from 1,261 persons on September 30 to a peak of 45,067 on March 31. Subsequent declines brought the number at work on May 31 to 42,878 persons. Of these, 40,550 had been taken from relief rolls, while 2,328 or about 6 percent had been secured from non-relief sources. This is the highest percentage of non-relief persons employed under the airport program during any month of its operation. In the last three months of 1935 more than 97 percent of the workers came from relief rolls.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS ON WPA AIRPORT
AND AIRWAY PROJECTS, BY MONTHS

September 1935 to May 1936

Excluding Administrative Employees

| Month | Persons Employed A/ | Man- Hours B/ | Earnings | Average Hourly Earnings (Cents) |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------|--|
| TOTAL | - | 28,813,835 | \$12,502,236 | 43.4 |
| 1935 | | | | |
| September | 1,261 | 101,768 | 40,514 | 39.8 |
| October | 7,117 | 700,134 | 272,590 | 38.9 |
| November | 20,846 | 1,475,067 | 652,386 | 44.2 |
| December | 33,555 | 3,650,041 | 1,519,356 | 41.6 |
| 1936 | | | | |
| January | 41,104 | 4,097,679 | 1,706,635 | 41.6 |
| February | 41,367 | 4,507,074 | 1,966,405 | 43.6 |
| March | 45,067 | 4,775,519 | 2,121,047 | 44.4 |
| April | 42,424 | 4,689,284 | 2,056,948 | 43.9 |
| May | 42,878 | 4,817,269 | 2,166,355 | 45.0 |

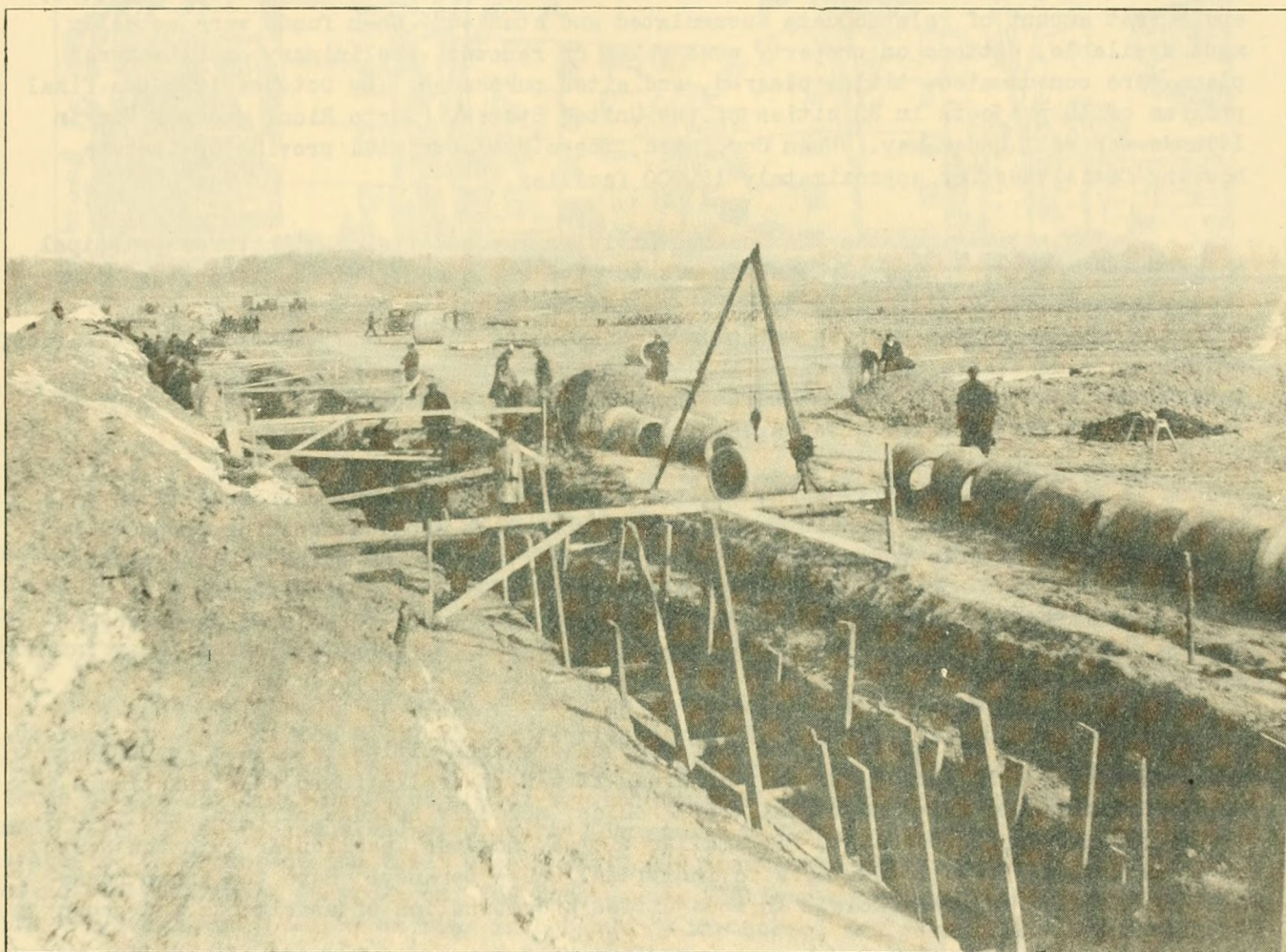
A/ Number employed during the last half of the month.

B/ Hours include time involuntarily lost by workers, as well as hours worked.

Through the end of May WPA airport and airway projects had provided a total of almost 29,000,000 hours of employment at an average of about 43 cents per hour. Total earnings of workers exceeded \$12,500,000 during this period. These data are shown, by months, in the accompanying tabulation.

Although the bulk of the airport and airway projects operated with funds provided by the ERA Act of 1935 are being prosecuted by the WPA, other Federal agencies are carrying on some work of this type under the Works Program. The Quartermaster Corps of the War Department and the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy have each received allocations of slightly more than a million dollars for projects

involving the construction and repair of buildings, and improvement of runways and grounds at Army and Navy airports. About \$750,000 has been allocated to the Non-Federal Division of PWA for four similar projects. In addition Emergency Conservation Work through the CCC camps has constructed 16 complete landing fields and maintained 17 other landing fields.



TRENCHES ARE EXCAVATED READY FOR PIPES

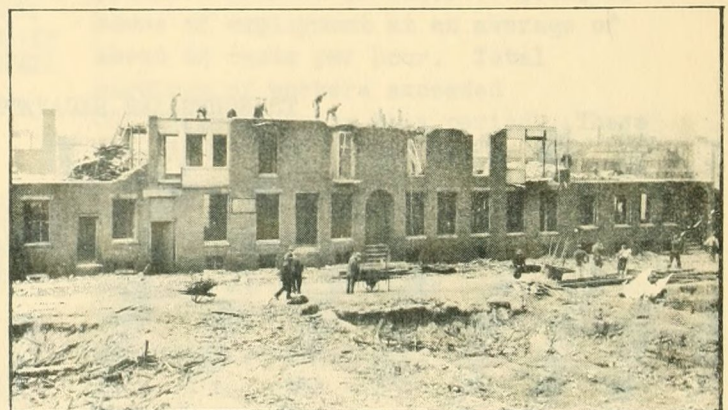
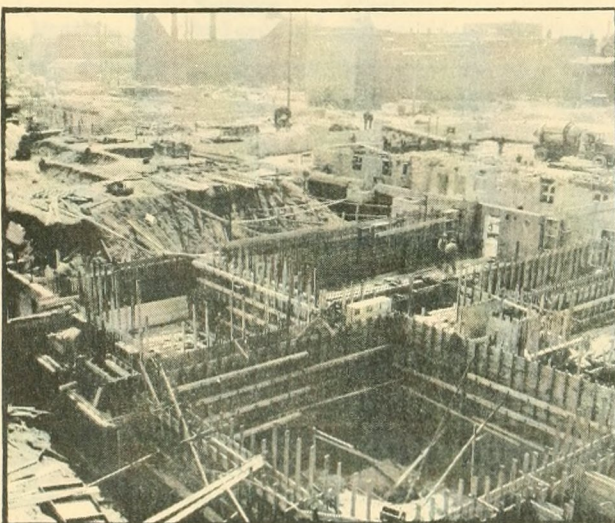
WORKS PROGRAM ACTIVITIES OF THE HOUSING DIVISION OF THE PWA

The program of the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration, initiated under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, gained full momentum under the Works Program authorized by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Funds made available to the Division under this Act totaled \$101,373,050, from which an initial allocation was made available on July 9, 1935. Prior to this date, however, much preliminary work had been accomplished in the initiation and development of projects all over the country; sites had been chosen, architects tentatively selected, and a vast amount of related data accumulated and studied. When funds were actually made available, options on property were taken or renewed, preliminary architectural plans were consummated, titles cleared, and sites purchased. By October 1935 the final program of 40 projects in 32 cities of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was well under way. When completed, these projects will provide up-to-date housing facilities for approximately 18,000 families.

The activity of the PWA Housing Division was undertaken with three principal objectives in mind. Primarily the aim was to give employment to the hard-hit building trades workers and professional technicians and to stimulate the capital goods industries. The second purpose was slum clearance and the provision of decent, sanitary, and adequate dwellings for people unable to pay the rents asked for similar privately constructed accommodations. The third intention was to illustrate by a series of demonstration projects the advantages of large-scale community planning.

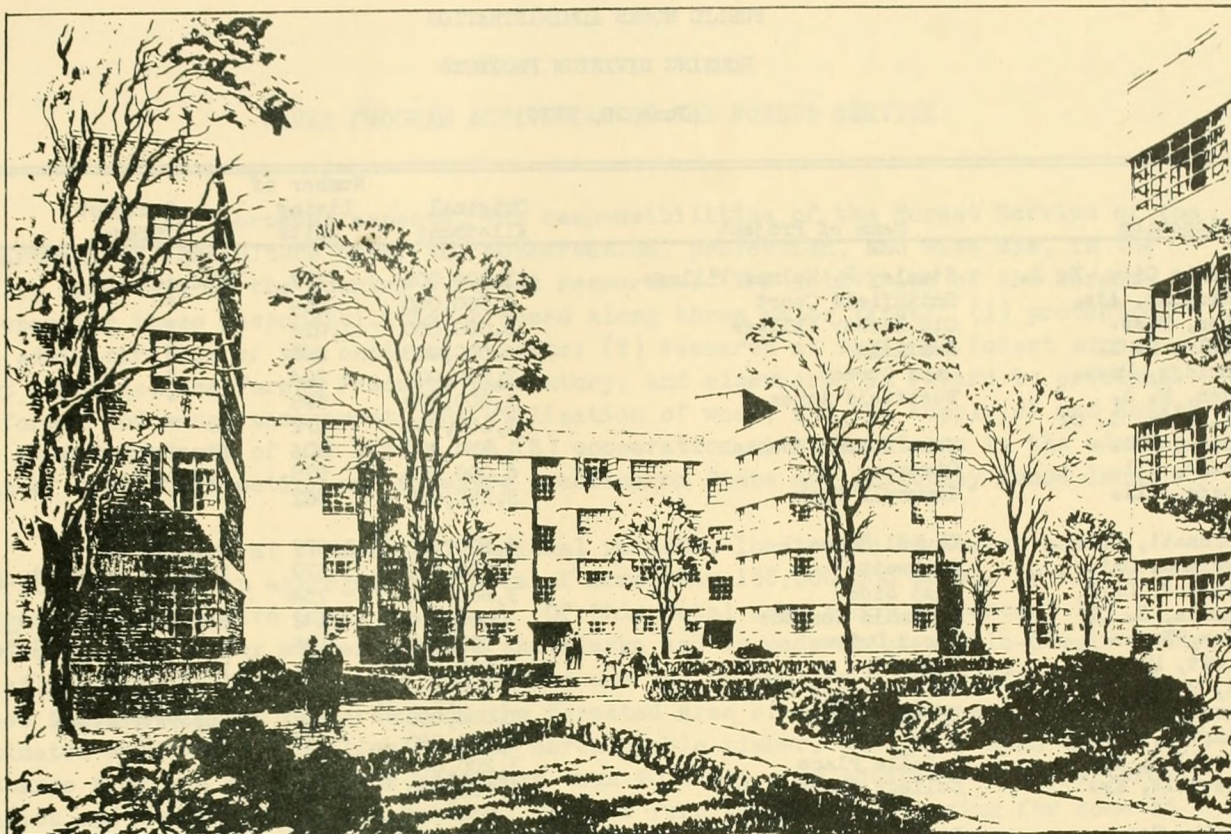
With these objectives in mind the Housing Division sent representatives into the field to study conditions in those cities from which applications for projects had been received. Experts were summoned to Washington to work out plans for apartment buildings and group houses. Many proposals were carefully studied. A unit plan book, containing typical layouts of various types, was finally developed for reference by local architects who, on the whole, were unfamiliar with large-scale low-cost residential planning.

The wide variation in the character of American cities precluded any uniform type of housing. In large metropolitan areas it was generally found that apartments were more desirable than individual group houses, not only because of high land values but because of local precedent. In smaller cities, however, particularly in the South, local custom was found to run more to individual house tenancy. Here the group house unit was considered preferable. In some cities a combination of apartments and group



ABOVE: SLUMS ARE TORN DOWN AND REPLACED WITH MODERN HOMES.

LEFT: LAYING FOUNDATIONS FOR A HOUSING PROJECT.



AIR AND LIGHT FOR SLUM DWELLERS - Architect's drawing of Williamsburg project.

houses was considered the most workable arrangement. In all cases the site plan was prepared to give a maximum area, common to all tenants and safe from vehicular traffic, to be used for play and recreation. Social rooms were included in all projects, and community buildings, garages, and stores where advisable.

The largest of the Housing Division projects is the Ten Eyck Houses, a slum clearance project in the Williamsburg section of New York City. Twelve crowded city blocks on this site have been demolished by WPA and are being replaced by four superblocks three of six buildings each and one of two buildings - set out in a park-like development, surrounded by lawns and open courts, in such a manner as to restrict the building space to 30 percent of the total area. The 1,615 apartments will comprise 5,658 rooms, divided as follows: 48 two-room, 769 three-room, 733 four-room, and 65 five-room units. The buildings will be four stories in height. A new school and seven playgrounds will be constructed in the area. Eight social rooms will be made available to tenants and there will be nursery schools for three age groups.

Seventeen of the Housing Division's projects are being erected either in whole or in part for the use of Negro families. Harlem Houses in New York City is one of these, and demonstrates that deficiencies in community life can be ameliorated to a considerable degree by modern housing. Harlem Houses will provide for its 574 families a nursery school with opportunities for supervised outdoor and indoor play, a complete clinic, social rooms, and a protected playground.

The 40 projects of the Housing Division program are at present in various stages of construction, as shown in the table on the following page. Seventeen of them are slum clearance projects; the remainder are being built on vacant land. Demolition on three of the slum clearance projects has been accomplished by the Works Progress Administration; on another it has been carried out by the previous owner of the property. Six of the projects are already in the superstructure stage. Four are being prosecuted under general contract, rather than under separate contracts for demolition, foundation, and superstructure. Some of these are more than one-quarter completed. In the Virgin Islands the work is being done entirely under force account with relief labor.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

HOUSING DIVISION PROJECTS

June 30, 1936

| Location | Name of Project | Original Allotment | Number of Living Units | Contract Stage |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Atlantic City, N. J. | Stanley S. Holmes Village | \$1,700,000 | 277 | Foundation |
| Birmingham, Ala. | Smithfield Court | 2,500,000 | 664 | " |
| Boston, Mass. | Old Harbor Village | 6,000,000 | 1,016 | " |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | Kenfield | 4,500,000 | 658 | " |
| Cambridge, Mass. | Main Street | 2,500,000 | 294 | " |
| Camden, N. J. | Westfield Acres | 3,000,000 | 598 | " |
| Charleston, S. C. | | 1,150,000 | 272 | " |
| Chicago, Ill. | Jane Addams Houses | 1,950,000 | 304 | Superstructure |
| Chicago, Ill. | Diversey | 6,000,000 | 975 | Foundation |
| Chicago, Ill. | Trumbull Park | 3,250,000 | 462 | " |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | Laurel Homes | 6,500,000 | 1,279 | Demolition |
| Cleveland, Ohio | Onthwaite | 3,650,000 | 579 | General contract <u>A/</u> |
| Cleveland, Ohio | West Side | 3,800,000 | 754 | " <u>A/</u> |
| Columbia, S. C. | Columbia Terrace | 500,000 | 142 | Foundation |
| Dallas, Texas | Lucas Drive | 900,000 | 196 | Foundation completed |
| Detroit, Mich. | Parkside | 4,500,000 | 779 | Foundation |
| Enid, Okla. | Enid Springs Park | 435,100 <u>B/</u> | 90 | " |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | Durkeeville | 1,000,000 | 239 | Superstructure |
| Lexington, Ky. | | 1,500,000 | 347 | Foundation |
| Louisville, Ky. | LaSalle Place | 1,200,000 | 210 | " |
| Louisville, Ky. | College Court | 700,000 | 125 | " |
| Memphis, Tenn. | Dinic Homes | 3,200,000 | 743 | " |
| Memphis, Tenn. | Lauderdale Courts | 3,000,000 | 469 | " |
| Miami, Fla. | Sixty-Second Street | 1,000,000 | 243 | General contract <u>A/</u> |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | Parklawn | 2,800,000 | 518 | " <u>A/</u> |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | Summer Field | 3,500,000 | 613 | Demolition completed |
| Nashville, Tenn. | Cheatham Place | 1,700,000 | 332 | Foundation |
| Nashville, Tenn. | Andrew Jackson Courts | 1,500,000 | 383 | " |
| New York City | Ten Eyck Houses | 12,783,000 | 1,615 | " |
| New York City | Harlem River Houses | 4,700,000 | 574 | Superstructure |
| Oklahoma City, Okla. | Rotary Park | 2,000,000 | 389 | " |
| Omaha, Nebr. | North Side | 2,000,000 | 326 | Demolition completed |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | Hill Creek | 1,800,000 | 325 | Foundation |
| Stamford, Conn. | Fairfield Court | 800,000 | 154 | Superstructure |
| Toledo, Ohio | Belmont Division | 2,000,000 <u>C/</u> | 373 | Demolition |
| Washington, D. C. | Langston | 1,600,000 | 317 | Foundation |
| Washington, D. C. | | 60,000 | | Land only <u>D/</u> |
| Wayne, Pa. | Highland Avenue | 300,000 | 50 | Foundation |
| Puerto Rico | Caduas and San Juan | 775,000 | 131 | Superstructure |
| Virgin Islands | | 250,000 | | Force account |

A/ Covers all stages of work.B/ \$60,000 from ERA; \$375,100 from NIRA.C/ \$850,000 from ERA; \$1,150,000 from NIRA.D/ Involves no construction work.

Completed demolition and foundation contracts show a total of \$325,581 spent in providing 608,136 man-hours of employment. On uncompleted contracts there have been paid out to date \$47,801 for demolition work, \$3,595,850 for construction of foundations, and \$11,566,021 for general construction contracts, representing a total of 1,878,030 man-hours of employment.

Total employment on the Housing Division projects financed by ERA funds has ranged from 70 men in the week ending October 26, 1935, to 6,887 in the week ending June 13, 1936. It averaged over 3,000 in April, nearly 5,000 in May, and almost 7,000 in June. In the preparation and execution of drawings 291 architects, 1,338 draftsmen, 61 landscape architects, and 140 engineers have been employed. In addition, many lawyers, realtors, negotiators, and appraisers have been employed locally in problems of land acquisition. None of these data include the 10 projects of the Housing Division financed by National Industrial Recovery Act funds.

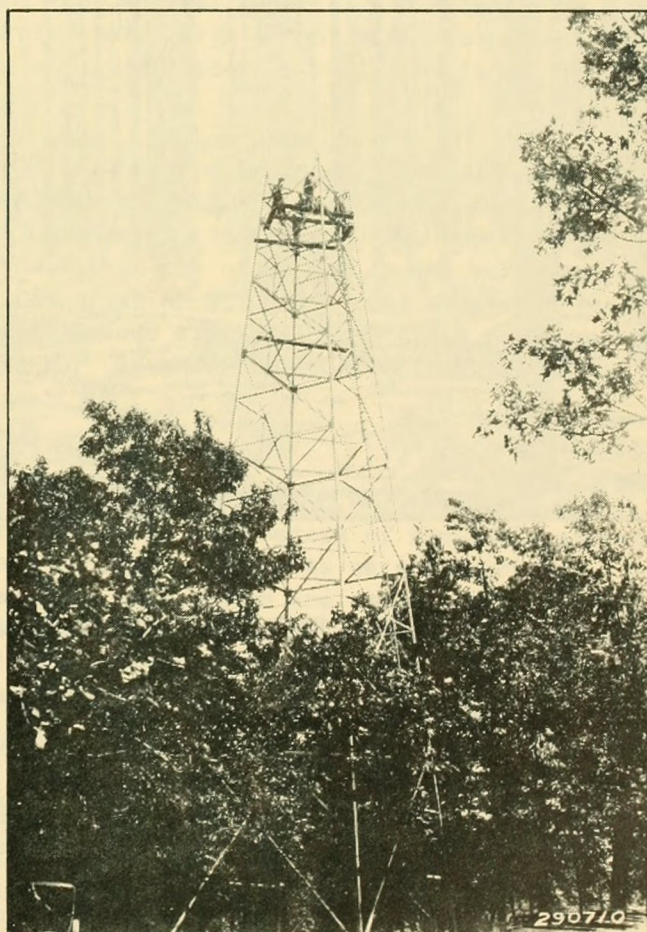
WORKS PROGRAM ACTIVITIES OF THE FOREST SERVICE

In their broader aspects, the responsibilities of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture cover the conservation, protection, and wise use, in the public interest, of the country's forest resources. The activities of the Service in discharging these responsibilities proceed along three major lines: (1) protection and administration of the national forests; (2) research at regional forest experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, and elsewhere, in regard to problems of forest and range management, the utilization of wood, and the supply of and demand for forest products of all kinds; and (3) cooperation with the States in the advancement of forest protection and forestry practice on State and privately owned land.

There are at present 147 national forests, located in 30 States and 2 Territories, with an aggregate net area of more than 165,000,000 acres, or slightly larger than the entire State of Texas. Of this total area about 96 percent is located in the 11 far western States and Alaska and is made up of public-domain lands, chiefly available for watershed protection and the production of forestry products. These forests contain 20 percent of the forested area of the country and a total estimated stand of 552 billion feet of merchantable timber, enough to span the distance from the earth to the moon more than 40 times. In addition to timber production and conservation, the national forests furnish seasonal grazing for some 13 million head of live stock, and protect watersheds representing at least a third of the country's water power resources and domestic water supplies upon which more than 800 towns and cities are directly dependent. It is the business of the Forest Service to preserve these vast economic resources.



COMBATING FOREST FIRES. VIGILANCE IS PROVIDED BY LOOKOUT TOWERS. THE ONE SHOWN ON THE RIGHT IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.



Funds made available under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 have enabled the Forest Service to carry on its regular work on a much larger scale than would otherwise have been possible. Net allocations of Works Program funds through June 30, 1936, total \$26,272,125 of which \$14,574,625 is for work projects (\$500,000 of this latter sum being transferred to the land acquisition program), \$11,125,000 for land acquisition, and \$572,500 for administrative expenses. In addition, administrative funds amounting to \$579,125 were provided from allocations made for this purpose to the Department of Agriculture, and \$500,000 allocated to Emergency Conservation Work for land purchase is being spent under the land acquisition program of the Forest Service.

Work Projects

One of the first requisites in forest maintenance and improvement is the protection of Federally owned forest resources. For this purpose there must be lookout towers from which fires may quickly be discovered; telephone lines over which reports may be transmitted; and roads and trails over which fire fighters may be readily transported. In the establishment of these physical facilities the Forest Service has been aided by Presidential approval of 49 projects, located in 46 States, the District of Columbia, and 2 Territories. Included in the work on these projects are research in forestry and contin-

uation of the Forest Shelterbelt project.



THINNINGS PROVIDE FENCING MATERIAL.

Of the total of \$14,574,625 allocated to the Service for its work projects, \$11,328,945 was set aside for improvements in the national forests. The Service planned and executed its program so that approved projects would include fire prevention and control; improvement of existing timber stands by thinning and other cultural treatment; development of tree nurseries and reestablishment of forest cover by the planting of deforested areas; diminution of forest destruction by control of tree insects and diseases; construction of forest roads and trails, and miscellaneous structural improvements; reduction or control of soil erosion as a means of flood control; and creation of more favorable conditions for wild life.

Nearly \$1,000,000 was allotted for the expansion of the Service's research program, at regional experimental stations and in Washington, to take care of increasing demands for assistance from such agencies as the Tennessee Valley Authority, National Resources Board, Emergency Conservation Work, Federal Housing Administration, and the Science Advisory Board of the National Research Council.

The funds made available for research purposes under this \$931,597 allotment were segregated in the following amounts and activities: \$418,905 for forest management, \$110,117 for range investigation, \$160,150 for forest products, \$46,685 for forest survey,

\$29,935 for forest economics, and \$165,805 for erosion and stream flow. The Service estimated that approximately \$288,900 of the total allotment would be spent for materials, supplies, and equipment, and the remaining \$642,697 for about 940 man-years of labor.

The unprecedented drought of 1934 caused national attention to be focused on the plains west of the Mississippi River where agricultural conditions were most serious. On July 11, 1934, the President issued an Executive order authorizing large-scale shelterbelt planting to conserve soil and soil moisture and to protect homesteads and crops from the drying effects of hot summer winds and cold winters. This work was started in 1934 and in order that the Service might continue operations on this Shelterbelt project during the fiscal year 1936, the President approved \$1,814,083 from funds provided under the ERA Act of 1935.

The present boundaries of the shelterbelt zone encompass a strip about 100 miles wide, extending north from Texas through Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota to the Canadian boundary. Within this 100-mile belt, shelterbelt strips 10 rods wide and one mile apart were established on a large number of farms. These were so located as to intercept the prevailing winds. In addition to providing funds for the belt planting, the Service had sufficient funds to extend cooperation to farmers in the establishment of protective wind breakers around farm buildings. There are two types of planting in this shelterbelt area: one, the strip planting previously mentioned, and the other, planting around individual farm buildings and around the farmstead itself. The Service estimates that the extent of strip planting and farmstead planting in these six States totals about 19,000 and 1,500 acres, respectively. All nursery stock was obtained from existing nurseries from which the Forest Service leased facilities and land. It is estimated that an average of 1,250 trees are planted to the acre in strip planting and 850 trees per acre in farmstead planting. The cost is about \$7 per thousand trees, with an additional cost of 30 cents per thousand trees for transportation. Of the \$1,814,083 allocated to this project, \$709,119 has been expended for labor from relief rolls, \$400,899 for non-relief labor, and \$535,993 for material and other costs. This represents a man-year cost of \$997. The relatively large amount spent for non-relief labor was due to the lack of an adequate supply of labor on relief rolls in the counties of the shelterbelt zone.

Operations on about 95 percent of the jobs contemplated under the allocation for work projects have been completed. A detailed statement of the types of work finished through May 30, 1936, is presented in the table on page 42. As of June 30, the Forest Service had incurred obligations totaling \$13,422,276 in the operation of its work projects. Actual expenditures amounted to \$12,938,634 of which \$3,090,837 was disbursed for materials, supplies, equipment, travel, and miscellaneous expenses; \$6,874,324 for wages of persons from the relief rolls; and \$2,973,473 for persons from other than relief services.

Acquisition of Land

Purchase of lands valuable for the protection of head waters of navigable streams or for timber production, and their establishment as national forests were authorized by Congress in 1911. For the most part, purchases of land, which are consummated by the National Forest Reservation Commission, have been made in areas east of the Great Plains, where the heavy concentration of population, widespread forest devastation, and considerations of watershed protection for critical areas made the needs for public forestry particularly acute.

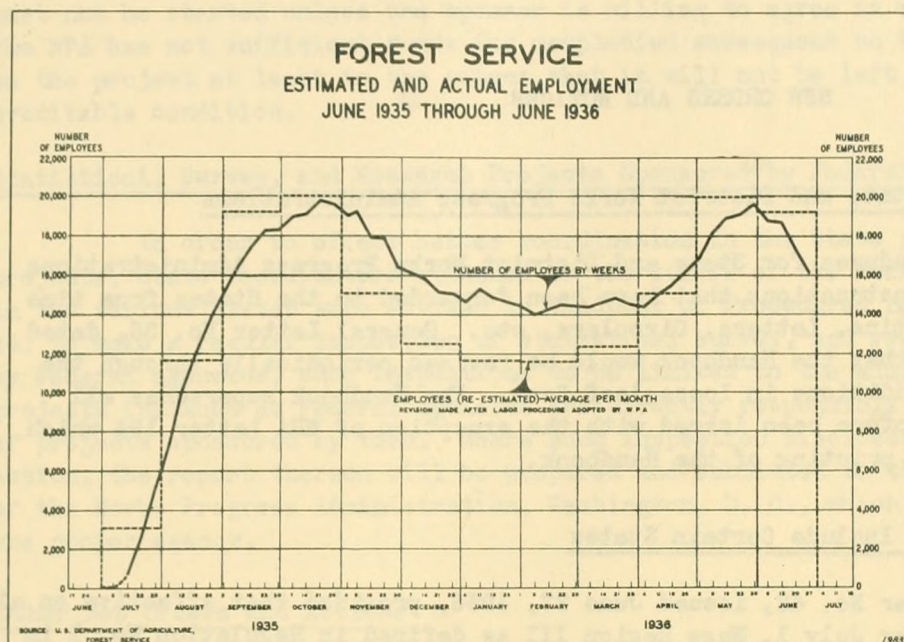
Allocations of Works Program funds to carry on this work total \$12,125,000 of which \$500,000 was transferred from the allocation for work projects, mentioned in a preceding paragraph, and \$500,000 was made available specifically to permit the Forest Service to carry on uninterruptedly the examination and appraisal of lands for its current land acquisition program. An allocation of \$400,000 to the Legal Division of the Department of Agriculture permits the continuation of its activities pertinent to the acquisition of

WORK COMPLETED UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM

Through May 31, 1936

| Type of Work | Unit | Work Completed | | Type of Work | Unit | Work Completed | |
|--|-----------|----------------|-------------|--|----------|----------------|-------------|
| | | New Work | Maintenance | | | New Work | Maintenance |
| Structural Improvement | | | | Forest Culture (Continued) | | | |
| Bridges | No. | 213 | 33 | Nurseries | Man-Days | 83,517 | 969 |
| Buildings | No. | 737 | 1,234 | Tree seed collection, conifers (cones) | Bu. | 7,007 | 0 |
| Cribbing, including filling | Cu. Yds. | 5,600 | 0 | Tree seed collection, hardwoods | Lbs. | 400,812 | 0 |
| Impounding and large diversion dams | No. | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Dams - concrete, masonry, fill, and excavation | Cu. Yds. | 14,881 | 50 | Forest Protection | | | |
| Dams - riprap | Sq. Yds. | 583 | 0 | Fighting forest fires | Man-Days | 14,638 | 0 |
| Dams - steel | Lbs. | 22,500 | 0 | Fire breaks | Miles | 422 | 48 |
| Fences and guard rails | Rods | 467,924 | 352,830 | Fire hazard reduction | | | |
| Levees, dykes, and jetties | Cu. Yds. | 5,723 | 0 | Roadside and trailside | Miles | 1,279 | 5 |
| Power lines | Miles | 14 | 1 | Other | Acres | 25,368 | 38 |
| Radio Stations | No. | 2 | 0 | Fire prevention and suppression | Man-Days | 33,632 | 7 |
| Sewage and waste disposal systems ^{A/} | | | | Tree and plant disease control | Acres | 15,018 | 0 |
| Disposal beds | Sq. Yds. | 320 | 0 | Tree insect pest control | Acres | 157,841 | 0 |
| Disposal tanks and cesspools | No. | 30 | 10 | | | | |
| Incinerators | No. | 5 | 3 | Landscape and Recreation | | | |
| Sewer lines | Lin. Ft. | 10,739 | 146 | Fine grading - road slopes, etc. | Sq. Yds. | 15,391 | 3,600 |
| Other | Man-Days | 2,150 | 252 | General clean-up | Acres | 1,311 | 1,045 |
| Telephone lines | Miles | 1,125 | 4,445 | Lake or pond site clearing | Acres | 165 | 0 |
| Water supply systems | | | | Landscaping - miscellaneous | Acres | 921 | 87 |
| Fountains - drinking | No. | 13 | 2 | Moving and planting trees and shrubs | No. | 10,497 | 0 |
| Open ditches | Lin. Ft. | 3,646 | 3,960 | Obliteration | | | |
| Pipe lines | Lin. Ft. | 115,174 | 59,630 | Roads and trails | Miles | 1/2 | 1 |
| Springs, water holes, and small reservoirs | No. | 149 | 254 | Borrow pits, dumps | Man-Days | 29 | 50 |
| Storage facilities | Gal. | 2,059,100 | 4,000 | Parking areas and parking overlooks | Sq. Yds. | 19,597 | 0 |
| Wells, including pumps and pumphouses | No. | 23 | 37 | Public camp ground development | Acres | 727 | 427 |
| Other | Man-Days | 631 | 187 | Public picnic ground development | Acres | 114 | 18 |
| Other structural improvement | | | | Razing undesirable structures | No. | 37 | 0 |
| Camp stoves or fireplaces | No. | 404 | 115 | Seed collection - flowers, grasses, and shrubs | Lbs. | 4,253 | 0 |
| Cattle guards | No. | 37 | 13 | Seeding or sodding | Acres | 61 | 0 |
| Corrals | No. | 70 | 25 | Soil preparation - top soiling, fertilizing, etc. | Acres | 15 | 0 |
| Portals | No. | 22 | 3 | Vista or other selective cutting | Acres | 350 | 0 |
| Seats | No. | 54 | 1 | Walks - concrete, gravel, cinder, etc. | Lin. Ft. | 4,371 | 264 |
| Signs, markers, and monuments | No. | 3,752 | 758 | | | | |
| Stone walls | Rods | 521 | 26 | Range | | | |
| Table and bench combinations | No. | 984 | 157 | Elimination of useless range stock | No. | 150 | 0 |
| Tool boxes | No. | 278 | 93 | Range revegetation | Acres | 2,434 | 46 |
| Miscellaneous | No. | 1,093 | 23 | Stock driveways | Miles | 78 | 61 |
| Transportation Improvement | | | | Wild Life | | | |
| Airplane landing fields | No. | 3 | 1 | Fish rearing ponds | No. | 9 | 16 |
| Roads | Miles | 844 | 5,289 | Planting and seeding for food and cover | Acres | 29 | 0 |
| Trails | Miles | 752 | 4,798 | Lake and pond development | Man-Days | 637 | 0 |
| Erosion Control | | | | Stocking fish | No. | 9,772,000 | 0 |
| Treatment of gullies | | | | Stream development | Miles | 148 | 15 |
| Area treated | Acres | 19 | 55 | Emergency wild life feeding | Man-Days | 25 | 0 |
| Bank sloping | Sq. Yds. | 46,702 | 0 | Other | Man-Days | 4,930 | 5 |
| Check dams - permanent | No. | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| Check dams - temporary | No. | 1,701 | 0 | Research | | | |
| Seeding and sodding | Sq. Yds. | 3,850 | 0 | Forest management investigations | Man-Days | 19,093 | 0 |
| Tree planting - gully | Sq. Yds. | 99,200 | 0 | Range research investigation | Man-Days | 917 | 0 |
| Ditches - diversion | Lin. Ft. | 1,500 | 0 | Forest products investigation | Man-Days | 19,334 | 4,700 |
| Terracing | Miles | 11 | 1 | Forest survey investigation | Man-Days | 13,115 | 0 |
| Terrace outletting - channel excavation or constr. | Lin. Ft. | 200 | 0 | Forest economics | Man-Days | 4,995 | 0 |
| Sheet erosion planting | Acres | 13 | 2 | Forest influences investigation | Man-Days | 17,281 | 0 |
| Limestone quarrying | Tons | 300 | 0 | | | | |
| Limestone crushing | Tons | 63,226 | 0 | Other activities | | | |
| Miscellaneous erosion control work | Man-Days | 27,161 | 2,117 | Educational, guide, and contact station work | Man-Days | 3,604 | 0 |
| Flood Control, Irrigation, and Drainage | | | | Emergency work - searching for or rescuing persons, etc. | Man-Days | 3,009 | 0 |
| Clearing and cleaning channels | Sq. Yds. | 10,348 | 32 | Eradication of poisonous weeds or exotic plants | Acres | 550 | 160 |
| Clearing and cleaning reservoir sites | Acres | 1/2 | 0 | Experimental plots | No. | 6,900 | 1,315 |
| Excavating channels, canals, and ditches - earth | Cu. Yds. | 5,194 | 2,514 | Insect pest control | Acres | 2,570 | 0 |
| Excavating channels, canals, and ditches - rock | Cu. Yds. | 420 | 0 | Maps - type, topographic, etc. | Man-Days | 3,967 | 143 |
| Pipe lines and conduits | Lin. Ft. | 1,400 | 1,300 | Maps - relief maps and models | Man-Days | 22,456 | 0 |
| Riprap or paving - rock or concrete | Sq. Yds. | 1,565 | 0 | Marking boundaries | Miles | 1,346 | 0 |
| Water control structures, other than dams | | | | Preparation and transportation of materials | Man-Days | 6,787 | 770 |
| Concrete or masonry | Sq. Yds. | 142 | 0 | Reconnaissance and investigation, other than archeological | Man-Days | 747 | 0 |
| Wood | Ft. B. M. | 16,000 | 0 | Rodent control | Acres | 2,973,405 | 82 |
| Number of structures | No. | 14 | 4 | Surveys - grade lines | Miles | 104 | 0 |
| Forest Culture | | | | Surveys - ground water | Acres | 3,910 | 0 |
| Field planting or seeding - trees | Acres | 33,687 | 16,564 | Surveys - lineal | Miles | 104 | 0 |
| Forest stand improvement | Acres | 9,798 | 16,564 | Surveys - topographic | Acres | 753,617 | 10,816 |
| | | | | Surveys - type | Acres | 134,148 | 0 |
| | | | | Surveys - other | Man-Days | 76,555 | 0 |
| | | | | Timber estimating | Acres | 1,653,059 | 0 |

^{A/} Not part of buildings.



land for the national forests. These funds have enabled the Forest Service to acquire options for the purchase of 2,891,918 acres at a cost of \$11,598,336, an average price of about \$4 per acre. The largest tracts of land are located in Minnesota, Michigan, Arkansas, Missouri, and Virginia, in each of which more than 200,000 acres are under option.

Employment

Since the Forest Service stated in its application that persons with technical forestry

education and training were required for the examination and appraisal of lands, the Works Progress Administration granted the Service an exemption from the 90 percent relief requirement and from the monthly earnings schedule for 813 Civil Service employees who had worked for the Service previously, 335 timberland examiners and appraisers, some of whom had supervisory duties, and 46 surveyors. In all other capacities the 90-10 percent rule has been rigorously observed.

The Forest Service was able to launch its program on June 25, 1935, ten days before the Comptroller General countersigned the Treasury warrant. A little more than a month after receiving its allotment the Service had an employment of 10,044 persons from relief rolls and 859 non-relief persons, representing 75 percent of its full quota. A peak in employment was reached on October 19, 1935, when 19,545 persons were working. After this date the Service gradually curtailed the number of workers until January 1936, when its average daily employment estimate of 14,584 persons was reached. Employment fluctuated slightly below this quota level until April when the Service began increasing its personnel. From this date a steady increase occurred until May 30, when 17,624 persons

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FOREST SERVICE PROJECTS, BY RELIEF STATUS

July 1935 to June 1936

Excluding Administrative Employees

| Week Ending | Total | Relief | | Non-Relief | | |
|----------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------|
| | | Number of Persons | Percent of Total | Number of Persons | Percent of Total | |
| 1935 | | | | | | |
| July | 27 | 10,903 | 10,044 | 92.1 | 859 | 7.9 |
| August | 31 | 14,862 | 13,740 | 92.5 | 1,122 | 7.5 |
| September | 28 | 18,055 | 16,746 | 92.7 | 1,309 | 7.3 |
| October | 26 | 19,383 | 17,779 | 91.7 | 1,604 | 8.3 |
| November | 30 | 16,140 | 14,421 | 89.3 | 1,719 | 10.7 |
| December | 28 | 14,824 | 13,047 | 88.0 | 1,777 | 12.0 |
| 1936 | | | | | | |
| January | 25 | 14,402 | 12,592 | 87.4 | 1,810 | 12.6 |
| February | 29 | 14,196 | 12,519 | 88.2 | 1,677 | 11.8 |
| March | 28 | 14,446 | 12,665 | 87.7 | 1,781 | 12.3 |
| April | 25 | 16,149 | 14,276 | 88.4 | 1,873 | 11.6 |
| May | 30 | 19,918 | 17,624 | 88.5 | 2,294 | 11.5 |
| June | 27 | 16,122 | 13,684 | 84.9 | 2,438 | 15.1 |

from relief rolls and 2,294 non-relief persons were employed. Because the emergency program was scheduled to terminate on June 30, 1936, the Service curtailed its activities after May 30. Employment of persons from relief rolls and other persons for the last week of each month from July 1935 through June 1936 is presented in the accompanying table.

NEW ORDERS AND NOTICES

Handbook of Procedures for State and District Works Progress Administrations

A Handbook of Procedures for State and District Works Progress Administrations has been compiled covering instructions that have been forwarded to the States from time to time in the form of Bulletins, Letters, Circulars, etc. General Letter No. 35, dated May 29, notified the States that the Handbook would be revised periodically through the issuance of corrections or additions in loose-leaf form. The Handbook supersedes all instructions that have heretofore been issued with the exception of WPA Letter 194 which was issued subsequent to the printing of the Handbook.

Wage Region III Redefined to Include Certain States

Administrative Order No. 42, issued June 27, 1936, provided that effective on all payrolls beginning on or after July 1, Wage Region III as defined in Regulation No. 1 in Executive Order 7046, be redefined to include the following States: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. In effect this Order has transferred all States that were in Region IV to Region III.

Payment for Camp Workers

Administrative Order No. 43, issued June 30, 1936, authorized State Works Progress Administrators to fix the charge for board and lodging furnished to WPA project workers quartered in camps. Such workers are to be paid prevailing hourly rates established as indicated in Administrative Order No. 41 and superseding Order No. 44, subject to a reasonable deduction of monthly earnings for lodging, subsistence, and kindred expenses. This Order supersedes previous instructions regarding camp workers whereby regular WPA workers and unattached workers were paid on different bases.

Airport Projects on Property Leased by Bureau of Air Commerce

Notice was sent to State Administrators in Handbook of Procedures Letter No. 5, dated July 9, that projects for the construction, establishment, or improvement of air navigation facilities on property leased by the Bureau of Air Commerce, Department of Commerce, are eligible as Federal projects provided that they meet the normal requirements of WPA projects. Such projects may be sponsored either by the Bureau of Air Commerce or by the proper State or local agency.

Planning Program of Construction Projects for Fiscal Year 1937

State Administrators were advised in General Letter No. 48, issued July 11, that in order to effect adequate planning of operations on WPA construction projects during the fiscal year of 1937, they should include in their programs an adequate number of projects which are susceptible to termination on short notice in order to provide a sufficient degree of flexibility to meet possible curtailment of funds.

Action may be initiated on any properly approved project suited to the State program which may be completed prior to December 31, 1936. A lesser number of construction projects may be started, the completion of which will fall between January 1 and March 1, 1937. June 30, 1937, is the absolute limit for the completion of all WPA projects. Any project, however, which cannot be completed by March 1, 1937, as stated above,

must not be started unless the sponsor is willing to agree in writing that in the event the WPA has not sufficient funds for completion subsequent to that date, he will carry on the project at least to the extent that it will not be left in an unsightly or dis-creditable condition.

Statistical, Survey, and Research Projects Sponsored by Federal Agencies

In order to effect better coordination in the State program of statistical projects, State Coordinators attached to the staffs of the Works Progress Administration in the various States were advised in Handbook of Procedures Letter No. 6, issued July 14, to make a regular inspection of statistical survey, and research projects sponsored by Federal agencies, such inspections to be limited to the administrative phases of the projects inasmuch as Federal agencies are directly responsible for the technical operation of projects sponsored by them. Where such inspection discloses need for administrative action, the report thereon will be prepared and submitted to the Coordinating Committee of the Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C., which will refer the matter to the proper agency.

Other New Orders and Notices

New orders and notices pertaining to the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936, notably Administrative Orders Nos. 41 and 44, and Handbook of Procedures Letter No. 1, have been discussed in a preceding section analyzing the Act.

NOTES ON THE PROGRESS OF INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal Industry

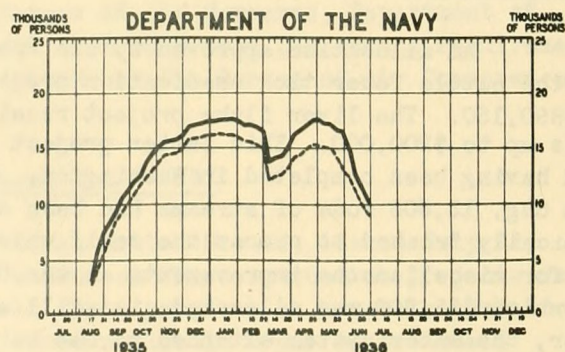
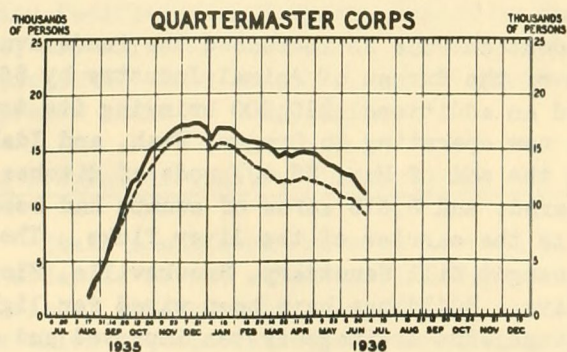
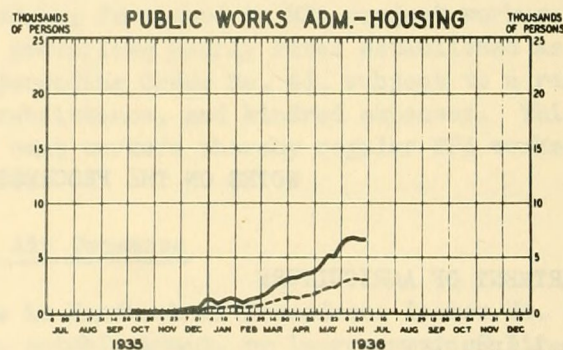
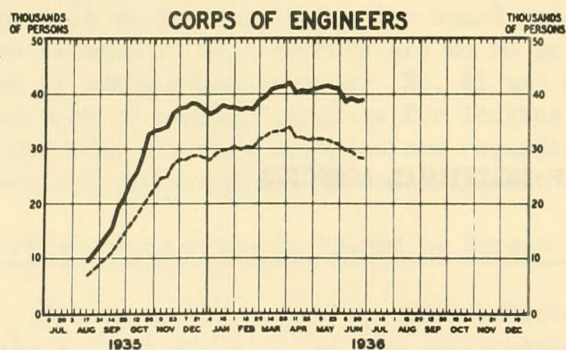
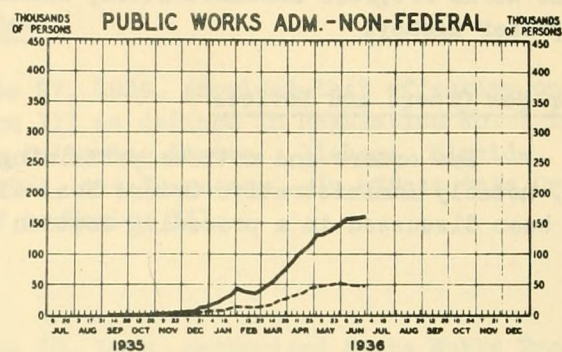
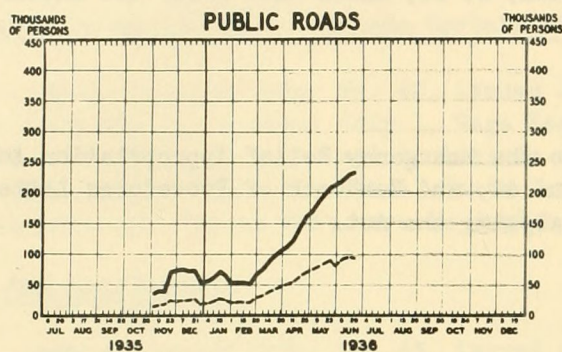
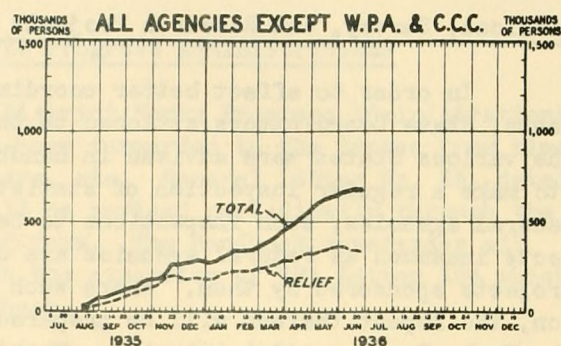
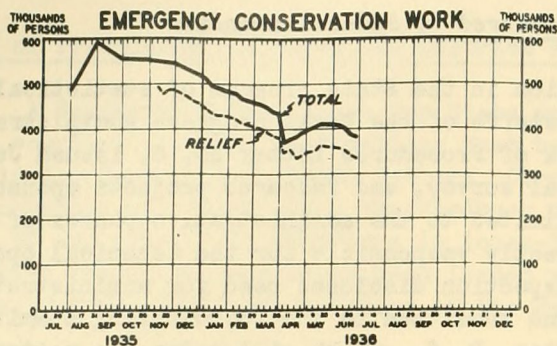
An allocation approved by the President on June 23 increased the funds available for the cattle fever tick eradication project of the Bureau of Animal Industry by \$63,050 to \$890,150. The liver fluke project received an additional \$10,000 bringing its total funds up to \$200,000. This latter project is now operating in Oregon, Utah, and Idaho, work having been completed in Washington. By the end of May, 25,497 rods of ditches had been dug, 13,506 rods of streams had been cleared, and 3,673 acres of swamps had been chemically treated to combat the snail which is the carrier of the liver fluke. The project for miscellaneous improvements at the Chinsegut Hill Sanctuary, Brooksville, Florida, for which \$28,900 was allocated, is still active. Buildings have been wired for light and power, the water system extended to new buildings, the drainage system improved and extended, sanitary facilities increased, and roads constructed and repaired.

Total employment on these three projects has been increasing steadily with favorable weater, 1,925 persons being employed on June 27 as compared with 1,469 on May 29.

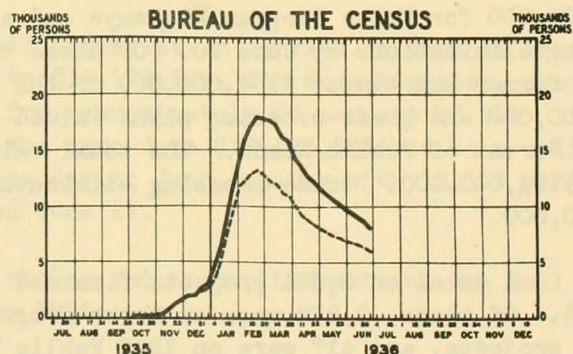
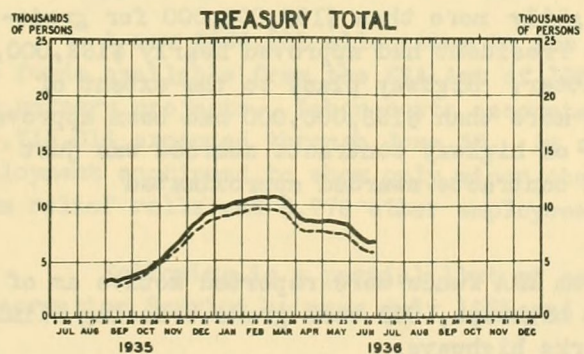
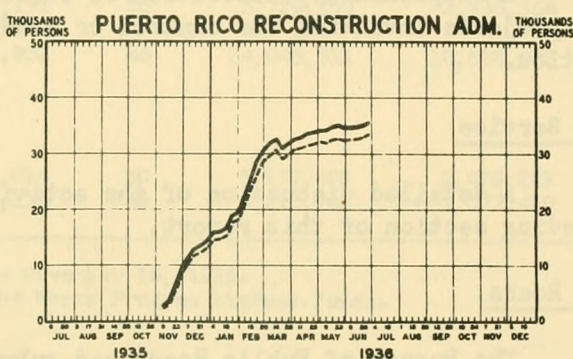
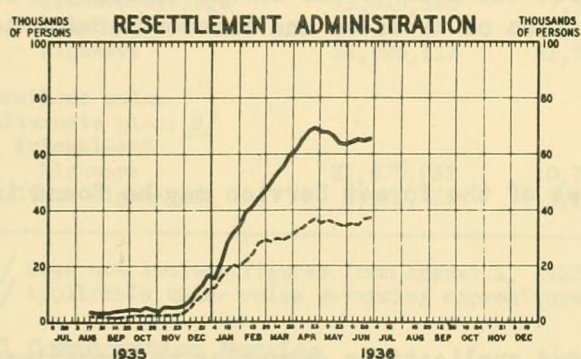
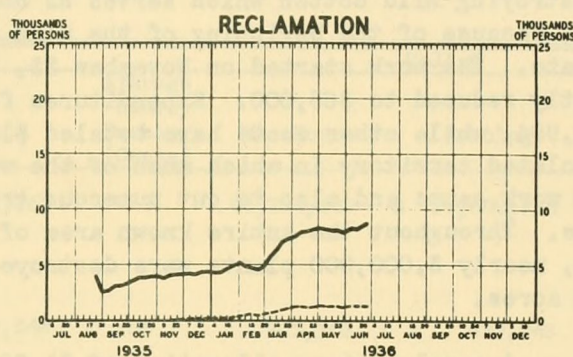
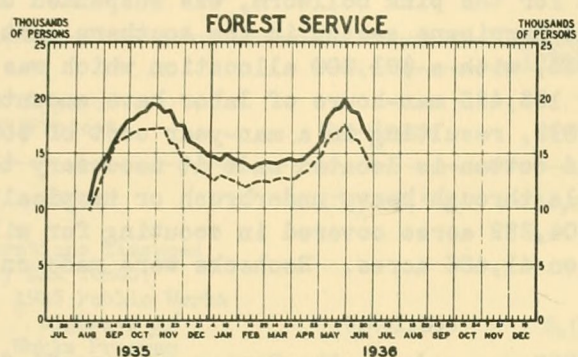
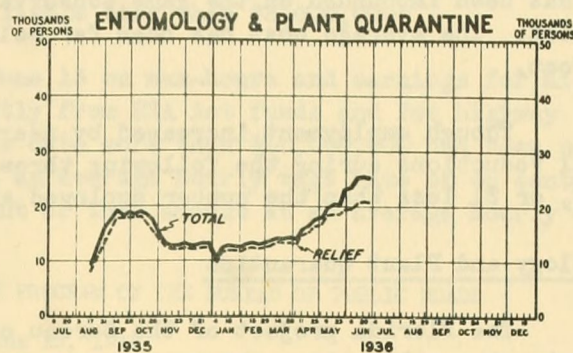
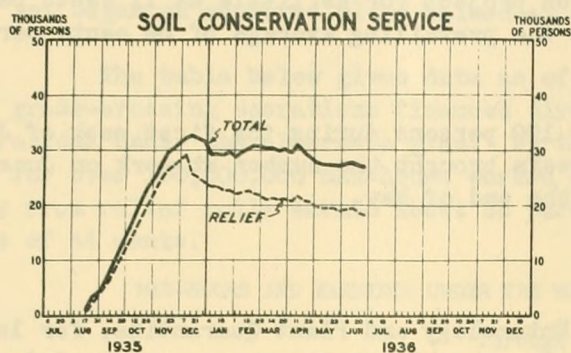
Biological Survey

Transfer of \$9,200 from the Biological Survey's work project to its land purchase project and a subsequent \$40,000 allocation brought the net amount available for

WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED AGENCIES



WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED AGENCIES



game conservation work to \$278,089 at the end of June. Other changes during the month reduced the land purchase allocation to \$422,641.

In spite of long periods of inclement weather during which work was impossible, water has been impounded on the game conservation project for as little as 11 cents per acre foot. The average cost has been far below the prevailing average of 54 cents per acre foot.

Though employment increased by nearly 100 persons during the first week of June, gradual reductions during the following three weeks brought the number at work on June 27 to 612, or 31 less than the number employed at the end of May.

Entomology and Plant Quarantine

The Florida project of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, for locating and destroying wild cotton which serves as host for the pink bollworm, was suspended on June 27 because of the beginning of the rain and hurricane season in the southern part of the State. The work started on November 23, 1935, with a \$91,200 allocation which was subsequently reduced to \$65,000. Expenditures for 153,485 man-hours of labor have amounted to \$40,994, while other costs have totaled \$18,812, resulting in a man-year cost of \$585. The isolated territory in which much of the wild cotton is located made it necessary to set up work camps and also to cut numerous trails through heavy underbrush or tropical jungles. Throughout the entire known area of 204,289 acres covered in scouting for wild cotton, nearly 3,000,000 plants were destroyed on 41,405 acres. Rechecks were made on 36,684 acres.

A supplementary allocation of \$1,000,900 was made to the Bureau on June 24 for its 10 projects involving the control or eradication of diseases and insects harmful to vegetation.

Forest Service

A detailed discussion of the activities of the Forest Service may be found in a preceding section of this report.

Public Roads

The Bureau of Public Roads had submitted applications amounting to approximately \$186,000,000 for Works Program highways and slightly more than \$189,000,000 for grade-crossing eliminations by June 30. Of these the President had approved nearly \$182,000,000 of the former and almost \$184,000,000 of the latter. Highway plans to the extent of \$165,000,000 and grade-crossing plans valued at more than \$138,000,000 had been approved by the Bureau of Public Roads. The total value of highway contracts awarded was just under \$134,000,000. Grade-crossing elimination contracts awarded approximated \$92,000,000.

A total of 3,621 projects financed from ERA funds were reported active as of June 13. Of these, 2,272 were on Works Program highways, 932 were grade-crossing elimination projects, and 417 were on 1935 Public Works highways.

Of the \$195,000,000 apportioned for Works Program highways, almost \$7,000,000 had been expended by May 31 for the completion of over 938 miles of highway, 7,303 miles to cost more than \$107,000,000 were under construction, and plans for more than 3,000 miles of highway to be constructed at an expense of slightly more than \$36,000,000 had been approved but not yet started. For the elimination of 24 grade crossings approximately \$921,000 had been disbursed from the \$196,000,000 apportioned for this purpose. At a cost of about \$73,000,000 a total of 827 crossings were being eliminated and 488 crossing-elimination projects involving an expenditure of almost \$41,000,000 had been approved but not yet started by May 31.

The 1935 Public Works highway program, which received a statutory allocation of \$100,000,000 from ERA Act of 1935 funds and \$100,000,000 from a previous appropriation, provides no available breakdown for these two funds. However, a report of May 31 indicates that around \$154,000,000 from the combined funds had been spent on completed highways, highways under construction were estimated to cost more than \$34,000,000, and work had not yet begun on approved plans valued at a little less than \$5,000,000.

The table below gives data as of June 13 on man-hours and earnings for highway and grade-crossing operations financed directly from ERA Act funds and for highway operations under the alternate plan. By this date more than \$50,000,000 had been paid out for over 100,000,000 man-hours worked at an average hourly wage rate of 48 cents. Persons from relief rolls earned about 35 percent of this amount at an average hourly wage rate of 44 cents.

MAN-HOURS AND EARNINGS UNDER THE WORK PROGRAM OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Through June 13, 1936

| Type of Project | Total | | | Relief | | |
|--|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| | Man-Hours | Earnings | Average Hourly Earnings (Cents) | Man-Hours | Earnings | Average Hourly Earnings (Cents) |
| TOTAL | 104,382,560 | \$ 50,231,161 | 48 | 40,284,287 | \$ 17,608,718 | 44 |
| Operations financed by ERA funds: | | | | | | |
| 1935 Public Works highways <u>A/</u> | 9,441,594 | 5,065,848 | 54 | 915,361 | 439,943 | 48 |
| Works Program grade-crossings | 13,019,390 | 7,172,191 | 55 | 5,729,159 | 2,386,364 | 42 |
| Works Program highways | 51,626,117 | 23,537,952 | 46 | 24,046,511 | 10,626,688 | 44 |
| Operations under alternate plan: <u>B/</u> | | | | | | |
| Federal-aid highways | 21,675,031 | 10,763,014 | 50 | 5,377,493 | 2,478,293 | 46 |
| State highways | 8,620,428 | 3,692,156 | 43 | 4,215,763 | 1,677,430 | 40 |

A/ Does not include figures from August 1, 1935 to November 16, 1935.

B/ Applicable under rules governing expenditures of Works Program highway funds.

Soil Conservation Service

A new \$566,082 allocation to the Soil Conservation Service on June 23 increased its funds available from the ERA Act of 1935 to \$19,172,198, for demonstration, research, and nursery projects. Labor costs accounted for approximately 70 percent of the \$14,715,614 expended through June 30. As of the same date \$16,474,391 had been obligated. Employment continued to show only minor changes during June, ending with 18,119 persons from relief rolls and 8,778 other employees on June 27.

Following is a partial list of activities and accomplishments of the Soil Conservation Service between July 1935 and May 1936:

Soil Treatment

53,682 acres strip-cropped
 114,454 acres contour-tilled
 116,688 acres, crops properly rotated
 62,538 acres contour-furrowed
 31,451 acres taken out of cultivation
 108,023 acres protected by terraces
 447,638 acres, drainage area of gullies controlled

Construction Work

46,503 temporary and permanent terrace outlet structures completed
 570,574 temporary and permanent dams constructed for gully control
 290,919 rods of fences constructed

Other Agencies

The Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, the Bureau of Dairy Industry, and the Extension Service have completed four work projects with allocations totaling \$13,217. The Bureau of Plant Industry has four projects finished and seven others nearing completion.

The Weather Bureau, which received an additional allocation of \$1,670 on June 23 for its long-range weather forecasting project, had obligated by June 30 about 85 percent of the \$14,224 allocated for this project. Negotiations are now under way to transfer the Bureau's \$5,000 allocation for repair of flood-damaged river gauges to the Geological Survey.

ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

The Alley Dwelling Authority has tentatively divided its \$190,194 allocation equally between material and labor costs. Of the money being used for labor, it is estimated that about 60 percent will go to skilled and nearly 25 percent to unskilled workers, while the remainder will provide wages for technical and supervisory employees.

Remodeling of 11 existing alley dwellings in the District of Columbia is proceeding under force account. Grading and foundations for 12 new one-family row dwellings have been completed and work has been started on the superstructure. Under a second division of the project two alley buildings have been repaired, eight dwellings have been demolished, and two others will be razed shortly. Plans have been approved and engineering calculations completed for the construction of a low-rent apartment house on another site in the District.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census

The Bureau of the Census has practically completed the work of collecting 3,500,000 schedules for the Census of Business Enterprise. On the Alphabetical Index project the information contained in the enumeration schedules for the Census of 1900 has been transferred to cards. These cards must now be sorted and arranged in alphabetical order. The combined employment reported for both projects during the week ending June 27 totaled 8,045 persons, of whom 5,922 had been taken from relief rolls. About two-thirds of the total number were at work on the Census of Business Enterprise. The entire program of the Bureau is now well over half finished.

Other Agencies

The Bureau of Fisheries and the Bureau of Standards were the only other agencies in the Department of Commerce that had active projects during June. At the end of the month the Bureau of Fisheries employed 22 workers on its salmon protection project in Alaska and 206 persons on the fish hatcheries being constructed in New Mexico, North Carolina, and Texas. Thirty persons were at work for the Bureau of Standards, testing the relative durability of building materials used in low-cost housing.

The Bureau of Lighthouses has not yet been able to start work on its one remaining project unit in the State of Washington.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

A steady decline in the number of persons employed on Emergency Conservation Work occurred throughout the month of June. From May 29, when 409,200 persons were working, employment decreased to a total of 381,140 persons on June 27. This latter total included

an estimate of 332,900 enrollees (322,000 in CCC camps, 7,500 on Indian Reservations and 3,400 in the Territories) and 48,240 other persons (47,000 in CCC camps, 840 Indians and 400 territorials).

SEPARATIONS FROM
THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

May 1936

| | |
|--|----------|
| TOTAL SEPARATIONS | 23,787 |
| Discharges | 23,700 |
| Physical disability | 688 |
| To accept employment | 11,789 |
| Disciplinary reasons | 2,829 |
| AWOL and desertion | 5,573 |
| Expiration of term of enrollment and other causes | 2,821 A/ |
| Deaths | 87 |
| Accident | 35 |
| Disease | 48 |
| Suicide | 1 |
| Homicide | 3 |

A/ Approximately 95 percent due to expiration of term of enrollment.

seasonal increase began to be noted again.

Although total employment under the Civilian Conservation Corps increased during May, the number of persons leaving the Corps totaled 23,700. Nearly half of these left to accept employment elsewhere, as indicated in the accompanying table. Data for June, during which the losses were greater, are not yet available.

During the year ending May 31, 1936, a total of 145,403 CCC workers left the camps to accept private employment. The number was highest in July and August 1935 and next highest in January 1936. Except for this latter month, the trend of discharges for this reason had been declining from August 1935 until May 1936, when the summer

Latest available data on obligations incurred, as released by the Director, indicate that \$29,498,180 was obligated for Emergency Conservation Work during the month of May, bringing the total to \$552,615,313 in the period from April 1, 1935, through May 31, 1936.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

The \$95,000 allocated to the Geological Survey for rebuilding and repairing stream gauging stations damaged by recent floods along the eastern coast has been allotted to 14 States. During May and June work started in 11 of these States which gave employment to 105 persons during the week ending June 27.

The Survey's project in Kern County, California, though practically completed, continued to employ 24 persons during June.

National Park Service

Acquisition of rights-of-way on the first 12½-mile section of the Natchez-Trace Parkway is practically complete and preliminary steps are being taken preparatory to rights-of-way acquisition on the second section of the same length. Construction plans are complete for the first section and in the final stages for the second. Fifty-one persons were working on this project on June 27. It is anticipated that the contract for construction work on the first 12½-mile section will have been awarded by the early part of August.

Work commenced during June on the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial project for which ERA funds amounted to \$6,750,000 and sponsors' funds to \$2,250,000. Although two injunction suits are still pending in the courts, the National Park Service, on the basis of an informal opinion from the Department of Justice, is proceeding to employ an administrative and office staff (11 persons were at work on this project on June 27) and to prepare the project for a period of intensive activity.

It is expected that all the money allocated to the Park Service for the repair of Federal lands and structures damaged by floods in the District of Columbia will have been expended by the end of July.

Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration

Employment on the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration's work projects expanded throughout June until on the 27th nearly 36,000 persons were working. Almost 94 percent of this total were persons taken from relief rolls. Employment on each phase of the Administration's \$32,000,000 program, as well as allocations for each phase, are listed in the tabulation below.

PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION
ALLOCATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT BY TYPES OF PROJECTS
End of June 1936

| Type of Project | Number of Projects | Allocations A/ June 30 | Employment - June 27 | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------|------------|
| | | | Total | Relief | Non-Relief |
| TOTAL | 62 | \$ 32,152,380 | 35,789 | 33,483 | 2,306 |
| Rural rehabilitation | 37 | 23,651,900 | 26,129 | 24,543 | 1,586 |
| Cattle tick and cocoanut bud rot eradication | 2 | 306,740 | 464 | 435 | 29 |
| Rural electrification | 5 | 2,727,600 | 4,671 | 4,307 | 364 |
| Slum clearance | 2 | 2,200,000 | 181 | 110 | 71 |
| University buildings | 14 | 1,422,000 | 801 | 776 | 25 |
| Reforestation | 1 | 994,140 | 3,464 | 3,239 | 225 |
| Cement plant | 1 | 850,000 | 79 | 73 | 6 |

A/ Based on warrants issued by the Treasury, excluding allocations for administrative expenses.

The 62 projects are in various stages of operation. At the end of May only one small \$12,500 project had not yet started. The library of the University of Puerto Rico was nearly 80 percent completed, and the rural electrification program about half finished by that time. Most of the other projects were still in early stages of development.

Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation's program consists of 26 projects with allocations of \$65,520,000. During June work was under way on 24 of these projects with allocations amounting to \$65,180,000. Contractors' and Government forces had begun actual construction work on the main features of 17 projects, involving about four-fifths of the Bureau's total allocations. Preliminary work by Government and contractors' forces was in progress on four projects, for which \$10,680,000 had been allocated, while Government forces were engaged in preliminary survey work on three projects with allocations of \$750,000.

By the end of May three projects were more than half finished. The Sun River, Montana, project, which involves an expenditure of \$215,000 for the construction of canals and laterals, was 85 percent completed. The Grand Coulee Dam, for which \$20,000,000 has been allocated, was almost 60 percent completed. Work was about half finished on the Owyhee project in Oregon, on which \$100,000 will be spent for completion of existing works.

Employment under the Bureau of Reclamation continued to rise slowly throughout the month until on June 27 a total of 8,724 persons were employed. This total included 1,335 workers from relief rolls and 7,389 non-relief workers.

St. Elizabeths Hospital

St. Elizabeths Hospital, the project for which was finished on May 28, reports that it expended \$9,396 of its \$9,453 allocation. Of this amount \$6,406, or 68 percent of the total cost, was used for labor. All work on this project was executed by relief labor.

Other Agencies

On June 27 a total of 6,646 persons were employed on work projects operated under five other bureaus of the Department of Interior. Largest total employment was reported by the Office of Indian Affairs which was employing 2,950 persons from relief rolls and 353 other persons on its \$1,396,750 work relief program, an increase of almost 1,500 employees over the previous month. The Office was operating 59 projects in 21 States by the end of June. Employment for 2,541 workers (2,411 relief and 130 non-relief persons) was provided by the Office of Education on its five projects. The Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands, with all phases of its program now in operation, reported a total of 669 employees; the Alaska Road Commission, with 90 percent of its work completed, employed 115 persons on its two projects; and the Bituminous Coal Commission had 18 persons working.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Immigration and Naturalization

The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization reports the completion during June of its project at Boston, Massachusetts. Expenditures through the end of that month amounted to \$20,273 for labor (\$18,771 of which was paid to persons from relief rolls) and \$3,974 for materials, supplies, and equipment.

It is expected that work at both the Gloucester City Station in New Jersey and the Detroit Station in Michigan will be finished by September 1, while operations at the Ellis Island Station in New York will probably continue until November 1. An unobligated balance of \$45,376 remained on June 30 for the completion of these three projects.

U. S. Employment Service

Work is progressing rapidly on both the Perpetual Inventory and the Occupational Analysis projects of the U. S. Employment Service. About 2,000 of the estimated 8,000 schedules necessary for an occupational catalog have now been prepared. Perpetual inventories have already been completed in 12 States and should be finished in all States in the near future. The table below lists the States in which work has been completed and shows expenditures, man-years of employment, and man-year costs.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

EXPENDITURES AND MAN-YEAR COSTS ON COMPLETED PROJECT UNITS OF THE PERPETUAL INVENTORY OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Through June 30, 1936

| State | Expenditures | | | Man-Years of Employment | Man-Year Cost |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | Total Cost | Labor Cost | Materials, Supplies, and Equipment | | |
| Arizona | \$2,211.70 | \$2,119.00 | \$ 92.70 | 3.4 | \$650 |
| Arkansas | 4,546.00 | 4,483.50 | 62.50 | 10.1 | 450 |
| Connecticut | 3,217.40 | 3,114.20 | 103.20 | 3.5 | 919 |
| Idaho | 2,111.09 | 2,046.84 | 64.25 | 2.6 | 812 |
| Michigan | 7,293.41 | 7,293.41 | - | 9.9 | 737 |
| Missouri | 5,833.23 | 5,833.23 | - | 10.4 | 561 |
| New Jersey | 6,422.94 | 6,413.33 | 9.61 | 8.4 | 765 |
| North Carolina | 4,075.42 | 4,075.42 | - | 7.6 | 536 |
| Oregon | 3,600.55 | 3,600.55 | - | 4.8 | 750 |
| Utah | 2,560.49 | 2,431.94 | 128.55 | 3.3 | 776 |
| Washington | 3,628.64 | 3,509.99 | 118.65 | 4.6 | 790 |
| Wyoming | 832.84 | 791.29 | 41.55 | 1.1 | 757 |

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The project sponsored by the Library of Congress for the construction of 5,000 electric talking book machines is approaching completion, and therefore shows a gradual decline in employment since May. By the end of June, 3,379 machines had already been shipped to regional libraries for the blind and the remaining 1,621 were completed, packed, and ready for shipment. According to the Treasury Statement, \$224,542 of this project's \$251,500 allocation under the ERA Act of 1935 had been obligated by June 30.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Yards and Docks

The program of the Bureau of Yards and Docks consists of 228 projects, with allo-

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

NUMBER OF PROJECTS AND ALLOCATIONS BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

June 30, 1936

| Type of Project | Number of Projects | Total Allocations A/ |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|
| TOTAL | 228 | \$ 16,554,192 |
| Airports - improvement of fields | 4 | 1,246,500 |
| Airports - improvement of buildings | 2 | 526,000 |
| Buildings - new construction | 23 | 991,198 |
| Buildings - improvement | 34 | 4,759,656 |
| Distribution systems (outside) | 15 | 1,339,373 |
| Distribution systems (inside) | 13 | 648,121 |
| Equipment - repairs | 6 | 168,080 |
| Exploration, investigation, and surveys | 22 | 329,215 |
| Grounds improvement | 65 | 3,207,262 |
| Plumbing - installation and improvement | 9 | 313,546 |
| Railroad tracks - improvement | 20 | 889,042 |
| Water-front structures - construction | 1 | 326,500 |
| Water-front structures - improvement | 7 | 982,600 |
| Miscellaneous | 7 | 827,100 |

A/ Based on warrants issued by the Treasury; excluding allocations for administrative expenses, an allocation of \$250,000 for which the warrant was countersigned on July 6, and the sum of \$3,369 in unexpended balances of completed projects.

of whom 9,010 had been obtained from relief rolls.

cations of \$16,807,561, for work projects located in 18 States and the District of Columbia. The projects may be divided into 13 different types, the most important of which is improvement of buildings, as indicated in the accompanying tabulation. The program is largely devoted to general repair and rehabilitation work. Sixty-one projects have been completed by the Bureau, 11 of them during June.

By June 30 \$14,885,122 had been expended and \$15,839,937 obligated. On June 27 a total of 10,099 persons were employed,

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Non-Federal

Allocations to the Non-Federal Division of PWA totaled \$343,805,288 at the end of June. Of this amount \$335,584,802 had been allotted in grants to the States for 4,003 projects and \$7,700,000 had been loaned for a project in Texas. An additional \$112,659,689 is being loaned to the States from the PWA revolving fund to assist them in defraying the estimated total costs of \$802,931,882 for completion of the projects. The balance is being raised locally.

More than 2,600 of the 4,003 Non-Federal projects financed in part by ERA Act funds are public buildings of an educational and municipal character, with grant values of approximately \$175,000,000. About \$106,000,000 of ERA Act funds is being expended for approximately 1,000 utilities projects, chiefly sewer and water systems. Engineering activities, such as construction and repair of bridges, viaducts, wharves, piers, and docks, account for 82 projects with grants of over \$13,000,000. ERA Act funds totaling \$32,000,000 have been allotted for 256 street and highway projects, and 24 recreational facility projects are being prosecuted with a grant value of \$2,500,000. Fourteen flood

control, water power, and reclamation projects involving \$13,800,000 and three water navigation aid projects amounting to \$300,000 make up the balance of the total. The June 25 status of the Non-Federal projects is given in the following tabulation:

STATUS OF PWA NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS A/

June 25, 1936

(Values in Thousands of Dollars)

| | Total | Construction Completed | Under Construction | Contracts Awarded | Bids Advertised | Bids Not Yet Advertised |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Number of projects | 4,003 | 131 | 3,548 | 191 | 63 | 70 |
| Loan value | \$ 120,359 <u>B/</u> | \$ 453 | \$ 84,568 | \$ 4,754 | \$ 5,828 | \$ 24,756 |
| Grant Value | | | | | | |
| (ERA Act funds) | \$ 335,585 | \$ 2,417 | \$ 291,952 | \$ 10,433 | \$ 6,383 | \$ 24,400 |
| Estimated total cost | \$ 802,931 | \$ 5,406 | \$ 666,233 | \$ 23,410 | \$14,494 | \$ 93,388 |

A/ Projects are located in every State and in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands.

B/ Includes \$7,700,000 in ERA Act funds.

According to reports of the Public Works Administration, expenditures through March totaled \$46,861,033. The number of persons employed rose steadily throughout June from a total of 155,780 persons on June 6 to 161,515 on June 27. The latter total included 47,734 workers from relief rolls and 113,781 non-relief persons.

Housing

A detailed discussion of the Works Program activities of the PWA Housing Division may be found in another section of this report.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Four major types of activities characterize the Resettlement Administration pro-

FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION, BY TYPES OF ACTIVITY

As of June 15, 1936

| Activity | Amount |
|--|-------------------------|
| TOTAL | \$276,191,649 <u>A/</u> |
| Land Use | 68,972,465 |
| Acquisition | 46,697,938 |
| Development | 22,274,527 |
| Resettlement (Acquisition and Development) | 62,016,723 |
| Rural resettlement | 25,723,215 |
| Subsistence homesteads | 9,793,508 |
| Suburban | 26,500,000 |
| Rural Rehabilitation | 111,410,185 |
| Rehabilitation on loans | 87,425,381 |
| Loans to communities and cooperatives | 2,046,950 |
| Feed and seed loans | 1,900,000 |
| Rehabilitation grants | 18,037,854 |
| Farm debt adjustment | 2,000,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 842,276 |
| Administrative | 32,950,000 |

Source: Resettlement Administration

A/ Includes, in addition to funds allocated by the President from ERA Act funds, \$24,346,338 from FERA for land acquisition, \$22,124,527 from WPA for land development, \$2,478,508 from Interior for subsistence homesteads, and \$832,276 from State Corporations funds for miscellaneous activities.

gram - land acquisition, land utilization, resettlement, and rural rehabilitation. The Administration reports receipt from various sources of more than \$276,000,000 by June 15 to carry out its diversified program. The accompanying table shows the distribution of these funds according to type of activity.

Allocations from ERA Act funds to the Resettlement Administration amounted to \$189,725,000 on June 30, exclusive of administrative funds. Of this total \$146,461,241 had been obligated and \$106,813,343 expended by the end of June.

The land acquisition program of the Resettlement Administration is devoted to the purchase of submarginal lands on which farmers or former industrial workers have been unable to make a living. A study of over 11,000 of the families now living on this kind of land revealed that their gross incomes in 1934

averaged \$289, including \$72 received from relief and other "outside" payments. Average net family incomes, after deduction of cash expenditures for food, seed, fertilizer, interest and taxes, were only \$88. As of June 15 the Resettlement Administration's program through 208 projects contemplated the purchase of 9,300,970 acres of submarginal land at a cost of \$46,697,938. For this purpose \$22,351,600 was allocated to the Administration from ERA Act funds and the remainder was made available through transfer of funds from the land program of the FERA. Legal commitments have already been made on 8,661,841 acres at a cost of \$37,400,311, of which 1,663,044 have been bought and paid for at a cost of \$7,461,211. (It should be noted that this land acquisition does not include land acquired for resettlement purposes.)

The land utilization program involves the development of this submarginal land thus acquired by the Resettlement Administration. For this purpose a total of \$22,274,527 has so far been made available to the Administration. To date 99 agricultural demonstration projects, 46 recreational projects, 31 Indian-land projects, and 32 migratory waterfowl projects comprise the land utilization program.

LAND UTILIZATION PROGRAM OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

NUMBER OF PROJECTS, AMOUNT AND COST OF LAND

As of June 1, 1936

| Type of Project | Number of Projects | Total Acreage To Be Purchased | | Under Option | | Purchases Completed | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | Acres (Thou-sands) | Cost (Thou-sands) | Acres (Thou-sands) | Cost (Thou-sands) | Acres (Thou-sands) | Cost (Thou-sands) |
| TOTAL | 208 | 9,300 | \$46,453 | 9,859 | \$42,626 | 1,664 | \$7,462 |
| Agricultural demonstration | 99 | 6,874 | 31,398 | 7,446 | 29,015 | 716 | 2,366 |
| Indian-land | 31 | 1,260 | 3,804 | 1,296 | 3,742 | 564 | 1,460 |
| Migratory waterfowl | 32 | 738 | 6,312 | 723 | 5,574 | 326 | 3,057 |
| Recreational | 46 | 428 | 4,939 | 394 | 4,295 | 58 | 579 |

The most important aspect of the land utilization program, measured by either acreage, cost, or number of projects, is the agricultural demonstration work being carried on in 41 States. This includes the planting of trees, building of fire towers, erosion control, road building, and restoration of range grasses. The 46 recreational projects will result in the development of parks readily accessible to large urban centers of population. The Indian-land projects, intended to make more land available to the Indians, will be turned over to the Department of the Interior for development. The 32 migratory waterfowl projects will be developed when Resettlement turns over the acquired land to the Department of Agriculture.

The resettlement program calls for the completion of certain rural communities begun by the FERA and the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Interior Department and the development of new rural and suburban resettlement projects. At present 72 rural resettlement projects are active: 10 "tenant security" projects, in which the farm units to be purchased are those on which the families to be aided are now living as tenants; 6 garden projects which will provide garden homes for industrial and agricultural workers; 2 part-time farm projects; 2 camp projects for migratory farm laborers; and 52 other projects. Forty-one of the projects are now under construction and final plans have been approved for the other 31. Plans are being prepared and studied with a view to submitting 130 additional projects for approval.

The subsistence homesteads part of the resettlement program contemplates the development of 65 rural communities begun by the Division of Subsistence Homesteads of the Interior Department. Eighteen of these projects have been completed.

Five suburban resettlement projects for which about \$25,000,000 was allocated had been approved up to June 15. A total of 6,746 persons were employed on the projects at Berwyn, Maryland; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Hightstown, New Jersey. Work on the project at Ironwood, Minnesota has not been started.

STATUS OF SUBURBAN HOUSING PROJECTS

| Location | Allocation | Allotments as of May 1 | No. of Persons Employed June 27 | Units Planned | Units Under Construction | Units Completed June 15 |
|------------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| TOTAL | \$25,145,271 | \$17,981,258 | 6,746 | 3,800 | 1,053 | 51 |
| Berwyn, Md. | 8,951,947 | 5,638,963 | 3,303 | 1,500 | 671 | 0 |
| Milwaukee, Wisc. | 5,000,000 | 4,524,500 | 1,417 | 750 | 122 | 0 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 7,100,000 | 5,794,079 | 1,294 | 1,000 | 140 | 0 |
| Hightstown, N.J. | 1,570,061 | 1,357,050 | 732 ^{A/} | 200 | 120 | 51 |
| Ironwood, Minn. | 2,523,263 | 666,666 | Not Started | 350 | 0 | 0 |

^{A/} Employment on the Hightstown project included under subsistence homesteads in the table below.

The rural rehabilitation program is designed to assist a large group of needy farm families for whom resettlement is not necessary because their land is of fair or good quality but whose income is insufficient to provide a minimum standard of living. There are four methods of aiding these families: (1) loans for the purchase of capital goods such as livestock, farm equipment, repairs, feed, and seed; (2) grants for subsistence needs; (3) negotiations for the adjustment of farm debts; and (4) loans for community and cooperative services.

By June 26 more than \$95,000,000 had been disbursed in loans and grants to

EMPLOYMENT ON RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF ACTIVITY AND RELIEF STATUS

Week Ending June 27, 1936

| Activity | Total | Relief | Non- Relief |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|
| GRAND TOTAL | 65,250 | 37,375 | 27,875 |
| Land Utilization | 51,379 | 28,724 | 22,655 |
| Agricultural demonstration | 39,071 | 20,325 | 18,746 |
| Recreational | 12,308 | 8,399 | 3,909 |
| Indian-land ^{A/} | - | - | - |
| Migratory waterfowl ^{A/} | - | - | - |
| Resettlement | 13,871 | 8,651 | 5,220 |
| Rural resettlement | 4,416 | 2,657 | 1,759 |
| Subsistence homesteads | 3,441 | 1,800 | 1,641 |
| Suburban resettlement | 6,014 | 4,194 | 1,820 |

^{A/} Turned over to Department of Interior and Department of Agriculture, respectively, for development upon acquisition. No employment provided, therefore, by Resettlement Administration.

65,250 persons. This total, which includes 37,375 workers obtained from relief rolls and 27,875 other workers, was an increase of approximately 2,000 over the previous month's figure. Employment is broken down by type of activity in the accompanying tabulation.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

During June additional allocations to the Rural Electrification Administration brought total funds made available to that agency to \$15,229,312. All but \$179,000 of this

rehabilitation cases. About \$75,700,000 went in loans to 316,944 cases and approximately \$15,200,000 was granted to 318,616 cases. Feed and crop loans amounting to more than \$700,000 went to 9,432 cases, while 7,893 cases received corporation authorization loans (from funds formerly allotted to States for loans) amounting to nearly \$4,000,000.

Through the Farm Debt Adjustment Committees on which a voluntary personnel of some 12,000 persons are now working, debts of over \$93,000,000 have been reduced by almost \$23,000,000 by bringing debtors and creditors together and adjusting financial difficulties.

During the week ending June 27, the different phases of the resettlement program employed

amount is being spent for 113 projects providing for the construction of 13,672 miles of rural distribution lines. The balance has been made available to finance wiring on customers' premises in 12 States. Of this amount \$30,000 has been earmarked to finance domestic wiring of farm premises in Ohio, and a loan contract to that effect has been executed with representatives of the customers.

By June 30, loan contracts had been executed for 44 projects in 19 States. These loans total \$8,557,712 and will finance construction of 7,747 miles of lines as well as provide for the \$30,000 for customers' wiring mentioned above.

One project in Dallas County, Iowa, for which \$6,100 had been allocated, was completed in June, while a Tennessee project reported as completed has been reopened by an additional allocation for extension of the line. Seventeen projects, involving allocations of \$3,788,076 and providing for construction of 3,446 miles of distribution line, were in the construction stage on June 30. The number of persons employed fluctuated slightly throughout the month, rising from 294 persons on June 6 to 317 persons on June 13 and declining to 289 on June 27. The latter total included 111 workers from relief rolls and 178 non-relief employees.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Coast Guard

The Coast Guard reports that contracts valued at \$3,050,067 had been awarded by June 30 and an additional \$288,000 worth of contracts had been advertised. Projects started under force account were valued at \$1,137,471. Work already completed had cost \$49,080, including \$34,000 for the construction at Mt. Clemens, Michigan, of five crash boats to be used for aviation rescue work. Employment on all Coast Guard projects has been increasing slowly but steadily since the inception of its program, reaching a total of 963 persons on June 27.

Internal Revenue

The income tax examination, the retail liquor dealers inspection, and the miscellaneous tax investigation projects of the Bureau of Internal Revenue together obligated \$329,210 during the month of June, bringing total obligations incurred to \$3,406,743 according to the Bureau's report. Delinquent and deficient taxes amounting to \$5,584,035 have been collected as a result of the activities of these three projects, and assessments amounting to about \$10,000,000 more are now being reviewed in the Washington headquarters of the Bureau. The three projects together on June 27 were providing employment for 3,417 persons, more than 92 percent of whom were from relief sources.

Procurement Division

The Procurement Division's building decoration project continues to show progress. The completion of 445 easel paintings during June brought the total number to 2,617. Ninety sketches were approved and two murals were finished. Of the 296 persons employed by the Division at the end of June, 65 were master mural artists, 61 assistant mural artists, 39 sculptors, 2 photographers, 73 easel painters, 5 screen artists, 10 portrait, etching, and lithographing artists, 3 artists' supervisors, and 38 miscellaneous assistants. More than half of this project's \$530,784 allocation was unexpended on June 30.

Public Health Service

The Public Health Service reports that employment dropped from 2,239 persons at the end of May to 798 on June 27. This sharp decline was caused by the completion of field work in all 19 States in which the public health survey is being conducted. The remainder of the work, consisting of tabulation, analysis, and publication of results of the

field work, is to be carried on entirely in the Detroit office, and will require an average employment of almost 500 persons until the end of the calendar year.

Secretary's Office

Two project units of the Income Tax Survey being conducted by the Secretary's Office were reported completed on June 6 after about six months' work. One in Boston, Massachusetts, provided 19 man-years of employment at a man-year cost of \$906. The other in Detroit, Michigan, using only persons taken from relief rolls, furnished eight man-years of employment at a man-year cost of \$988. All materials, supplies, and equipment were procured from the central office in Washington, so that the entire allotment in each State was spent for labor.

Work still going on in seven States and the District of Columbia is about 65 percent complete, with field operations scheduled to end shortly. Analysis and publication of the data is expected to require the services of about 500 persons until the end of 1936.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Three of the 16 projects sponsored by the Veterans' Administration are now completed. Eleven others are more than half and the remaining two less than half finished. These projects involve, for the most part, general repair work and improvements on grounds and buildings. On the completed projects, located at Bay Pines, Florida, Des Moines, Iowa, and Lexington, Kentucky, obligations of \$132,067 were incurred out of allocations of \$132,420. Employment has declined slowly as the projects approach completion. At the end of June, 1,015 persons from relief rolls and 79 non-relief persons were working.

Based on obligations incurred through July 1, man-year costs on these projects have been estimated at \$979.50 as compared with an original estimate of \$859.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Corps of Engineers

The Corps of Engineers has received allocations of \$128,509,381 (including \$485,850 for the purchase of land) for the prosecution of 83 work projects located in 35 States. Eight projects were completed during June, bringing the total of completed projects to 31. Four of the completed projects - three in Louisiana and one in Florida - involved dredging work. Two projects finished in the State of Washington involved clearing of streams and flood protection. The remaining two June completions consisted of levee repair work in Arkansas and Mississippi.

Minor fluctuations in employment were evidenced during the month. A total of 38,962 persons were employed during the week ending June 27. This total included 28,284 persons secured from relief rolls and 10,678 other persons.

Obligations at the end of June totaled \$125,359,229, while expenditures on Engineers' projects aggregated \$78,814,696. Based on Treasury warrants countersigned, this left \$49,698,270 unexpended and an unobligated balance of \$3,153,737.

Quartermaster Corps

By the end of June, 101 of the 247 Quartermaster Corps projects had been completed. All other projects with the exception of three representing flood and storm relief measures are now in operation. On June 27 a total of 10,750 persons, of whom 8,958 had been secured from the relief rolls, were working on the active projects.

During the month \$51,952 was transferred from the project at Bolling Field in Washington, D. C. to Scott Field at Belleville, Illinois. Of the \$14,591,384 available to the Corps \$13,667,232 had been obligated by June 30. Actual expenditures totaled \$11,023,106 on that date.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

Net allocations during June increased the amount available for work projects nearly \$15,000,000 to a total of \$1,348,354,978 on June 30. By the same date projects to cost approximately \$5,400,000,000 had been approved. Of the total allocations of \$1,467,721,958, including administrative and NYA funds, \$1,404,904,236 had been obligated and \$1,305,802,580 expended by June 30.

In the semimonthly period ending June 15 earnings on WPA projects totaled \$62,173,000. This amount covered payment for 136,115,000 hours worked or credited. Hourly earnings for the country on the whole WPA program averaged almost 46 cents. Earnings in the various types of projects in operation ranged from an average of 68 cents per hour on projects involving the building of charitable, medical, and mental institutions to 34 cents for farm-to-market road work as well as for mosquito eradication work. Persons in Work Camps, who received subsistence in addition to wages, averaged 20 cents per hour.

By June 30 a total of \$165,484,091 worth of materials, supplies, and equipment had been furnished by sponsors or purchased from Federal funds for use on WPA projects. Most important items purchased were construction materials, exclusive of iron and steel, and iron and steel products. These items cost \$83,000,000 and \$38,000,000 respectively.

Employment on WPA projects declined steadily during June. From May 30 to June 27 the number of persons employed decreased by almost 84,000, falling from 2,339,740 on May 30 to 2,255,898 on June 27. Included in the latter total were 5,062 artists, 14,954 musicians, 12,279 actors, stage technicians, and other theatrical workers, and 5,566 writers, research workers, and clerical assistants working under the Art, Music, Theatre, and Writers' Program.

Largest employment on June 27 was reported in the State of Pennsylvania where about 235,000 persons were working on WPA projects, and in New York City where over 205,000 persons were employed. Illinois and Ohio each had more than 150,000 persons working, while California furnished employment to more than 110,000 persons. Massachusetts and New York State (exclusive of New York City) with nearly 105,000 and 102,000 workers, respectively, were the only other States employing more than 100,000 persons. Employment data for all States may be found in Table 3 at the end of this report.

National Youth Administration

A total of 174,298 persons were employed on NYA work projects (excluding the Student Aid Program) during the month of May. These young persons were assigned at one-

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS ON NYA PROJECTS,
BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

May 1936

| Type of Project | Number of Persons Employed | Hours A/ | Earnings |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| TOTAL | 174,298 | 7,269,943 | \$2,807,543 |
| Recreational | 112,389 | 4,717,960 | 1,845,460 |
| Rural youth | 37,722 | 1,525,411 | 522,546 |
| Public service | 21,037 | 890,877 | 371,244 |
| Research | 3,150 | 135,695 | 68,293 |

A/ Includes, in addition to hours worked, hours credited for time involuntarily lost by workers.

third the wage rates and worked one-third of the hours specified for regular security wage workers under the Works Program. Earnings totaled \$2,807,543 for 7,269,943 man-hours of employment. As indicated in the accompanying tabulation considerably more than half of this employment was provided on recreational projects.

Preliminary data on the Student Aid Program indicate that

390,038 students received benefits from the NYA during May. This total included 29 elementary-school students, 259,405 high-school students, 124,315 college students, and 6,289 graduate students. Their earnings during the month amounted to \$3,477,453 in payment for more than 11,000,000 hours of work. High-school and college students received 43 and 53 percent of this total, respectively. Almost 12 percent of the amount paid to high-school students was granted as "aid for excellence in scholastic performance" for which no assigned work was required.

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TABLE 1
EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS BY AGENCIES
EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES
WEEKS ENDING MAY 30 THROUGH JUNE 27, 1936

| LINE No. | AGENCY (1) | NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING | | | | | LINE No. |
|-------------|---|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | MAY 30 (2) | JUNE 6 (3) | JUNE 13 (4) | JUNE 20 (5) | JUNE 27 (6) | |
| (1) | GRAND TOTAL | 3,374,345 | 3,378,345 | 3,363,475 | 3,330,041 | 3,303,559 | (1) |
| (2) | WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION | 2,339,740 | 2,319,913 | 2,293,625 | 2,273,052 | 2,255,898 | (2) |
| (3) | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | 409,200 | 405,000 | 402,000 | 388,140 | 381,140 | (3) |
| (4) | CCC CAMPS | 396,500 | 392,000 | 389,000 | 376,000 | 369,000 | (4) |
| (5) | INDIAN RESERVATIONS | 8,350 | 8,800 | 8,800 | 8,340 | 8,340 | (5) |
| (6) | TERRITORIES | 4,350 | 4,200 | 4,200 | 3,800 | 3,800 | (6) |
| (7) | OTHER AGENCIES | 625,405 | 653,432 | 667,850 | 668,849 | 666,521 | (7) |
| (8) | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | 271,894 | 292,444 | 303,771 | 306,418 | 304,338 | (8) |
| (9) | ANIMAL INDUSTRY | 1,469 | 1,580 | 1,694 | 1,983 | 1,925 | (9) |
| (10) | BIOLOGICAL SURVEY | 643 | 748 | 710 | 705 | 612 | (10) |
| (11) | ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE | 23,067 | 23,631 | 25,340 | 25,574 | 25,184 | (11) |
| (12) | FOREST SERVICE | 19,918 | 18,784 | 18,701 | 17,341 | 16,122 | (12) |
| (13) | PLANT INDUSTRY | 59 | 58 | 57 | 56 | 70 | (13) |
| (14) | PUBLIC ROADS | 199,756 ^{A/} | 220,255 | 229,487 | 233,512 | 233,512 ^{B/} | (14) |
| (15) | SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE | 26,965 | 27,378 | 27,765 | 27,330 | 26,997 | (15) |
| (16) | WEATHER BUREAU | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | (16) |
| (17) | ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY | 14 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | (17) |
| (18) | DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | 10,093 | 9,757 | 9,423 | 9,000 | 8,303 | (18) |
| (19) | CENSUS | 9,799 | 9,435 | 9,120 | 8,702 | 8,045 | (19) |
| (20) | FISHERIES | 264 | 292 | 271 | 266 | 228 | (20) |
| (21) | STANDARDS | 30 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 30 | (21) |
| (22) | DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | 47,448 | 48,395 | 49,161 | 50,193 | 51,350 | (22) |
| (23) | ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION | 86 | 88 | 120 | 120 | 115 | (23) |
| (24) | BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | (24) |
| (25) | OFFICE OF EDUCATION | 2,249 | 2,352 | 2,424 | 2,485 | 2,541 | (25) |
| (26) | GEOLOGICAL SURVEY | 64 | 82 | 96 | 104 | 129 | (26) |
| (27) | OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS | 1,827 | 2,411 | 2,730 | 2,988 | 3,303 | (27) |
| (28) | NATIONAL PARK SERVICE | 44 | 46 | 51 | 49 | 62 | (28) |
| (29) | PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION | 34,676 | 34,787 | 34,896 | 35,289 | 35,789 | (29) |
| (30) | RECLAMATION | 7,901 | 8,193 | 8,154 | 8,484 | 8,724 | (30) |
| (31) | ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL | 20 | - | - | - | - | (31) |
| (32) | TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS | 565 | 419 | 673 | 656 | 669 | (32) |
| (33) | DEPARTMENT OF LABOR | 1,026 | 1,019 | 983 | 995 | 936 | (33) |
| (34) | U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE | 782 | 765 | 742 | 766 | 683 | (34) |
| (35) | IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION | 244 | 254 | 241 | 229 | 253 | (35) |
| (36) | LIBRARY OF CONGRESS | 280 | 262 | 233 | 226 | 226 | (36) |
| (37) | NAVY DEPARTMENT | | | | | | (37) |
| (38) | YARDS AND DOCKS | 15,462 | 14,671 | 12,630 | 11,241 | 10,099 | (38) |
| (39) | PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION | 151,844 | 162,445 | 165,899 | 167,171 | 168,226 | (39) |
| (40) | HOUSING DIVISION | 5,961 | 6,665 | 6,887 | 6,769 | 6,711 | (40) |
| (41) | NON-FEDERAL DIVISION | 145,883 | 155,780 | 159,012 | 160,402 | 161,515 | (41) |
| (42) | RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION ^{C/} | 63,520 | 64,120 | 65,197 | 64,837 | 65,250 | (42) |
| (43) | RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION | 288 | 294 | 317 | 315 | 289 | (43) |
| (44) | DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY | 8,283 | 7,462 | 7,095 | 6,742 | 6,682 | (44) |
| (45) | UNITED STATES COAST GUARD | 853 | 881 | 891 | 926 | 963 | (45) |
| (46) | BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE | 3,427 | 3,426 | 3,424 | 3,421 | 3,417 | (46) |
| (47) | PROCUREMENT DIVISION | 300 | 300 | 297 | 293 | 296 | (47) |
| (48) | PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE | 2,239 | 1,571 | 1,229 | 881 | 798 | (48) |
| (49) | SECRETARY'S OFFICE | 1,464 | 1,284 | 1,254 | 1,221 | 1,208 | (49) |
| (50) | VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION | 1,124 | 1,213 | 1,136 | 1,117 | 1,094 | (50) |
| (51) | WAR DEPARTMENT | 54,129 | 51,334 | 51,990 | 50,578 | 49,712 | (51) |
| (52) | CORPS OF ENGINEERS | 41,004 | 38,562 | 39,311 | 38,857 | 38,962 | (52) |
| (53) | QUARTERMASTER CORPS | 13,125 | 12,772 | 12,679 | 11,721 | 10,750 | (53) |

^{A/} REVISED.

^{B/} EMPLOYMENT DURING THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 20; FIGURE FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 27 NOT YET AVAILABLE.

^{C/} DOES NOT INCLUDE RURAL REHABILITATION CASES.

TABLE 2

RELIEF STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WORK PROJECTS BY AGENCIES

EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

WEEK ENDING JUNE 27, 1936

| LINE No. | AGENCY | PERSONS FROM RELIEF ROLLS | | | PERSONS NOT FROM RELIEF ROLLS | | LINE No. |
|-------------|---|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | | TOTAL | NUMBER | PERCENT OF TOTAL | NUMBER | PERCENT OF TOTAL | |
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | |
| (1) | GRAND TOTAL | 3,303,559 | 2,807,125 | 85.0 | 496,434 | 15.0 | (1) |
| (2) | WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION | 2,255,898 | 2,135,636 | 94.7 | 120,262 | 5.3 | (2) |
| (3) | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | 381,140 | 332,900 | 87.3 | 48,240 | 12.7 | (3) |
| (4) | CCC CAMPS | 369,000 | 322,000 | 87.3 | 47,000 | 12.7 | (4) |
| (5) | INDIAN RESERVATIONS | 8,340 | 7,500 | 89.9 | 840 | 10.1 | (5) |
| (6) | TERRITORIES | 3,800 | 3,400 | 89.5 | 400 | 10.5 | (6) |
| (7) | OTHER AGENCIES | 666,521 | 338,589 | 50.8 | 327,932 | 49.2 | (7) |
| (8) | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | 304,338 | 149,224 | 49.0 | 155,114 | 51.0 | (8) |
| (9) | ANIMAL INDUSTRY | 1,939 | 1,346 | 69.4 | 593 | 30.6 | (9) |
| (10) | BIOLOGICAL SURVEY | 612 | 581 | 94.9 | 31 | 5.1 | (10) |
| (11) | ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE | 25,184 | 20,765 | 82.5 | 4,419 | 17.5 | (11) |
| (12) | FOREST SERVICE | 16,122 | 13,684 | 84.9 | 2,438 | 15.1 | (12) |
| (13) | PLANT INDUSTRY | 56 | 46 | 82.1 | 10 | 17.9 | (13) |
| (14) | PUBLIC ROADS A/ | 233,512 | 94,668 | 40.5 | 138,844 | 59.5 | (14) |
| (15) | SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE | 26,897 | 18,119 | 67.4 | 8,778 | 32.6 | (15) |
| (16) | WEATHER BUREAU | 16 | 15 | 93.8 | 1 | 6.2 | (16) |
| (17) | ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY | 16 | 9 | 56.3 | 7 | 43.7 | (17) |
| (18) | DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | 8,303 | 6,096 | 73.4 | 2,207 | 26.6 | (18) |
| (19) | CENSUS | 8,045 | 5,922 | 73.6 | 2,123 | 26.4 | (19) |
| (20) | FISHERIES | 228 | 174 | 76.3 | 54 | 23.7 | (20) |
| (21) | STANDARDS | 30 | - | - | 30 | 100.0 | (21) |
| (22) | DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | 51,350 | 41,044 | 79.9 | 10,306 | 20.1 | (22) |
| (23) | ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION | 115 | 93 | 80.9 | 22 | 19.1 | (23) |
| (24) | BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION | 18 | - | - | 18 | 100.0 | (24) |
| (25) | OFFICE OF EDUCATION | 2,541 | 2,411 | 94.9 | 130 | 5.1 | (25) |
| (26) | GEOLOGICAL SURVEY | 129 | 107 | 82.9 | 22 | 17.1 | (26) |
| (27) | OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS | 3,303 | 2,950 | 89.3 | 353 | 10.7 | (27) |
| (28) | NATIONAL PARK SERVICE | 62 | 27 | 43.5 | 35 | 56.5 | (28) |
| (29) | PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION | 35,789 | 33,483 | 93.6 | 2,306 | 6.4 | (29) |
| (30) | RECLAMATION | 8,724 | 1,335 | 15.3 | 7,389 | 84.7 | (30) |
| (31) | TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS | 669 | 638 | 95.4 | 31 | 4.6 | (31) |
| (32) | DEPARTMENT OF LABOR | 936 | 696 | 74.4 | 240 | 25.6 | (32) |
| (33) | UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE | 683 | 471 | 69.0 | 212 | 31.0 | (33) |
| (34) | IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION | 253 | 225 | 88.9 | 28 | 11.1 | (34) |
| (35) | LIBRARY OF CONGRESS | 226 | 203 | 89.8 | 23 | 10.2 | (35) |
| (36) | NAVY DEPARTMENT | | | | | | (36) |
| (37) | YARDS AND DOCKS | 10,099 | 9,010 | 89.2 | 1,089 | 10.8 | (37) |
| (38) | PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION | 168,226 | 50,754 | 30.2 | 117,472 | 69.8 | (38) |
| (39) | HOUSING DIVISION | 6,711 | 3,020 B/ | 45.0 | 3,691 B/ | 55.0 | (39) |
| (40) | NON-FEDERAL DIVISION | 161,515 | 47,734 | 29.6 | 113,781 | 70.4 | (40) |
| (41) | REBETLEMENT ADMINISTRATION C/ | 65,250 | 37,375 | 57.3 | 27,875 | 42.7 | (41) |
| (42) | RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION | 289 | 111 | 38.4 | 178 | 61.6 | (42) |
| (43) | DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY | 6,682 | 5,810 | 87.0 | 872 | 13.0 | (43) |
| (44) | UNITED STATES COAST GUARD | 963 | 642 | 66.7 | 321 | 33.3 | (44) |
| (45) | BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE | 3,417 | 3,155 | 92.3 | 262 | 7.7 | (45) |
| (46) | PROCUREMENT DIVISION | 296 | 239 | 80.7 | 57 | 19.3 | (46) |
| (47) | PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE | 798 | 666 | 83.5 | 132 | 16.5 | (47) |
| (48) | SECRETARY'S OFFICE | 1,208 | 1,108 | 91.7 | 100 | 8.3 | (48) |
| (49) | VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION | 1,094 | 1,015 | 92.8 | 79 | 7.2 | (49) |
| (50) | WAR DEPARTMENT | 49,712 | 37,242 | 74.9 | 12,470 | 25.1 | (50) |
| (51) | CORPS OF ENGINEERS | 38,962 | 28,204 | 72.6 | 10,678 | 27.4 | (51) |
| (52) | QUARTERMASTER CORPS | 10,750 | 8,958 | 83.3 | 1,792 | 16.7 | (52) |

A/ DATA ARE FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 20; DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 27 ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE.

B/ BREAKDOWN ESTIMATED UPON THE BASIS OF AN EXAMINATION OF PAYROLL RECORDS.

C/ DOES NOT INCLUDE RURAL REHABILITATION CASES.

TABLE 3

EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES BY STATES

EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

WEEKS ENDING MAY 30, JUNE 13 AND JUNE 27, 1936

| LINE No. | STATE | NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING MAY 30 | | | | NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING JUNE 13 | | | | NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING JUNE 27 | | | | LINE No. |
|-------------|--|---|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | | TOTAL A/ | WPA | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | OTHER AGENCIES A/ | TOTAL A/ | WPA | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | OTHER AGENCIES A/ | TOTAL A/B/ | WPA | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | OTHER AGENCIES A/B/ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | |
| (1) | GRAND TOTAL | 3,374,345 | 2,339,740 | 409,200 | 625,405 | 3,363,475 | 2,293,625 | 402,000 | 667,850 | 3,303,559 | 2,255,898 | 381,840 | 666,521 | (1) |
| (2) | TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES | 3,319,510 | 2,339,740 | 404,850 | 574,920 | 3,306,802 | 2,293,625 | 397,800 | 615,377 | 3,247,335 | 2,255,898 | 377,340 | 614,097 | (2) |
| (3) | ALABAMA | 56,229 | 33,671 | 6,827 | 16,331 | 57,331 | 33,168 | 7,816 | 16,352 | 56,478 | 32,398 | 7,415 | 16,665 | (3) |
| (4) | ARIZONA | 20,357 | 9,785 | 4,317 | 6,255 | 20,179 | 9,528 | 4,235 | 6,416 | 19,943 | 9,332 | 4,038 | 6,573 | (4) |
| (5) | ARKANSAS | 50,173 | 30,239 | 9,198 | 10,739 | 50,322 | 30,528 | 9,018 | 10,776 | 49,312 | 29,945 | 8,549 | 10,818 | (5) |
| (6) | CALIFORNIA | 176,936 | 119,748 | 14,676 | 42,512 | 171,979 | 116,965 | 13,203 | 41,811 | 163,953 | 110,546 | 12,540 | 40,865 | (6) |
| (7) | COLORADO | 39,271 | 29,625 | 4,917 | 5,329 | 39,069 | 28,567 | 4,923 | 5,579 | 38,498 | 28,328 | 4,679 | 5,491 | (7) |
| (8) | CONNECTICUT | 36,746 | 25,349 | 4,507 | 6,890 | 34,271 | 23,751 | 4,185 | 6,335 | 33,411 | 22,508 | 3,966 | 6,937 | (8) |
| (9) | DELAWARE | 5,277 | 2,414 | 693 | 2,170 | 5,384 | 2,438 | 705 | 2,241 | 5,099 | 2,344 | 671 | 2,084 | (9) |
| (10) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 13,227 | 7,814 | 2,392 | 3,021 | 12,991 | 7,759 | 2,224 | 3,008 | 12,555 | 7,546 | 2,150 | 2,859 | (10) |
| (11) | FLORIDA | 48,959 | 27,189 | 6,886 | 14,884 | 51,545 | 27,705 | 8,531 | 15,309 | 49,463 | 27,124 | 8,079 | 14,260 | (11) |
| (12) | GEORGIA | 56,387 | 35,485 | 10,788 | 10,114 | 57,444 | 34,734 | 11,852 | 10,858 | 55,854 | 33,881 | 11,232 | 10,741 | (12) |
| (13) | IDAHO | 18,355 | 6,965 | 2,926 | 8,464 | 19,441 | 6,733 | 2,634 | 10,074 | 18,603 | 6,380 | 2,525 | 9,698 | (13) |
| (14) | ILLINOIS | 211,558 | 164,408 | 20,035 | 27,055 | 205,170 | 157,359 | 18,880 | 28,931 | 203,128 | 155,880 | 17,882 | 29,566 | (14) |
| (15) | INDIANA | 92,029 | 70,515 | 7,690 | 13,824 | 92,117 | 69,684 | 7,034 | 15,399 | 91,413 | 68,287 | 6,674 | 16,452 | (15) |
| (16) | IOWA | 39,287 | 21,113 | 6,123 | 12,051 | 38,604 | 20,009 | 5,329 | 13,066 | 36,893 | 19,408 | 5,245 | 12,240 | (16) |
| (17) | KANSAS | 51,604 | 34,473 | 6,481 | 10,650 | 50,109 | 32,815 | 5,909 | 11,385 | 46,642 | 30,402 | 5,599 | 10,641 | (17) |
| (18) | KENTUCKY | 68,315 | 47,599 | 12,275 | 8,441 | 68,406 | 47,004 | 11,301 | 10,101 | 66,872 | 45,911 | 10,706 | 10,255 | (18) |
| (19) | LOUISIANA | 49,901 | 35,901 | 6,579 | 7,421 | 51,566 | 35,892 | 7,241 | 8,433 | 50,670 | 36,510 | 6,273 | 7,287 | (19) |
| (20) | MAINE | 17,695 | 7,359 | 2,629 | 7,707 | 18,625 | 7,945 | 2,372 | 8,308 | 17,201 | 7,971 | 2,251 | 6,979 | (20) |
| (21) | MARYLAND | 28,774 | 15,320 | 4,224 | 9,230 | 28,983 | 15,064 | 4,126 | 9,793 | 28,201 | 14,606 | 3,923 | 9,672 | (21) |
| (22) | MASSACHUSETTS | 138,055 | 112,520 | 12,647 | 12,888 | 135,037 | 108,000 | 13,106 | 13,931 | 129,093 | 104,557 | 12,407 | 12,129 | (22) |
| (23) | MICHIGAN | 108,284 | 78,223 | 14,773 | 15,886 | 107,488 | 77,045 | 12,894 | 17,549 | 105,929 | 75,771 | 12,229 | 17,929 | (23) |
| (24) | MINNESOTA | 74,893 | 48,990 | 10,799 | 15,104 | 73,594 | 46,518 | 9,952 | 17,124 | 71,485 | 44,805 | 9,450 | 17,230 | (24) |
| (25) | MISSISSIPPI | 46,935 | 27,339 | 9,858 | 9,738 | 46,161 | 26,518 | 10,568 | 11,075 | 47,997 | 26,651 | 10,877 | 11,329 | (25) |
| (26) | MISSOURI | 97,716 | 69,180 | 13,820 | 14,716 | 98,041 | 67,836 | 13,659 | 16,346 | 96,283 | 66,602 | 13,129 | 16,552 | (26) |
| (27) | MONTANA | 23,745 | 10,773 | 2,603 | 10,369 | 21,819 | 10,847 | 2,907 | 8,065 | 21,612 | 10,489 | 2,767 | 8,356 | (27) |
| (28) | NEBRASKA | 29,810 | 16,238 | 4,600 | 8,972 | 29,363 | 15,483 | 4,138 | 9,742 | 28,778 | 14,512 | 3,926 | 9,740 | (28) |
| (29) | NEVADA | 5,096 | 2,349 | 879 | 1,868 | 5,155 | 2,340 | 889 | 1,926 | 5,091 | 2,168 | 856 | 2,047 | (29) |
| (30) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 12,376 | 7,826 | 1,692 | 2,858 | 12,256 | 7,500 | 1,736 | 3,020 | 12,330 | 7,607 | 1,653 | 3,070 | (30) |
| (31) | NEW JERSEY | 104,173 | 84,976 | 10,354 | 8,843 | 102,467 | 81,669 | 11,420 | 9,378 | 99,616 | 79,811 | 10,816 | 8,989 | (31) |
| (32) | NEW MEXICO | 22,287 | 7,911 | 5,506 | 8,870 | 22,804 | 8,045 | 5,466 | 9,293 | 22,499 | 7,899 | 5,193 | 9,367 | (32) |
| (33) | NEW YORK CITY | 229,107 | 206,420 | 10,662 | 12,025 | 228,696 | 207,286 | 10,289 | 11,141 | 225,929 | 205,490 | 9,705 | 10,734 | (33) |
| (34) | NEW YORK (EXCL. N. Y. C.) | 140,760 | 105,265 | 12,591 | 22,904 | 139,435 | 102,475 | 12,184 | 24,776 | 139,090 | 101,698 | 11,580 | 25,812 | (34) |
| (35) | NORTH CAROLINA | 55,410 | 31,938 | 8,971 | 14,501 | 55,351 | 31,233 | 8,969 | 15,149 | 54,815 | 27,984 | 8,515 | 15,316 | (35) |
| (36) | NORTH DAKOTA | 19,110 | 8,717 | 4,779 | 5,614 | 19,631 | 8,751 | 4,778 | 6,302 | 19,520 | 8,399 | 4,524 | 6,597 | (36) |
| (37) | OHIO | 192,714 | 155,808 | 17,890 | 19,016 | 189,879 | 154,241 | 15,979 | 19,659 | 186,491 | 152,850 | 15,126 | 18,515 | (37) |
| (38) | OKLAHOMA | 79,803 | 54,503 | 13,894 | 11,406 | 81,904 | 54,480 | 15,492 | 11,932 | 82,448 | 55,596 | 14,662 | 12,190 | (38) |
| (39) | OREGON | 29,283 | 15,914 | 4,376 | 8,993 | 28,208 | 15,046 | 3,921 | 9,239 | 27,655 | 14,469 | 3,740 | 9,446 | (39) |
| (40) | PENNSYLVANIA | 280,394 | 234,520 | 22,498 | 23,416 | 280,715 | 233,289 | 21,102 | 26,324 | 281,995 | 235,047 | 19,998 | 26,950 | (40) |
| (41) | RHODE ISLAND | 17,149 | 12,285 | 2,311 | 2,553 | 16,578 | 11,084 | 2,492 | 3,002 | 16,442 | 10,888 | 2,359 | 3,155 | (41) |
| (42) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 45,216 | 24,967 | 7,741 | 12,508 | 45,154 | 24,299 | 8,151 | 12,744 | 45,745 | 25,470 | 7,728 | 12,547 | (42) |
| (43) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 20,650 | 10,076 | 3,739 | 6,835 | 20,545 | 9,740 | 3,788 | 7,017 | 20,247 | 9,400 | 3,593 | 7,254 | (43) |
| (44) | TENNESSEE | 59,598 | 38,448 | 9,241 | 13,829 | 60,377 | 36,329 | 9,271 | 14,777 | 60,148 | 36,505 | 8,800 | 14,843 | (44) |
| (45) | TEXAS | 133,519 | 82,598 | 22,050 | 26,871 | 141,232 | 81,437 | 21,622 | 38,173 | 138,404 | 79,385 | 20,477 | 38,542 | (45) |
| (46) | UTAH | 16,695 | 10,601 | 2,585 | 3,509 | 16,816 | 10,444 | 2,624 | 3,748 | 16,782 | 10,020 | 2,499 | 4,203 | (46) |
| (47) | VERMONT | 9,168 | 4,140 | 1,944 | 3,084 | 10,231 | 4,650 | 1,855 | 3,726 | 9,908 | 4,400 | 1,777 | 3,726 | (47) |
| (48) | VIRGINIA | 54,105 | 27,129 | 10,338 | 16,638 | 54,503 | 26,663 | 10,163 | 17,647 | 53,984 | 27,180 | 9,657 | 17,147 | (48) |
| (49) | WASHINGTON | 46,381 | 27,454 | 6,173 | 12,754 | 45,344 | 26,334 | 6,034 | 12,976 | 45,353 | 25,948 | 5,737 | 13,668 | (49) |
| (50) | WEST VIRGINIA | 58,994 | 44,824 | 8,391 | 5,779 | 57,890 | 43,901 | 7,599 | 6,390 | 56,858 | 43,457 | 7,207 | 6,194 | (50) |
| (51) | WISCONSIN | 77,940 | 51,820 | 12,313 | 13,507 | 75,845 | 49,754 | 11,337 | 14,754 | 75,625 | 48,862 | 10,764 | 15,999 | (51) |
| (52) | WYOMING | 8,244 | 2,999 | 1,307 | 3,978 | 8,547 | 2,753 | 1,517 | 4,277 | 8,639 | 2,789 | 1,452 | 4,398 | (52) |
| (53) | TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES | 42,971 | | 4,350 | 38,621 | 43,080 | | 4,200 | 38,880 | 43,266 | | 3,800 | 39,466 | (53) |
| (54) | ALASKA | 695 | | 362 | 333 | 563 | | 240 | 323 | 521 | | 218 | 303 | (54) |
| (55) | HAWAII | 3,824 | | 1,483 | 2,341 | 3,699 | | 1,399 | 2,290 | 3,400 | | 1,261 | 2,139 | (55) |
| (56) | PANAMA CANAL ZONE | 327 | | | 327 | 298 | | | 298 | 260 | | | 260 | (56) |
| (57) | PUERTO RICO | 37,089 | | 2,266 | 34,823 | 37,270 | | 2,315 | 34,955 | 37,955 | | 2,099 | 35,856 | (57) |
| (58) | VIRGIN ISLANDS | 1,035 | | 239 | 797 | 1,260 | | 246 | 1,014 | 1,130 | | 222 | 908 | (58) |
| (59) | TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES | 11,864 | | | 11,864 | 13,593 | | | 13,593 | 12,998 | | | 12,998 | (59) |

A/ DOES NOT INCLUDE RURAL REHABILITATION CASES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION.

B/ THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS DATA ARE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 20TH; THE DATA FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 27TH ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE.

TABLE 4

EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN CCC AND WPA BY STATES

EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

WEEK ENDING JUNE 27, 1936

| LINE No. | STATE | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | | | | | | | DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | | | LINE No. | |
|-------------|---|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------|--------|-------------|-------|
| | | GRAND TOTAL A/ | TOTAL | ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE | | FOREST SERVICE | PUBLIC ROADS B/ | SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE | OTHER | TOTAL | CENSUS | | OTHER |
| | | | | (4) | (5) | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | | | |
| (1) | GRAND TOTAL | 666,521 | 304,338 | 25,184 | 16,122 | 233,512 | 26,897 | 2,623 | 8,303 | 8,045 | 258 | (1) | |
| (2) | TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES | 614,097 | 300,570 | 25,184 | 16,108 | 232,860 | 23,800 | 2,623 | 8,281 | 8,045 | 236 | (2) | |
| (3) | ALABAMA | 16,665 | 7,542 | 15 | 46 | 6,885 | 596 | | 14 | 14 | | (3) | |
| (4) | ARIZONA | 6,573 | 5,104 | 289 | 423 | 2,363 | 2,029 | | 14 | 14 | | (4) | |
| (5) | ARKANSAS | 10,818 | 5,345 | 98 | 523 | 3,626 | 1,098 | | 25 | 25 | | (5) | |
| (6) | CALIFORNIA | 40,865 | 11,728 | 1,534 | 1,554 | 7,894 | 726 | 20 | 261 | 261 | | (6) | |
| (7) | COLORADO | 5,491 | 3,696 | 299 | 833 | 1,944 | 620 | | 40 | 40 | | (7) | |
| (8) | CONNECTICUT | 6,987 | 1,918 | 877 | 6 | 1,085 | | | 90 | 90 | | (8) | |
| (9) | DELAWARE | 2,084 | 1,124 | | | 1,124 | | | 18 | 18 | | (9) | |
| (10) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 2,859 | 876 | | 28 | 848 | | | 92 | 62 | 30 | (10) | |
| (11) | FLORIDA | 14,260 | 3,883 | 21 | 165 | 3,241 | 210 | 246 | 61 | 61 | | (11) | |
| (12) | GEORGIA | 10,741 | 4,042 | 364 | 544 | 2,266 | 863 | 5 | 50 | 50 | | (12) | |
| (13) | IDAHO | 9,698 | 9,027 | 4,721 | 1,269 | 2,974 | 49 | 14 | 14 | 14 | | (13) | |
| (14) | ILLINOIS | 29,566 | 11,708 | 299 | 121 | 10,933 | 355 | | 210 | 210 | | (14) | |
| (15) | INDIANA | 16,452 | 9,064 | 185 | 85 | 8,607 | 187 | | 103 | 103 | | (15) | |
| (16) | IOWA | 12,240 | 7,229 | 367 | 85 | 6,249 | 522 | 6 | 134 | 134 | | (16) | |
| (17) | KANSAS | 10,641 | 7,796 | | 122 | 7,182 | 492 | | 36 | 36 | | (17) | |
| (18) | KENTUCKY | 10,255 | 4,361 | 6 | 137 | 3,828 | 390 | | 64 | 64 | | (18) | |
| (19) | LOUISIANA | 7,287 | 6,088 | 90 | 70 | 4,572 | 723 | 633 | 8 | 8 | | (19) | |
| (20) | MAINE | 6,979 | 3,281 | 810 | 41 | 2,427 | 3 | | 22 | 22 | | (20) | |
| (21) | MARYLAND | 9,672 | 1,121 | 96 | 3 | 808 | 214 | | 61 | 61 | | (21) | |
| (22) | MASSACHUSETTS | 12,129 | 2,817 | 1,191 | | 1,626 | | | 177 | 177 | | (22) | |
| (23) | MICHIGAN | 17,929 | 11,486 | 1,118 | 396 | 9,843 | 129 | | 153 | 153 | | (23) | |
| (24) | MINNESOTA | 17,230 | 11,491 | 936 | 376 | 10,009 | 170 | | 73 | 73 | | (24) | |
| (25) | MISSISSIPPI | 11,329 | 7,497 | 1 | 72 | 6,339 | 1,058 | 27 | 19 | 19 | | (25) | |
| (26) | MISSOURI | 16,552 | 8,123 | 202 | 433 | 6,907 | 581 | | 2,873 | 2,873 | | (26) | |
| (27) | MONTANA | 8,356 | 5,510 | 402 | 195 | 4,691 | 222 | | 21 | 21 | | (27) | |
| (28) | NEBRASKA | 9,740 | 6,795 | 202 | 452 | 5,793 | 343 | 5 | 18 | 18 | | (28) | |
| (29) | NEVADA | 2,047 | 1,705 | | 40 | 1,400 | 265 | | 8 | 8 | | (29) | |
| (30) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 3,070 | 2,130 | 1,046 | 306 | 778 | | | 15 | 15 | | (30) | |
| (31) | NEW JERSEY | 8,989 | 2,593 | 522 | 2 | 1,848 | 221 | | 272 | 272 | | (31) | |
| (32) | NEW MEXICO | 9,367 | 4,960 | | 494 | 2,401 | 2,065 | | 77 | 5 | 72 | (32) | |
| (33) | NEW YORK CITY | 10,734 | | | | | | | 434 | 434 | | (33) | |
| (34) | NEW YORK (EXCL. N. Y. C.) | 25,812 | 12,608 | 1,698 | 2 | 10,420 | 493 | | 184 | 184 | | (34) | |
| (35) | NORTH CAROLINA | 15,316 | 8,214 | 194 | 449 | 5,771 | 1,798 | 2 | 94 | 73 | 21 | (35) | |
| (36) | NORTH DAKOTA | 6,597 | 4,662 | 97 | 918 | 2,803 | 232 | 612 | 31 | 31 | | (36) | |
| (37) | OHIO | 18,515 | 7,038 | 43 | 110 | 6,042 | 452 | | 234 | 234 | | (37) | |
| (38) | OKLAHOMA | 12,190 | 7,071 | | 224 | 5,431 | 1,416 | | 18 | 18 | | (38) | |
| (39) | OREGON | 9,446 | 5,215 | 268 | 1,100 | 3,593 | 142 | 112 | 31 | 31 | | (39) | |
| (40) | PENNSYLVANIA | 26,950 | 11,479 | 2,262 | 189 | 8,564 | 464 | | 1,412 | 1,412 | | (40) | |
| (41) | RHODE ISLAND | 3,195 | 607 | 76 | | 531 | | | 44 | 44 | | (41) | |
| (42) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 12,547 | 4,689 | 134 | 97 | 3,488 | 970 | | 10 | 10 | | (42) | |
| (43) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 7,254 | 5,113 | 46 | 488 | 4,045 | 484 | | 23 | 23 | | (43) | |
| (44) | TENNESSEE | 14,843 | 5,335 | 282 | 229 | 4,824 | | | 89 | 89 | | (44) | |
| (45) | TEXAS | 38,542 | 24,286 | 150 | 291 | 21,672 | 1,348 | 825 | 255 | 142 | 113 | (45) | |
| (46) | UTAH | 4,203 | 2,629 | | 524 | 1,753 | 236 | 116 | 14 | 14 | | (46) | |
| (47) | VERMONT | 3,726 | 3,267 | 1,558 | 41 | 1,668 | | | 7 | 7 | | (47) | |
| (48) | VIRGINIA | 17,147 | 9,897 | 540 | 439 | 8,436 | 482 | | 40 | 40 | | (48) | |
| (49) | WASHINGTON | 13,668 | 3,569 | 285 | 837 | 2,126 | 321 | | 65 | 65 | | (49) | |
| (50) | WEST VIRGINIA | 6,194 | 3,025 | 384 | 320 | 2,223 | 98 | | 88 | 88 | | (50) | |
| (51) | WISCONSIN | 15,999 | 9,072 | 1,014 | 684 | 7,101 | 213 | | 181 | 181 | | (51) | |
| (52) | WYOMING | 4,398 | 2,814 | 76 | 340 | 1,878 | 520 | | 4 | 4 | | (52) | |
| (53) | TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES | 39,466 | 671 | | 19 | 652 | | | 22 | | 22 | (53) | |
| (54) | ALASKA | 307 | 6 | | 6 | | | | | | | (54) | |
| (55) | HAWAII | 2,131 | 652 | | | 652 | | | | | | (55) | |
| (56) | PANAMA CANAL ZONE | 260 | | | | | | | | | | (56) | |
| (57) | PUERTO RICO | 35,856 | 13 | | 13 | | | | | | | (57) | |
| (58) | VIRGIN ISLANDS | 908 | | | | | | | | | | (58) | |
| (59) | TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES | 12,958 | 3,097 | | | | 3,097 | | | | | (59) | |

A/ DOES NOT INCLUDE RURAL REHABILITATION CASES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION.

B/ EMPLOYMENT DURING WEEK ENDING JUNE 20; DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 27 NOT YET AVAILABLE.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)
EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN CCC AND WPA BY STATES

EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

WEEK ENDING JUNE 27, 1936

| LINE No. | STATE | DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | | | | DEPARTMENT OF LABOR | DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY | PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION | | RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION A/ | LINE No. |
|----------|--|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | | TOTAL | OFFICE OF EDUCATION | RECLAMATION | OTHER | | | HOUSING DIVISION | NON-FEDERAL DIVISION | | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| (1) | GRAND TOTAL | 51,350 | 2,541 | 8,724 | 40,085 | 936 | 10,099 | 168,226 | 6,711 | 161,515 | 65,250 (1) |
| (2) | TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES | 14,705 | 2,537 | 8,656 | 3,512 | 936 | 10,099 | 167,194 | 6,478 | 160,716 | 65,250 (2) |
| (3) | ALABAMA | 23 | 23 | | | 25 | | 3,241 | 188 | 3,053 | 4,604 (3) |
| (4) | ARIZONA | 971 | 34 | 361 | 576 | | | 190 | | 190 | 81 (4) |
| (5) | ARKANSAS | 187 | 187 | | | | | 1,755 | | 1,755 | 2,963 (5) |
| (6) | CALIFORNIA | 1,362 | 142 | 1,091 | 129 | 36 | 2,356 | 9,107 | | 9,107 | 364 (6) |
| (7) | COLORADO | 25 | 17 | | 8 | | | 1,150 | | 1,150 | 289 (7) |
| (8) | CONNECTICUT | 42 | 34 | | 8 | | 45 | 4,262 | 45 | 4,237 | 473 (8) |
| (9) | DELAWARE | 2 | 2 | | | | | 415 | | 415 | 390 (9) |
| (10) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 111 | 93 | | 18 | 251 | 349 | 8 | 8 | | |
| (11) | FLORIDA | 18 | 18 | | | 1 | 173 | 2,555 | 722 | 1,833 | 3,862 (11) |
| (12) | GEORGIA | 33 | 33 | | | 34 | | 3,113 | | 3,113 | 2,744 (12) |
| (13) | IDAHO | 146 | | 130 | 16 | | | 333 | | 333 | 175 (13) |
| (14) | ILLINOIS | 394 | 390 | | 4 | | 278 | 14,469 | 396 | 14,073 | 1,235 (14) |
| (15) | INDIANA | 15 | 15 | | | 16 | | 5,444 | | 5,444 | 1,720 (15) |
| (16) | IOWA | 6 | 6 | | | | | 4,737 | | 4,737 | 122 (16) |
| (17) | KANSAS | 15 | 4 | | 11 | | | 2,301 | | 2,301 | 41 (17) |
| (18) | KENTUCKY | 139 | 136 | | 3 | 1 | | 3,935 | 284 | 3,671 | 1,535 (18) |
| (19) | LOUISIANA | 28 | 28 | | | | | | | | 578 (19) |
| (20) | MAINE | 5 | | | 5 | 1 | 69 | 609 | | 609 | 1,148 (20) |
| (21) | MARYLAND | 27 | 19 | | 8 | 33 | 103 | 2,750 | | 2,750 | 4,463 (21) |
| (22) | MASSACHUSETTS | 41 | 28 | | 13 | 31 | 1,275 | 6,150 | 725 | 5,425 | |
| (23) | MICHIGAN | 26 | 26 | | | 62 | 33 | 4,236 | | 4,236 | 850 (23) |
| (24) | MINNESOTA | 135 | 3 | | 132 | | | 3,835 | 12 | 3,823 | 1,370 (24) |
| (25) | MISSISSIPPI | 145 | 29 | | 116 | | | 2,219 | | 2,219 | 1,358 (25) |
| (26) | MISSOURI | 45 | 34 | | 11 | 28 | | 3,787 | | 3,787 | 1,301 (26) |
| (27) | MONTANA | 301 | 1 | 128 | 172 | 3 | | 437 | | 437 | 2,084 (27) |
| (28) | NEBRASKA | 74 | | | 74 | 4 | | 2,218 | | 2,218 | 573 (28) |
| (29) | NEVADA | 37 | | | 37 | 3 | | 294 | | 294 | |
| (30) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 10 | 10 | | | 1 | | 554 | | 554 | 360 (30) |
| (31) | NEW JERSEY | 25 | 18 | | 7 | 53 | 298 | 3,497 | 523 | 2,974 | 730 (31) |
| (32) | NEW MEXICO | 608 | 1 | 210 | 397 | | | 653 | | 653 | 640 (32) |
| (33) | NEW YORK CITY | | | | | 192 | 1,178 | 7,637 | 398 | 7,239 | |
| (34) | NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.) | 95 | 87 | | 8 | | 230 | 7,824 | 260 | 7,564 | 2,985 (34) |
| (35) | NORTH CAROLINA | 161 | 120 | | 41 | | | 4,982 | | 4,982 | 1,730 (35) |
| (36) | NORTH DAKOTA | 211 | 2 | | 209 | | | 793 | | 793 | 882 (36) |
| (37) | OHIO | 342 | 342 | | | 25 | | 7,781 | 753 | 7,028 | 2,460 (37) |
| (38) | OKLAHOMA | 749 | 193 | | 556 | 4 | | 2,622 | 146 | 2,476 | 1,176 (38) |
| (39) | OREGON | 210 | 10 | 79 | 121 | | | 2,536 | | 2,536 | 1,226 (39) |
| (40) | PENNSYLVANIA | 141 | 141 | | | 31 | 743 | 7,993 | 291 | 7,702 | 3,045 (40) |
| (41) | RHODE ISLAND | | | | | | 44 | 1,609 | | 1,609 | 884 (41) |
| (42) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 27 | 27 | | | | 1,133 | 3,834 | 288 | 3,546 | 2,731 (42) |
| (43) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 479 | 1 | | 478 | | | 768 | | 768 | 871 (43) |
| (44) | TENNESSEE | 153 | 153 | | | 30 | | 5,413 | 945 | 4,468 | 3,763 (44) |
| (45) | TEXAS | 641 | 28 | 613 | | 30 | | 11,691 | 21 | 11,670 | 450 (45) |
| (46) | UTAH | 449 | 7 | 407 | 35 | | | 916 | | 916 | 180 (46) |
| (47) | VERMONT | 9 | 6 | | 3 | | | 433 | | 433 | |
| (48) | VIRGINIA | 72 | 31 | | 41 | 24 | 1,356 | 3,005 | | 3,005 | 2,541 (48) |
| (49) | WASHINGTON | 4,853 | 24 | 4,663 | 166 | | 378 | 4,095 | | 4,095 | 391 (49) |
| (50) | WEST VIRGINIA | 26 | 21 | | 5 | 1 | 58 | 1,378 | | 1,378 | 610 (50) |
| (51) | WISCONSIN | 88 | 5 | | 83 | 16 | | 3,271 | 473 | 2,798 | 3,014 (51) |
| (52) | WYOMING | 1,003 | 8 | 974 | 21 | | | 319 | | 319 | 258 (52) |
| (53) | TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES | 36,577 | 4 | | 36,573 | | | 1,032 | 233 | 799 | |
| (54) | ALASKA | 115 | | | 115 C/ | | | 160 | | 160 | |
| (55) | HAWAII | 4 | 4 | | | | | 584 | | 584 | |
| (56) | PANAMA CANAL ZONE | | | | | | | | | | |
| (57) | PUERTO RICO | 35,789 | | | 35,789 D/ | | | 54 | 54 | | |
| (58) | VIRGIN ISLANDS | 669 | | | 669 E/ | | | 234 | 179 | 55 | |
| (59) | TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES | 68 | | 68 | | | | | | | |

A/ DOES NOT INCLUDE RURAL REHABILITATION CASES.

C/ ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION.

D/ PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION.

E/ TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS.

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)

T A B L E 4 (CONCLUDED)

EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN CCC AND WPA BY STATES

EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

WEEK ENDING JUNE 27, 1936

| LINE No. | STATE | RURAL ELEC- TRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION | DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY | | | | VETERANS' ADMINIS- TRATION | WAR DEPARTMENT | | | | LINE No. |
|-------------|---|--|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------------|
| | | | TOTAL | INTERNAL REVENUE | PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE | OTHER | | TOTAL | CORPS OF ENGINEERS | QUARTER- MASTER CORPS | OTHER | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | |
| (1) | GRAND TOTAL | 289 | 6,682 | 3,417 | 798 | 2,467 | 1,094 | 49,712 | 38,962 | 10,750 | 242 | (1) |
| (2) | TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES | 289 | 6,677 | 3,417 | 798 | 2,462 | 1,094 | 38,760 | 29,169 | 9,591 | 242 | (2) |
| (3) | ALABAMA | | 13 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 70 | 1,133 | 57 | 1,076 | | (3) |
| (4) | ARIZONA | | | | | | | 213 | | 213 | | (4) |
| (5) | ARKANSAS | | 10 | 10 | | | 104 | 429 | 198 | 231 | | (5) |
| (6) | CALIFORNIA | | 474 | 269 | 2 | 203 | | 15,177 | 14,583 | 594 | | (6) |
| (7) | COLORADO | | 22 | 13 | | 9 | | 269 | | 269 | | (7) |
| (8) | CONNECTICUT | | 87 | 16 | | 71 | | | | | | (8) |
| (9) | DELAWARE | | 6 | 4 | | 2 | | 129 | 36 | 93 | | (9) |
| (10) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | | 108 | 36 | | 72 | | 1,048 | | 1,048 | 16 E/ | (10) |
| (11) | FLORIDA | 18 | 164 | 41 | | 123 | | 3,525 | 3,525 | | | (11) |
| (12) | GEORGIA | 14 | 40 | 20 | 2 | 18 | 30 | 641 | 503 | 138 | | (12) |
| (13) | IDAHO | 3 | | | | | | | | | | (13) |
| (14) | ILLINOIS | 60 | 479 | 285 | 4 | 190 | | 733 | 261 | 472 | | (14) |
| (15) | INDIANA | 43 | 35 | 29 | | 6 | | 12 | | 12 | | (15) |
| (16) | IOWA | | 12 | 6 | | 6 | | | | | | (16) |
| (17) | KANSAS | | 15 | 15 | | | 112 | 325 | 10 | 315 | | (17) |
| (18) | KENTUCKY | 9 | 25 | 20 | | 5 | 116 | 50 | | 50 | | (18) |
| (19) | LOUISIANA | | 114 | 71 | 2 | 41 | | 471 | 471 | | | (19) |
| (20) | MAINE | | 37 | | | 37 | | 1,807 | 1,784 | 23 | | (20) |
| (21) | MARYLAND | | 956 | 110 | 5 | 841 | | 158 | 65 | 93 | | (21) |
| (22) | MASSACHUSETTS | | 274 | 135 | 2 | 137 | | 1,364 | 1,318 | 46 | | (22) |
| (23) | MICHIGAN | | 948 | 170 | 731 | 47 | | 135 | 57 | 78 | | (23) |
| (24) | MINNESOTA | | 99 | 85 | 11 | 3 | 128 | 99 | | 99 | | (24) |
| (25) | MISSISSIPPI | 16 | | | | | | 75 | 75 | | | (25) |
| (26) | MISSOURI | | 210 | 203 | 6 | 1 | | 185 | 184 | 1 | | (26) |
| (27) | MONTANA | | | | | | | | | | | (27) |
| (28) | NEBRASKA | | 9 | 9 | | | 49 | | | | | (28) |
| (29) | NEVADA | | | | | | | | | | | (29) |
| (30) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | | | | | | | | | | | (30) |
| (31) | NEW JERSEY | | 216 | 142 | 1 | 73 | | 1,305 | | 1,305 | | (31) |
| (32) | NEW MEXICO | | 9 | | | 9 | | 2,420 | 2,411 | 9 | | (32) |
| (33) | NEW YORK CITY | | 825 | 661 | 13 | 151 | | 242 | | 242 | 226 g/ | (33) |
| (34) | NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.) | | 238 | 100 | 2 | 136 | | 1,648 | 1,166 | 482 | | (34) |
| (35) | NORTH CAROLINA | 7 | 22 | 3 | | 19 | 44 | 62 | | 62 | | (35) |
| (36) | NORTH DAKOTA | | | | | | 18 | | | | | (36) |
| (37) | OHIO | 94 | 386 | 285 | 1 | 100 | | 155 | | 155 | | (37) |
| (38) | OKLAHOMA | | 28 | 28 | | | 33 | 489 | | 489 | | (38) |
| (39) | OREGON | | 11 | 7 | 2 | 2 | | 217 | 217 | | | (39) |
| (40) | PENNSYLVANIA | | 421 | 380 | 3 | 38 | | 1,685 | 1,082 | 603 | | (40) |
| (41) | RHODE ISLAND | | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | | (41) |
| (42) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 8 | | | | | | 115 | | 115 | | (42) |
| (43) | SOUTH DAKOTA | | | | | | | | | | | (43) |
| (44) | TENNESSEE | | 23 | 23 | | | | 37 | 37 | | | (44) |
| (45) | TEXAS | 6 | 85 | 68 | 5 | 12 | 97 | 1,001 | | 1,001 | | (45) |
| (46) | UTAH | | 6 | 4 | 2 | | | 9 | | 9 | | (46) |
| (47) | VERMONT | | 1 | | | 1 | | 9 | | 9 | | (47) |
| (48) | VIRGINIA | 11 | 80 | 7 | 1 | 72 | | 121 | | 121 | | (48) |
| (49) | WASHINGTON | | 80 | 56 | 2 | 22 | | 237 | 159 | 78 | | (49) |
| (50) | WEST VIRGINIA | | 2 | 2 | | | | 1,006 | 946 | 60 | | (50) |
| (51) | WISCONSIN | | 100 | 86 | | 14 | 293 | 24 | 24 | | | (51) |
| (52) | WYOMING | | | | | | | | | | | (52) |
| (53) | TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES | | 5 | | | 5 | | 1,159 | | 1,159 | | (53) |
| (54) | ALASKA | | | | | | | | | | | (54) |
| (55) | HAWAII | | | | | | | 899 | | 899 | | (55) |
| (56) | PANAMA CANAL ZONE | | | | | | | 260 | | 260 | | (56) |
| (57) | PUERTO RICO | | | | | | | | | | | (57) |
| (58) | VIRGIN ISLANDS | | 5 | | | 5 | | | | | | (58) |
| (59) | TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES | | | | | | | 9,793 | 9,798 | | | (59) |

E/ ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY.
g/ LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

TABLE 5
PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR THE WORKS PROGRAM BY AGENCIES A/
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1936

| LINE No. | AGENCY | TOTAL ALLOCATIONS | ALLOCATED FOR WORK PROJECTS | ALLOCATED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | ALLOCATED FOR OTHER PURPOSES B/ | LINE No. |
|-------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| (1) | TOTAL APPROPRIATION | \$4,880,000,000 | | | | (1) |
| (2) | TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATION | 4,679,473,143 C/ | | | | (2) |
| (3) | UNALLOCATED BY THE PRESIDENT | 23,436,994 | | | | (3) |
| (4) | TOTAL ALLOCATIONS | \$4,656,036,149 | \$3,319,981,834 | \$215,371,064 | \$1,120,683,251 | (4) |
| (5) | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | 571,985,210 | 539,987,994 | 18,449,575 | 13,547,641 | (5) |
| (6) | AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING | 7,151 | 7,151 | | | (6) |
| (7) | ANIMAL INDUSTRY | 1,119,050 | 1,119,050 | | | (7) |
| (8) | BIOLOGICAL SURVEY | 917,320 | 278,089 | 216,590 | 422,641 | (8) |
| (9) | DAIRY INDUSTRY | 3,000 | 3,000 | | | (9) |
| (10) | ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE | 13,770,098 | 13,770,098 | | | (10) |
| (11) | EXTENSION SERVICE | 4,066 | 4,066 | | | (11) |
| (12) | FOREST SERVICE | 26,272,125 | 14,574,625 | 572,500 | 11,125,000 | (12) |
| (13) | PLANT INDUSTRY | 40,493 | 40,493 | | | (13) |
| (14) | PUBLIC ROADS | 499,621,865 | 491,000,000 | 8,621,865 | | (14) |
| (15) | SECRETARY'S OFFICE | 470,000 | | 470,000 | | (15) |
| (16) | SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE | 21,672,198 | 19,172,198 | 2,500,000 | | (16) |
| (17) | WEATHER BUREAU | 19,224 | 19,224 | | | (17) |
| (18) | WIND EROSION CONTROL | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 | (18) |
| (19) | GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | 6,068,620 | | 6,068,620 | | (19) |
| (20) | ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS | 17,128 | | 17,128 | | (20) |
| (21) | ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY | 190,194 | 190,194 | | | (21) |
| (22) | U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION | 120,000 | | 120,000 | | (22) |
| (23) | DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | 8,847,944 | 8,582,944 | 265,000 | | (23) |
| (24) | AIR COMMERCE | 200,000 | | 200,000 | | (24) |
| (25) | CENSUS | 8,231,948 | 8,231,948 | | | (25) |
| (26) | FISHERIES | 155,996 | 155,996 | | | (26) |
| (27) | INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS | 100,000 | 100,000 | | | (27) |
| (28) | LIGHTHOUSES | 20,000 | 20,000 | | | (28) |
| (29) | STANDARDS | 75,000 | 75,000 | | | (29) |
| (30) | GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | 65,000 | | 65,000 | | (30) |
| (31) | COORDINATOR FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION | 182,650 | | 182,650 | | (31) |
| (32) | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | 605,332,251 | 604,409,000 | 188,501 | 734,750 | (32) |
| (33) | FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION | 25,000,000 | | 25,000,000 | | (33) |
| (34) | FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION | 935,005,625 | | 10,490,625 | 924,515,000 | (34) |
| (35) | U. S. EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION | 17,210,000 | | | 17,210,000 | (35) |
| (36) | GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE | 5,000,000 | | 5,000,000 | | (36) |
| (37) | DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | 114,877,160 | 103,722,932 | 3,921,728 | 7,232,500 | (37) |
| (38) | ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION | 671,500 | 671,500 | | | (38) |
| (39) | BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION | 70,583 | 70,583 | | | (39) |
| (40) | OFFICE OF EDUCATION | 1,860,328 | 1,860,328 | | | (40) |
| (41) | GEOLOGICAL SURVEY | 104,913 | 104,913 | | | (41) |
| (42) | OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS | 1,894,250 | 1,396,750 | 15,000 | 482,500 | (42) |
| (43) | NATIONAL PARK SERVICE | 8,252,425 | 1,502,425 | | 6,750,000 | (43) |
| (44) | PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION | 33,777,380 | 32,152,380 | 1,625,000 | | (44) |
| (45) | RECLAMATION | 66,983,589 | 65,520,000 | 1,463,589 | | (45) |
| (46) | ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL | 9,453 | 9,453 | | | (46) |
| (47) | TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS | 434,600 | 434,600 | | | (47) |
| (48) | GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | 818,139 | | 818,139 | | (48) |

A/ BASED UPON WARRANTS ISSUED BY TREASURY.

B/ RELIEF, RURAL REHABILITATION, LAND PURCHASE, EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND, AND REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES.

C/ THE \$4,679,473,143 AVAILABLE FOR ALLOCATION ON JUNE 30, 1936 INCLUDES THE \$4,000,000,000 DIRECTLY APPROPRIATED BY THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935, THE \$500,000,000 AUTHORIZED TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF R.F.C. FUNDS, AND \$179,473,143 OF THE \$380,000,000 AUTHORIZED TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM BALANCES OF PREVIOUS APPROPRIATIONS. ALTHOUGH UNOBLIGATED BALANCES FROM PREVIOUS APPROPRIATIONS ARE BEING TRANSFERRED FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS ACT, THE AMOUNT AVAILABLE WILL BE LESS THAN THE \$380,000,000 AUTHORIZED TO BE TRANSFERRED, LARGELY BECAUSE IT WAS NECESSARY TO USE PART OF THESE FUNDS, ORIGINALLY INTENDED FOR TRANSFER FOR GRANTS TO STATES, FOR RELIEF PURPOSES PRIOR TO THE PASSAGE OF THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935.

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 5 (CONCLUDED)
PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR THE WORKS PROGRAM BY AGENCIES A/
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1936

| LINE No. | AGENCY (1) | TOTAL ALLOCATIONS (2) | ALLOCATED FOR WORK PROJECTS (3) | ALLOCATED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (4) | ALLOCATED FOR OTHER PURPOSES B/ (5) | LINE No. |
|-------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|-------------|
| (1) | DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | \$ 857,309 | | \$ 857,309 | | (1) |
| (2) | DEPARTMENT OF LABOR | 12,482,814 | \$ 1,067,459 | 11,415,355 | | (2) |
| (3) | U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE | 11,803,401 | 891,707 | 10,911,694 | | (3) |
| (4) | IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE | 175,752 | 175,752 | | | (4) |
| (5) | SECRETARY'S OFFICE | 495,482 | | 495,482 | | (5) |
| (6) | GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | 8,179 | | 8,179 | | (6) |
| (7) | LIBRARY OF CONGRESS | 251,500 | 251,500 | | | (7) |
| (8) | NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL | 1,696,959 | | 1,696,959 | | (8) |
| (9) | NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE | 982,764 | | 982,764 | | (9) |
| (10) | DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY | 17,051,176 | 16,807,561 | 243,615 | | (10) |
| (11) | YARDS AND DOCKS | 17,016,416 | 16,807,561 | 208,855 | | (11) |
| (12) | GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | 34,760 | | 34,760 | | (12) |
| (13) | PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADMINISTRATION | 97,941 | | 97,941 | | (13) |
| (14) | PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION | 447,664,338 | 447,664,338 | | | (14) |
| (15) | HOUSING DIVISION | 103,859,050 | 103,859,050 | | | (15) |
| (16) | NON-FEDERAL DIVISION | 343,805,288 | 343,805,288 | | | (16) |
| (17) | RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION | 225,407,510 | 35,000,000 | 36,450,000 | \$153,957,510 | (17) |
| (18) | REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES | 3,000,000 | | | 3,000,000 | (18) |
| (19) | RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION | 15,975,160 | 15,229,312 | 745,848 | | (19) |
| (20) | DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY | 39,249,320 | 12,549,319 | 26,700,001 | | (20) |
| (21) | U. S. COAST GUARD | 4,850,950 | 4,850,950 | | | (21) |
| (22) | INTERNAL REVENUE | 3,626,588 | 3,626,588 | | | (22) |
| (23) | PROCUREMENT DIVISION | 543,584 | 543,584 | | | (23) |
| (24) | PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE | 2,721,750 | 2,721,750 | | | (24) |
| (25) | SECRETARY'S OFFICE | 806,447 | 806,447 | | | (25) |
| (26) | GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | 26,700,001 | | 26,700,001 | | (26) |
| (27) | VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION | 1,238,350 | 1,218,120 | 20,230 | | (27) |
| (28) | WAR DEPARTMENT | 144,226,600 | 142,614,915 | 1,125,835 | 485,850 | (28) |
| (29) | CORPS OF ENGINEERS | 129,284,381 | 128,023,531 | 775,000 | 485,850 | (29) |
| (30) | QUARTERMASTER CORPS | 14,722,765 | 14,591,384 | 131,381 | | (30) |
| (31) | GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | 219,454 | | 219,454 | | (31) |
| (32) | WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION | 1,462,086,246 | 1,390,686,246 | 71,400,000 | | (32) |
| (33) | NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION | 43,831,268 | 42,331,268 | 1,500,000 | | (33) |
| (34) | STATE WORK PROGRAMS | 1,418,254,978 | 1,348,354,978 | 69,900,000 | | (34) |

A/ BASED UPON WARRANTS ISSUED BY TREASURY.

B/ RELIEF, RURAL REHABILITATION, LAND PURCHASE, EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND, AND REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, JULY 15, 1936

TABLE 6

PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS BY AGENCIES

END OF JUNE 1936

| LINE No. | AGENCY | PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR WORK PROJECTS A/ THROUGH JUNE 30, 1936 (EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES) | | EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS DURING WEEK ENDING JUNE 27, 1936 (EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES) | | LINE No. |
|-------------|---|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|-------------|
| | | AMOUNT | PERCENT OF TOTAL | NUMBER OF PERSONS | PERCENT OF TOTAL | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | |
| (1) | GRAND TOTAL | \$3,319,981,834 | 100.00 | 3,303,559 | 100.00 | (1) |
| (2) | WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION | 1,390,686,246 | 41.89 | 2,255,698 | 68.29 | (2) |
| (3) | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | 604,409,000 | 18.20 | 381,140 | 11.54 | (3) |
| (4) | OTHER AGENCIES | 1,324,886,588 | 39.91 | 666,521 | 20.17 | (4) |
| (5) | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | 539,987,994 | 16.26 | 304,338 | 9.21 | (5) |
| (6) | ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE | 13,770,098 | 0.42 | 25,184 | 0.76 | (6) |
| (7) | FOREST SERVICE | 14,574,625 | 0.44 | 16,122 | 0.49 | (7) |
| (8) | PUBLIC ROADS | 491,000,000 | 14.79 | 233,512 ^{B/} | 7.07 | (8) |
| (9) | SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE | 19,172,198 | 0.57 | 26,897 | 0.81 | (9) |
| (10) | OTHER | 1,471,079 | 0.04 | 2,623 | 0.08 | (10) |
| (11) | ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY | 190,194 | 0.01 | 16 | ^{C/} | (11) |
| (12) | DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | 8,582,944 | 0.26 | 8,303 | 0.25 | (12) |
| (13) | CENSUS | 8,231,948 | 0.25 | 8,045 | 0.24 | (13) |
| (14) | OTHER | 350,996 | 0.01 | 258 | 0.01 | (14) |
| (15) | DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | 103,722,932 | 3.12 | 51,350 | 1.55 | (15) |
| (16) | PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION | 32,152,380 | 0.97 | 35,739 | 1.08 | (16) |
| (17) | RECLAMATION | 65,520,000 | 1.97 | 8,724 | 0.26 | (17) |
| (18) | OTHER | 6,050,552 | 0.18 | 6,837 | 0.21 | (18) |
| (19) | DEPARTMENT OF LABOR | 1,067,459 | 0.03 | 936 | 0.03 | (19) |
| (20) | LIBRARY OF CONGRESS | 251,500 | 0.01 | 226 | 0.01 | (20) |
| (21) | DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY | | | | | (21) |
| (22) | YARDS AND DOCKS | 16,807,561 | 0.51 | 10,099 | 0.31 | (22) |
| (23) | PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION | 447,664,338 | 13.46 | 168,226 | 5.09 | (23) |
| (24) | HOUSING DIVISION | 103,859,030 | 3.13 | 6,711 | 0.20 | (24) |
| (25) | NON-FEDERAL DIVISION | 343,805,288 | 10.35 | 161,515 | 4.89 | (25) |
| (26) | RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION | 35,000,000 | 1.05 | 65,250 ^{D/} | 1.98 | (26) |
| (27) | RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION | 15,229,312 | 0.46 | 289 | 0.01 | (27) |
| (28) | DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY | 12,549,319 | 0.38 | 6,682 | 0.20 | (28) |
| (29) | INTERNAL REVENUE | 3,626,588 | 0.11 | 3,417 | 0.10 | (29) |
| (30) | PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE | 2,721,750 | 0.08 | 798 | 0.02 | (30) |
| (31) | OTHER | 6,200,961 | 0.19 | 2,467 | 0.08 | (31) |
| (32) | VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION | 1,218,120 | 0.04 | 1,094 | 0.03 | (32) |
| (33) | WAR DEPARTMENT | 142,614,915 | 4.30 | 49,712 | 1.50 | (33) |
| (34) | CORPS OF ENGINEERS | 128,023,531 | 3.86 | 38,962 | 1.18 | (34) |
| (35) | QUARTERMASTER CORPS | 14,591,384 | 0.44 | 10,750 | 0.32 | (35) |

^{A/} BASED UPON WARRANTS ISSUED BY TREASURY.^{B/} EMPLOYMENT DURING THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 20; DATA FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 27 ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE.^{C/} LESS THAN 0.005 PERCENT.^{D/} DOES NOT INCLUDE RURAL REHABILITATION CASES.WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, JULY 15, 1936

TABLE 7
PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS TO WPA BY ACT LIMITATIONS AND BY STATES A/
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1936

| LINE No. | STATE | TOTAL | ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATIONAL, ETC., PERSONS | LOANS OR GRANTS TO STATES, ETC. | SANITATION, ETC. | ITEMS NOT INCLUDED IN SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS | LINE No. |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|------------------|--|-------------|
| (1) | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | |
| (1) | TOTAL | \$1,462,086,246 | \$84,726,286 | \$1,272,482,503 | \$22,012,527 | \$82,864,930 | (1) |
| (2) | ALABAMA | 16,393,408 | 14,500 | 15,454,000 | 792,600 | 132,308 | (2) |
| (3) | ARIZONA | 5,009,800 | 800 | 4,584,000 | | 425,000 | (3) |
| (4) | ARKANSAS | 12,072,169 | 2,700 | 11,092,137 | 977,332 | | (4) |
| (5) | CALIFORNIA | 71,126,544 | 163,727 | 69,860,000 | 137,940 | 964,877 | (5) |
| (6) | COLORADO | 16,558,531 | 18,673 | 16,301,000 | 183,858 | 55,000 | (6) |
| (7) | CONNECTICUT | 14,627,941 | 7,636 | 14,403,000 | 217,305 | | (7) |
| (8) | DELAWARE | 1,482,600 | 500 | 1,317,000 | 165,100 | | (8) |
| (9) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 4,490,000 | 10,000 | 4,266,634 | | 213,366 | (9) |
| (10) | FLORIDA | 13,041,200 | | 11,204,000 | 1,528,200 | 309,000 | (10) |
| (11) | GEORGIA | 16,783,151 | 70,500 | 15,663,000 | 902,244 | 147,407 | (11) |
| (12) | IDAHO | 4,700,025 | 225 | 4,413,000 | 119,800 | 167,000 | (12) |
| (13) | ILLINOIS | 86,356,000 | 49,000 | 85,737,500 | 392,000 | 177,500 | (13) |
| (14) | INDIANA | 41,709,039 | 75,312 | 40,495,000 | 888,700 | 250,027 | (14) |
| (15) | IOWA | 11,733,394 | 1,000 | 11,617,000 | 96,550 | 18,844 | (15) |
| (16) | KANSAS | 15,241,100 | 1,400 | 14,925,000 | 29,700 | 285,000 | (16) |
| (17) | KENTUCKY | 14,771,839 | 1,700 | 14,237,000 | 507,119 | 26,020 | (17) |
| (18) | LOUISIANA | 17,025,436 | 8,376 | 16,099,000 | 253,260 | 664,800 | (18) |
| (19) | MAINE | 4,670,000 | | 4,104,300 | 565,700 | | (19) |
| (20) | MARYLAND | 10,466,900 | 800 | 9,851,500 | 456,100 | 158,500 | (20) |
| (21) | MASSACHUSETTS | 52,029,475 | 4,900 | 51,215,000 | | 809,575 | (21) |
| (22) | MICHIGAN | 46,148,488 | 368,288 | 45,286,000 | 494,200 | | (22) |
| (23) | MINNESOTA | 30,194,523 | 23,000 | 29,527,000 | 581,400 | 63,123 | (23) |
| (24) | MISSISSIPPI | 10,454,838 | | 10,059,000 | 348,838 | 47,000 | (24) |
| (25) | MISSOURI | 32,169,861 | 18,000 | 31,128,000 | 724,700 | 299,161 | (25) |
| (26) | MONTANA | 7,607,563 | | 6,555,000 | 722,700 | 329,863 | (26) |
| (27) | NEBRASKA | 9,108,000 | 1,000 | 8,765,000 | 320,800 | 21,200 | (27) |
| (28) | NEVADA | 1,250,000 | | 1,052,550 | | 197,450 | (28) |
| (29) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 3,223,600 | 7,000 | 3,027,000 | 189,600 | | (29) |
| (30) | NEW JERSEY | 46,722,912 | 3,600 | 46,539,680 | | 179,632 | (30) |
| (31) | NEW MEXICO | 5,003,330 | | 4,598,625 | 172,330 | 232,375 | (31) |
| (32) | NEW YORK CITY | 202,631,101 | 5,892,372 | 194,035,374 | | 2,703,355 | (32) |
| (33) | NEW YORK STATE (EXCL. N.Y.C.) | 59,253,800 | | 58,021,000 | 1,083,800 | 149,000 | (33) |
| (34) | NORTH CAROLINA | 10,666,497 | | 9,960,470 | 690,497 | 15,530 | (34) |
| (35) | NORTH DAKOTA | 5,012,700 | 600 | 4,564,000 | 431,100 | 17,000 | (35) |
| (36) | OHIO | 88,655,698 | 151,979 | 87,842,000 | 631,400 | 30,319 | (36) |
| (37) | OKLAHOMA | 22,835,224 | | 22,210,000 | 515,224 | 110,000 | (37) |
| (38) | OREGON | 8,996,600 | | 8,322,298 | 426,600 | 247,702 | (38) |
| (39) | PENNSYLVANIA | 132,895,212 | 122,506 | 130,568,000 | 1,016,800 | 1,187,906 | (39) |
| (40) | RHODE ISLAND | 6,539,500 | | 6,130,000 | 409,500 | | (40) |
| (41) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 8,864,650 | | 7,723,000 | 1,103,650 | 38,000 | (41) |
| (42) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 5,807,780 | 800 | 5,271,708 | 395,980 | 139,292 | (42) |
| (43) | TENNESSEE | 14,271,648 | 1,960 | 13,165,000 | 1,079,688 | 25,000 | (43) |
| (44) | TEXAS | 30,321,401 | 34,500 | 30,083,001 | 196,900 | 7,000 | (44) |
| (45) | UTAH | 6,469,483 | | 5,978,000 | 114,483 | 377,000 | (45) |
| (46) | VERMONT | 1,832,000 | | 1,830,350 | | 1,650 | (46) |
| (47) | VIRGINIA | 10,320,604 | | 9,475,950 | 820,984 | 23,670 | (47) |
| (48) | WASHINGTON | 16,588,711 | 17,000 | 16,362,000 | 182,988 | 26,723 | (48) |
| (49) | WEST VIRGINIA | 19,716,200 | 1,600 | 19,594,000 | 120,600 | | (49) |
| (50) | WISCONSIN | 31,561,747 | 2,000 | 30,640,470 | 869,457 | 49,820 | (50) |
| (51) | WYOMING | 2,577,553 | | 2,280,818 | 154,800 | 141,935 | (51) |
| (52) | NOT ALLOCATED TO STATES | 82,696,470 | 77,648,332 <u>B/</u> | 5,048,138 <u>C/</u> | | | (52) |
| (53) | ADMINISTRATIVE | 71,400,000 | | | | 71,400,000 | (53) |

A/ BASED UPON WARRANTS ISSUED BY TREASURY.

B/ NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION, \$42,331,268; ART, MUSIC, THEATRE AND WRITERS' PROGRAM, \$22,115,217; ASSISTANCE TO EDUCATIONAL, PROFESSIONAL AND CLERICAL PERSONS, \$6,624,876; AND STATISTICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM, \$6,576,971.

C/ ART, MUSIC, THEATRE AND WRITERS' PROGRAM, \$2,000,000; STATE PLANNING BOARDS, \$963,068; AND UNDISTRIBUTED PORTION OF FUNDS FOR EMERGENCY FLOOD RELIEF, \$2,085,070.

TABLE 8

STATUS OF FUNDS ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATION UNITS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1936

| LINE No. | AGENCY | ALLOCATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT (WARRANTS APPROVED) | OBLIGATIONS | | EXPENDITURES | | LINE No. |
|-------------|--|--|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | | | AMOUNT | PERCENT OF ALLOCATIONS | AMOUNT | PERCENT OF ALLOCATIONS | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| (1) | GRAND TOTAL | \$4,668,159,883 | \$4,240,875,094 | 91.0 | \$3,424,564,516 | 73.4 | (1) |
| (2) | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | 569,577,363 | 459,898,002 | 80.7 | 177,065,628 | 31.1 | (2) |
| (3) | AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING | 7,151 | 7,150 | 100.0 | 7,019 | 98.2 | (3) |
| (4) | ANIMAL INDUSTRY | 1,046,000 | 924,089 | 88.3 | 736,368 | 70.4 | (4) |
| (5) | BIOLOGICAL SURVEY | 660,730 | 365,232 | 55.3 | 332,273 | 50.3 | (5) |
| (6) | DAIRY INDUSTRY | 3,000 | 2,990 | 99.7 | 2,990 | 99.7 | (6) |
| (7) | ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE | 12,769,198 | 11,823,687 | 92.6 | 10,685,335 | 83.7 | (7) |
| (8) | EXTENSION SERVICE | 4,060 | 4,056 | 99.8 | 4,014 | 98.7 | (8) |
| (9) | FOREST SERVICE | 24,973,500 | 23,365,582 | 93.6 | 14,510,886 | 58.1 | (9) |
| (10) | PLANT INDUSTRY | 40,493 | 39,825 | 98.4 | 39,187 | 96.8 | (10) |
| (11) | PUBLIC ROADS A/ | 499,621,885 | 397,470,948 | 79.6 | 127,308,145 | 25.5 | (11) |
| (12) | SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE | 18,606,116 | 16,474,391 | 88.5 | 14,715,614 | 79.1 | (12) |
| (13) | WEATHER BUREAU | 17,554 | 12,164 | 69.3 | 11,680 | 66.5 | (13) |
| (14) | WIND EROSION CONTROL | 2,000,000 | 1,950,000 | 97.5 | 1,950,000 | 97.5 | (14) |
| (15) | GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | 9,827,710 | 7,457,888 | 75.9 | 6,562,117 | 66.8 | (15) |
| (16) | ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS | 17,128 | 17,126 | 100.0 | 17,126 | 100.0 | (16) |
| (17) | ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY | 190,194 | 56,401 | 29.7 | 6,471 | 3.4 | (17) |
| (18) | U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION | 120,000 | 119,211 | 99.3 | 107,694 | 89.7 | (18) |
| (19) | DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | 8,847,944 | 7,588,969 | 85.8 | 6,571,019 | 74.3 | (19) |
| (20) | CENSUS | 8,231,948 | 7,134,712 | 86.7 | 6,186,483 | 75.2 | (20) |
| (21) | FISHERIES | 155,996 | 120,318 | 77.1 | 99,595 | 63.8 | (21) |
| (22) | INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS | 100,000 | 43,289 | 43.3 | 36,793 | 36.8 | (22) |
| (23) | LIGHTHOUSES | 39,999 | 19,042 | 47.6 | 18,253 | 45.6 | (23) |
| (24) | STANDARDS | 75,000 | 32,630 | 43.5 | 21,516 | 28.7 | (24) |
| (25) | GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES B/ | 265,000 | 239,007 | 90.2 | 208,377 | 78.6 | (25) |
| (26) | COORDINATOR FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION | 40,000 | 34,001 | 85.0 | 32,638 | 81.6 | (26) |
| (27) | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | 605,332,251 | 605,049,255 | 99.9 | 541,934,556 | 89.5 | (27) |
| (28) | U. S. EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION | 17,210,000 | 1,792,338 | 10.4 | 1,712,777 | 10.0 | (28) |
| (29) | FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION | 35,000,000 | 12,204,061 | 34.9 | 12,204,061 | 34.9 | (29) |
| (30) | FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION C/ | 935,005,625 | 931,945,194 | 99.7 | 929,721,347 | 99.4 | (30) |
| (31) | GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE | 5,000,000 | 3,633,359 | 72.7 | 2,983,572 | 59.7 | (31) |
| (32) | DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR | 114,477,180 | 54,998,778 | 48.0 | 24,556,289 | 21.5 | (32) |
| (33) | ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION | 671,300 | 621,300 | 92.6 | 561,399 | 83.6 | (33) |
| (34) | ALL AMERICAN CANAL | 11,500,000 | 7,548,703 | 65.6 | 1,384,234 | 12.0 | (34) |
| (35) | BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION | 70,583 | 53,578 | 75.9 | 48,695 | 69.0 | (35) |
| (36) | OFFICE OF EDUCATION | 1,869,328 | 574,997 | 30.9 | 418,312 | 22.5 | (36) |
| (37) | GEOLOGICAL SURVEY | 104,913 | 24,185 | 23.1 | 12,343 | 11.8 | (37) |
| (38) | OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS | 1,879,250 | 1,035,245 | 55.1 | 576,166 | 30.7 | (38) |
| (39) | NATIONAL PARK SERVICE | 8,252,425 | 29,356 | 0.4 | 12,459 | 0.2 | (39) |
| (40) | PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMIN. | 33,577,380 | 9,207,096 | 27.6 | 6,452,536 | 19.3 | (40) |
| (41) | RECLAMATION | 54,020,000 | 34,265,878 | 63.4 | 13,697,399 | 25.4 | (41) |
| (42) | ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL | 9,453 | 9,396 | 99.4 | 9,396 | 99.4 | (42) |
| (43) | TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS | 434,600 | 217,311 | 50.0 | 121,648 | 28.0 | (43) |
| (44) | GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | 2,296,728 | 1,411,733 | 61.5 | 1,261,691 | 54.9 | (44) |

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 8 (CONCLUDED)
STATUS OF FUNDS ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATION UNITS
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1936

| LINE NO. | AGENCY | ALLOCATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT (WARRANTS APPROVED) | OBLIGATIONS | | EXPENDITURES | | LINE NO. |
|----------|---|---|---------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|----------|
| | | | AMOUNT | PERCENT OF ALLOCATIONS | AMOUNT | PERCENT OF ALLOCATIONS | |
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | |
| (1) | DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | \$ 857,309 | \$ 672,164 | 78.4 | \$ 653,762 | 76.3 | (1) |
| (2) | DEPARTMENT OF LABOR | 12,482,814 | 11,109,387 | 89.0 | 11,060,140 | 88.6 | (2) |
| (3) | U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE | 11,803,401 | 10,781,117 | 91.3 | 10,748,554 | 91.1 | (3) |
| (4) | IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE | 175,752 | 130,376 | 74.2 | 116,731 | 66.4 | (4) |
| (5) | SECRETARY'S OFFICE | 286,350 | 47,171 | 16.5 | 46,298 | 16.2 | (5) |
| (6) | GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | 217,311 | 150,723 | 69.4 | 148,562 | 68.4 | (6) |
| (7) | LIBRARY OF CONGRESS | 251,500 | 224,542 | 89.3 | 189,304 | 75.3 | (7) |
| (8) | NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL | 1,596,959 | 1,515,734 | 94.9 | 1,458,668 | 91.3 | (8) |
| (9) | NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE | 982,764 | 858,573 | 87.4 | 729,202 | 74.2 | (9) |
| (10) | DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY | 16,801,176 | 16,055,686 | 95.6 | 15,100,116 | 89.9 | (10) |
| (11) | YARDS AND DOCKS | 16,557,561 | 15,839,937 | 95.7 | 14,885,122 | 89.9 | (11) |
| (12) | GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | 243,615 | 215,749 | 88.6 | 214,994 | 88.3 | (12) |
| (13) | PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADMINISTRATION | 97,941 | 70,044 | 71.5 | 63,644 | 65.0 | (13) |
| (14) | PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION | 446,751,610 | 373,399,356 | 83.6 | 133,255,148 | 29.8 | (14) |
| (15) | HOUSING DIVISION | 102,093,050 | 32,083,304 | 31.4 | 19,626,725 | 19.2 | (15) |
| (16) | NON-FEDERAL DIVISION | 344,658,560 | 341,316,052 | 99.0 | 113,628,423 | 33.0 | (16) |
| (17) | RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION | 226,175,000 | 180,194,704 | 79.7 | 134,518,438 | 59.5 | (17) |
| (18) | REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES | 3,000,000 | 2,470,451 D/ | 82.3 | 2,470,451 | 82.3 | (18) |
| (19) | RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION | 15,905,312 | 9,019,969 | 56.7 | 1,455,218 | 9.1 | (19) |
| (20) | DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY | 39,249,320 | 34,067,623 | 86.8 | 30,053,475 | 76.6 | (20) |
| (21) | U. S. COAST GUARD | 4,850,950 | 3,178,678 | 65.5 | 1,446,603 | 29.8 | (21) |
| (22) | INTERNAL REVENUE | 4,433,035 | 4,171,249 | 94.1 | 3,915,380 | 88.3 | (22) |
| (23) | PROCUREMENT DIVISION | 543,584 | 235,408 | 43.3 | 224,883 | 41.4 | (23) |
| (24) | PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE | 2,721,750 | 2,492,359 | 91.6 | 2,412,321 | 88.6 | (24) |
| (25) | GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | 26,700,001 | 23,989,929 | 89.8 | 22,054,288 | 82.6 | (25) |
| (26) | VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION | 1,238,350 | 1,019,965 | 82.4 | 923,813 | 74.6 | (26) |
| (27) | WAR DEPARTMENT | 144,230,185 | 140,026,395 | 97.1 | 90,817,208 | 63.0 | (27) |
| (28) | CORPS OF ENGINEERS | 128,512,966 | 125,359,229 | 97.5 | 78,814,696 | 61.3 | (28) |
| (29) | QUARTERMASTER CORPS | 14,591,384 | 13,667,232 | 93.7 | 11,023,106 | 75.5 | (29) |
| (30) | GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | 1,125,835 | 999,934 | 88.8 | 979,406 | 87.0 | (30) |
| (31) | WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION | 1,467,721,958 | 1,404,904,236 | 95.7 | 1,305,802,580 | 89.0 | (31) |
| (32) | WORK PROJECTS | 1,397,821,958 | 1,336,796,739 | 95.6 | 1,242,206,045 | 88.9 | (32) |
| (33) | GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | 69,900,000 | 68,107,497 | 97.4 | 63,596,535 | 91.0 | (33) |

SOURCE: U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORT ON STATUS OF FUNDS PROVIDED IN THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935, AS OF JUNE 30, 1936.

A/ INCLUDES STATUTORY ALLOCATION OF \$100,000,000 PROVIDED IN AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1936.

B/ INCLUDES \$200,000 FOR THE BUREAU OF AIR COMMERCE.

C/ INCLUDES ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ONLY IN STATES AND TERRITORIES WHERE RELIEF WAS ADMINISTERED DIRECTLY BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.

D/ FIGURE IS NOT INCLUDED IN GRAND TOTAL.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, JULY 15, 1936

TABLE 9

STATUS OF FUNDS ACCORDING TO STATES

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1936

| LINE No. | STATE | ALLOCATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT (WARRANTS APPROVED) | OBLIGATIONS | EXPENDITURES | LINE No. |
|-------------|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | | |
| (1) | TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATION | \$4,679,473,143 ^{A/} | | | (1) |
| (2) | UNALLOCATED BY THE PRESIDENT | 23,436,994 | | | (2) |
| (3) | TOTAL ALLOCATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT | 4,656,036,149 | | | (3) |
| (4) | WARRANTS PENDING APPROVAL (NET RESCIFICATIONS) | 12,123,734 | | | (4) |
| (5) | TOTAL | \$4,668,159,883 | \$4,249,875,094 | \$3,424,564,516 | (5) |
| (6) | ALABAMA | 68,079,205 | 62,491,627 | 46,877,530 | (6) |
| (7) | ARIZONA | 42,052,917 | 36,764,206 | 30,218,058 | (7) |
| (8) | ARKANSAS | 61,581,017 | 58,920,746 | 46,600,332 | (8) |
| (9) | CALIFORNIA | 269,719,418 | 252,246,173 | 203,142,900 | (9) |
| (10) | COLORADO | 62,415,484 | 58,066,812 | 49,686,876 | (10) |
| (11) | CONNECTICUT | 42,610,570 | 37,930,446 | 31,599,208 | (11) |
| (12) | DELAWARE | 7,431,054 | 6,504,027 | 4,522,800 | (12) |
| (13) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 70,971,024 | 61,481,301 | 53,721,019 | (13) |
| (14) | FLORIDA | 62,862,829 | 58,729,537 | 43,818,313 | (14) |
| (15) | GEORGIA | 73,150,427 | 60,972,019 | 51,696,613 | (15) |
| (16) | IDAHO | 35,142,339 | 33,086,254 | 27,051,963 | (16) |
| (17) | ILLINOIS | 254,410,135 | 235,692,138 | 191,225,532 | (17) |
| (18) | INDIANA | 92,540,287 | 90,708,637 | 72,153,159 | (18) |
| (19) | IOWA | 49,620,156 | 46,398,783 | 32,837,317 | (19) |
| (20) | KANSAS | 58,319,797 | 56,796,129 | 44,279,765 | (20) |
| (21) | KENTUCKY | 62,269,604 | 55,069,456 | 44,471,482 | (21) |
| (22) | LOUISIANA | 57,067,301 | 53,961,307 | 44,738,496 | (22) |
| (23) | MAINE | 28,743,318 | 26,785,566 | 22,102,298 | (23) |
| (24) | MARYLAND | 53,770,695 | 49,761,836 | 32,111,685 | (24) |
| (25) | MASSACHUSETTS | 159,186,026 | 146,485,017 | 127,525,799 | (25) |
| (26) | MICHIGAN | 144,051,690 | 135,111,123 | 109,221,045 | (26) |
| (27) | MINNESOTA | 102,964,777 | 95,398,623 | 80,230,158 | (27) |
| (28) | MISSISSIPPI | 67,264,929 | 62,026,584 | 37,500,662 | (28) |
| (29) | MISSOURI | 106,772,382 | 97,339,687 | 77,734,116 | (29) |
| (30) | MONTANA | 57,513,200 | 54,943,552 | 42,778,849 | (30) |
| (31) | NEBRASKA | 54,406,258 | 50,129,602 | 34,900,087 | (31) |
| (32) | NEVADA | 13,785,869 | 12,938,566 | 9,635,214 | (32) |
| (33) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 15,499,874 | 14,174,257 | 11,247,454 | (33) |
| (34) | NEW JERSEY | 120,826,711 | 112,699,785 | 93,969,133 | (34) |
| (35) | NEW MEXICO | 40,386,370 | 38,824,601 | 31,288,462 | (35) |
| (36) | NEW YORK | 577,213,189 | 551,261,361 | 466,951,753 | (36) |
| (37) | NORTH CAROLINA | 64,844,940 | 58,553,407 | 47,425,698 | (37) |
| (38) | NORTH DAKOTA | 34,184,221 | 30,925,619 | 23,259,822 | (38) |
| (39) | OHIO | 232,115,370 | 214,303,019 | 178,777,146 | (39) |
| (40) | OKLAHOMA | 81,189,828 | 74,140,626 | 61,286,248 | (40) |
| (41) | OREGON | 46,726,300 | 44,276,635 | 33,849,630 | (41) |
| (42) | PENNSYLVANIA | 338,438,263 | 317,052,957 | 277,742,508 | (42) |
| (43) | RHODE ISLAND | 17,585,203 | 17,133,378 | 11,533,681 | (43) |
| (44) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 49,590,347 | 44,331,868 | 35,868,979 | (44) |
| (45) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 35,550,550 | 30,949,847 | 25,347,154 | (45) |
| (46) | TENNESSEE | 71,942,730 | 58,880,211 | 48,574,533 | (46) |
| (47) | TEXAS | 169,579,153 | 159,712,807 | 115,596,800 | (47) |
| (48) | UTAH | 30,087,443 | 28,288,410 | 24,018,396 | (48) |
| (49) | VERMONT | 16,894,889 | 16,379,266 | 13,777,569 | (49) |
| (50) | VIRGINIA | 62,767,279 | 58,199,648 | 46,829,906 | (50) |
| (51) | WASHINGTON | 89,531,280 | 85,009,881 | 64,942,820 | (51) |
| (52) | WEST VIRGINIA | 65,251,326 | 61,007,342 | 50,293,361 | (52) |
| (53) | WISCONSIN | 112,639,198 | 106,796,411 | 84,295,358 | (53) |
| (54) | WYOMING | 25,770,748 | 23,290,008 | 13,148,427 | (54) |
| (55) | ALASKA | 4,739,832 | 4,658,207 | 3,960,994 | (55) |
| (56) | HAWAII | 9,116,387 | 8,498,551 | 5,980,777 | (56) |
| (57) | PANAMA CANAL ZONE | 700,000 | 404,227 | 242,824 | (57) |
| (58) | PUERTO RICO | 50,733,304 | 25,960,427 | 22,431,093 | (58) |
| (59) | VIRGIN ISLANDS | 1,252,325 | 845,473 | 607,380 | (59) |
| (60) | NOT ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC STATES | 144,300,116 | 66,577,111 | 38,935,130 | (60) |

SOURCE: U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORT ON STATUS OF FUNDS PROVIDED IN EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935, AS OF JUNE 30, 1936.

^{A/} THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935 PROVIDES THE SPECIFIC AMOUNT OF \$4,000,000,000 AND PERMITS, IN ADDITION, THE USE OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES NOT IN EXCESS OF \$880,000,000 FROM PRIOR EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS. TO DATE THE PRESIDENT HAS TRANSFERRED \$500,000,000 FROM UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION AND \$179,473,143 FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS TO THE WORKS PROGRAM ACCOUNT.

WORKS PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, JULY 15, 1936

TABLE 10

NUMBER OF CASES AND TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING GENERAL RELIEF FROM PUBLIC FUNDS
AND PERCENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF, BY STATES A/

FIRST QUARTER 1936

| LINE NO. | STATE | NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING GENERAL RELIEF | | | TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING GENERAL RELIEF | | | PERCENT OF STATE POPULATION B/ | | | LINE NO. |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|-------|-------------|
| | | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | |
| (1) | ARIZONA | 4,800 | 4,150 | 4,183 | 14,210 | 11,997 | 11,726 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.0 | (1) |
| (2) | CALIFORNIA | 121,401 | 89,351 | 67,745 | 376,117 | 273,159 | 199,597 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 3.5 | (2) |
| (3) | CONNECTICUT | 22,199 C/ | 26,304 | 26,254 | 90,121 C/ | 95,392 | 94,634 | 5.2 C/ | 5.6 | 5.5 | (3) |
| (4) | DELAWARE | 2,244 | 2,479 | 2,493 | 8,404 | 8,598 | 9,404 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 | (4) |
| (5) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 9,865 | 10,244 | 9,157 | 27,370 | 30,326 | 26,280 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.4 | (5) |
| (6) | IDAHO | 7,264 | 6,998 | 4,307 | 19,881 | 18,152 | 12,570 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 2.6 | (6) |
| (7) | ILLINOIS | 195,149 | 190,431 | 174,357 | 613,249 | 605,289 | 534,808 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 6.8 | (7) |
| (8) | INDIANA | 54,973 | 54,569 | 48,327 | 180,724 | 180,015 | 155,269 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.5 | (8) |
| (9) | IOWA | 33,606 | 30,201 | 24,981 | 141,138 | 127,910 | 106,604 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.2 | (9) |
| (10) | KANSAS | 24,743 | 26,386 | 23,509 | 77,996 | 82,788 | 72,241 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 3.9 | (10) |
| (11) | KENTUCKY | 27,563 | 28,049 | 18,005 | 100,260 | 102,968 | 51,248 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 1.8 | (11) |
| (12) | MAINE | 15,157 | 15,022 | 15,033 | 57,684 | 57,832 | 58,812 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.0 | (12) |
| (13) | MARYLAND | 19,761 | 12,792 | 11,480 | 74,292 | 47,922 | 43,103 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 2.6 | (13) |
| (14) | MICHIGAN | 79,130 | 84,626 | 84,799 | 258,619 | 285,569 | 286,936 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 6.2 | (14) |
| (15) | MISSISSIPPI | 14,431 | 5,095 | 1,945 | 47,862 | 13,259 | 4,386 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | (15) |
| (16) | MISSOURI | 65,954 | 65,145 | 58,204 | 213,391 | 210,796 | 185,878 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 4.8 | (16) |
| (17) | NEVADA | 727 | 994 | 868 | 1,400 | 1,908 | 1,512 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 | (17) |
| (18) | NEW JERSEY | 84,759 | 85,455 | 83,851 | 269,890 | 271,696 | 264,741 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | (18) |
| (19) | NEW MEXICO | 5,326 | 5,544 | 6,184 | 13,492 | 14,948 | 17,172 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.3 | (19) |
| (20) | NEW YORK | 339,422 | 346,906 | 354,566 | 1,108,392 | 1,125,492 | 1,151,141 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.9 | (20) |
| (21) | NORTH DAKOTA | 12,196 | 14,450 | 12,266 | 47,462 | 55,041 | 47,130 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 6.7 | (21) |
| (22) | OHIO | 141,743 | 138,346 | 133,809 | 465,497 | 453,689 | 435,011 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.5 | (22) |
| (23) | OREGON D/ | 13,411 | 12,927 | 12,161 | 39,135 | 36,041 | 33,691 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 | (23) |
| (24) | PENNSYLVANIA | 261,670 | 231,415 | 220,513 | 900,446 | 706,479 | 741,055 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 7.4 | (24) |
| (25) | RHODE ISLAND | 8,007 | 7,802 | 7,947 | 35,934 | 34,044 | 34,046 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | (25) |
| (26) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 3,356 | 3,633 | 3,546 | 11,079 | 8,983 | 6,956 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | (26) |
| (27) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 8,885 | 11,408 | 10,390 | 30,177 | 40,000 | 35,776 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 5.3 | (27) |
| (28) | TENNESSEE | 14,755 | 15,274 | 13,030 | 62,614 | 65,846 | 55,183 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | (28) |
| (29) | TEXAS E/ | 37,062 | 37,352 | 37,474 | 89,861 | 90,459 | 90,326 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | (29) |
| (30) | UTAH | 8,397 | 7,927 | 4,373 | 23,838 | 22,066 | 12,596 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 2.4 | (30) |
| (31) | VERMONT | 3,034 | 2,967 | 2,828 | 14,222 | 13,980 | 13,345 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 | (31) |
| (32) | WASHINGTON | 31,530 | 24,575 | 20,775 | 95,817 | 74,113 | 61,269 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 3.8 | (32) |
| (33) | WEST VIRGINIA | 38,398 | 32,036 | 28,402 | 141,648 | 114,393 | 101,298 | 7.8 | 6.3 | 5.6 | (33) |
| (34) | WISCONSIN | 57,136 | 55,112 | 51,688 | 198,975 | 195,816 | 183,070 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.3 | (34) |
| (35) | WYOMING | 2,892 | 3,427 | 2,238 | 6,602 | 7,802 | 4,116 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 1.8 | (35) |
| (36) | TOTAL REPORTED FOR 35 STATES | 1,770,946 | 1,689,592 | 1,581,688 | 5,857,799 | 5,565,570 | 5,142,930 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.3 | (36) |
| (37) | ESTIMATED TOTAL-CONTINENTAL U. S. | 2,150,000 | 2,070,000 | 1,930,000 | 7,140,000 | 6,850,000 | 6,310,000 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.0 | (37) |

A/ DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR 14 STATES.

B/ BASED ON BUREAU OF CENSUS ESTIMATE OF POPULATION AS OF JULY 1, 1935.

C/ JANUARY DATA ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH FEBRUARY AND MARCH DATA, SINCE UNEMPLOYABLE CASES WERE NOT INCLUDED IN JANUARY. THE FEBRUARY TOTAL INCLUDES 4,894 UNEMPLOYABLE CASES REPRESENTING 9,127 PERSONS.

D/ PRELIMINARY TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.

E/ FIGURES EXCLUDE CASES GIVEN RELIEF FROM LOCAL FUNDS ESTIMATED AS FOLLOWS: JANUARY, 9,500; FEBRUARY, 11,700; AND MARCH, 11,000.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, JULY 15, 1936

TABLE 11

NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING GENERAL RELIEF FROM PUBLIC FUNDS, BY STATES

FIRST QUARTER 1936

| LINE No. | STATE | NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING RELIEF | | | PERCENT CHANGE | | LINE No. |
|----------|---|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|----------|
| | | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | JANUARY TO FEBRUARY | FEBRUARY TO MARCH | |
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | |
| (1) | ARIZONA | 4,800 | 4,150 | 4,183 | - 13.5 | + 0.8 | (1) |
| (2) | ARKANSAS | 6,085 | 11,105 | 12,026 | + 82.5 | + 8.3 | (2) |
| (3) | CALIFORNIA | 121,401 | 89,351 | 67,745 | - 26.4 | - 24.2 | (3) |
| (4) | CONNECTICUT | 22,119 ^{A/} | 26,304 | 26,254 | ^{A/} | - 0.2 | (4) |
| (5) | DELAWARE | 2,244 | 2,479 | 2,493 | + 10.5 | + 0.6 | (5) |
| (6) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 9,865 | 10,244 | 9,157 | + 3.8 | - 10.6 | (6) |
| (7) | IDAHO | 7,264 | 6,998 | 4,307 | - 3.7 | - 38.5 | (7) |
| (8) | ILLINOIS | 195,149 | 190,431 | 174,357 | - 2.4 | - 8.4 | (8) |
| (9) | INDIANA | 54,973 | 54,569 | 48,327 | - 0.7 | - 11.4 | (9) |
| (10) | IOWA | 33,606 | 30,201 | 24,981 | - 10.1 | - 17.3 | (10) |
| (11) | KANSAS | 24,743 | 26,386 | 23,509 | + 6.6 | - 10.9 | (11) |
| (12) | KENTUCKY | 27,563 | 28,049 | 18,005 | + 1.8 | - 35.8 | (12) |
| (13) | LOUISIANA | 20,925 | 21,368 | 17,863 | + 2.1 | - 16.4 | (13) |
| (14) | MAINE | 15,157 | 15,022 | 15,033 | - 0.9 | + 0.1 | (14) |
| (15) | MARYLAND | 19,761 | 12,792 | 11,480 | - 35.3 | - 10.3 | (15) |
| (16) | MASSACHUSETTS | 98,110 | 89,470 | 85,476 | - 8.8 | - 4.5 | (16) |
| (17) | MICHIGAN | 79,130 | 84,828 | 84,799 | + 7.2 | - ^{B/} | (17) |
| (18) | MISSISSIPPI | 14,431 | 5,095 | 1,945 | - 64.7 | - 61.8 | (18) |
| (19) | MISSOURI | 65,954 | 65,145 | 58,204 | - 1.2 | - 10.7 | (19) |
| (20) | MONTANA | 7,788 | 8,060 | 4,278 | + 3.5 | - 46.9 | (20) |
| (21) | NEVADA | 727 | 994 | 868 | + 36.7 | - 12.7 | (21) |
| (22) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 10,416 | 9,326 | 8,759 | - 10.5 | - 6.1 | (22) |
| (23) | NEW JERSEY | 84,759 | 85,455 | 83,851 | + 0.8 | - 1.9 | (23) |
| (24) | NEW MEXICO | 5,326 | 5,544 | 6,184 | + 4.1 | + 11.5 | (24) |
| (25) | NEW YORK | 339,422 | 346,906 | 354,566 | + 2.2 | + 2.2 | (25) |
| (26) | NORTH DAKOTA | 12,196 | 14,450 | 12,266 | + 18.5 | - 15.1 | (26) |
| (27) | OHIO | 141,743 | 138,346 | 133,809 | - 2.4 | - 3.3 | (27) |
| (28) | OREGON ^{C/} | 13,411 | 12,927 | 12,161 | - 3.6 | - 5.9 | (28) |
| (29) | PENNSYLVANIA | 261,670 | 231,415 | 220,513 | - 11.6 | - 4.7 | (29) |
| (30) | RHODE ISLAND | 8,007 | 7,802 | 7,947 | - 2.6 | + 1.9 | (30) |
| (31) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 3,356 | 3,633 | 3,546 | + 8.3 | - 2.4 | (31) |
| (32) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 8,885 | 11,408 | 10,390 | + 28.4 | - 8.9 | (32) |
| (33) | TENNESSEE | 14,755 | 15,274 | 13,030 | + 3.5 | - 14.7 | (33) |
| (34) | TEXAS ^{D/} | 37,062 | 37,352 | 37,474 | + 0.8 | + 0.3 | (34) |
| (35) | UTAH | 8,397 | 7,927 | 4,373 | - 5.6 | - 44.8 | (35) |
| (36) | VERMONT | 3,034 | 2,967 | 2,828 | - 2.2 | - 4.7 | (36) |
| (37) | WASHINGTON | 31,530 | 24,575 | 20,775 | - 22.1 | - 15.5 | (37) |
| (38) | WEST VIRGINIA | 38,398 | 32,036 | 28,402 | - 16.6 | - 11.3 | (38) |
| (39) | WISCONSIN | 57,136 | 55,112 | 51,688 | - 3.5 | - 6.2 | (39) |
| (40) | WYOMING | 2,892 | 3,427 | 2,238 | + 18.5 | - 34.7 | (40) |
| (41) | TOTAL REPORTED FOR 40 STATES | 1,914,190 | 1,828,921 | 1,710,090 | - 4.5 | - 6.5 | (41) |
| (42) | STATES REPORTING FOR PART OF TERRITORY ^{E/} | | | | | | (42) |
| (43) | COLORADO | 4,115 | 4,201 | 4,454 | + 2.1 | + 6.0 | (43) |
| (44) | GEORGIA | 17,496 | 18,247 | 17,191 | + 4.3 | - 5.8 | (44) |
| (45) | MINNESOTA | 48,478 | 47,174 | 46,357 | - 2.7 | - 1.7 | (45) |
| (46) | NEBRASKA | 19,467 | 20,119 | 14,870 | + 3.3 | - 26.1 | (46) |
| (47) | TOTAL REPORTED FOR 44 STATES | 2,003,746 | 1,918,662 | 1,792,962 | - 4.2 | - 6.6 | (47) |
| (48) | ESTIMATED TOTAL - CONTINENTAL U. S. | 2,150,000 | 2,070,000 | 1,930,000 | - 3.7 | - 6.8 | (48) |
| (49) | STATES REPORTING DATA LARGELY DEFICIENT ^{F/} | | | | | | (49) |
| (50) | ALABAMA | 105 | 6,858 | 3,065 | | | (50) |
| (51) | FLORIDA | 1,307 | 1,124 | 1,050 | | | (51) |
| (52) | NORTH CAROLINA | 49 | 4 | 4 | | | (52) |
| (53) | OKLAHOMA | 138 | 17 | 128 | | | (53) |
| (54) | VIRGINIA | 4,694 | 4,690 | 2,423 | | | (54) |

^{A/} JANUARY DATA ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH FEBRUARY AND MARCH DATA SINCE UNEMPLOYABLE CASES WERE NOT INCLUDED IN JANUARY. THE FEBRUARY TOTAL INCLUDES 4,894 UNEMPLOYABLE CASES.

^{B/} LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT.

^{C/} PRELIMINARY TELEGRAPHIC FIGURES.

^{D/} FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE CASES GIVEN RELIEF FROM LOCAL PUBLIC FUNDS ESTIMATED AS FOLLOWS: JANUARY 9,500; FEBRUARY 11,700; MARCH 11,000.

^{E/} DATA FOR COLORADO REPRESENT DENVER COUNTY ONLY WHICH INCLUDES 28 PERCENT OF THE STATE POPULATION. DATA FOR GEORGIA ARE FOR 126 COUNTIES REPRESENTING 81 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATE. DATA FOR MINNESOTA ARE FOR 67 COUNTIES REPRESENTING 86 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION. FOR NEBRASKA, DATA COVER 45 COUNTIES REPRESENTING 59 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION.

^{F/} DATA INCLUDE ONLY CASES RECEIVING RELIEF FROM BALANCES OF FEDERAL FUNDS. REPORTS HAVE NOT BEEN OBTAINED ON CASES RECEIVING RELIEF FROM STATE OR LOCAL FUNDS.

TABLE 12

AMOUNT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR GENERAL RELIEF EXTENDED TO FAMILIES AND SINGLE PERSONS
FROM PUBLIC FUNDS, BY STATES

FIRST QUARTER 1936

| LINE No. | STATE | AMOUNT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED | | | PERCENT CHANGE | | LINE No. |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | JANUARY TO FEBRUARY | FEBRUARY TO MARCH | |
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | |
| (1) | ARIZONA | \$ 69,377 | \$ 62,354 | \$ 63,734 | - 10.1 | + 2.2 | (1) |
| (2) | ARKANSAS | 38,624 | 64,577 | 69,753 | + 67.2 | + 8.0 | (2) |
| (3) | CALIFORNIA | 2,724,586 | 2,121,777 | 1,769,966 | - 22.1 | - 16.6 | (3) |
| (4) | CONNECTICUT | 534,015 A/ | 615,064 | 609,725 | A/ | - 0.9 | (4) |
| (5) | DELAWARE | 42,364 | 51,855 | 55,627 | + 22.4 | + 7.3 | (5) |
| (6) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 276,024 | 300,709 | 212,965 | + 8.9 | - 29.2 | (6) |
| (7) | IDAHO | 130,461 | 138,865 | 76,591 | + 6.4 | - 44.8 | (7) |
| (8) | ILLINOIS | 4,577,417 | 4,630,062 | 4,116,850 | + 1.2 | - 11.1 | (8) |
| (9) | INDIANA | 820,216 | 798,540 | 685,107 | - 2.6 | - 14.2 | (9) |
| (10) | IOWA | 568,756 | 518,955 | 417,242 | - 8.8 | - 19.6 | (10) |
| (11) | KANSAS | 323,715 | 356,988 | 284,257 | + 10.3 | - 20.4 | (11) |
| (12) | KENTUCKY | 280,544 | 304,563 | 172,654 | + 8.6 | - 43.3 | (12) |
| (13) | LOUISIANA | 207,068 | 209,786 | 196,390 | + 1.3 | - 6.4 | (13) |
| (14) | MAINE | 360,305 | 365,875 | 370,068 | + 1.5 | + 1.1 | (14) |
| (15) | MARYLAND | 378,095 | 246,118 | 268,886 | - 34.9 | + 9.3 | (15) |
| (16) | MASSACHUSETTS | 2,591,695 | 2,394,730 | 2,319,722 | - 7.6 | - 3.1 | (16) |
| (17) | MICHIGAN | 1,862,916 | 1,895,583 | 1,907,517 | + 1.8 | + 0.6 | (17) |
| (18) | MISSISSIPPI | 169,317 | 35,739 | 10,458 | - 78.9 | - 70.7 | (18) |
| (19) | MISSOURI | 806,247 | 836,637 | 704,634 | + 3.8 | - 15.8 | (19) |
| (20) | MONTANA | 114,782 | 116,404 | 63,140 | + 1.4 | - 45.8 | (20) |
| (21) | NEVADA | 16,762 | 19,793 | 15,987 | + 18.1 | - 19.2 | (21) |
| (22) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 299,431 | 254,699 | 245,274 | - 14.9 | - 3.7 | (22) |
| (23) | NEW JERSEY | 2,100,923 | 2,133,741 | 2,060,214 | + 1.6 | - 3.4 | (23) |
| (24) | NEW MEXICO | 27,684 | 30,999 | 40,805 | + 11.9 | + 31.7 | (24) |
| (25) | NEW YORK | 10,741,086 | 11,332,432 | 11,531,925 | + 5.5 | + 1.8 | (25) |
| (26) | NORTH DAKOTA | 206,202 | 248,734 | 206,075 | + 20.6 | - 17.2 | (26) |
| (27) | OHIO | 2,589,154 | 2,981,431 | 2,596,974 | + 15.2 | - 12.9 | (27) |
| (28) | OREGON B/ | 215,890 | 204,198 | 208,565 | - 5.4 | + 2.1 | (28) |
| (29) | PENNSYLVANIA | 7,410,472 | 6,071,474 | 6,282,532 | - 18.1 | + 3.5 | (29) |
| (30) | RHODE ISLAND | 204,719 | 189,016 | 194,044 | - 7.7 | + 2.7 | (30) |
| (31) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 27,318 | 22,546 | 28,702 | - 17.5 | + 27.3 | (31) |
| (32) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 144,652 | 262,842 | 172,544 | + 81.7 | - 34.4 | (32) |
| (33) | TENNESSEE | 37,551 | 36,831 | 37,864 | - 1.9 | + 2.8 | (33) |
| (34) | TEXAS C/ | 446,660 | 445,067 | 460,088 | - 0.4 | + 3.4 | (34) |
| (35) | UTAH | 171,351 | 158,253 | 77,886 | - 7.6 | - 50.8 | (35) |
| (36) | VERMONT | 59,228 | 52,911 | 46,349 | - 10.7 | - 12.4 | (36) |
| (37) | WASHINGTON | 471,875 | 415,890 | 313,272 | - 11.9 | - 24.7 | (37) |
| (38) | WEST VIRGINIA | 421,208 | 296,845 | 324,894 | - 29.5 | + 9.4 | (38) |
| (39) | WISCONSIN | 1,221,044 | 1,176,362 | 1,087,258 | - 3.7 | - 7.6 | (39) |
| (40) | WYOMING | 56,770 | 67,955 | 41,181 | + 19.7 | - 39.4 | (40) |
| (41) | TOTAL REPORTED FOR 40 STATES | 49,746,504 | 42,467,150 | 40,347,718 | - 2.9 | - 5.0 | (41) |
| (42) | STATES REPORTING FOR PART OF TERRITORY D/ | | | | | | (42) |
| (43) | COLORADO | 75,074 | 95,943 | 96,142 | + 27.8 | + 0.2 | (43) |
| (44) | GEORGIA | 125,057 | 169,247 | 122,306 | + 35.1 | - 27.7 | (44) |
| (45) | MINNESOTA | 1,244,631 | 1,226,332 | 1,176,612 | - 1.9 | - 4.0 | (45) |
| (46) | NEBRASKA | 346,194 | 312,896 | 225,310 | - 8.7 | - 28.2 | (46) |
| (47) | TOTAL REPORTED FOR 44 STATES | 45,537,460 | 44,271,568 | 41,968,089 | - 2.8 | - 5.2 | (47) |
| (48) | ESTIMATED TOTAL - CONTINENTAL U. S. | \$ 46,800,000 | \$ 45,600,000 | \$ 43,000,000 | - 2.6 | - 5.7 | (48) |
| (49) | STATES REPORTING DATA LARGELY DEFICIENT E/ | | | | | | (49) |
| (50) | ALABAMA | 343 | 33,558 | 12,182 | | | (50) |
| (51) | FLORIDA | 67,333 | 54,713 | 48,458 | | | (51) |
| (52) | NORTH CAROLINA | 1,018 | 209 | 150 | | | (52) |
| (53) | OKLAHOMA | 573 | 67 | 479 | | | (53) |
| (54) | VIRGINIA | 59,771 | 37,841 | 16,635 | | | (54) |

A/ JANUARY DATA ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH DATA FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH SINCE RELIEF EXTENDED TO UNEMPLOYABLE CASES WAS NOT INCLUDED IN JANUARY.

B/ PRELIMINARY TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.

C/ EXCLUDES RELIEF EXTENDED FROM LOCAL FUNDS ESTIMATED AT \$82,000 IN JANUARY, \$60,000 IN FEBRUARY, AND \$61,000 IN MARCH.

D/ DATA FOR COLORADO REPRESENT DENVER COUNTY ONLY WHICH INCLUDES 28 PERCENT OF THE STATE POPULATION. DATA FOR GEORGIA COVER 126 COUNTIES, REPRESENTING 81 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATE. DATA FOR MINNESOTA RELATE TO 67 COUNTIES, REPRESENTING 86 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION. DATA FOR NEBRASKA RELATE TO 45 COUNTIES, REPRESENTING 59 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION.

E/ DATA REPORTED INCLUDE ONLY OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FROM BALANCES OF FEDERAL FUNDS. REPORTS HAVE NOT BEEN OBTAINED ON RELIEF EXTENDED FROM STATE OR LOCAL FUNDS.

TABLE 13

AVERAGE MONTHLY RELIEF BENEFITS PER FAMILY, BY STATES ^{A/}

FIRST QUARTERS OF 1935 AND 1936

| LINE No. | STATE | FIRST QUARTER 1935 | | | | | FIRST QUARTER 1936 | | | | | LINE No. |
|---|--|-----------------------------|----------|---------|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---|-------------|
| | | AVERAGE BENEFITS PER FAMILY | | | | AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FAMILY | AVERAGE BENEFITS PER FAMILY | | | | AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FAMILY | |
| | | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | MONTHLY AVERAGE | | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | MONTHLY AVERAGE | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | | |
| STATES REPORTING NUMBER OF FAMILIES RECEIVING RELIEF | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | ARIZONA | \$19.58 | \$17.66 | \$28.90 | \$22.09 | 4.5 | \$14.94 | \$16.08 | \$16.15 | \$15.66 | 4.2 | (1) |
| (2) | CALIFORNIA | 39.89 | 38.52 | 37.98 | 39.05 | 3.7 | 25.55 | 27.39 | 30.59 | 27.33 | 3.8 | (2) |
| (3) | CONNECTICUT | 43.38 | 40.93 | 44.76 | 43.01 | 4.6 | 26.14 | 25.76 B/ | 25.41 B/ | 25.76 | 4.5 | (3) |
| (4) | DELAWARE | 23.20 | 29.50 | 19.59 | 24.15 | 3.9 | 21.65 | 23.34 | 24.67 | 23.29 | 4.1 | (4) |
| (5) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 37.61 | 33.56 | 34.26 | 35.15 | 3.8 | 34.03 | 35.78 | 26.29 | 32.22 | 4.0 | (5) |
| (6) | GEORGIA | 15.02 | 16.36 | 17.09 | 15.69 | 4.4 | 8.77 C/ | 12.61 C/ | 9.05 C/ | 10.20 C/ | 3.4 C/ | (6) |
| (7) | IDAHO | 25.03 | 18.78 | 21.64 | 21.93 | 4.2 | 20.03 | 22.93 | 20.67 | 21.25 | 3.7 | (7) |
| (8) | ILLINOIS | 35.06 | 32.21 | 33.81 | 33.68 | 3.5 | 23.81 | 24.63 | 23.95 | 24.14 | 3.2 | (8) |
| (9) | INDIANA | 28.65 | 26.05 | 27.75 | 27.49 | 4.2 | 15.95 | 15.70 | 15.47 | 15.72 | 3.9 | (9) |
| (10) | IOWA | 25.36 | 24.36 | 25.11 | 24.95 | 4.4 | 17.63 | 17.86 | 17.41 | 17.65 | 4.5 | (10) |
| (11) | KANSAS | 26.95 | 23.22 | 24.84 | 24.98 | 4.1 | 13.86 | 14.53 | 13.09 | 13.86 | 3.8 | (11) |
| (12) | KENTUCKY | 11.26 | 9.89 | 10.80 | 10.65 | 4.8 | 10.73 | 11.42 | 10.79 | 11.02 | 4.1 | (12) |
| (13) | MAINE | 38.26 | 34.23 | 35.15 | 35.82 | 4.7 | 24.98 | 25.62 | 25.96 | 25.52 | 4.6 | (13) |
| (14) | MICHIGAN | 32.73 | 29.93 | 30.34 | 31.12 | 4.1 | 27.00 | 25.44 | 25.46 | 25.94 | 4.0 | (14) |
| (15) | MINNESOTA | 34.82 | 31.57 | 32.07 | 32.84 | 4.4 | 30.08 | 30.44 | 30.06 | 30.19 | 4.0 | (15) |
| (16) | MISSISSIPPI | 13.56 | 11.96 | 14.42 | 13.22 | 4.2 | 12.71 | 7.75 | 6.03 | 11.25 | 3.8 | (16) |
| (17) | MISSOURI | 20.20 | 18.68 | 19.57 | 19.64 | 4.2 | 13.38 | 14.18 | 13.43 | 13.67 | 3.9 | (17) |
| (18) | MONTANA | 36.62 | 32.84 | 26.56 | 31.98 | 4.3 | 15.68 | 14.96 | 15.30 | 15.31 | 4.1 | (18) |
| (19) | NEBRASKA D/ | 26.97 | 25.20 | 26.41 | 26.23 | 4.3 | 18.42 | 17.63 | 17.33 | 17.88 | 3.9 | (19) |
| (20) | NEVADA | 48.84 | 42.01 | 43.62 | 44.85 | 3.7 | 21.39 | 27.56 | 21.79 | 24.12 | 3.4 | (20) |
| (21) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 27.85 | 28.53 | 33.35 | 30.61 | 4.3 | 32.08 | 29.41 | 31.12 | 30.91 | 4.5 | (21) |
| (22) | NEW JERSEY | 33.30 | 32.44 | 34.09 | 33.27 | 4.2 | 28.67 | 29.15 | 28.90 | 28.91 | 4.0 | (22) |
| (23) | NEW MEXICO | 22.12 | 17.06 | 20.94 | 20.12 | 4.6 | 5.45 | 5.93 | 6.88 | 6.14 | 3.6 | (23) |
| (24) | NEW YORK | 47.91 | 43.67 | 46.20 | 45.92 | 4.3 | 36.56 | 37.80 | 37.84 | 37.41 | 4.2 | (24) |
| (25) | NORTH DAKOTA | 29.08 | 27.70 | 29.23 | 28.67 | 4.9 | 17.54 | 17.77 | 16.86 | 17.42 | 4.6 | (25) |
| (26) | OHIO | 30.60 | 25.59 | 26.10 | 27.46 | 4.1 | 20.60 | 24.94 | 22.22 | 22.57 | 3.9 | (26) |
| (27) | RHODE ISLAND | 43.05 | 36.36 | 35.20 | 38.17 | 4.4 | 27.21 | 26.09 | 26.18 | 26.50 | 4.9 | (27) |
| (28) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 25.04 | 24.18 | 23.90 | 24.32 | 4.4 | 17.46 | 25.73 | 17.47 | 20.58 | 4.2 | (28) |
| (29) | UTAH | 29.84 | 28.04 | 25.05 | 28.95 E/ | 4.5 F/ | 24.41 | 23.82 | E/ | 24.13 F/ | 3.8 F/ | (29) |
| (30) | VERMONT | 32.20 | 26.69 | 32.31 | 31.39 | 4.6 | 19.70 | 18.03 | 16.52 | 18.12 | 5.0 | (30) |
| (31) | WASHINGTON | 25.18 | 19.92 | 21.59 | 22.21 | 3.9 | 17.70 | 20.34 | 18.80 | 18.83 | 3.8 | (31) |
| (32) | WEST VIRGINIA | 18.25 | 14.10 | 17.19 | 17.00 | 4.6 | 11.56 | 9.93 | 12.35 | 11.25 | 4.3 | (32) |
| (33) | WISCONSIN | 36.94 | 38.70 | 36.75 | 37.50 | 4.3 | 24.95 | 24.65 | 24.40 | 24.67 | 4.3 | (33) |
| (34) | STATES REPORTING ON CASE BASIS ONLY G/ | | | | | | | | | | | (34) |
| (35) | ARKANSAS | 12.93 H/ | 11.90 | 11.50 | 12.04 H/ | 4.3 H/ | 6.61 H/ | 5.82 | 5.80 | 5.95 H/ | E/ | (35) |
| (36) | LOUISIANA | 25.98 | 25.37 | 25.78 | 25.71 | 3.8 | 9.90 | 9.82 | 10.99 | 10.19 | E/ | (36) |
| (37) | MARYLAND | 30.59 | 27.05 | 28.24 | 28.59 | 3.9 | 19.13 | 19.24 | 23.42 | 20.28 | 3.8 | (37) |
| (38) | OREGON | 27.38 | 22.06 | 24.03 | 27.38 J/ | 3.4 J/ | 16.10 | E/ | E/ | 16.10 J/ | 2.2 J/ | (38) |
| (39) | PENNSYLVANIA | 37.92 | 35.08 | 32.69 | 35.17 | 3.8 | 28.49 | 26.35 | 28.94 | 27.94 | 3.4 | (39) |
| (40) | WYOMING | 22.55 | 22.38 | 23.85 | 22.94 | 3.8 | 19.63 | 19.83 | 19.43 | 19.66 | 2.2 | (40) |

(SEE FOOTNOTES ON FOLLOWING PAGE.)

A/ COMPARABLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR 10 STATES.

B/ FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1936 REPORTS FOR CONNECTICUT ARE NOT ENTIRELY COMPARABLE WITH PREVIOUS REPORTS, AS UNEMPLOYABLE CASES WERE INCLUDED IN THOSE MONTHS AND WERE EXCLUDED PREVIOUSLY. UNEMPLOYABLE CASES CONSTITUTED 18.6 PERCENT OF CASE LOAD IN FEBRUARY, ALTHOUGH AVERAGE RELIEF PER FAMILY WAS APPARENTLY NOT AFFECTED APPRECIABLY.

C/ AVERAGE MONTHLY BENEFITS PER RELIEF FAMILY IN GEORGIA ARE COMPUTED IN 1936 FROM FIGURES INCLUDING ALL PUBLIC RELIEF GIVEN BY LOCAL ERA'S, LOCAL DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE IN ORGANIZED COUNTIES AND COUNTY COMMISSIONERS IN UNORGANIZED COUNTIES. THE FOLLOWING TABULATION SHOWS THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE AND ADEQUACY OF EACH TYPE OF RELIEF:

| TYPE OF RELIEF | AVERAGE PER FAMILY | | | MONTHLY AVERAGE | PERCENT OF TOTAL NO. FAMILIES | PERCENT OF TOTAL OBLI- GATIONS INCURRED | AVERAGE NO. PERSONS PER FAMILY |
|---------------------------|--------------------|----------|---------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | | | | |
| ERA | \$ 9.57 | \$43.38 | \$22.17 | \$25.42 | 11.9 | 29.6 | 4.1 |
| ORGANIZED PUBLIC RELIEF | 13.21 | 10.76 | 9.76 | 11.01 | 50.9 | 55.0 | 3.5 |
| TOTAL ORGANIZED RELIEF | 12.28 | 17.45 | 11.28 | 13.74 | 62.8 | 84.6 | 3.6 |
| UNORGANIZED PUBLIC RELIEF | 4.53 | 4.19 | 3.82 | 4.23 | 37.2 | 15.4 | 3.1 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 8.77 | 12.61 | 9.05 | 10.20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3.4 |

AVERAGE BENEFITS PER FAMILY UNDER ERA WERE UNUSUALLY HIGH IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1936, BECAUSE 42.0 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES RECEIVING ERA RELIEF IN FEBRUARY AND 68.8 PERCENT IN MARCH WERE THOSE OF PERSONS WORKING ON PROFESSIONAL PROJECTS.

D/ INASMUCH AS RELIEF OPERATIONS WERE REPORTED FOR ONLY 72 COUNTIES IN JANUARY, FOR 58 COUNTIES IN FEBRUARY, AND FOR 46 COUNTIES IN MARCH 1936, OUT OF A TOTAL OF 93 COUNTIES, AVERAGE MONTHLY BENEFITS WERE COMPUTED ON THE BASIS OF THE SAME COUNTIES FOR 1935 INSTEAD OF THE ENTIRE STATE. RELIEF FAMILIES IN THESE COUNTIES COMPRISED 76.7 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES WHICH RECEIVED RELIEF IN THE ENTIRE STATE IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1935, AND CORRESPONDING OBLIGATIONS INCURRED AMOUNTED TO 78.7 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR RELIEF TO FAMILIES. AVERAGE MONTHLY BENEFITS PER FAMILY WERE ONLY SLIGHTLY ALTERED BY REMOVING CERTAIN COUNTIES FROM THE REPORTS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1935, AS IS SHOWN BY THE FOLLOWING TABULATIONS:

| AREA INCLUDED | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | MONTHLY AVERAGE |
|---|---------|----------|---------|--------------------|
| ENTIRE STATE | \$26.58 | \$24.18 | \$25.91 | \$25.55 |
| COUNTIES SELECTED FOR COMPARISON WITH 1936 | 26.97 | 25.20 | 26.41 | 26.23 |

E/ NOT AVAILABLE.

F/ AVERAGE MONTHLY BENEFITS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FAMILY FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1935 AND 1936 WERE COMPUTED ON THE BASIS OF ONLY TWO MONTHS, SINCE REPORTS FOR MARCH 1936 WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

G/ AVERAGE RELIEF BENEFITS CALCULATED ON A CASE BASIS RATHER THAN A FAMILY BASIS, AS 1936 REPORTS DID NOT CARRY THE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY AND NON-FAMILY CASES.

H/ RELIEF OPERATIONS WERE REPORTED FOR ONLY 46 COUNTIES IN JANUARY 1936, OUT OF A TOTAL OF 75 COUNTIES. FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMPARISON THE MISSING COUNTIES WERE ALSO ELIMINATED FROM THE REPORT IN COMPUTING THE AVERAGE RELIEF BENEFIT PER CASE IN JANUARY 1935. FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1935, THE AVERAGE RELIEF PER CASE ON THE BASIS OF THE ENTIRE STATE WAS \$12.33, WHEREAS THE AVERAGE AS COMPUTED ON THE BASIS OF 46 COUNTIES WAS \$12.93.

J/ AVERAGES WERE COMPUTED ON THE BASIS OF JANUARY ONLY, AS REPORTS FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1936 WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, JULY 15, 1936

TABLE 14

NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY WAGE REGIONS AND BY STATES A/

MARCH 1936

| LINE NO. | WAGE REGION AND STATE | TOTAL PERSONS | MEN | | WOMEN | | LINE NO. |
|-------------|---|------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| | | | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| (1) | UNITED STATES | 2,952,140 | 2,492,202 | 84.4 | 459,938 | 15.6 | (1) |
| (2) | REGION I | 2,078,115 | 1,824,572 | 87.8 | 253,543 | 12.2 | (2) |
| (3) | ARIZONA | 12,207 | 9,112 | 74.6 | 3,095 | 25.4 | (3) |
| (4) | CALIFORNIA | 152,516 | 120,344 | 78.9 | 32,172 | 21.1 | (4) |
| (5) | COLORADO | 38,592 | 31,693 | 82.1 | 6,899 | 17.9 | (5) |
| (6) | CONNECTICUT | 27,975 | 25,818 | 92.3 | 2,157 | 7.7 | (6) |
| (7) | IDAHO | 13,893 | 11,642 | 83.8 | 2,251 | 16.2 | (7) |
| (8) | ILLINOIS | 199,576 | 180,724 | 90.6 | 18,852 | 9.4 | (8) |
| (9) | INDIANA | 80,003 | 71,528 | 89.4 | 8,475 | 10.6 | (9) |
| (10) | IOWA | 36,989 | 32,545 | 88.0 | 4,444 | 12.0 | (10) |
| (11) | KENTUCKY (CAMPBELL & KENTON CO'S) | 2,475 | 2,096 | 84.7 | 379 | 15.3 | (11) |
| (12) | MAINE | 10,211 | 9,098 | 89.1 | 1,113 | 10.9 | (12) |
| (13) | MASSACHUSETTS | 130,340 | 99,170 | 76.1 | 31,170 | 23.9 | (13) |
| (14) | MICHIGAN | 99,412 | 88,968 | 89.5 | 10,444 | 10.5 | (14) |
| (15) | MINNESOTA | 59,935 | 52,380 | 87.4 | 7,555 | 12.6 | (15) |
| (16) | MISSOURI (ST. LOUIS) | 28,596 | 22,308 | 78.0 | 6,288 | 22.0 | (16) |
| (17) | MONTANA | 17,857 | 15,459 | 86.6 | 2,398 | 13.4 | (17) |
| (18) | NEBRASKA | 24,953 | 21,307 | 85.4 | 3,646 | 14.6 | (18) |
| (19) | NEVADA | 2,500 | 1,964 | 78.6 | 536 | 21.4 | (19) |
| (20) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 8,816 | 6,926 | 78.6 | 1,890 | 21.4 | (20) |
| (21) | NEW JERSEY | 88,614 | 79,797 | 90.0 | 8,817 | 10.0 | (21) |
| (22) | NEW MEXICO | 10,408 | 8,703 | 83.6 | 1,705 | 16.4 | (22) |
| (23) | NEW YORK CITY | 232,430 | 211,762 | 91.1 | 20,668 | 8.9 | (23) |
| (24) | NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.) | 126,040 | 113,396 | 90.0 | 12,644 | 10.0 | (24) |
| (25) | NORTH DAKOTA | 11,708 | 9,478 | 81.0 | 2,230 | 19.0 | (25) |
| (26) | OHIO | 195,512 | 172,967 | 88.5 | 22,545 | 11.5 | (26) |
| (27) | OREGON | 22,317 | 18,905 | 84.7 | 3,412 | 15.3 | (27) |
| (28) | PENNSYLVANIA | 279,890 | 264,300 | 94.4 | 15,590 | 5.6 | (28) |
| (29) | RHODE ISLAND | 15,578 | 13,130 | 84.3 | 2,448 | 15.7 | (29) |
| (30) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 14,769 | 10,977 | 74.3 | 3,792 | 25.7 | (30) |
| (31) | UTAH | 13,514 | 11,935 | 88.3 | 1,579 | 11.7 | (31) |
| (32) | VERMONT | 6,549 | 5,360 | 81.8 | 1,189 | 18.2 | (32) |
| (33) | WASHINGTON | 45,733 | 39,762 | 86.9 | 5,971 | 13.1 | (33) |
| (34) | WISCONSIN | 63,596 | 57,574 | 90.5 | 6,022 | 9.5 | (34) |
| (35) | WYOMING | 4,611 | 3,444 | 74.7 | 1,167 | 25.3 | (35) |
| (36) | REGION II | 207,255 | 171,518 | 82.8 | 35,737 | 17.2 | (36) |
| (37) | DELAWARE | 3,333 | 2,243 | 67.3 | 1,090 | 32.7 | (37) |
| (38) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 9,204 | 6,596 | 71.7 | 2,608 | 28.3 | (38) |
| (39) | KANSAS | 45,643 | 37,706 | 82.6 | 7,937 | 17.4 | (39) |
| (40) | MARYLAND | 19,853 | 16,653 | 83.9 | 3,200 | 16.1 | (40) |
| (41) | MISSOURI (EXCL. ST. LOUIS) | 68,506 | 55,012 | 80.3 | 13,494 | 19.7 | (41) |
| (42) | TEXAS (36 COUNTIES) | 4,977 | 3,951 | 79.4 | 1,026 | 20.6 | (42) |
| (43) | WEST VIRGINIA | 55,739 | 49,357 | 88.6 | 6,382 | 11.4 | (43) |
| (44) | REGION III | 374,191 | 299,799 | 80.1 | 74,392 | 19.9 | (44) |
| (45) | ARKANSAS | 40,446 | 31,875 | 78.8 | 8,571 | 21.2 | (45) |
| (46) | KENTUCKY (EXCL. CAMPBELL & KENTON CO'S) | 58,758 | 49,762 | 84.7 | 8,996 | 15.3 | (46) |
| (47) | LOUISIANA | 56,415 | 49,876 | 88.4 | 6,539 | 11.6 | (47) |
| (48) | OKLAHOMA | 76,497 | 63,265 | 82.7 | 13,232 | 17.3 | (48) |
| (49) | TEXAS (EXCL. 36 CO'S IN REGION II) | 105,495 | 79,478 | 75.3 | 26,017 | 24.7 | (49) |
| (50) | VIRGINIA | 36,580 | 25,543 | 69.8 | 11,037 | 30.2 | (50) |
| (51) | REGION IV | 292,579 | 196,313 | 67.1 | 96,266 | 32.9 | (51) |
| (52) | ALABAMA | 42,272 | 30,040 | 71.1 | 12,232 | 28.9 | (52) |
| (53) | FLORIDA | 35,123 | 26,132 | 74.4 | 8,991 | 25.6 | (53) |
| (54) | GEORGIA | 48,282 | 30,917 | 64.0 | 17,365 | 36.0 | (54) |
| (55) | MISSISSIPPI | 39,401 | 24,218 | 61.5 | 15,183 | 38.5 | (55) |
| (56) | NORTH CAROLINA | 41,540 | 24,968 | 60.1 | 16,572 | 39.9 | (56) |
| (57) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 35,317 | 21,618 | 61.2 | 13,699 | 38.8 | (57) |
| (58) | TENNESSEE | 50,644 | 38,420 | 75.9 | 12,224 | 24.1 | (58) |
| (59) | KENTUCKY (ENTIRE STATE) | 61,233 | 51,858 | 84.7 | 9,375 | 15.3 | (59) |
| (60) | MISSOURI " " | 97,102 | 77,320 | 79.6 | 19,782 | 20.4 | (60) |
| (61) | TEXAS " " | 110,472 | 83,429 | 75.5 | 27,043 | 24.5 | (61) |

A/ EXCLUDING SPONSORS' EMPLOYEES, ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES, PERSONS IN WORK CAMPS, PERSONS EMPLOYED AS OWNER-OPERATORS OF EQUIPMENT, AND YOUTHS EMPLOYED AT ONE-THIRD THE REGULAR RATES.

TABLE 15

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS IN EACH WAGE CLASS,
BY WAGE REGIONS AND BY STATES A/

MARCH 1936

| SECURITY WAGE WORKERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| LINE No. | WAGE REGION AND STATE | TOTAL NUMBER | TOTAL | | UNSKILLED | | INTERMEDIATE | | SKILLED | | PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL | | NON-SECURITY WAGE WORKERS | | LINE No. |
| | | | NUMBER | PER- CENT | NUMBER | PER- CENT | NUMBER | PER- CENT | NUMBER | PER- CENT | NUMBER | PER- CENT | NUMBER | PER- CENT | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | UNITED STATES | 2,952,140 | 2,819,288 | 95.5 | 2,205,183 | 74.7 | 251,062 | 8.5 | 268,242 | 9.1 | 94,801 | 3.2 | 132,852 | 4.5 | (1) |
| (2) | REGION I | 2,078,115 | 1,983,653 | 95.5 | 1,521,370 | 73.2 | 178,961 | 8.6 | 209,820 | 10.1 | 73,502 | 3.6 | 94,462 | 4.5 | (2) |
| (3) | ARIZONA | 12,207 | 12,029 | 98.5 | 8,649 | 70.8 | 1,462 | 12.0 | 1,550 | 12.7 | 368 | 3.0 | 178 | 1.5 | (3) |
| (4) | CALIFORNIA | 152,516 | 149,851 | 98.3 | 105,520 | 69.2 | 15,427 | 10.1 | 19,929 | 13.1 | 8,975 | 5.9 | 2,665 | 1.7 | (4) |
| (5) | COLORADO | 38,592 | 36,941 | 95.7 | 30,382 | 78.7 | 3,278 | 8.5 | 2,407 | 6.2 | 874 | 2.3 | 1,651 | 4.3 | (5) |
| (6) | CONNECTICUT | 27,975 | 27,619 | 98.7 | 19,224 | 68.7 | 3,202 | 11.5 | 3,731 | 13.3 | 1,462 | 5.2 | 356 | 1.3 | (6) |
| (7) | IDAHO | 13,893 | 13,641 | 98.2 | 10,792 | 77.7 | 1,104 | 7.9 | 1,258 | 9.1 | 487 | 3.5 | 252 | 1.8 | (7) |
| (8) | ILLINOIS | 199,576 | 194,944 | 97.7 | 159,308 | 79.9 | 14,040 | 7.0 | 13,560 | 6.8 | 8,036 | 4.0 | 4,632 | 2.3 | (8) |
| (9) | INDIANA | 80,003 | 78,685 | 98.4 | 65,162 | 81.5 | 6,352 | 7.9 | 5,812 | 7.3 | 1,359 | 1.7 | 1,318 | 1.6 | (9) |
| (10) | IOWA | 36,989 | 35,539 | 96.1 | 31,410 | 84.9 | 2,629 | 7.1 | 1,235 | 3.4 | 265 | 0.7 | 1,450 | 3.9 | (10) |
| (11) | KENTUCKY (CAMPBELL & KENTON CO'S) | 2,475 | 2,398 | 96.9 | 2,137 | 86.4 | 98 | 4.0 | 152 | 6.1 | 11 | 0.4 | 77 | 3.1 | (11) |
| (12) | MAINE | 10,211 | 10,068 | 98.6 | 8,122 | 79.6 | 725 | 7.1 | 817 | 8.0 | 404 | 3.9 | 143 | 1.4 | (12) |
| (13) | MASSACHUSETTS | 130,340 | 128,730 | 98.8 | 91,642 | 70.3 | 16,780 | 12.9 | 15,501 | 11.9 | 4,807 | 3.7 | 1,610 | 1.2 | (13) |
| (14) | MICHIGAN | 99,412 | 96,550 | 97.1 | 79,304 | 79.8 | 6,748 | 6.8 | 8,858 | 8.9 | 1,640 | 1.6 | 2,862 | 2.9 | (14) |
| (15) | MINNESOTA | 59,935 | 54,677 | 91.2 | 45,276 | 75.5 | 5,725 | 9.5 | 2,730 | 4.6 | 946 | 1.6 | 5,258 | 8.8 | (15) |
| (16) | MISSOURI (ST. LOUIS) | 28,596 | 28,469 | 99.6 | 25,052 | 87.6 | 1,850 | 6.5 | 1,030 | 3.6 | 537 | 1.9 | 127 | 0.4 | (16) |
| (17) | MONTANA | 17,857 | 16,976 | 95.1 | 13,281 | 74.4 | 2,063 | 11.6 | 1,432 | 8.0 | 200 | 1.1 | 881 | 4.9 | (17) |
| (18) | NEBRASKA | 24,953 | 24,283 | 97.3 | 19,567 | 78.4 | 2,305 | 9.2 | 1,965 | 7.9 | 446 | 1.8 | 670 | 2.7 | (18) |
| (19) | NEVADA | 2,500 | 2,238 | 89.5 | 1,381 | 55.2 | 385 | 15.4 | 423 | 16.9 | 49 | 2.0 | 262 | 10.5 | (19) |
| (20) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 8,816 | 8,646 | 98.1 | 7,133 | 80.9 | 562 | 6.4 | 645 | 7.3 | 306 | 3.5 | 170 | 1.9 | (20) |
| (21) | NEW JERSEY | 88,614 | 83,499 | 94.2 | 69,366 | 78.3 | 6,189 | 7.0 | 5,592 | 6.3 | 2,352 | 2.6 | 5,115 | 5.8 | (21) |
| (22) | NEW MEXICO | 10,408 | 9,552 | 91.8 | 7,530 | 72.4 | 805 | 7.7 | 877 | 8.4 | 340 | 3.3 | 856 | 8.2 | (22) |
| (23) | NEW YORK CITY | 232,430 | 200,972 | 86.5 | 109,430 | 47.1 | 18,588 | 8.0 | 54,678 | 23.5 | 18,276 | 7.9 | 31,458 | 13.5 | (23) |
| (24) | NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.) | 126,040 | 121,040 | 96.0 | 95,398 | 75.7 | 9,559 | 7.6 | 10,429 | 8.2 | 5,654 | 4.5 | 5,000 | 4.0 | (24) |
| (25) | NORTH DAKOTA | 11,708 | 11,139 | 95.1 | 8,053 | 68.8 | 1,356 | 11.6 | 1,088 | 9.3 | 642 | 5.4 | 569 | 4.9 | (25) |
| (26) | OHIO | 195,512 | 187,672 | 96.0 | 150,554 | 77.0 | 19,125 | 9.8 | 14,420 | 7.4 | 3,573 | 1.8 | 7,840 | 4.0 | (26) |
| (27) | OREGON | 22,317 | 21,921 | 98.2 | 16,876 | 75.6 | 2,535 | 11.3 | 1,775 | 8.0 | 735 | 3.3 | 396 | 1.8 | (27) |
| (28) | PENNSYLVANIA | 279,890 | 265,920 | 95.0 | 223,485 | 79.8 | 17,890 | 6.4 | 17,610 | 6.3 | 6,935 | 2.5 | 13,970 | 5.0 | (28) |
| (29) | RHODE ISLAND | 15,578 | 15,526 | 99.7 | 12,047 | 77.3 | 1,376 | 8.8 | 1,579 | 10.2 | 524 | 3.4 | 52 | 0.3 | (29) |
| (30) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 14,769 | 14,031 | 95.0 | 11,827 | 80.1 | 1,178 | 8.0 | 878 | 5.9 | 148 | 1.0 | 738 | 5.0 | (30) |
| (31) | UTAH | 13,514 | 13,203 | 97.7 | 9,387 | 69.5 | 1,830 | 13.5 | 1,735 | 12.8 | 251 | 1.9 | 311 | 2.3 | (31) |
| (32) | VERMONT | 6,549 | 6,529 | 99.7 | 4,891 | 74.7 | 822 | 12.6 | 644 | 9.8 | 172 | 2.6 | 20 | 0.3 | (32) |
| (33) | WASHINGTON | 45,733 | 44,655 | 97.6 | 32,136 | 70.3 | 5,912 | 12.9 | 5,637 | 12.3 | 970 | 2.1 | 1,078 | 2.4 | (33) |
| (34) | WISCONSIN | 63,596 | 61,447 | 96.6 | 44,125 | 69.4 | 6,680 | 10.5 | 9,225 | 14.5 | 1,417 | 2.2 | 2,149 | 3.4 | (34) |
| (35) | WYOMING | 4,611 | 4,263 | 92.5 | 2,923 | 63.4 | 381 | 8.3 | 618 | 13.4 | 341 | 7.4 | 348 | 7.5 | (35) |
| (36) | REGION II | 207,255 | 196,633 | 94.9 | 171,349 | 82.7 | 11,148 | 5.4 | 10,267 | 4.9 | 3,869 | 1.9 | 10,622 | 5.1 | (36) |
| (37) | DELAWARE | 3,333 | 3,222 | 96.7 | 2,497 | 74.9 | 304 | 9.1 | 320 | 9.6 | 101 | 3.1 | 111 | 3.3 | (37) |
| (38) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 9,204 | 8,825 | 95.9 | 7,297 | 79.3 | 931 | 10.1 | 437 | 4.8 | 160 | 1.7 | 379 | 4.1 | (38) |
| (39) | KANSAS | 45,643 | 42,841 | 93.9 | 38,180 | 83.7 | 2,049 | 4.5 | 2,134 | 4.7 | 478 | 1.0 | 2,802 | 6.1 | (39) |
| (40) | MARYLAND | 19,853 | 19,640 | 98.9 | 15,077 | 75.9 | 1,837 | 9.3 | 2,225 | 11.2 | 501 | 2.5 | 213 | 1.1 | (40) |
| (41) | MISSOURI (EXCL. ST. LOUIS) | 68,506 | 65,564 | 95.7 | 58,964 | 86.1 | 2,572 | 3.7 | 2,582 | 3.8 | 1,446 | 2.1 | 2,942 | 4.3 | (41) |
| (42) | TEXAS (36 COUNTIES) | 4,977 | 4,773 | 95.9 | 3,623 | 72.8 | 717 | 14.4 | 335 | 6.7 | 98 | 2.0 | 204 | 4.1 | (42) |
| (43) | WEST VIRGINIA | 55,799 | 51,768 | 92.9 | 45,711 | 82.0 | 2,738 | 4.9 | 2,234 | 4.0 | 1,085 | 2.0 | 3,971 | 7.1 | (43) |
| (44) | REGION III | 374,191 | 360,809 | 96.4 | 300,904 | 80.4 | 25,710 | 6.9 | 25,044 | 6.7 | 9,151 | 2.4 | 13,382 | 3.6 | (44) |
| (45) | ARKANSAS | 40,446 | 38,034 | 94.0 | 30,872 | 76.3 | 3,258 | 8.0 | 2,820 | 7.0 | 1,084 | 2.7 | 2,412 | 6.0 | (45) |
| (46) | KENTUCKY (EXCL. CAMPBELL & KENTON CO'S) | 58,758 | 56,303 | 95.8 | 49,232 | 83.8 | 3,376 | 5.7 | 2,446 | 4.2 | 1,249 | 2.1 | 2,455 | 4.2 | (46) |
| (47) | LOUISIANA | 56,415 | 55,425 | 98.3 | 45,630 | 80.9 | 2,923 | 5.2 | 4,904 | 8.7 | 1,968 | 3.5 | 990 | 1.7 | (47) |
| (48) | OKLAHOMA | 76,497 | 73,942 | 96.7 | 61,589 | 80.5 | 4,408 | 5.8 | 6,852 | 9.0 | 1,093 | 1.4 | 2,555 | 3.3 | (48) |
| (49) | TEXAS (EXCL. 36 CO'S IN REGION II) | 105,495 | 102,098 | 96.8 | 86,687 | 82.2 | 9,015 | 8.6 | 4,681 | 4.4 | 1,715 | 1.6 | 3,397 | 3.2 | (49) |
| (50) | VIRGINIA | 36,580 | 35,007 | 95.7 | 26,894 | 73.5 | 2,730 | 7.5 | 3,341 | 9.1 | 2,042 | 5.6 | 1,573 | 4.3 | (50) |
| (51) | REGION IV | 292,579 | 278,193 | 95.1 | 211,560 | 72.3 | 35,243 | 12.1 | 23,111 | 7.9 | 8,279 | 2.8 | 14,386 | 4.9 | (51) |
| (52) | ALABAMA | 42,272 | 41,252 | 97.6 | 32,618 | 77.2 | 3,995 | 9.4 | 3,333 | 7.9 | 1,306 | 3.1 | 1,020 | 2.4 | (52) |
| (53) | FLORIDA | 35,123 | 32,558 | 92.7 | 24,818 | 70.7 | 3,141 | 8.9 | 3,205 | 9.1 | 1,394 | 4.0 | 2,565 | 7.3 | (53) |
| (54) | GEORGIA | 48,282 | 43,220 | 89.5 | 34,365 | 71.2 | 5,538 | 11.5 | 1,837 | 3.8 | 1,480 | 3.0 | 5,062 | 10.5 | (54) |
| (55) | MISSISSIPPI | 39,401 | 37,648 | 95.6 | 26,662 | 67.7 | 5,185 | 13.2 | 4,321 | 11.0 | 1,480 | 3.7 | 1,753 | 4.4 | (55) |
| (56) | NORTH CAROLINA | 41,540 | 39,711 | 95.6 | 31,747 | 76.4 | 3,841 | 9.3 | 2,706 | 6.5 | 1,417 | 3.4 | 1,829 | 4.4 | (56) |
| (57) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 35,317 | 34,093 | 96.5 | 21,332 | 60.4 | 7,579 | 21.4 | 4,271 | 12.1 | 911 | 2.6 | 1,224 | 3.5 | (57) |
| (58) | TENNESSEE | 50,644 | 49,711 | 98.2 | 40,018 | 79.0 | 5,964 | 11.8 | 3,438 | 6.8 | 291 | 0.6 | 933 | 1.8 | (58) |
| (59) | KENTUCKY (ENTIRE STATE) | 61,233 | 58,701 | 95.9 | 51,369 | 83.9 | 3,474 | 5.7 | 2,598 | 4.2 | 1,260 | 2.1 | 2,532 | 4.1 | (59) |
| (60) | MISSOURI " " | 97,102 | 94,033 | 96.8 | 84,016 | 86.5 | 4,422 | 4.6 | 3,612 | 3.7 | 1,983 | 2.0 | 3,069 | 3.2 | (60) |
| (61) | TEXAS " " | 110,472 | 106,871 | 96.7 | 90,310 | 81.7 | 9,732 | 8.8 | 5,016 | 4.5 | 1,813 | 1.7 | 3,601 | 3.3 | (61) |

A/ EXCLUDING SPONSORS' EMPLOYEES, ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES, PERSONS IN WORK CAMPS, PERSONS EMPLOYED AS OWNER-OPERATORS OF EQUIPMENT,
AND YOUTHS EMPLOYED AT ONE-THIRD THE REGULAR RATES.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, JULY 15, 1936

TABLE 16

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY WAGE CLASSES A/

UNITED STATES

MARCH 1936

| SECURITY WAGE WORKERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| LINE No. | TYPE OF PROJECT | TOTAL NUMBER | TOTAL | | UNSKILLED | | INTERMEDIATE | | SKILLED | | PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL | | NON-SECURITY WAGE WORKERS | | LINE No. |
| | | | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | GRAND TOTAL | 2,952,140 | 2,819,288 | 95.5 | 2,205,183 | 74.7 | 251,062 | 8.5 | 268,242 | 9.1 | 94,801 | 3.2 | 132,852 | 4.5 | (1) |
| (2) | HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS | 1,099,641 | 1,057,484 | 96.2 | 953,678 | 86.7 | 50,018 | 4.6 | 45,704 | 4.2 | 8,084 | 0.7 | 42,157 | 3.8 | (2) |
| (3) | STREETS AND ALLEYS | 204,174 | 197,198 | 96.6 | 176,825 | 86.6 | 9,661 | 4.7 | 8,532 | 4.2 | 2,180 | 1.1 | 6,976 | 3.4 | (3) |
| (4) | OTHER | 895,467 | 860,286 | 96.1 | 776,853 | 86.7 | 40,357 | 4.5 | 37,172 | 4.2 | 5,904 | 0.7 | 35,181 | 3.9 | (4) |
| (5) | PUBLIC BUILDINGS B/ | 239,865 | 221,261 | 92.2 | 125,018 | 52.1 | 22,076 | 9.2 | 70,995 | 29.6 | 3,172 | 1.3 | 18,604 | 7.8 | (5) |
| (6) | PARKS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES | 307,442 | 290,867 | 94.6 | 235,404 | 76.6 | 16,207 | 5.3 | 36,366 | 11.8 | 2,890 | 0.9 | 16,575 | 5.4 | (6) |
| (7) | FLOOD CONTROL AND OTHER CONSERVATION | 188,362 | 182,945 | 97.1 | 162,022 | 86.0 | 10,800 | 5.7 | 8,607 | 4.6 | 1,516 | 0.8 | 5,417 | 2.9 | (7) |
| (8) | SEWER SYSTEMS AND OTHER UTILITIES | 259,105 | 248,627 | 96.0 | 211,765 | 81.7 | 19,988 | 7.7 | 14,601 | 5.7 | 2,273 | 0.9 | 10,478 | 4.0 | (8) |
| (9) | AIRPORTS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION | 53,834 | 51,134 | 95.0 | 42,858 | 79.6 | 3,364 | 6.3 | 4,440 | 8.3 | 452 | 0.8 | 2,700 | 5.0 | (9) |
| (10) | WHITE COLLAR (EDUCATIONAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND CLERICAL) | 251,276 | 231,836 | 92.3 | 36,159 | 14.4 | 66,421 | 26.4 | 58,692 | 23.4 | 70,564 | 28.1 | 19,440 | 7.7 | (10) |
| (11) | EDUCATIONAL | 62,946 | 57,132 | 90.8 | 9,473 | 15.1 | 6,009 | 9.5 | 12,145 | 19.3 | 29,505 | 46.9 | 5,814 | 9.2 | (11) |
| (12) | PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL | 45,115 | 41,904 | 92.9 | 10,159 | 22.5 | 16,734 | 37.1 | 8,251 | 18.3 | 6,760 | 15.0 | 3,211 | 7.1 | (12) |
| (13) | RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL | 35,420 | 31,757 | 89.7 | 3,223 | 9.1 | 13,080 | 36.9 | 9,019 | 25.5 | 6,435 | 18.2 | 3,663 | 10.3 | (13) |
| (14) | ART, LITERARY, AND RECREATIONAL | 72,621 | 67,986 | 93.6 | 10,754 | 14.8 | 11,574 | 15.9 | 21,090 | 29.1 | 24,568 | 33.8 | 4,635 | 6.4 | (14) |
| (15) | CLERICAL | 24,510 | 23,290 | 95.0 | 1,226 | 5.0 | 15,206 | 62.0 | 5,252 | 21.4 | 1,606 | 6.6 | 1,220 | 5.0 | (15) |
| (16) | OTHER | 10,664 | 9,767 | 91.6 | 1,324 | 12.4 | 3,818 | 35.8 | 2,935 | 27.5 | 1,690 | 15.9 | 897 | 8.4 | (16) |
| (17) | GOODS | 372,890 | 364,886 | 97.9 | 306,672 | 82.2 | 43,067 | 11.6 | 12,275 | 3.3 | 2,872 | 0.8 | 8,004 | 2.1 | (17) |
| (18) | SEWING | 312,099 | 305,760 | 98.0 | 255,352 | 81.8 | 38,788 | 12.4 | 9,456 | 3.1 | 2,164 | 0.7 | 6,339 | 2.0 | (18) |
| (19) | CANNING AND OTHER | 60,791 | 59,126 | 97.3 | 51,320 | 84.4 | 4,279 | 7.1 | 2,819 | 4.6 | 708 | 1.2 | 1,665 | 2.7 | (19) |
| (20) | SANITATION AND HEALTH | 111,528 | 106,452 | 95.4 | 87,465 | 78.4 | 8,568 | 7.7 | 8,978 | 8.0 | 1,441 | 1.3 | 5,076 | 4.6 | (20) |
| (21) | PROJECTS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED | 68,197 | 63,796 | 93.5 | 44,142 | 64.7 | 10,533 | 15.4 | 7,584 | 11.1 | 1,537 | 2.3 | 4,401 | 6.5 | (21) |

A/ EXCLUDING SPONSORS' EMPLOYEES, ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES, PERSONS IN WORK CAMPS, PERSONS EMPLOYED AS OWNER-OPERATORS OF EQUIPMENT, AND YOUTHS EMPLOYED AT ONE-THIRD THE REGULAR RATES.

B/ INCLUDES HOUSING PROJECTS.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, JULY 15, 1936

TABLE 17

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY ASSIGNED OCCUPATIONS ^{A/}

UNITED STATES

MARCH 1936

| ASSIGNED OCCUPATION | NUMBER OF PERSONS | PERCENT | ASSIGNED OCCUPATION | NUMBER OF PERSONS | PERCENT |
|---|-------------------------|---------|---|-------------------------|---------|
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,952,140 | 100.0 | OTHER SKILLED WORKERS (CONTINUED) | | |
| PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS | 128,610 | 4.4 | CABINET MAKERS | 694 | B/ |
| ACTORS | 6,262 | 0.2 | TINSMITHS AND COPPERSMITHS | 193 | B/ |
| ARCHITECTS | 468 | B/ | OTHER SKILLED WORKERS (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED) | 2,088 | 0.1 |
| ARTISTS, SCULPTORS AND TEACHERS OF ART | 4,767 | 0.2 | | | |
| DRAFTSMEN | 6,559 | 0.2 | SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION | 70,491 | 2.4 |
| ENGINEERS - TECHNICAL | 9,864 | 0.3 | APPRENTICES | 2,615 | 0.1 |
| LIBRARIANS AND LIBRARIANS' ASSISTANTS | 5,122 | 0.2 | ASPHALT WORKERS | 1,280 | 0.1 |
| MUSICIANS AND TEACHERS OF MUSIC | 13,212 | 0.4 | BLASTERS | 3,926 | 0.2 |
| NURSES | 4,381 | 0.2 | CAISSON WORKERS | 405 | B/ |
| PLAYGROUND AND RECREATIONAL WORKERS | 18,576 | 0.6 | CALKERS | 1,111 | B/ |
| WRITERS AND EDITORS (EXCEPT STATISTICAL EDITORS) | 3,448 | 0.1 | FIREMEN | 833 | B/ |
| TEACHERS (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED) | 40,277 | 1.4 | OPERATORS OF BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT | 8,682 | 0.3 |
| OTHER PROFESSIONAL PERSONS | 13,936 | 0.5 | PIPE LAYERS AND CAPPERS | 4,698 | 0.2 |
| SEMI-PROFESSIONAL PERSONS | 1,738 | 0.1 | RODMEN AND CHAINMEN - SURVEYING | 5,587 | 0.2 |
| PROJECT SUPERVISORS AND FOREMEN ON NON-CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS | 63,650 | 2.2 | TRUCK DRIVERS | 15,576 | 0.5 |
| FOREMEN ON NON-CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS | 18,251 | 0.6 | TRACTOR DRIVERS | 1,482 | 0.1 |
| PROJECT SUPERVISORS AND ASSISTANTS | 45,399 | 1.6 | WELDERS | 363 | B/ |
| CLERICAL AND OFFICE WORKERS | 146,174 | 5.0 | HELPERS - BLACKSMITHS' | 1,154 | B/ |
| BOOKKEEPERS, ACCOUNTANTS, AND AUDITORS | 6,137 | 0.2 | " - CEMENT FINISHERS' | 586 | B/ |
| CLERKS (EXCEPT PAYROLL CLERKS AND TIMEKEEPERS) | 62,554 | 2.1 | " - ELECTRICIANS' | 1,087 | B/ |
| PAYROLL CLERKS AND TIMEKEEPERS | 46,695 | 1.6 | " - PAINTERS' | 846 | B/ |
| STATISTICAL EDITORS AND ENUMERATORS | 8,819 | 0.3 | " - PLUMBERS', AND GAS, PIPE, AND STEAM FITTERS' | 2,163 | 0.1 |
| OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS | 417 | B/ | " - ROOFERS' | 98 | B/ |
| STENOGRAPHERS | 9,353 | 0.3 | " - CARPENTERS' | 7,958 | 0.3 |
| TELEPHONE OPERATORS | 355 | B/ | " - OTHER | 852 | B/ |
| TYPISTS | 10,446 | 0.4 | OTHER SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION | 9,189 | 0.3 |
| OTHER CLERICAL AND OFFICE WORKERS | 1,398 | 0.1 | | | |
| SKILLED WORKERS AND FOREMEN IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION | 231,228 | 7.8 | OTHER SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS | 48,252 | 1.6 |
| BLACKSMITHS | 5,535 | 0.2 | GUARDS AND WATCHMEN | 3,316 | 0.1 |
| BOILERMAKERS | 181 | B/ | HANDICRAFT WORKERS | 432 | B/ |
| BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS | 22,648 | 0.8 | OPERATIVES - CLAY, GLASS, AND STONE | 120 | B/ |
| CARPENTERS | 53,502 | 1.8 | " - FOOD AND BEVERAGE | 227 | B/ |
| CEMENT FINISHERS | 7,823 | 0.3 | " - LUMBER AND FURNITURE | 473 | B/ |
| ELECTRICIANS | 4,851 | 0.2 | " - PAPER, PRINTING, ETC. | 2,910 | 0.1 |
| FOREMEN - CONSTRUCTION (EXCEPT ROADS, STREETS, AND SEWERS) | 35,646 | 1.2 | SEAMSTRESSES AND OTHER SEMI-SKILLED SEWING ROOM WORKERS | 33,402 | 1.1 |
| FOREMEN - CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, STREETS, AND SEWERS | 42,563 | 1.4 | APPRENTICES IN PRINTING AND ENGRAVING | 82 | B/ |
| OPERATORS AND ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT | 4,410 | 0.1 | HELPERS - MACHINISTS' | 940 | B/ |
| PAINTERS | 27,969 | 0.9 | ATTENDANTS AND HELPERS - PROFESSIONAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICE | 1,853 | 0.1 |
| PAPER HANGERS | 17 | B/ | OTHER SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED) | 4,497 | 0.2 |
| PLASTERERS | 3,517 | 0.1 | | | |
| PLUMBERS AND GAS, PIPE, AND STEAM FITTERS | 7,407 | 0.2 | UNSKILLED WORKERS ^{C/} | 2,252,023 | 76.3 |
| ROOFERS | 1,330 | B/ | HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS | 967,018 | 32.8 |
| SHEET METAL WORKERS | 1,820 | 0.1 | PUBLIC BUILDINGS (INCLUDING HOUSING) | 128,959 | 4.4 |
| STONE CUTTERS AND CARVERS | 3,039 | 0.1 | PARKS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES | 240,636 | 8.1 |
| STRUCTURAL IRON AND STEEL WORKERS | 2,628 | 0.1 | FLOOD CONTROL AND OTHER CONSERVATION | 167,491 | 5.7 |
| SETTERS OF MARBLE, STONE, AND TILE | 1,593 | 0.1 | SEWER SYSTEMS AND OTHER UTILITIES | 213,691 | 7.2 |
| LINEMEN - POWER TRANSMISSION | 319 | B/ | AIRPORTS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION | 43,814 | 1.5 |
| OTHER SKILLED WORKERS IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION | 4,430 | 0.2 | WHITE COLLAR | 36,333 | 1.2 |
| OTHER SKILLED WORKERS | 7,271 | 0.2 | GOODS | 310,822 | 10.5 |
| MACHINISTS, MILLWRIGHTS AND TOOLMAKERS | 896 | B/ | SANITATION AND HEALTH | 94,043 | 3.2 |
| MECHANICS (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED) | 3,313 | 0.1 | PROJECTS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED | 49,216 | 1.7 |
| SKILLED WORKERS IN PRINTING AND ENGRAVING | 87 | B/ | OCCUPATION NOT SPECIFIED | 4,441 | 0.1 |

^{A/} EXCLUDING SPONSORS' EMPLOYEES, ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES, PERSONS IN WORK CAMPS, PERSONS EMPLOYED AS OWNER-OPERATORS OF EQUIPMENT, AND YOUTHS EMPLOYED AT ONE-THIRD THE REGULAR RATES.

^{B/} LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT.

^{C/} INCLUDES A SMALL NUMBER OF PERSONS ASSIGNED IN THE INTERMEDIATE WAGE CLASS, BUT EMPLOYED AT UNSKILLED JOBS.

TABLE 18

AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE RATES AND MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS
AT SECURITY WAGE RATES, BY WAGE REGIONS AND BY STATES A/

MARCH 1936

| LINE No. | WAGE REGION AND STATE | AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE RATE | | | AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS | | | EARNINGS AS PERCENT OF WAGE RATE | | | LINE No. |
|-------------|---|------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------|------|-------|-------------|
| | | TOTAL | MEN | WOMEN | TOTAL | MEN | WOMEN | TOTAL | MEN | WOMEN | |
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | |
| (1) | UNITED STATES | \$52.03 | \$52.57 | \$49.09 | \$45.91 | \$46.28 | \$43.94 | 88.2 | 88.0 | 89.5 | (1) |
| (2) | REGION I | 60.35 | 60.06 | 62.43 | 53.60 | 53.29 | 55.84 | 88.8 | 88.7 | 89.4 | (2) |
| (3) | ARIZONA | 48.85 | 49.15 | 47.99 | 43.67 | 43.82 | 43.24 | 89.4 | 89.2 | 90.1 | (3) |
| (4) | CALIFORNIA | 61.99 | 61.99 | 62.02 | 52.23 | 51.85 | 53.61 | 84.3 | 83.6 | 86.4 | (4) |
| (5) | COLORADO | 52.96 | 52.61 | 54.57 | 48.41 | 47.91 | 50.66 | 91.4 | 91.1 | 92.8 | (5) |
| (6) | CONNECTICUT | 66.48 | 66.05 | 71.59 | 62.67 | 62.25 | 67.79 | 94.3 | 94.2 | 94.7 | (6) |
| (7) | IDAHO | 45.47 | 45.39 | 45.91 | 37.58 | 36.77 | 41.82 | 82.6 | 81.0 | 91.1 | (7) |
| (8) | ILLINOIS | 55.56 | 55.11 | 59.88 | 49.64 | 49.40 | 54.12 | 89.7 | 89.6 | 90.4 | (8) |
| (9) | INDIANA | 53.20 | 52.90 | 55.82 | 48.75 | 48.32 | 52.37 | 91.6 | 91.3 | 93.8 | (9) |
| (10) | IOWA | 49.45 | 49.10 | 51.97 | 42.03 | 41.29 | 47.41 | 85.0 | 84.1 | 91.2 | (10) |
| (11) | KENTUCKY (CAMPBELL & KENTON CO'S) | 59.98 | 60.16 | 58.88 | 47.66 | 46.52 | 54.32 | 79.5 | 77.3 | 92.3 | (11) |
| (12) | MAINE | 49.59 | 49.09 | 53.70 | 44.00 | 43.70 | 46.55 | 88.7 | 89.0 | 86.7 | (12) |
| (13) | MASSACHUSETTS | 64.00 | 64.20 | 63.38 | 59.13 | 58.48 | 61.17 | 92.4 | 91.1 | 96.5 | (13) |
| (14) | MICHIGAN | 56.28 | 55.86 | 59.80 | 50.74 | 50.31 | 54.39 | 90.2 | 90.1 | 91.0 | (14) |
| (15) | MINNESOTA | 57.93 | 57.26 | 62.36 | 50.07 | 49.41 | 54.45 | 86.4 | 86.3 | 87.3 | (15) |
| (16) | MISSOURI (ST. LOUIS) | 59.49 | 59.47 | 59.56 | 53.19 | 54.00 | 50.35 | 89.4 | 90.8 | 84.5 | (16) |
| (17) | MONTANA | 47.31 | 46.70 | 51.13 | 45.34 | 44.76 | 48.97 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 95.8 | (17) |
| (18) | NEBRASKA | 53.08 | 52.76 | 54.95 | 42.15 | 41.18 | 47.72 | 79.4 | 78.0 | 86.8 | (18) |
| (19) | NEVADA | 49.58 | 49.48 | 49.95 | 43.79 | 43.29 | 45.72 | 88.3 | 87.5 | 91.5 | (19) |
| (20) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 52.45 | 52.00 | 54.11 | 47.18 | 46.13 | 50.99 | 90.0 | 88.7 | 94.2 | (20) |
| (21) | NEW JERSEY | 62.96 | 62.61 | 66.08 | 58.12 | 57.80 | 60.94 | 92.3 | 92.3 | 92.2 | (21) |
| (22) | NEW MEXICO | 46.15 | 45.89 | 47.44 | 35.09 | 37.05 | 25.26 | 76.0 | 80.7 | 53.2 | (22) |
| (23) | NEW YORK CITY | 73.86 | 72.94 | 83.95 | 67.96 | 66.85 | 80.19 | 92.0 | 91.7 | 95.5 | (23) |
| (24) | NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.) | 62.86 | 62.54 | 65.58 | 56.08 | 55.63 | 60.03 | 89.2 | 89.0 | 91.5 | (24) |
| (25) | NORTH DAKOTA | 48.23 | 47.32 | 52.01 | 42.44 | 41.39 | 46.85 | 88.0 | 87.5 | 90.1 | (25) |
| (26) | OHIO | 61.83 | 61.45 | 64.75 | 52.73 | 52.30 | 56.00 | 85.3 | 85.1 | 86.5 | (26) |
| (27) | OREGON | 56.16 | 55.87 | 57.74 | 49.42 | 48.84 | 52.58 | 88.0 | 87.4 | 91.1 | (27) |
| (28) | PENNSYLVANIA | 61.59 | 61.27 | 66.87 | 53.63 | 54.04 | 46.60 | 87.1 | 88.2 | 69.7 | (28) |
| (29) | RHODE ISLAND | 59.39 | 59.28 | 59.94 | 53.44 | 53.35 | 53.91 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 89.9 | (29) |
| (30) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 44.44 | 44.14 | 45.28 | 39.40 | 37.92 | 43.57 | 88.7 | 85.9 | 96.2 | (30) |
| (31) | UTAH | 53.93 | 53.72 | 55.49 | 38.38 | 37.97 | 41.56 | 71.2 | 70.7 | 74.9 | (31) |
| (32) | VERMONT | 44.49 | 43.86 | 47.33 | 38.68 | 38.06 | 41.46 | 86.9 | 86.8 | 87.6 | (32) |
| (33) | WASHINGTON | 57.68 | 57.08 | 61.80 | 51.71 | 51.08 | 56.02 | 89.6 | 89.5 | 90.6 | (33) |
| (34) | WISCONSIN | 58.36 | 57.85 | 63.18 | 53.82 | 53.25 | 59.13 | 92.2 | 92.0 | 93.6 | (34) |
| (35) | WYOMING | 49.20 | 49.05 | 49.66 | 42.34 | 41.74 | 44.12 | 86.1 | 85.1 | 88.8 | (35) |
| (36) | REGION II | 40.99 | 40.71 | 42.30 | 36.12 | 35.52 | 38.91 | 88.1 | 87.3 | 92.0 | (36) |
| (37) | DELAWARE | 48.89 | 49.78 | 47.15 | 44.25 | 44.86 | 43.07 | 90.5 | 90.1 | 91.3 | (37) |
| (38) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 49.30 | 49.24 | 49.46 | 43.39 | 42.50 | 45.57 | 88.0 | 86.3 | 92.1 | (38) |
| (39) | KANSAS | 38.99 | 38.76 | 40.05 | 34.68 | 34.03 | 37.66 | 88.9 | 87.8 | 94.0 | (39) |
| (40) | MARYLAND | 49.23 | 49.36 | 48.55 | 44.45 | 44.27 | 45.42 | 90.3 | 89.7 | 93.6 | (40) |
| (41) | MISSOURI (EXCL. ST. LOUIS) | 38.68 | 38.26 | 40.37 | 33.83 | 32.94 | 37.40 | 87.5 | 86.1 | 92.6 | (41) |
| (42) | TEXAS (36 COUNTIES) | 32.19 | 32.11 | 32.50 | 26.32 | 25.95 | 27.73 | 81.8 | 80.8 | 85.3 | (42) |
| (43) | WEST VIRGINIA | 41.33 | 41.01 | 43.79 | 36.21 | 35.89 | 38.66 | 87.6 | 87.5 | 88.3 | (43) |
| (44) | REGION III | 30.28 | 29.79 | 32.25 | 25.42 | 24.76 | 28.05 | 83.9 | 83.1 | 87.0 | (44) |
| (45) | ARKANSAS | 27.28 | 27.08 | 27.98 | 23.01 | 22.18 | 26.04 | 84.3 | 81.9 | 93.1 | (45) |
| (46) | KENTUCKY (EXCL. CAMPBELL & KENTON CO'S) | 25.54 | 25.02 | 28.38 | 21.09 | 20.15 | 26.24 | 82.6 | 80.5 | 92.5 | (46) |
| (47) | LOUISIANA | 38.49 | 37.35 | 47.19 | 33.71 | 33.04 | 38.79 | 86.5 | 88.5 | 82.2 | (47) |
| (48) | OKLAHOMA | 27.92 | 27.87 | 28.73 | 23.06 | 22.85 | 24.04 | 82.6 | 82.0 | 83.7 | (48) |
| (49) | TEXAS (EXCL. 36 CO'S IN REGION II) | 30.59 | 30.16 | 31.91 | 25.52 | 24.80 | 27.71 | 83.4 | 82.2 | 86.8 | (49) |
| (50) | VIRGINIA | 32.28 | 31.20 | 34.78 | 26.54 | 24.92 | 30.27 | 82.2 | 79.9 | 87.0 | (50) |
| (51) | REGION IV | 28.68 | 28.26 | 29.54 | 24.59 | 23.50 | 26.78 | 85.7 | 83.2 | 90.7 | (51) |
| (52) | ALABAMA | 30.22 | 30.33 | 29.96 | 26.37 | 26.23 | 26.69 | 87.3 | 86.5 | 89.1 | (52) |
| (53) | FLORIDA | 31.21 | 31.41 | 30.60 | 25.95 | 25.59 | 27.03 | 83.1 | 81.5 | 88.3 | (53) |
| (54) | GEORGIA | 28.88 | 28.59 | 29.36 | 24.50 | 23.47 | 26.20 | 84.8 | 82.1 | 89.2 | (54) |
| (55) | MISSISSIPPI | 25.18 | 23.95 | 27.16 | 21.07 | 18.77 | 24.76 | 83.7 | 78.4 | 91.1 | (55) |
| (56) | NORTH CAROLINA | 28.03 | 27.45 | 28.89 | 24.08 | 22.60 | 26.27 | 85.9 | 82.3 | 90.9 | (56) |
| (57) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 27.18 | 25.70 | 29.52 | 23.98 | 21.75 | 27.51 | 88.2 | 84.6 | 93.2 | (57) |
| (58) | TENNESSEE | 29.78 | 28.93 | 32.44 | 25.78 | 24.49 | 29.83 | 86.6 | 84.7 | 92.0 | (58) |
| (59) | KENTUCKY (ENTIRE STATE) | 26.95 | 26.47 | 29.57 | 22.17 | 21.23 | 27.34 | 82.3 | 80.2 | 92.5 | (59) |
| (60) | MISSOURI " " | 44.98 | 44.57 | 46.58 | 39.69 | 39.20 | 41.58 | 88.2 | 88.0 | 89.3 | (60) |
| (61) | TEXAS " " | 30.66 | 30.25 | 31.93 | 25.56 | 24.86 | 27.71 | 83.4 | 82.2 | 86.8 | (61) |

A/ EXCLUDING SPONSORS' EMPLOYEES, ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES, PERSONS IN WORK CAMPS,
PERSONS EMPLOYED AS OWNER-OPERATORS OF EQUIPMENT, AND YOUTHS EMPLOYED AT ONE-THIRD
THE REGULAR RATES.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, JULY 15, 1936

