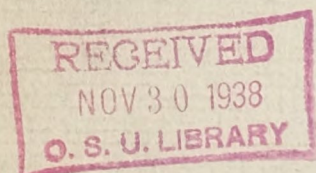


REPORT ON

PROGRESS OF

THE WPA PROGRAM



JUNE 30, 1938

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June

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Administrator

REPORT ON
PROGRESS OF
THE WPA PROGRAM

JUNE 30, 1938

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Administrator

CORRINGTON GILL, Assistant Administrator

EMERSON ROSS, Director
Division of Statistics and Economic Research

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 1, 1938

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the June 30, 1938, *Report on Progress of the WPA Program*. The report deals primarily with the activities of the Works Progress Administration, but it also reviews the assistance provided and funds expended through the several security programs conducted by the Federal Government and by State and local governments.

This report presents detailed information on the project employment provided under the Works Progress Administration, the types of project work undertaken, the physical accomplishments achieved through such work, and the funds expended. It reviews in a similar manner the work project and student aid programs of the National Youth Administration. Also included is an analysis of all funds appropriated under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts.

Emphasis is placed on the year ending June 30, 1938, a year marked by a precipitous decline in private employment which necessitated a considerable expansion in the operations of security measures.

Respectfully,

HARRY L. HOPKINS, *Administrator*

THE PRESIDENT
The White House

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SECURITY PROGRAMS

THE year ending June 1938 was one in which the operations of the security programs were extended widely. Beginning in the fall of 1937, employment in private industry declined at a rate without precedent in this country and workers who held their jobs often found their hours reduced and their earnings curtailed. This situation made it necessary to expand the scale of operations of the security measures and led to the adoption by the Federal Government of a vigorous recovery program.

To meet the sudden depression the Federal Government formulated a recovery program in the spring of 1938 that provided for a large increase in expenditures for public work. It included expansion in the operations of the Works Progress Administration, resumption on a large scale of the construction program of the Public Works Administration, continuation of the extensive conservation activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and increases in the youth program of the National Youth Administration as well as in the rural rehabilitation loan and grant program of the Farm Security Administration. The recovery program likewise included additional appropriations for Federal housing activities and rural electrification and also an increase in the construction of Federal public buildings. Other elements in the recovery program were the increased lending authority given to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the desterilization of gold held by the Treasury, and the relaxing of reserve requirements in the Federal Reserve System.

During the winter of 1937-38 the WPA had already increased its employment sharply in order to meet the destitution caused by the large increase in unemployment. From about 1,450,000 at the end of September 1937 the number of WPA project workers increased in successive months until a total of nearly 2,800,000 was reached by the end of June 1938. In this same period the number of families and single persons receiving relief from State and local agencies likewise increased. General relief rolls rose from

1,270,000 in September 1937 to a peak of 2,028,000 in February 1938; in June there were 1,685,000 families and single persons receiving general relief.

Payment of unemployment compensation benefits, which had been in effect in Wisconsin for some time, was begun in 21 States and the District of Columbia in January 1938 and in two additional States in April 1938. A total of 2,500,000 persons received compensation payments for unemployment during the first six months of 1938 and about 1,000,000 persons received these benefits during the month of June. The initiation of payments, of course, was begun in a period of rapidly increasing unemployment with the result that the unemployment compensation agencies were immediately faced with the task of conducting their operations on a broad scale.

The number of persons receiving old-age pensions, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind continued to increase during the year ending June 30, 1938. These increases, however, were much less rapid than those that took place under other security measures which are more directly affected by changes in employment conditions. Under the old-age insurance program of the Social Security Board, which does not go into full effect until 1942, certain relatively minor lump-sum payments were made during the year to persons becoming 65 years of age and to estates of deceased workers. Beginning in 1942, monthly benefits ranging eventually from \$10 to \$85 will be payable to qualified persons in accordance with the reserves they have accumulated.

During the year ending with June 1938 the President's Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities carried on extensive studies of national health needs, which are closely associated with problems of public assistance. To bring attention to these needs, a National Health Conference was called in July 1938 to which 200 persons were invited, persons who are leaders not only in the professional fields involved and in public health

administration but also representatives of labor, industry, agriculture, and other groups vitally interested in public health. Among other things, the conference considered the nature of the national comprehensive health program that seems necessary in order to cope with the Nation's needs in the field of public health.

Households and Persons Assisted, September 1937–June 1938

In June 1938 approximately 21,477,000 persons in 6,771,000 different households were benefiting directly in the continental United States through various relief and work programs. These persons account for about 17 percent of the population. The estimates of the total number of persons and of households, however, do not include some 1,000,000 persons receiving unemployment compensation benefits or the 26,000 farm families that received rural rehabilitation loans under the Farm Security Administration in June 1938. Comparable estimates for September 1937 indicate that 14,128,000 persons in 4,734,000 households were benefiting from the various relief and work programs.

The increase of about 50 percent in the number of persons aided through the relief and work programs since September 1937 is accounted for in large measure by the expansion of project activities giving work to unemployed persons. The number of workers on WPA projects nearly doubled, increasing from about 1,450,000 at the end of September 1937 to 2,767,000 at the end of June 1938. In the same period the number of families and single persons receiving general relief from State and local agencies increased from 1,270,000 in September 1937 to a maximum of 2,028,000 in February 1938. The decline in general relief in the early spring of 1938 to 1,685,000 families and single persons in June was due principally to large-scale assignment of persons on relief to WPA projects—assignments made possible by the supplemental appropriation of \$250,000,000 to the WPA which was approved March 2, 1938. In part, the decline may be traced to the difficulties encountered by State and local agencies in

financing general relief and, in part, to a seasonal contraction in direct relief needs.

Farm families receiving grants through the Farm Security Administration, youth employed on NYA projects, and workers employed on the various projects of the Federal agencies (other than the WPA) were aided in greater number in June 1938 than in the preceding September. Under the special public assistance programs for persons who typically are unemployable—the aged, the blind, and dependent children—aid was also extended on a larger scale in June 1938, continuing the previous expansion of these types of assistance. (See Chart 14 on p. 110.)

Payment of unemployment compensation benefits was an important factor in preventing a still greater increase in public assistance during the half year ending June 1938. As noted above, approximately 2,500,000 different applicants received unemployment compensation benefits at some time during the half year in the 24 States and the District of Columbia in which payments were made and as many as 1,000,000 persons received benefit payments in June 1938. Weekly benefit payments in June 1938 averaged about \$10.75 for persons totally unemployed and \$5.70 for persons partially unemployed. Such benefit payments, which were allowed over average periods of 8 to 10 weeks' duration in the first half of 1938, served as a first defense against need after the loss of work. Many of the unemployed, however, who no longer were entitled to compensation benefits subsequently sought public assistance provided through other security programs.

Assistance in Previous Years

In earlier years the numbers of persons and households receiving aid had been larger than in June 1938. From a relatively low level in 1933, when public assistance was first provided on a broad basis, the numbers benefiting from public aid rose to a peak in February 1934. At that time, with the CWA program in full operation, an estimated net total of 27,749,000 persons in 7,916,000 households, or more than a fifth of the entire population of the country, benefited from the several relief and employment programs. From that date the general movement was downward, in spite of temporary increases resulting from severe droughts or from seasonal or other causes. A low point was reached in September 1937; most of the rapid decline in the preceding spring and summer months is accounted for by the severe reductions in the WPA program made at a time of marked improvement in employment and business conditions. In September 1937 about half as many persons were receiving aid as in February 1934.

The relative importance of the various relief and emergency employment programs has shifted considerably during the period from 1933 to 1938. The most significant of these changes may be seen in Chart 14 on



COMBINATION BRIDGE AND DAM BUILT AT SHARONVILLE, OHIO,
BY WPA WORKERS

page 110. General relief, including both direct and work relief and financed in large part by FERA grants to the States, was by far the most important means of providing assistance from 1933 through the summer of 1935. For a brief period during the winter of 1933-34, however, CWA operations assumed a dominant role. In July 1935 three out of every four persons assisted through the public aid programs were included among families and single persons receiving only general relief.

Since the fall of 1935, when the Federal Government assumed responsibility for meeting the need caused by unemployment, the WPA and to a lesser extent the other Federal agencies participating in the programs providing employment on work projects have assisted the majority of the persons benefiting through the public aid programs. At the peak of WPA operations in the spring of 1936 WPA employees and their families comprised considerably more than half of the total number of persons. If the CCC and the other Federal agencies conducting work projects under the ERA Act of 1935 are included, the proportion is raised to account for approximately two out of every three persons.

Aid to the aged, the blind, and dependent children has increased rapidly in importance since the beginning, early in 1936, of Federal participation in this form of public aid through the Social Security Board. In May 1938 three times as many persons were receiving this kind of assistance as in January 1936. The rapid growth of the old-age assistance program was most important in the expansion, the number of recipients in the continental United States increasing from 433,000 in January 1936 to 1,663,000 in June 1938.

In the last two and one-half years persons aided through general relief provided through State and local agencies, even after elimination of all duplication between general relief and the other programs, represented a sizable part of the total number of persons benefiting under relief and work programs. In June 1938 they accounted for more than a fifth of the total.

Unemployment in the Past Year

The wave of unemployment that set in with the business recession of the fall of 1937 added more jobless workers to a number that was already large. The unemployment census taken in November 1937 within two months after the number of the unemployed had



WPA MEANS USEFUL WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

begun to increase, showed that approximately 11,000,000 persons were totally unemployed or employed only on emergency projects. Indications are that perhaps half as many additional persons were partially unemployed and wanting more work at that time. Total nonagricultural employment, which had fallen off from 35,100,000 to 34,200,000 persons between September and November 1937, continued to recede, with 32,200,000 persons employed in January after an unprecedented drop in so short a period. Despite the fact that substantial seasonal gains are usual in the spring months, only 31,800,000 persons were engaged in nonagricultural employment in May 1938. Over the period of receding industrial activity, reductions in the employment provided by the durable goods industries were particularly marked. The average period worked each week by factory workers who kept their jobs likewise dropped from 39 hours in August 1937 to the unusually low level of 34 hours in May 1938. The various monthly estimates of unemployment show that at least 4,000,000 more persons were unemployed in May 1938 than in the fall of 1937. As a result of the large increases in unemployment, applications for relief rose at a rapid rate, particularly in the industrial centers where employment had fallen off most sharply. It was apparent by the close of 1937 that large increases in the public assistance programs were necessary in order to meet the need caused by the industrial recession.

PROVISIONS FOR CONTINUING THE WPA PROGRAM

The Recovery Program

PROVISION for the continuation of the WPA program in the fiscal year 1938-39 is contained in the Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938, signed by the President on June 21, 1938. This act also provides for the initiation of a new Federal and non-Federal project program by the Public Works Administration; it increases prior appropriations and authorizations for the construction of public buildings outside the District of Columbia; it makes additional funds available to the Rural Electrification Administration for loans; it appropriates funds for price-adjustment payments to producers of wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, and rice; and it amends the United States Housing Act of 1937 to permit additional housing activity. The measure is based upon a message to Congress in which the President reviewed the causes which had led to the setback to recovery in the preceding seven months and enumerated the steps which he felt should be taken to improve business activity.

The President's recovery program message of April 14, 1938, outlined proposals for the continuation of relief, the expansion of credit, and the increase of purchasing power by providing new work. In the first category were placed recommendations for appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July 1938 intended to stop "the downward spiral" and avert the laying off of people now receiving assistance from the Federal Government. Specifically recommended to receive appropriations were the Works Progress Administration, the Farm Security Administration, and the National Youth Administration. It was also recommended that the next fiscal year's funds for the Civilian Conservation Corps be increased by \$50,000,000.

In the second category were placed steps to make additional bank resources available to the country through the desterilization of approximately \$1,400,000,000 of Treasury gold, accompanied by action on the part of the Federal Reserve Board to reduce reserve requirements by about \$750,000,000.

The measures in the third group were proposed as means of increasing many construction activities in the field of public works. The President recommended that this be accomplished through the following channels: amendment of the United States Housing Authority Act to permit the immediate prosecution of additional projects; renewal of the non-Federal program of public works in which the Federal Government makes loans and grants; provision of an additional \$100,000,000 to the Bureau of Public Roads for highways; appropriation of \$37,000,000 for flood control and reclamation works to be expended on projects already authorized by Congress; and appropriation of additional funds for Federal buildings.

The recommendations in regard to funds for the CCC, highways, and flood control have been acted upon favorably in other appropriations. Administrative action has been taken for desterilizing the gold in the United States Treasury, and reduction in reserve requirements has been accomplished by action of the Federal Reserve Board. The President's remaining recommendations were considered in drafting the Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938. Title I of this act, cited as the "Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938," is reviewed in some detail below. Title II, the "Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938," appropriated \$965,000,000 to the PWA for making loans, grants, or both for non-Federal public projects and for making allotments for Federal projects, such allotments not to exceed \$200,000,000. An additional amount not to exceed \$400,000,000 from funds realized from the sale of securities may also be used in making loans for non-Federal projects. The four remaining titles of the act provide successively for increasing the authorizations for the three-year public building program from the \$70,000,000 adopted by Congress at the prior regular session to \$130,000,000; adding \$100,000,000 to the appropriations to the Rural Electrification Administration for financing the loans of this agency; appropriating \$212,000,000 to enable the Secretary of

Agriculture to make price-adjustment payments to producers of certain agricultural commodities; and enlarging the program of the United States Housing Authority and authorizing the issuance of obligations not in excess of \$800,000,000 (a \$300,000,000 increase over the amounts previously authorized).

ERA Act of 1938

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938 appropriates a total of \$1,712,905,000 together with unobligated balances of funds made available to the WPA and NYA, the Farm Security Administration, and the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration under the ERA Act of 1937. The act makes specific appropriations to agencies for carrying out their respective programs and provides that the funds are to remain available until June 30, 1939.

Appropriations

Works Progress Administration—To the Works Progress Administration there is appropriated \$1,425,000,000 together with the unobligated balances of funds allocated under the ERA Act of 1937 (including the joint resolution of March 2, 1938). The act requires that the WPA funds be so apportioned and administered over the first eight months of the fiscal year, i. e., July 1938 through February 1939, as to constitute the total amount furnished to the WPA during the period. If an extraordinary emergency arises, however, the President may modify this requirement to permit the use of the funds during a period of not less than seven months.

The WPA appropriations are available for administration, for the prosecution of projects approved under prior ERA Acts, for aiding self-help and cooperative associations for the benefit of needy persons, and with limitations on total amounts that may be authorized in each class, for the following types of Federal and non-Federal public projects approved under the 1938 ERA Act:

1. Highways, roads, and streets, \$484,500,000
2. Public buildings, parks, utilities, airports and other transportation facilities, flood control, conservation, and other purposes, \$655,500,000
3. Educational, professional, clerical, cultural, recreational, production, service, including training for domestic service, and miscellaneous nonconstruction projects, \$285,000,000

The amounts specified in any limitation may be increased by not more than 15 percent through transfer of amounts from other limitations.

The Administrator of the Works Progress Administration is authorized to allocate not to exceed \$60,000,000 of WPA funds to other Federal departments, establishments, and agencies for the purpose of operating projects similar to those prosecuted by the WPA. He is also authorized, upon determination by the President and under the President's direction, to use up to

\$25,000,000 for the purpose of providing direct relief for needy persons.

National Youth Administration—The act appropriates \$75,000,000 to the National Youth Administration, together with the unobligated balances of allocations made to it under the ERA Act of 1937. This will enable the NYA to extend aid to about the same number of students as in the preceding fiscal year and to expand the NYA work program for out-of-school youth. Approximately 600,000 young persons can be aided during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

Farm Security Administration—The act appropriates \$175,000,000 to the Secretary of Agriculture in addition to funds remaining from allocations made to the Farm Security Administration during the past year. These sums are made available for administrative expenses, loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation of needy persons in continuation of the program carried on under the ERA Act of 1937, but on a larger scale in order to assist more of the eligible farm families which thus far have not been aided.

Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration—The amount appropriated to the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration in the Department of the Interior for administration, loans, and rural rehabilitation of needy persons and for Federal and non-Federal projects of the WPA type is \$6,000,000, plus the unobligated balances remaining on June 30, 1938.

Other Agencies—Appropriations to other agencies for administrative expenses incident to the operation of the program are as follows: General Accounting Office for auditing and accounting, \$4,180,000; Department of the Treasury, \$18,050,000 (Procurement Division, \$5,500,000, Division of Disbursement, \$3,500,000, Office of the Treasurer, \$750,000, Secret Service Division, \$300,000, and Office of Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits and Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, \$8,000,000); and the Department of Commerce Bureau of Air Commerce, \$325,000 for technical advice and supervision in connection with WPA airport projects.

To the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is appropriated \$3,500,000 for administration and payment of compensation benefits to injured workmen. It is provided that any allocations made to the Commission under prior ERA Acts shall not be rescinded or reallocated for any other purpose. The act appropriates \$850,000 to the National Emergency Council, \$750,000 to the National Resources Committee, and \$3,000,000 to the United States Employment Service, and \$1,250,000 is provided to the Department of Justice for examining titles in connection with land purchases under the provisions of the ERA Act of 1935.

Other Provisions

Appropriations to agencies other than the WPA are to be so apportioned and administered during the 12

months of the fiscal year as to constitute the total amount that will be furnished for the purposes of the act. As noted above, apportionment of WPA funds over the eight months ending February 1939 is required; it is provided, however, that if an extraordinary emergency or unusual circumstance develops, the period may be shortened to seven months.

Under the ERA Act of 1938 it is required that expenditure authorizations of Federal funds for other than labor costs of WPA projects shall not exceed an average of \$7 per month per worker employed after June 30, 1938, and prior to February 28, 1939, in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia. It is provided, however, that an amount not to exceed \$25,000,000 of WPA funds may be used by the Works Progress Administrator to supplement the amount authorized for other than labor costs where, in his opinion, an emergency makes additional expenditures necessary to assure the operation of sound projects.

No Federal construction project may be undertaken except flood control and water conservation projects authorized under other law, unless Federal funds sufficient for its completion have been irrevocably set aside. A non-Federal project is not to be undertaken unless the sponsor has made a written agreement to finance such part of the cost as is not to be supplied from Federal funds.

In the employment of persons on projects, applicants in actual need whose names are not on relief rolls have the same eligibility as persons on relief rolls. Farmers in need who require employment to supplement their farm income, but who are not on relief rolls, have the same eligibility for employment on projects in rural areas as persons on relief rolls. Aliens illegally in the United States, and aliens who have not (prior to the enactment of the law) filed a declaration of intention to become citizens which is valid and has not expired, are not knowingly to be given project employment. Preference in employment is to be accorded in the following order: United States veterans who are American citizens; other American citizens, Indians and other persons owing allegiance to the United States; and aliens who filed their declarations of intention to become American citizens prior to the approval of the act.

As in the previous ERA Act, no relief worker is eligible for employment on WPA projects who has refused to accept employment on any other Federal or non-Federal project at a wage rate comparable with or higher than the wage rate established for similar work on WPA projects. It is provided, however, that a relief worker who has been engaged on such project work and whose service has been regularly terminated through no fault of his own does not lose his eligibility for other project employment because of this previous work. No relief worker who refuses a bona fide offer of private employment under reasonable working conditions and paying as much or more for the same length

of service as is paid on project work, and who is capable of performing the work, may be retained during the period in which the private employment is available. Persons who have taken private employment are entitled to immediate resumption of their previous employment status if they are still in need and if they have lost the private employment through no fault of their own.

Rates of pay for persons engaged in project work are not to be less than prevailing rates of pay for work of a similar nature in the same locality as determined by the WPA Administrator. The new act also requires that not less than the minimum rates of pay established under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 for persons privately employed shall be paid to WPA project employees working in similar occupations in the same locality.

Under the ERA Act of 1938 every relief worker employed on a WPA project is required, as a condition to his continued employment, to file quarterly a statement as to the amount of his earnings, if any, from outside employment while he was assigned to project work. These statements are to be taken into consideration in assigning workers to projects and continuing them in employment.

Except for substantial increases in the maximum amounts allowable, the provisions relating to disability or death compensation and benefits resulting from traumatic injury are continued substantially the same as in the prior act. Effective July 1938 the monthly compensation in any individual case is not to exceed \$50 (\$30 in the ERA Act of 1937) and the aggregate payments are not to be in excess of \$4,000 (representing an increase of \$500 over the amount allowed under the prior act). Both are exclusive of medical costs.

For the purpose of carrying out Title I, the Works Progress Administration, the National Youth Administration, the Farm Security Administration, the National Emergency Council, and the National Resources Committee are extended until June 30, 1939. These and other agencies to which appropriations are made are authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary. Not more than 5 percent of the WPA and NYA funds are to be used for administrative expenses. This restriction also applies to Federal agencies operating projects with WPA allocations.

Among the other provisions of the act are those relating to administrative and supervisory employees; acceptance and use of sponsors' contributions of services, materials, or money for non-Federal projects; revolving funds for use in purchase, repair, and distribution of materials, supplies, equipment, and tools; and settlement of claims not in excess of \$500.

Orders Affecting Wage Rates

In the new fiscal year the WPA program continues operating in much the same manner as in the preceding

year. The minor modifications that have been incorporated in the ERA Act of 1938 have already been reviewed. However, changes have been made, through administrative action, in the schedule of monthly security wages of WPA and NYA workers.

The monthly rates of pay vary, as they did previously: (a) for workers of different degrees of skill, (b) for workers located in different sections of the country, and (c) for workers living in counties having different degrees of population concentration. The first basis of variation recognizes four wage classes—unskilled, intermediate (semiskilled), skilled, and professional and technical—dependent on the skills of the workers. The second and third bases take into account differences in general wage levels, standards of living, and costs of living, introducing three wage rate regions and five degrees of urbanization (or urbanization groups).

The basic schedule of monthly earnings, effective July 1938 (WPA Administrative Order No. 62 with subsequent adjustments), is presented in Table 1. As may be noted in the table, wages of unskilled workers vary, as between regions, from \$55 in the most highly urban areas of Wage Region I (counties in Region I having cities with populations of 100,000 or more in 1930) to \$40 in the most densely populated counties in

Wage Region III, and from \$40 in the least urban counties of Wage Region I to \$26 in corresponding counties in Wage Region III. Similar gradations in the rates applying to unskilled workers in the different regions are specified for other urbanization groups. Wages for intermediate workers, for skilled workers, and for professional and technical workers follow the same general pattern as those for unskilled workers. Each class, however, is at a successively higher level in accordance with the greater skill required for the work involved.

Some changes in the earnings schedule were made early in the new fiscal year in order to bring the wage levels of the workers in the South closer to the levels in other parts of the country.

This was accomplished in the unskilled classification by making \$5 to \$7 increases in the scheduled rates for unskilled workers in the various urbanization groups in Wage Region III, comprising 11 Southern States. In addition, Oklahoma and Kentucky except for the two counties included in Wage Region I—areas that previously were in Wage Region III but bordered on States in which higher wage schedules were in effect—were transferred to Wage Region II. As a result of this transfer wages are raised over what they otherwise would be by as much as \$8 or as little as \$4 a month, depending on the urbanization group and wage class involved. (See Table 1.)

Adjustments in the rates for skilled and professional and technical workers in Wage Region III brought the rates for these workers up to the rates applicable in Wage Region II, and upward adjustments of 10 percent in the rates for intermediate workers in Wage Region III reduced considerably the spread in the intermediate rates for the two regions. These changes applied generally to the 11 States in Region III, except for intermediate, skilled, and professional and technical workers in Louisiana where comparable adjustments already were in effect. The changes brought about increases of \$4 to \$6, depending on the particular urbanization group and wage class.

Certain adjustments that had been made to prevent inequalities arising from a rigid application of an inflexible wage schedule were continued in effect. These included adjustments involving not more than a 10 percent change in the wage rate specified in the basic schedule, adjustments providing for the payment in counties contiguous to urban areas of rates equal to those in the adjoining urban areas, and adjustments whereby rates of pay on a single project or part of a project extending over an area where more than one set of monthly rates are in effect are determined in accord with the highest rates applicable. However, such 10 percent adjustments as had previously been made in areas transferred to Region II (Oklahoma and the greater part of Kentucky) and in the unskilled rates in Region III were canceled. Also canceled were

TABLE 1.—SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY EARNINGS ON WPA PROJECTS

Wage Rate Region A	Counties in Which the 1930 Population of the Largest Municipality Was— ^a				
	Over 100,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	5,000 to 25,000	Under 5,000
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Unskilled work					
Region I.....	\$55.00	\$52.00	\$48.00	\$44.00	\$40.00
Region II.....	45.00	42.00	40.00	35.00	32.00
Region III.....	40.00	38.00	35.00	30.00	26.00
Intermediate work					
Region I.....	\$65.00	\$60.00	\$55.00	\$50.00	\$45.00
Region II.....	58.00	54.00	50.00	44.00	38.00
Region III.....	57.20	52.80	47.30	39.30	33.00
Skilled work					
Region I.....	\$85.00	\$75.00	\$70.00	\$63.00	\$55.00
Region II.....	72.00	66.00	60.00	52.00	44.00
Region III.....	72.00	66.00	60.00	52.00	44.00
Professional and technical work					
Region I.....	\$94.00	\$83.00	\$77.00	\$69.00	\$61.00
Region II.....	79.00	73.00	66.00	57.00	48.00
Region III.....	79.00	73.00	66.00	57.00	48.00

^a Wage rate regions include the following States:

Region I—Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, parts of Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, parts of Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Region II—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kansas, parts of Kentucky, Maryland, parts of Missouri, Oklahoma, parts of Texas, and West Virginia.

Region III—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, parts of Texas, and Virginia.

^b For convenience these groups of counties are usually referred to as urbanization groups A, B, C, D, and E, as indicated in the column headings.

the 10 percent changes that had previously been made in the wage rates of professional and technical workers in the highest urbanization grouping of Region I.

The established security wage schedule as outlined above must be used in making payments to at least 95 percent of the workers employed on WPA projects. Not more than 5 percent of the workers in any State may be exempted from the established wage rates if this is necessary to fill certain technical and supervisory positions requiring persons with specialized training and ability. On any single project a maximum of 10 percent of the workers may be so exempted. Actually, however, the nonsecurity workers constituted 2.6 percent of the total number employed in May 1938.

The requirement that the hourly wage rates paid to project workers may not be less than those prevailing locally for work of a similar nature is contained in the ERA Act of 1938 as it was in the acts of the two preceding years. Consequently the number of hours worked by each employee each month becomes a derived figure, obtained by dividing his monthly wage by the hourly rate prevailing for the type of work at which he is employed. However, upper limits apply to the hours of work. These may not exceed 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week, or 140 hours per month, except in the case of emergencies affecting the public welfare or the protection of work already under way or to permit employees to make up lost time when this is authorized. In making up lost time, hours of work are limited to 8 per day and 48 per week.

The wage structure outlined above applies to all workers on WPA projects who are paid from Federal funds. For the young persons who have work on NYA work projects or who receive NYA student aid, special wage provisions are in effect.

Young persons between the ages of 18 and 24 years, inclusive, having part-time employment on projects of the NYA receive monthly wages in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 2. The NYA schedule for part-time work has the same types of differentiation in wage rates as the schedule applicable to regular WPA workers. Like the WPA wage schedule it provides different rates for four groups of workers according to their skills and for three sections of the country (wage rate regions). With respect to degrees of population concentration, however, the NYA wage schedule is different in that it recognizes only two urbanization groups—counties whose largest municipalities in 1930 had populations of over 25,000 and those whose largest urban centers numbered less than 25,000 persons. The wage rates for unskilled work range from \$12 per month in the less populous counties of Region III to \$18 in the most populous counties of Region I. For professional and technical work the variation is from \$19 to the \$25 maximum. Similar variations in monthly wages are provided for workers in the intermediate and in the skilled wage classes. Wages of all youth having part-

time employment on NYA projects are paid in accordance with the NYA schedule of earnings. Exceptions are made in the case of projects specifically exempted or in the cases of emergency or making up lost time.

TABLE 2.—SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY EARNINGS ON NYA WORK PROJECTS

Wage Rate Region A	Counties in Which the 1930 Population of the Largest Municipality Was—		Wage Rate Region A	Counties in Which the 1930 Population of the Largest Municipality Was—	
	Over 25,000	Under 25,000		Over 25,000	Under 25,000
Unskilled work			Skilled work		
Region I.....	\$18.00	\$14.00	Region I.....	\$25.00	\$20.00
Region II.....	16.00	14.00	Region II.....	23.00	18.00
Region III.....	14.00	12.00	Region III.....	21.00	16.00
Intermediate work			Professional and technical work		
Region I.....	\$21.00	\$17.00	Region I.....	\$25.00	\$23.00
Region II.....	18.00	15.00	Region II.....	24.00	21.00
Region III.....	16.00	13.00	Region III.....	24.00	19.00

A Wage rate regions include the following States:

Region I—Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, parts of Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, parts of Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Region II—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kansas, parts of Kentucky, Maryland, parts of Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, parts of Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

Region III—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, parts of Texas.

The schedule of wages for part-time work under the 1938 NYA program shown above incorporates certain changes effective in August 1938. These involve increases of \$1 or \$2 per month for unskilled workers in Regions II and III, and general increases in five States accomplished by a redefinition of the NYA wage rate regions. The redefinition served to transfer Kentucky, Oklahoma, North Carolina, and Virginia from Region III to Region II and Nebraska from Region II to Region I.

NYA project workers are paid prevailing hourly wage rates and work a sufficient number of hours per month to earn the authorized monthly wage. The time worked, however, must not exceed 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week, or 70 hours per month except in the case of emergencies involving the public welfare or the protection of work already done, projects exempted by the executive director, and in making up lost time when this is authorized.

Earnings of young persons between the ages of 16 and 24, inclusive, employed on a part-time basis under the NYA student-aid program vary with the type of scholastic training which the students are receiving. For students participating in the school aid program in attendance at institutions which do not require high-school graduation or its equivalent for entrance, earnings may not be more than \$6 per month. The maximum for college aid is \$20 in any one month. Similarly, graduate students may receive up to \$40 in any

one month provided the average for the group throughout the year is not more than \$30 per month. The average for all students in any college or university for the academic year may not exceed \$15 per month. The stipulations regarding student aid rates are the same as those that were in effect during the past year.

Students are paid the hourly wage rates prevailing in the institution or locally for the same type of work. Designated officials of the participating institutions are responsible for fixing monthly wages within the limitations specified above. The number of hours of work, therefore, is a resultant figure, subject to the limitation

of 20 hours per week and not more than 7 hours on any nonschool day or 3 hours on any school day for school students, and 8 hours a day and 30 hours per week for college and graduate students. The latter students are permitted to work up to 40 hours a week during vacation periods occurring within the academic year.

The preceding paragraphs outline the basic wage policy applicable to the WPA and NYA programs. Discussion of the average wages paid and the hours worked is to be found in the sections on "Employment" and the "National Youth Administration," beginning on pages 32 and 57, respectively.

PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE WPA

A REVIEW of the accomplishments of jobless workers employed on WPA projects shows the wide scope of this field of public work and indicates what can be achieved through project operations. It is apparent at once that there is much of this work to be done. Improvement and replacement of public facilities are always necessary because of obsolescence and deterioration of existing equipment. Perhaps even more important is the problem of keeping pace with new needs. This requires the extension of commonplace facilities and conveniences into areas that have not been served before and the provision of new facilities to meet new demands or to conserve natural resources and insure public health and safety. There are many activities in addition to construction work on which accomplishments, although less tangible in nature, are equally of public interest. Through some of these, goods and services are provided for needy families. The instruction, leadership, entertainments, and exhibitions given on others are a means of enhancing the general enjoyment and appreciation of the arts, of interesting people in the possibilities of recreation, and of providing educational opportunities to people who otherwise would lack them. Professional and research activities give rise to still further achievements of value to the public.

The physical accomplishments resulting from WPA operations involve all these kinds of activities, and the amount of work done is commensurate with the size of the WPA program. This is shown by a survey of the work completed in two years, from the beginning of the WPA program in the fall of 1935 to October 1, 1937. But in the totals of miles of road built, bridges constructed, and classes conducted—to illustrate a few of the many items—the implication of the individual unit of accomplishment must not be neglected. The single mile of road may be of inestimable value to the people it serves; the bridge may mean added safety besides convenience to those who use it; and the chance of attending class may open up a wealth of new opportunities and interests to foreign-born or illiterate persons. It

is in terms such as these rather than in simple physical measurement that the final appraisal of project work must be made. The discussion on the following pages, however, necessarily deals chiefly with the latter. Broad classes, grouping together accomplishments in such fields as transportation, sanitation and health, and education, have been employed in discussing the two hundred and more individual items that were used in reporting physical accomplishment. Only work actually completed on projects of the Works Progress Administration by October 1, 1937, is covered by the accomplishment data. Neither WPA work in progress at that time nor work done on projects of the NYA or other Federal agencies is included.

Transportation Facilities

In the field of public work one of the most persistent demands has been for better highways, roads, and streets. Such demands are occasioned not only by the fact that improved roads are a definite asset to the people using them directly but also by the fact that improved road facilities benefit the Nation as a whole. The latter is a consequence of the better distribution of goods between farming and industrial sections, for example, and also of the social advantages of easier contacts between remote districts and centers of population. In many cases it is not so much a matter of building roads where none existed as a matter of improving a road system already in use. One widely accepted estimate indicates that traveling over a good gravel or macadam road costs the average motorist about one cent less per mile in gas, tires, and car maintenance than does traveling over a low type of unpaved road; in using a good concrete road the cost is about one cent per mile less than on a good gravel or macadam road.¹ Through the WPA more than 205,000 miles of roads were built or improved by October 1, 1937. This accomplishment, involving about 6 percent of the

¹ T. R. Agg and H. S. Carter, *Operating Cost Statistics of Automobiles and Trucks*, Bulletin 91, Ames, Iowa: Iowa State College, July 25, 1928, pp. 16-20.

SELECTED PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON WPA PROJECTS

HIGHWAY, ROAD, AND STREET WORK

Through October 1, 1937

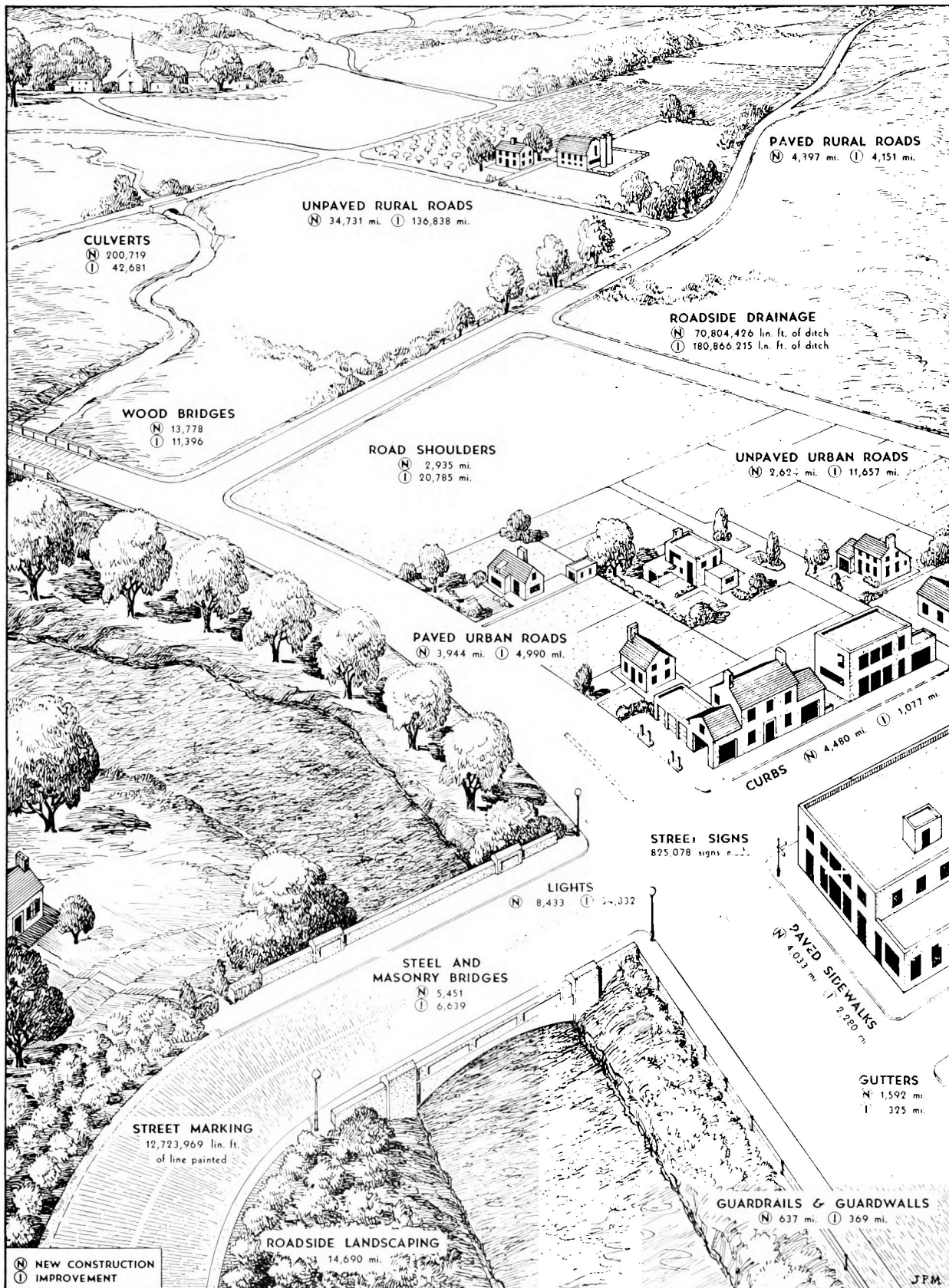
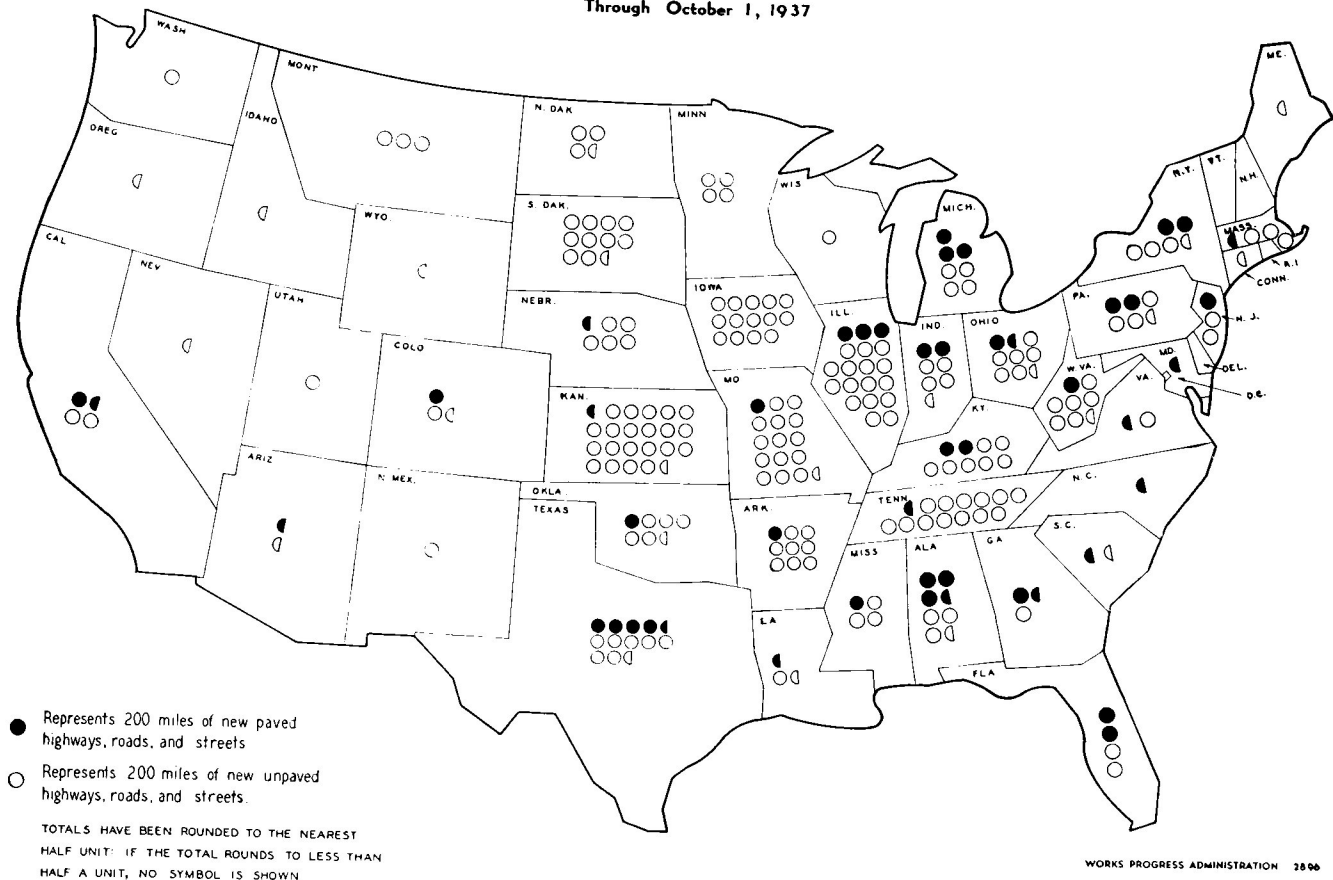


CHART I

HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS CONSTRUCTED BY WPA

Through October 1, 1937



total estimated road and street mileage of the entire country, is an appreciable step toward satisfying the demand for better roads.

Most of the roads either newly built or improved on WPA projects are in rural areas. Representing 88 percent of the total, these rural roads extend over 180,000 miles in length. They are located in every section of the country and in nearly all States represent at least 75 percent of the total mileage of road work done by the WPA. Roads in urban areas account for 11 percent of the total WPA road mileage. The remaining 2,000 miles of roads are located in parks, cemeteries, grounds of institutions, and similar public areas. These data are shown in the summary table below. The mileage of rural roads is equal to about 60 times the distance between New York and San Francisco, and of urban roads, to more than seven times this distance. Even the park and other miscellaneous roads would reach about two-thirds of the way across the continent.

Rural roads completed on WPA projects vary in type as widely as the countryside through which they run, but they have the common objective of linking farms, mines, resorts, and other sparsely settled or remote areas with important highways, with rail or water ship-

ping points, and with schools, post offices, and marketing centers.

Through the improvements to the rural road network of the country many roads which were passable only in dry weather are now serviceable all year round. Danger points such as sharp curves and heavy grades have in many instances been eliminated. Roads which were damaged by floods have also been repaired. The rural road activity of all these kinds is at least as important to the inhabitants of rural areas as the broad paved highways are to the urban population.

About 95 percent of the 180,000 miles of rural roads completed by the WPA as of October 1, 1937, was reported in the unpaved group, as appears in Table 3 below. This group relates to roads surfaced with gravel and crushed stone as well as to unsurfaced dirt roads. About 150,000 miles are part of secondary and 21,000 part of primary rural road systems. An additional 9,000 miles of paved roads are also included in the rural road total.

The 23,000 miles of urban streets and roads that the WPA improved or constructed represent a substantial accomplishment in themselves. In some cases this involved patching or replacing badly pitted and irregular

macadam or brick surfaces; in others it involved removal of abandoned car tracks and the conversion of the right-of-way into an integral part of the city street. Paved streets were also built to replace gravel or dirt streets. The paved street and road mileage accounts for about 38 percent of the total on which the WPA worked in urban areas. The remaining mileage, reported in connection with WPA work on unpaved urban streets and roads, includes the complete building or rebuilding of some city streets as well as the reconditioning and graveling of others.

TABLE 3.—MILES OF HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF ROADS

THROUGH OCTOBER 1, 1937

Type of Road	Total	Constructed	Improved
Total.....	205,343	46,650	158,693
Paved.....	17,947	8,594	9,353
Unpaved.....	187,396	38,056	149,340
Rural primary.....	25,824	7,873	17,951
Paved.....	4,514	2,353	2,161
Unpaved.....	21,310	5,520	15,790
Rural secondary.....	154,292	31,255	123,037
Paved.....	4,033	2,044	1,989
Unpaved.....	150,259	29,211	121,048
Urban.....	23,215	6,568	16,647
Paved.....	8,934	3,944	4,990
Unpaved.....	14,281	2,624	11,657
Other.....	2,012	954	1,058
Paved.....	466	253	213
Unpaved.....	1,546	701	845

New construction of highways, roads, and streets is of particular interest in the reported physical accomplishment on WPA projects and is defined so as to include both the building of a road where none existed before and construction work which results in a higher structural type of road. About 47,000 miles of rural and urban roads, as thus defined, were reported finished by October 1, 1937; these represented about a fourth of the total road mileage (new and improved) completed by the WPA throughout the country. In only 11 States did new roads constitute less than 10 percent and in six States and Hawaii they exceeded 40 percent of the total mileage of WPA road work.² Particularly outstanding in the latter group of States is Kansas, where 60 percent of the total mileage completed by the WPA consisted of new roads and where the mileage of new road construction (4,457) totaled more than that of any other State.

A large proportion of the new roads are located in the Middle Western States, with relatively few miles constructed in New England, along the Atlantic seaboard, or in the far Western States, as may be noted in the accompanying map. More than a thousand miles have been built in each of 18 States and in seven



EIGHTY-EIGHT PERCENT OF THE TOTAL MILEAGE OF WPA ROAD WORK IS IN RURAL AREAS; HALF OF THE PAVED MILEAGE IS IN CITIES

² In all references to States in this discussion New York State exclusive of New York City and New York City are considered as separate units.

of these—Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Tennessee, Texas, and South Dakota—more than 2,000 miles of new roads have been constructed.

About a fifth (more than 8,000 miles) of the new roads built by the WPA were paved with concrete, bituminous, or other hard surfacing materials. These new paved roads were somewhat concentrated in urban areas where municipal road improvement programs in recent years have been unable to keep pace with rapidly growing traffic needs.

Most of the 38,000 miles of new unpaved roads were surfaced with gravel, crushed stone, or similar materials. They are predominantly in rural areas and include many roads such as one which brings into contact with the outside world a small mountain community in Arizona that was previously cut off not so much by distance as by the fact that the only access was over rough trails. Also included in the mileage of new but unpaved roads are nearly 3,000 miles of village and city streets. Some opened new suburban residential sections. Others, as in the case of a Nevada mining town, replaced rough streets which previously straggled up steep hillsides, and required extensive blasting and even the moving of buildings for their construction.

Construction of highways, roads, and streets involves numerous appurtenant structures. Bridges, culverts, and drainage facilities, for instance, are as essential as the road surface itself. The safety and convenience of the motorist necessitate other features—guardrails and guardwalls, curbs, painted center lines and other markers, adequate road shoulders, and often roadside landscaping and lighting. All these phases of road construction are included in the road work done by the WPA. It should be mentioned also that in the reports of physical accomplishment a count has been made of each of the several items. For instance, when a mile of road is built with a bridge and four culverts, the physical accomplishment report would include all three—the mile of new road, the bridge, and the four culverts.

Bridges built by the WPA range from steel spans more than a hundred feet in length to small wooden bridges, many of them in rural areas or in parks. Often

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF BRIDGES CONSTRUCTED OR RECONDITIONED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

THROUGH OCTOBER 1, 1937

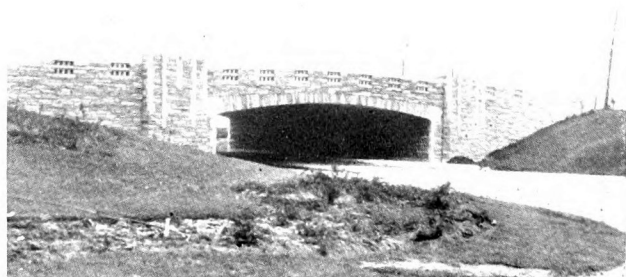
Type of Construction	Total	Constructed	Reconditioned
Total.....	37, 264	19, 229	18, 035
Wood.....	25, 174	13, 778	11, 396
Steel.....	6, 416	1, 418	4, 998
Masonry ^A	5, 674	4, 033	1, 641

^A Including reinforced concrete.

the bridges take the place of structures washed out by floods or are used in place of fords at locations where high water had often interrupted traffic. Others replace narrow one-way bridges or obsolete structures too weak to carry safely the weight of modern motor traffic. Much work has also been done in reconditioning existing bridges, protecting them against deterioration and making them adequate for meeting traffic needs.

More than 19,000 new bridges were completed by October 1, 1937. Almost three-quarters of the total are wooden bridges with an average length of about 30 feet. Bridges of masonry, chiefly reinforced concrete, represent a fifth of the entire number and have about the same average length as the wooden bridges. Steel bridges, on the other hand, are relatively few in number (1,400, or about 7 percent of the total) but average almost twice the length of the bridges built of wood or masonry. Among the largest of the steel bridges built by the WPA is the one that crosses the Kanawha River at Charleston, W. Va. It replaces a 50-year-old structure built when the city had barely a sixth of its present population. The new 1,300-foot structure is designed to carry safely a load four times as great as did the bridge it replaces. Bridges of steel construction are relatively much more numerous among the 18,000 reconstructed and improved than among those newly built; they constituted nearly 30 percent of the total improved. More than 60 percent of the bridges renovated were wooden and less than 10 percent were masonry.

Although the bulk of all the new bridges completed by the WPA throughout the United States are wooden structures, in many States masonry and steel bridges predominate. In several New England States and in Missouri at least 75 percent of the new bridges are of masonry construction. In three States—Maine, Michigan, and Virginia—more than 40 percent of the new bridges were constructed of steel. In other States, however, wooden bridges have been built in such numbers that, although new masonry and steel bridges are about as numerous as in many of the States already mentioned, they represent a comparatively small percentage of the total. Similarly, the majority of the bridges reconditioned by WPA workers in the Western and the Southern States are wooden structures, but

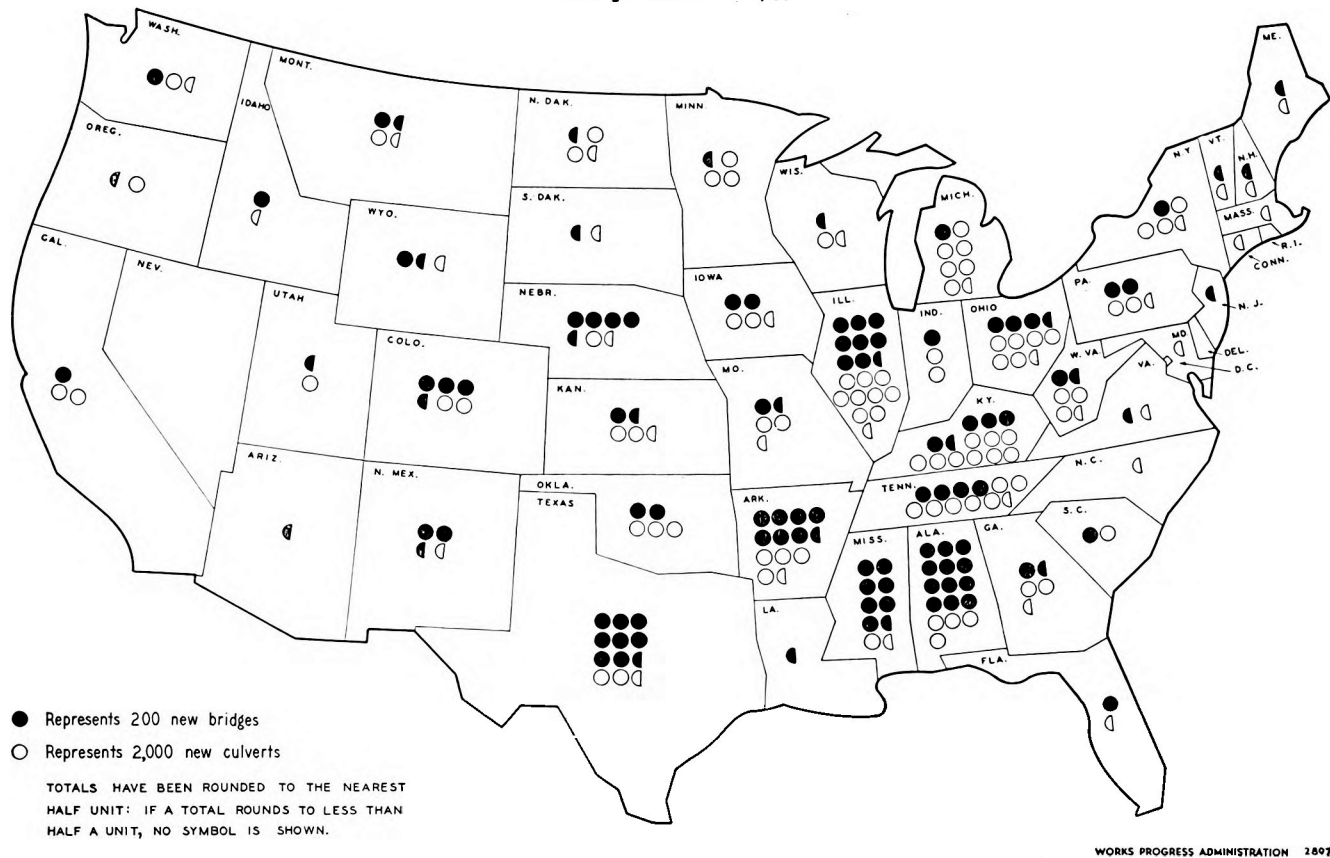


MASONRY BRIDGE WITH AN UNDERPASS FOR CROSS TRAFFIC—MONTROSE BEACH, ILL.

CHART 2

BRIDGES AND CULVERTS CONSTRUCTED BY WPA

Through October 1, 1937



in many of the Eastern and North Central States most of the reconstruction work was on steel bridges.

The accompanying map shows the State distribution of the new bridges built by WPA workers on which work had been completed by October 1, 1937. In terms of numbers, by far the most extensive work has been done in the Southern and the Middle Western States. In Alabama, for example, 2,400 new bridges were constructed. Although nearly 2,100 of these were small wooden structures, the masonry and steel bridges (numbering 245 and 101, respectively) represent a sizable proportion of the national totals for these two kinds of structures. New bridges were also numerous in Illinois and Texas, in each of which they numbered approximately 1,700.

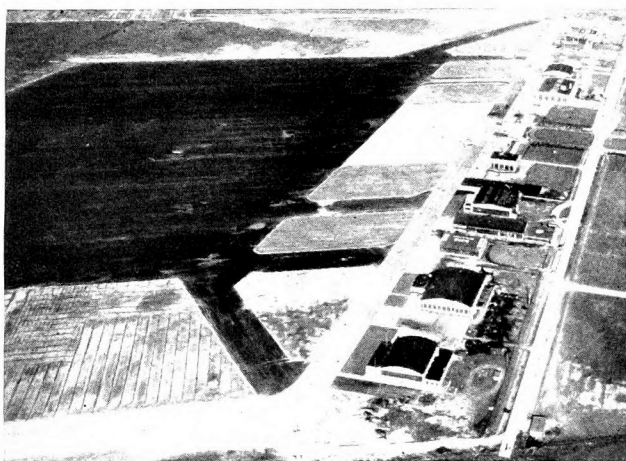
The number of bridges that had been reconditioned by WPA workers in the various States ranged from 17 in Nevada to 2,178 in Ohio and 2,353 in Tennessee. Those in Tennessee and Ohio together constitute about a fourth of all the bridges reconditioned (18,000) and about 30 percent are located in four States—Nebraska, Illinois, Alabama, and Texas.

Nearly all highway, road, and street work involves the construction of culverts, necessary for both surface

and subsurface drainage. In the course of WPA road work through September 1937 more than 200,000 new culverts were laid; together, these totaled more than 5,365,000 feet, or over 1,000 miles, in length. Besides this new work, some 42,000 culverts, with a total length in excess of 1,000,000 feet, were reconditioned. The number of culverts constructed in different States varies



BOX CULVERT CONSTRUCTED BY THE WPA—BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



LANDING MAT—THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD—RUNWAYS, APRON, AND PART OF THE HANGAR WORK ON THE CLEVELAND AIRPORT HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED BY THE WPA

not only with the general topography and the requirements of the road beds but also with the extent to which small bridges rather than culverts were used and with other construction practices of different sections of the country. These factors, together with the amount of road work done under each WPA State program, serve to explain the differences among the State totals for new culverts. These and the number of bridges constructed are shown in the accompanying map.

For preventing erosion and preserving roadbeds, roadside drainage is important. With this purpose in view over 250,000,000 feet of drainage ditches had been newly dug or cleaned out and deepened, and over 5,800,000 feet of pipe, exclusive of pipe used in the culverts mentioned above, had been laid or repaired on WPA projects by October 1, 1937. Other road work included about 14,700 miles of roadside landscaping and the extension or improvement of road shoulders to facilitate maintenance and to promote safety on almost 24,000 miles of highways.

Much other work has been done for the convenience and safety both of motorists and of pedestrians. Almost 4,500 miles of curbs and 1,600 miles of gutters have been built and hundreds of miles more have been reconditioned. New and reconstructed guardrails and guardwalls completed also are measured in hundreds of miles. The sidewalks and paths newly built total over 5,000 miles in length and those reconstructed, more than 3,200 miles. In excess of 450 miles of abandoned streetcar and railroad tracks have been removed and about 230 miles of track have been improved. The accomplishment in connection with lighting and marking streets is also extensive. More than 8,400 lights were placed on 200 miles of roads or streets, not to mention the renovation of equipment of this kind. Other work coming within the broad type of transportation under discussion includes the painting of 12,700,000 feet of safety lines on paved roads and the elimination of 24 grade crossings.

Development of ground facilities for air transportation has not kept pace in recent years with the technical advances in aviation, the increase in air traffic, and the use of larger and faster airplanes. The airport and airway work of the WPA has been effective in helping to reduce this lag by building new landing fields and improving or extending existing airports. By October 1937 the WPA had completed 130 new airports. These range from small emergency landing fields, often in heavily wooded and rough country where pastures or other open fields are infrequent, to major air terminals covering several hundred acres in metropolitan centers. Some are seaplane bases, particularly useful in Coast Guard work. Others are "air parks"—emergency landing fields combined with park and recreational areas so as to economize in the maintenance costs that become burdensome to small communities. In addition to the new airports, 136 existing landing fields were reconditioned and improved. In some instances these improvements have resulted in the resumption of air mail service at airports previously declared unsafe for landing.

The landing fields classified as "new" in the accomplishment report are those that, as a result of WPA project work, have been listed for the first time by the Bureau of Air Commerce as part of the Nation's airport network, although they may have been in existence previously. It should also be noted that a landing field was reported as such only when work was done on the field itself (clearing, grading, drainage, etc.). Other improvements, such as the construction of runways, hangars, and beacons, were reported separately, and when the WPA work was of this nature only, the airport was not included in the airport totals mentioned above.

The construction of runways is a particularly important phase of the WPA's work to improve air transportation facilities. Nearly 1,100,000 feet of runways had been constructed at the time this summary of physical accomplishment was made and another 380,000 feet of existing runways had been renovated or resurfaced. The total includes both paved and unpaved runways ranging from 50 feet to several hundred feet in width. In at least one instance nearly the entire landing area was paved with a bituminous mat to permit landings and take-offs in any direction.

At many airports aircraft hangars and administration buildings have been erected. Some of the 73 new hangars have entrances wide enough to admit large transport planes with wingspreads up to 135 feet. The new hangars can house about 680 planes, and the 75 hangars that have been remodeled have room for more than 1,200 aircraft. Hangars built or renovated by the WPA are included as one of the entries under the general heading of public buildings in the detailed summary of WPA project accomplishments (Table 7). Similarly, the administration buildings, repair shops, and other types of

buildings constructed or improved at airports are included in the respective totals for buildings of these types.

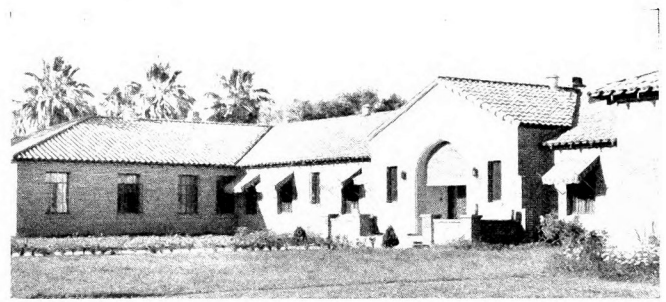
Other WPA work at airports included the erection of 36 air beacons, both of the visual and of the radio beam types. In addition, some 8,350 air markers have been provided throughout the country, most of them painted on roofs or on paved highways. Readable from 2,000 and sometimes as high as 5,000 feet in the air, these markers indicate north and usually the distance and direction to the nearest airport. They are of great assistance in air navigation, particularly to the private flyer whose plane may have no radio equipment.

Work completed on WPA projects also includes definite contributions to navigation and transportation by water although this is generally on a less extensive scale than other types of WPA work. Ninety-nine new docks, wharves, and piers, with a total usable waterfront of more than 40,000 linear feet, were built by WPA workers by October 1, 1937, and 139 such landing-places with some 123,000 feet of waterfront were renovated. Over 1,100 jetties and breakwaters, totaling about 93,000 feet in length, were constructed, and 49 were reconditioned. Extensive improvements have also been made to harbors and yacht basins for waterfront communities. Among these is the largest yacht basin on the Pacific coast with about 120 acres of protected anchorage. This and related kinds of work involved over 9,900,000 cubic yards of dredging. On WPA projects 53 miles of new canals and channels were completed and 166 miles of waterways were improved. In the same general field are the 362 rowboats and other wooden craft that were built for use chiefly on lakes located in parks and other recreational areas. Most of the 690 boats that have been reconditioned are of the same small kind, but they also include 11 steel ships—ice breakers and other municipally-owned harbor craft—with a total displacement of about 5,000 tons.

Public Buildings

By October 1, 1937, WPA employees had completed work on about 50,000 public buildings. Slightly less than a fourth of these were newly constructed and the rest remodeled, renovated, or erected as additions to existing structures. Educational and recreational buildings and aircraft hangars are discussed in other sections of this summary of physical accomplishments. The discussion here is limited to institutional and administrative buildings and public buildings of various other types, such as firehouses, warehouses, armories, public garages, and municipal bus terminals.

Among the new institutional buildings, hospitals are most numerous, as shown in Table 5. They range in size from buildings with less than 10-bed capacity for small towns and rural communities to large institutional buildings providing facilities for several hundred



SOME OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS THE WPA HAS CONSTRUCTED. TOP TO BOTTOM: HOSPITAL—MESA, ARIZ.; SCHOOL—UNADILLA, GA.; ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—MONTGOMERY, ALA.; LIBRARY—METUCHEN, N. J.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED OR RENOVATED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF BUILDINGS

THROUGH OCTOBER 1, 1937

Type of Building	Total	Con- structed	Renovated	Additions
Total.....	50,085	12,212	36,510	1,363
Educational.....	21,812	1,821	19,316	672
Schools.....	21,220	1,771	18,802	647
Libraries.....	592	53	514	25
Recreational.....	6,679	3,777	2,664	238
Auditoriums.....	442	184	206	52
Stadia, etc.....	1,048	752	257	39
Gymnasiums.....	700	376	238	86
Other.....	4,489	2,465	1,963	61
Institutional.....	2,829	284	2,484	61
Hospitals.....	1,087	86	968	33
Penal institutions.....	355	80	261	14
Other.....	1,387	118	1,255	14
Administrative.....	3,276	615	2,545	116
Dormitories.....	1,381	384	983	14
Fire houses.....	1,302	129	1,156	17
Garages.....	1,317	793	463	61
Aircraft hangars.....	151	73	75	3
Warehouses.....	1,476	630	812	34
Armories.....	345	132	211	2
Other.....	9,517	3,571	5,801	145

patients. Only a small proportion of the 86 new hospital buildings, however, can accommodate many more than 100 patients. Among these is a hospital for crippled children in New Mexico where the adjacent hot springs are used in hydrotherapy. Sanatoriums for the treatment of tuberculous patients and institutions for other special types of disease as well as general hospitals are included among those newly built by the WPA. One tuberculosis sanatorium built on the pine-covered hills of Louisiana accommodates 50 needy patients and has complete equipment for modern methods of treatment. Besides the new hospital buildings, 33 additions were made to existing hospitals, in several instances greatly expanding the bed capacity.

Much more extensive than the new construction in terms of the total number of buildings was the work of remodeling and improving hospital buildings. The improvements include such work as enlarging windows, soundproofing corridors, and general fireproofing as well as the more usual painting, plastering, and roof repairing.

A number of State penitentiaries, city and county jails, reformatories, and other penal institutions have been built or renovated through WPA projects. Eighty new buildings of these types were erected, and improvements were made or additions built to 275 others. During the period of operation ending October 1, 1937, 118 other institutional buildings such as county homes and asylums were built and more than 1,250 were renovated. Important among the other institutional buildings constructed is a Colorado laboratory for tuberculosis research which has extensive facilities for biophysical and biochemical study, particularly of the effect of light on tuberculosis.

Administrative buildings constructed or renovated by WPA workers comprise some 3,300 courthouses, city

halls, police stations, and other municipal, State, and Federal buildings used for administrative purposes. Administration buildings at municipal airports are included among these. Of the total, 615 were newly built and 116 were additions. The 2,545 buildings which were renovated included a number of large edifices in major urban centers. Most of the new administrative buildings, however, are of moderate size and are located in small communities. Illustrative of these is the county courthouse built in Alamosa, Colo.; this is a two-story structure of Spanish colonial type for which the ornamental ironwork and wood trim as well as all the brick used in construction were local products.

Among the many other types of buildings completed on WPA projects are 384 dormitories built in connection with schools, for nurses' homes at hospitals, and for similar uses. These provide sleeping quarters for about 11,000 persons. The 983 other dormitories which were improved have a total capacity of about 82,000 persons.

More than 129 new fire stations designed to house some 390 pieces of firefighting equipment were built and about 1,100 existing buildings of this type were renovated. Much of this work, particularly that involving repairs and improvements, was done in the New England and Middle Atlantic States.

A notable proportion of the 793 garages newly built to house municipal buses, trucks, and other motor equipment are located in the Middle Western States. More than 100 new garages were completed in Minnesota alone. About 460 garages were renovated and 61 additions of this kind were made to other structures.

A considerable number of the 630 public warehouses built by the WPA are in rural areas. In some instances they include cold storage plants as well as the more usual storage and marketing facilities for farmers in surrounding areas. The warehouses often serve also as demonstration headquarters for county agricultural agents and as meeting places for various rural groups. Besides their new construction work of this sort, WPA employees improved over 800 warehouses and made additions to 34 others.

Over 130 new armories, chiefly for National Guard units, have been built under the WPA and about 210 such buildings have been improved. In addition to the armories and various types of structures mentioned above, over 3,500 other new buildings were completed by WPA workers by the first of October 1937. The majority of the latter are small structures such as bus and trolley waiting stations, caretakers' quarters, and various buildings on military or public grounds. However, the total for miscellaneous buildings also includes many multi-purpose buildings, such as those used as town hall, fire station, jail, and garage, which serve in two or more capacities. Some combine the offices of the community's street, highway, sewer, and water commissions with their service units such as garages and

machine and paint shops, and others combine municipal garages with fire and police stations. Nearly 6,000 buildings of these miscellaneous types were repaired or built as additions to existing structures.

Education

Although universal education is a principle basic to American democracy its realization has not yet been achieved. In many places physical facilities for education are inadequate, if not wanting, and the personnel engaged in teaching and the instruction offered fail to meet all the needs. WPA projects have accomplished a great deal toward improving these conditions while providing jobs for unemployed persons—teachers to conduct classes as well as construction workers to build or improve schoolhouses.

Between the initiation of the WPA program and October 1, 1937, almost 1,800 new school buildings with a capacity of about 280,000 pupils were added to the country's educational facilities. Some college and university buildings are included in this total, but elementary- and high-school buildings predominate. New schools were built in almost all States, with large num-

bers located in the Southern States. More than 200 new school buildings were erected in Oklahoma alone. In each of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Arkansas, and New Mexico more than 100 new schools were constructed by the WPA.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY PUPIL CAPACITIES

THROUGH OCTOBER 1, 1937

Pupil Capacity	Number	Percent	Pupil Capacity	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,771	100.0	350-449.....	72	4.1
Less than 50.....	495	28.0	450-549.....	57	3.2
50-149.....	685	38.7	550-649.....	27	1.5
150-249.....	266	15.0	650-749.....	15	0.8
250-349.....	140	7.9	750-849.....	7	0.4
			850 and over.....	7	0.4

Small buildings to accommodate less than 150 pupils are most numerous among the schools built by the WPA, as shown in Table 6 above. More than a fourth of all the schools have room for less than 50 children. Included among these are a number of one- and two-room schoolhouses built to replace antiquated structures that were poorly heated and poorly lighted. Almost 40 percent of the schools, however, provide up-to-date

CHART 3

PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED BY WPA

Through October 1, 1937



TOTALS HAVE BEEN ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST HALF UNIT; IF A TOTAL ROUNDS TO LESS THAN HALF A UNIT, NO SYMBOL IS SHOWN.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 3899

facilities for between 50 and 150 pupils and were built typically for small communities or for consolidated school districts. One of these is in an Alabama community where classes had to be held in an old residence after fire had destroyed the community's school building. Now, a one-story stucco building of Spanish-type architecture provides 11 classrooms, an auditorium, a science laboratory, and a cafeteria, with grade-school and high-school rooms located in separate wings. This building is typical in that it includes many of the facilities other than classrooms which are important to present-day educational practices. Schools with a capacity of between 150 and 250 pupils account for about 15 percent of the total number. Dozens of larger schools erected in urban centers have classroom facilities for several hundred students, and in a few instances buildings with capacities of a thousand or more pupils have been constructed.

Through WPA projects many communities were enabled to renovate their school buildings. By October 1, 1937, WPA workers had made improvements on 18,800 schools located in every State and New York City. More than a third of the renovated buildings are found in five States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Dakota, West Virginia, and Massachusetts. In each of these States the number exceeds 1,000, with Pennsylvania reporting almost 1,900. WPA work on schools also includes the addition of some 650 wings containing classrooms. In some instances school building improvements have involved the construction of school desks. In South Carolina, for example, where in 1935 home-made school benches were used in about 1,300 schools, the WPA has constructed thousands of comfortable and correctly designed desks. These have eliminated unsatisfactory seating equipment in many schools.

Public education is also promoted by the WPA through the construction of 53 new libraries with space for approximately a million books. In some instances the library buildings have assembly rooms, small auditoriums, or similar facilities for community use. More than 500 other libraries were reconditioned and 25 were built as additions to school buildings or other structures.

In broadening the scope of educational opportunities in all sections of the country, classes have been conducted in a wide variety of subjects; these activities relate to the whole field of education from the nursery school to the university. Some indication of the extent of this work is the fact that 100,000 classes, having a total enrollment of approximately 1,145,000 persons, were conducted during the month of October 1937. A class in this instance was defined as a group of persons meeting regularly with the same instructor for study in a given field.

Of outstanding importance were the 17,000 classes devoted to the reduction of illiteracy, attended by about 190,000 persons in October 1937 alone. The total

number of individuals who have learned to read and write in such WPA classes since the initiation of the education program exceeds a million. General adult education classes, offering an opportunity for continued study to individuals who had acquired elementary education, numbered more than 20,000 and had an attendance of over 270,000. To improve or extend their occupational skills, about 160,000 persons were attending the 10,600 classes in vocational training. Vocational subjects such as arts and crafts, music, and literature were taught in about 11,000 classes with an enrollment of almost 140,000 persons. Instruction in various aspects of parenthood and homemaking was given in some 10,000 classes to over 136,000 persons. Classes in public affairs, in subjects of particular interest to workers, and in work of college level also were numbered in thousands, and their participants in tens of thousands. In addition to the classes for young persons and adults, almost 1,500 nursery school groups were conducted, benefiting some 40,000 preschool children from needy families.

Recreation

WPA accomplishments in the field of recreation cover construction and development of recreational facilities and also provision of the leadership necessary for a more worthwhile use of leisure time. Practically every type of indoor and outdoor recreation is involved. Construction work includes building and reconstructing

TABLE 7.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON WPA PROJECTS
THROUGH OCTOBER 1, 1937
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES
[Preliminary—Subject to Revision]

Type	Unit of Measurement	Number or Amount		
		New construction	Additions	Improvements
Public buildings—total.....	Number.....	12,212	1,363	36,510
Educational buildings—total.....	Number.....	1,824	672	19,316
Schools.....	Number.....	1,771	647	18,802
Libraries.....	Number.....	53	25	514
Recreational buildings—total.....	Number.....	3,777	238	2,664
Auditoriums.....	Number.....	184	52	206
Stadia, grandstands, etc.....	Number.....	752	39	257
Gymnasiums.....	Number.....	376	86	238
Other (pavilions, bathhouses, etc.).....	Number.....	2,465	61	1,963
Institutional buildings—total.....	Number.....	284	61	2,484
Hospitals.....	Number.....	86	33	968
Penal institutions.....	Number.....	80	14	261
Other.....	Number.....	118	14	1,255
Courthouses, offices, and other administrative buildings.....	Number.....	615	116	2,545
Dormitories.....	Number.....	384	14	983
Fire houses.....	Number.....	129	17	1,156
Garages.....	Number.....	793	61	463
Aircraft hangars.....	Number.....	73	3	75
Warehouses.....	Number.....	630	34	812
Armories.....	Number.....	132	2	211
Other buildings and small structures (bus and streetcar shelters, etc.).....	Number.....	3,571	145	5,801
Demolition of buildings.....	Number.....			6,938

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE 7.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON WPA PROJECTS—Concluded

THROUGH OCTOBER 1, 1937
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Type	Unit of Measurement	Number or Amount		Type	Unit of Measurement	Number or Amount	
		New construction	Improvements			New construction	Improvements
Highways, roads, streets, and related facilities:				Water supply, sanitation, and drainage systems:			
Highways, roads, and streets—total.....	Miles.....	46,650	158,694	Water mains, aqueducts, and distribution lines.....	Miles.....	4,295	1,459
Rural primary roads—total.....	Miles.....	7,873	17,952	Storage tanks, reservoirs, and cisterns.....	Number of consumer connections.....	123,028	165,103
Paved.....	Miles.....	2,353	2,162	Storage dams.....	Number.....	1,272	329
Unpaved.....	Miles.....	5,520	15,790	Wells.....	Gallons capacity.....	559,016,724	1,069,469,438
Rural secondary roads—total.....	Miles.....	31,255	123,037	Treatment plants (excl. cess-pools and septic tanks):	Number.....	3,504	298
Paved.....	Miles.....	2,044	1,989	Sewage.....	Number.....	1,632	1,437
Unpaved.....	Miles.....	29,211	121,048	Water.....	Number.....	243	151
Urban—total.....	Miles.....	6,568	16,647	Garbage incinerators.....	Number.....	60	63
Paved.....	Miles.....	3,944	4,990	Pumping stations.....	Number.....	25	24
Unpaved.....	Miles.....	2,624	11,657	Storm and sanitary sewers.....	Number.....	252	103
Other (parks, cemeteries, etc.)—total.....	Miles.....	954	1,058	Manholes and catch basins.....	(Miles.....)	6,360	1,966
Paved.....	Miles.....	253	213	Sanitary toilets.....	No. of service connections.....	152,681	27,349
Unpaved.....	Miles.....	701	845	Cesspools.....	Number.....	156,323	88,912
Road shoulders (not included above).....	Miles.....	2,935	20,785	Septic tanks.....	Number.....	865,955	12,776
Bridges—total.....	(Number.....)	19,229	18,035	Mine sealing.....	Number.....	37,938	21
Wood.....	(Length in feet.....)	636,422	692,734	Septic tanks.....	Number.....	3,883	57
Steel.....	(Number.....)	13,778	11,396	Mine sealing.....	Number of mines.....	7,777	.....
Masonry.....	(Length in feet.....)	421,770	322,802	Mosquito control.....	Number of openings.....	67,327	.....
Culverts.....	(Number.....)	1,418	4,998	Drainage (other than roadside and mosquito eradication).....	Linear feet of ditch.....	30,476,208	16,942,536
Grade-crossing elimination.....	(Length in feet.....)	84,928	308,579	Flood and erosion control—navigation aids—irrigation:	Acres drained.....	1,097,001	534,365
Sidewalks and paths—total.....	(Number.....)	4,053	1,641	Docks, wharves, and piers.....	Gallons of spray used.....	1,218,757	.....
Paved.....	(Number.....)	126,724	61,353	Jetties and breakwaters.....	Linear feet of ditch.....	6,144,148	34,377,346
Unpaved.....	(Length in feet.....)	200,719	42,681	Bulkheads.....	Linear feet of pipe.....	3,698,679	504,789
Curbs.....	(Number of crossing eliminations.....)	5,365,685	1,059,940	Canals and channels.....	Acres drained.....	2,013,552	6,471,548
Gutters.....	Miles.....	24	.....	River bank improvements.....	Number.....	99	139
Guardrails and guardwalls.....	Miles.....	5,156	3,208	Stream bed improvements.....	Ft. of usable waterfront.....	40,243	122,924
Lights for roads and streets.....	Miles.....	4,033	2,280	Dredging (other than channels).....	Area in square feet.....	1,491,776	7,011,447
Roadside drainage.....	Miles.....	1,123	928	Dams (other than storage or power).....	Number.....	1,161	49
Roadside landscaping.....	Miles.....	4,480	1,077	Riprap (other than river bank).....	Length in feet.....	92,638	6,020
Street signs.....	Miles.....	1,592	325	Retaining walls and revetments.....	Cubic yards placed.....	193,657	73,397
Removal of car and railroad track.....	Miles.....	637	369	Levees and embankments.....	Linear feet.....	266,935	106,966
Airports and airway equipment (excl. bldgs):	Number.....	8,433	34,832	Irrigation.....	Miles.....	53	166
Landing fields.....	(Miles of road equipped.....)	203	1,223	Electric and communication utilities:	Cubic yards of material dredged.....	9,901,740	.....
Runways.....	(Linear feet of ditch.....)	70,804,426	180,896,215	Power houses.....	Number.....	17,083	154
Air beacons.....	(Linear feet of pipe.....)	4,629,895	1,184,219	Transmission lines (electric).....	Square yards surfaced.....	4,103,678	494,954
Air markers.....	Miles.....	14,690	.....	Power distribution lines.....	(Number.....)	10,601	2,738
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings):	(Number of signs made.....)	825,078	.....	Telephone and telegraph lines.....	(Linear feet.....)	2,231,556	334,731
Athletic fields.....	(Number of signs erected.....)	363,818	.....	Police and fire alarm signals.....	(Linear feet.....)	932,813	1,980,022
Additions to athletic fields.....	Miles of single-line track.....	452	.....	Grounds improvements:	Cubic yards placed.....	9,990,675	7,724,338
Parks.....	Number.....	1,534	1,360	Landscaping around public buildings.....	(Acres.....)	120,572	1,767,714
Additions to parks.....	Acres.....	8,297	10,296	Miscellaneous landscaping.....	(Miles of flume or canal.....)	266	2,553
Fair grounds.....	Number.....	11	.....	Car and railroad track.....	Number.....	21	44
Playgrounds—total.....	Acres.....	69	3,210	Boats and ships.....	Kilowatt capacity.....	17,171	153,497
School.....	Number.....	881	191,433	Fire observation towers.....	Miles.....	110	51
Other.....	Acres.....	92	6,804	Paving (other than roads, walks, or runways).....	Number of consumer connections.....	277	142
Swimming pools.....	Number.....	1,107	104	Tunnels:	Number of buildings.....	6,562	2,061
Wading pools.....	Acres.....	20	.....	Vehicular.....	Acres.....	905	672
Golf courses.....	Number.....	1,059	4,902	Pedestrian.....	No. of boxes and signals.....	38,003	.....
Tennis courts.....	Acres.....	1,303	3,792	Other.....	Linear feet of line strung.....	4,089,676	.....
Handball courts.....	Number.....	751	3,087	Fish hatcheries.....	Number of places lighted.....	276	24
Horseshoe courts.....	Number.....	552	705	Monuments and historic markers.....	Acres lighted.....	6,103	2,436
Ico-skating rinks.....	Number.....	433	143	Gas lines (distribution and transmission).....	Number.....	187	20
Ski jumps.....	Surface area in sq. ft.....	6,950,463	2,757,462	Oil and other pipe lines.....	Miles.....	5,426	6,804
Ski trails.....	Number.....	324	47		Acres.....	3,427	.....
Outdoor theaters.....	Surface area in sq. ft.....	977,827	152,100				
Band shells.....	Number.....	123	186				
	Number of holes.....	1,384	2,436				
	Acres.....	8,637	17,463				
	Number.....	3,535	1,171				
	Number.....	569	50				
	Number.....	716	56				
	Number.....	731	159				
	Surface area in sq. ft.....	34,011,344	10,373,290				
	Number.....	29	4				
	Miles.....	28	31				
	Number.....	48	10				
	Number.....	88	25				

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

TABLE 8.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON WPA PROJECTS
THROUGH OCTOBER 1, 1937
NONCONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES
[Preliminary—Subject to Revision]

Type	Unit of Measurement	Number or Amount	Type	Unit of Measurement	Number or Amount
Conservation (not elsewhere classified):			Theater:		
Reforestation.....	Acres.....	32, 854	Theatrical productions.....	Number.....	1, 501
Firebreaks.....	Number of trees planted.....	13, 453, 639	Theatrical performances.....	Average number per month.....	2, 833
Fire and forest trails.....	Miles.....	1, 227		Average monthly attendance.....	1, 043, 478
	Miles.....	2, 125	Writing.....	Number of books and pamphlets written.....	116
Plant and tree nurseries.....	Number of nurseries.....	625		Number of copies distributed.....	401, 928
	Number of plants or trees planted.....	12, 559, 623	Historical surveys:		
Tree surgery.....	Number of trees trimmed.....	1, 263, 984	Historical American Building Survey.....	Number of structures measured.....	2, 302
Bird and game sanctuaries.....	Number of trees removed.....	257, 094		Number of drawings made.....	16, 244
	Number of sanctuaries established.....	819		Number of photographs made.....	17, 480
Noxious plant eradication.....	Acres.....	6, 370, 862	Historical American Merchant Marine Survey.....	Number of vessels surveyed.....	270
Spray treatments, disease and insect-pest eradication (except mosquito control).....	Acres sprayed.....	548, 164		Number of drawings made.....	677
	Gallons of spray used.....	11, 555, 718		Number of photographs made.....	545
Rodent destruction.....	Tons of poisoned food used.....	12, 284		Number of counties whose records have been listed.....	2, 021
	Number.....	24, 688, 109		Number of county inventories published.....	50
Planting oysters.....	Acres of bed prepared.....	59, 013	Historical Records Survey.....	Number of towns whose records have been listed.....	1, 040
	Bushels planted.....	2, 633, 143		Number of churches whose records have been listed.....	40, 453
Food and fuel distributed:				Number of agencies whose records were surveyed.....	28, 792
Milk.....	Number of quarts.....	82, 397, 320		Linear feet of files surveyed.....	4, 876, 461
Foodstuffs (not elsewhere classified).....	Number of pounds.....	711, 310, 838	Federal Archives Survey.....	Number.....	539
Wood.....	Number of cords.....	571, 413	Planning surveys conducted.....		
Work in libraries:			Research and statistical studies conducted.....	Number.....	1, 027
New branch libraries.....	Number established.....	3, 535		Square miles of mapping survey.....	211, 746
New traveling libraries.....	Number established.....	1, 164	Engineering surveys.....	Miles of line survey.....	72, 088
Reading rooms in existing libraries.....	Number established.....	4, 502		Number of permanent markers set.....	91, 430
Cataloging for existing libraries.....	Number of volumes cataloged.....	20, 015, 595	Maps.....	Number of maps drawn.....	89, 681
			Indexing and cataloging.....	Number of items indexed or cataloged.....	293, 761, 171
Renovation of books—total.....	Number.....	33, 649, 219		Number of blind persons employed.....	274
Public school volumes.....	Number.....	11, 857, 464	Braille.....	Number of Braille pages transcribed.....	1, 245, 674
Public library volumes.....	Number.....	15, 824, 692		Number of Braille maps made.....	41, 542
Other volumes.....	Number.....	5, 967, 063	Housekeeping aids.....	Number of visits made.....	4, 020, 548
Sewing rooms:			Assistants in nursery schools.....	Number of families aided.....	663, 513
Articles made—total.....	Number.....	121, 710, 287		Number provided.....	957
Garments—total.....	Number.....	95, 028, 273	Museum activities.....	Number of articles constructed or renovated.....	3, 312, 786
Men's.....	Number.....	17, 107, 605		Number of articles cataloged.....	5, 228, 029
Women's.....	Number.....	24, 555, 147	Education (month of October 1937).....	Number of classes.....	100, 145
Boys'.....	Number.....	15, 972, 052	total.....	Number of enrollees.....	1, 144, 689
Girls'.....	Number.....	21, 518, 995	Literacy.....	Number of classes.....	17, 195
Infants'.....	Number.....	15, 874, 474		Number of enrollees.....	192, 481
Other articles.....	Number.....	25, 682, 014	Vocational.....	Number of classes.....	10, 596
Canning and preserving.....	Net pounds.....	36, 303, 817		Number of enrollees.....	159, 430
School lunches served.....	Number.....	129, 015, 003	Avocational and leisure time.....	Number of classes.....	10, 978
Medical, dental, and nursing assistance:			Parent and homemaking.....	Number of enrollees.....	138, 226
Dental clinics conducted.....	Number of clinics.....	283		Number of enrollees.....	10, 019
	Number of persons examined.....	209, 825	College level and correspondence.....	Number of enrollees.....	136, 379
	Number of persons treated.....	59, 893		Number of classes.....	1, 800
Medical clinics conducted.....	Number of clinics.....	96	Public affairs.....	Number of enrollees.....	29, 609
	Number of persons examined.....	186, 255		Number of classes.....	1, 555
	Number of persons treated.....	132, 375	Workers'.....	Number of enrollees.....	27, 249
Medical and dental clinics assisted.....	Number of clinics.....	1, 584		Number of classes.....	1, 600
	Number of persons examined.....	1, 545, 512	General adult.....	Number of enrollees.....	29, 726
	Number of persons treated.....	768, 349		Number of classes.....	20, 259
Medical examinations other than at clinics.....	Number of adults examined.....	275, 760	Nursery schools.....	Number of enrollees.....	271, 308
	Number of children examined.....	1, 056, 202		Number of enrollees.....	1, 481
Nursing visits.....	Number of group inspections made.....	213, 450	Other.....	Number of enrollees.....	40, 243
	Number of persons inspected.....	2, 023, 136		Number of classes.....	24, 563
	Number of home visits made.....	2, 450, 133		Number of enrollees.....	120, 038
Nursing aid to clinics.....	Number of WPA nurses assisting.....	3, 053	Recreation:		
Nursing aid at immunizations.....	Number of immunizations.....	638, 972	Community centers operated.....	Number.....	14, 785
Art:			Community centers assisted.....	Number.....	7, 815
Art classes.....	Average monthly attendance.....	55, 231	Public participation in recreational activities (week ending August 28, 1937):		
Civic art centers.....	Aggregate attendance.....	2, 525, 432	Physical recreation.....	Number of participant hours.....	11, 428, 857
Drawings, easel paintings, murals, and sculptured works.....	Number.....	51, 475	Social recreation.....	Number of participant hours.....	2, 471, 737
Etchings, lithographs, woodblocks, etc.....	Number of originals.....	3, 003	Cultural recreation.....	Number of participant hours.....	2, 285, 304
	Number of prints.....	24, 216	Therapeutic recreation.....	Number of participant hours.....	134, 253
Posters.....	Number of originals.....	25, 484	Miscellaneous:		
Arts and crafts.....	Number of reproductions.....	469, 204	Archeological excavations.....	Number of articles found.....	419, 657
Index of American Design plates.....	Number of objects.....	39, 692	Gardening.....	Number of gardens.....	30, 661
Stage sets, dioramas, and models for visual education.....	Number of plates made.....	7, 011		Acres.....	7, 972
Music:			Shoe repair.....	Number of pairs.....	609, 446
Music classes.....	Average monthly attendance.....	140, 321	Furniture repair.....	Number of articles.....	879, 288
Musical performances.....	Average number per month.....	4, 549			
	Average monthly attendance.....	3, 107, 345			

auditoriums and gymnasiums as well as swimming pools and athletic fields. Development of recreational facilities is undertaken chiefly in connection with parks. Leadership is provided in various kinds of athletics and sports and also in social, cultural, and therapeutic recreation.

More than 3,700 new recreational buildings had been completed by the WPA by the beginning of October 1937. Some 2,600 more had been remodeled and 238 additions for recreational purposes had been built on to schools and other public buildings. Several hundred of the total are auditoriums, a large proportion of which are located in Southern and Middle Western States. The gymnasiums built or renovated total about 700 and are also concentrated in the South, particularly in the case of the 376 that were newly constructed. Of the 1,048 stadia and grandstands built or improved 752 are new. The majority have seating capacities for less than 1,500 persons, but 5 percent have capacities for crowds of more than 5,500 and in a few instances the stadia are large enough to seat 20,000 or more persons. Almost 2,500 other recreational buildings such as pavilions and bathhouses were completed and 2,000 were remodeled or built as additions to existing structures. These data are shown in the detailed tabulation under the heading of public buildings (Table 7).

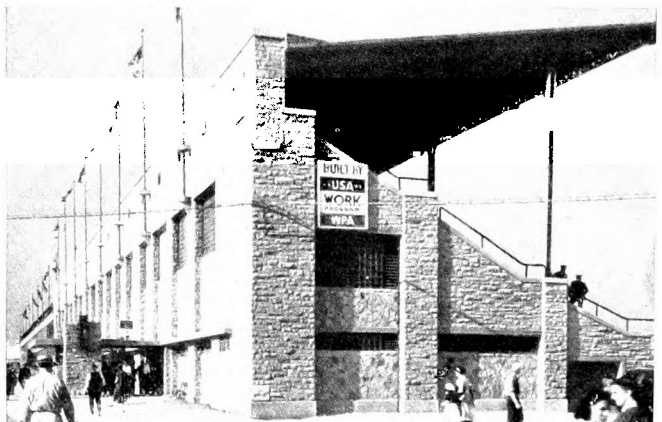
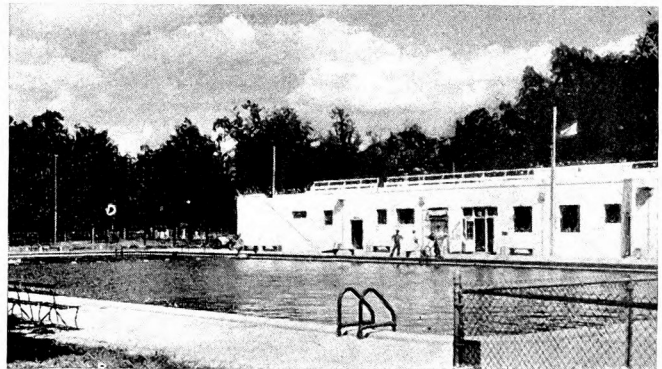
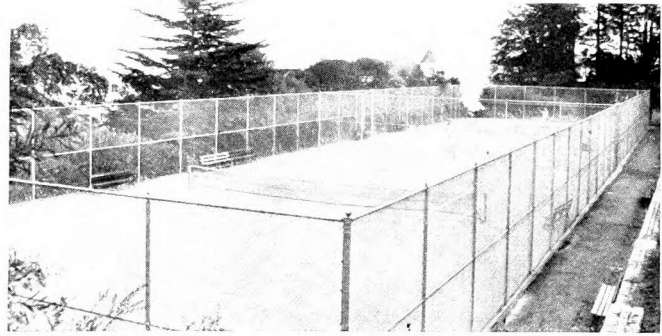
Through the WPA park development and improvement work 881 new national, State, and municipal parks covering more than 26,000 acres of land had been developed by October 1937. Improvements had been made to about 3,300 existing parks covering 192,000 acres. Development and improvement work consisted of clearing, grubbing, grading, planting, general landscaping, and the construction of ovens, picnic tables, benches, and other outdoor equipment. These figures, however, represent a marked understatement of the total WPA accomplishments in recreational areas because the summary of physical accomplishments does not include as park development such items as the construction, in parks, of buildings, roads, walks, fences, and specific recreational facilities. These are entered

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF NEW STADIA CONSTRUCTED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY SEATING CAPACITIES

THROUGH OCTOBER 1, 1937

Seating Capacity	Number	Percent
Total.....	752	100.0
Less than 500.....	155	20.6
500-1,499.....	291	38.7
1,500-2,499.....	136	18.1
2,500-3,499.....	76	10.1
3,500-4,499.....	31	4.1
4,500-5,499.....	24	3.2
5,500-6,499.....	15	2.0
6,500-7,499.....	4	0.5
7,500-12,499.....	11	1.5
12,500-17,499.....	3	0.4
17,500-22,499.....	3	0.4
22,500 and over.....	3	0.4

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WPA-BUILT TENNIS COURTS, SWIMMING POOLS, PARKS, AND GRANDSTANDS INCREASE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. TOP TO BOTTOM: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; PADUCAH, KY.; NEAR GRAPEVINE AND COPPELL, TEX.; MILWAUKEE, WIS.

only under the respective headings for the various items.

In a number of instances park development work serves incidental, additional purposes. The lakes and streams in Indiana and elsewhere that were deepened, cleared of plant growth, and otherwise improved for recreational purposes also are of service in the prevention and control of floods. In South Dakota and other States in dry areas, on the other hand, lakes created or enlarged by the construction of dams for water supply and conservation provide ideal sites for recreation. Such sites have been developed for this purpose.

Also classified as recreational facilities are the 20 fair grounds newly developed and the 104 extended and improved through WPA projects. Notable among these is the work completed at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds. Extensive clearing, grubbing, and grading were done for a new parking area, streets were repaired, new curbs and sidewalks laid, and improvements made to the race track. A number of new buildings were constructed. These include roomy buildings of monolithic concrete and steel to house swine, poultry, and horses; new stables for race horses; and new bleachers to replace the dangerous old bleachers and to provide additional seating capacity. A concrete ramp was built to the second floor of the grandstand, which was redecorated and improved. Such items of construction have been included under buildings or other appropriate headings in the summary tabulations covering WPA accomplishments since fair grounds, like parks, for the purposes of this study were taken to include only the general development and improvement work.

In thousands of communities all over the country facilities have been provided for practically every sport in which preschool children, young persons, and adults participate. More than 1,500 new athletic fields provide for baseball, football, and soccer and for track and field activities, as do the 1,360 existing fields to which improvements were made. Play apparatus, such as swings, seesaws, sand piles, and exercise bars, have been provided in 1,300 new playgrounds, more than half of which are on school grounds. Improvements have also been made on almost 3,800 school and other playgrounds.

Almost 440 new swimming pools and over 320 wading pools had been completed by October 1, 1937. These are somewhat concentrated in the more thickly populated sections of the country. More than 20 new swimming pools were built in each of four States—Ohio, Texas, California, and Illinois—and in New York City. One of the 10 new WPA swimming pools in Colorado utilizes the waters of adjacent hot springs. The design of most of the pools throughout the country is dictated by the location and the types of native materials available for their construction. Wading pools often adjoin the swimming pools, and frequently bath-houses and pavilions are built at the same site. Some-

times, when the pools are large enough for racing and exhibition purposes, small grandstands are constructed along the sidelines. In addition to the new construction work, 143 swimming pools and 47 wading pools, mostly in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and California, were improved or reconstructed.

A total of 123 new golf courses with 1,384 holes had been built by the WPA as of October 1, 1937. Most of these are 9-hole courses covering some 50 acres, although some large courses having 27 holes and using as much as 300 acres were also completed. An additional 186 courses with 2,436 holes were improved. The work on old courses involved the lengthening of the course, the enlargement of greens, the improvement of fairways, and in some instances, a rearrangement of holes or the addition of new holes.

For tennis players the WPA has built over 3,500 new courts and reconditioned about 1,200 others. Almost a third of the new courts were built in four States—Ohio, Michigan, California, and Texas—but between 100 and 200 courts have been completed in each of eight other States widely scattered over the country. In several instances the courts have been built so that they may be flooded for use as ice-skating rinks during the winter season. Almost half the improved courts are located in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota.

The outstanding types discussed above by no means exhaust the list of recreational facilities that have been provided through WPA projects. For winter sports 28 miles of ski trails have been cleared and 29 ski jumps and more than 730 ice-skating rinks or ponds have been provided. Outdoor theaters and band shells have been constructed or improved in more than a hundred communities, and over a thousand handball and horseshoe courts have been completed for people who enjoy this kind of recreation.

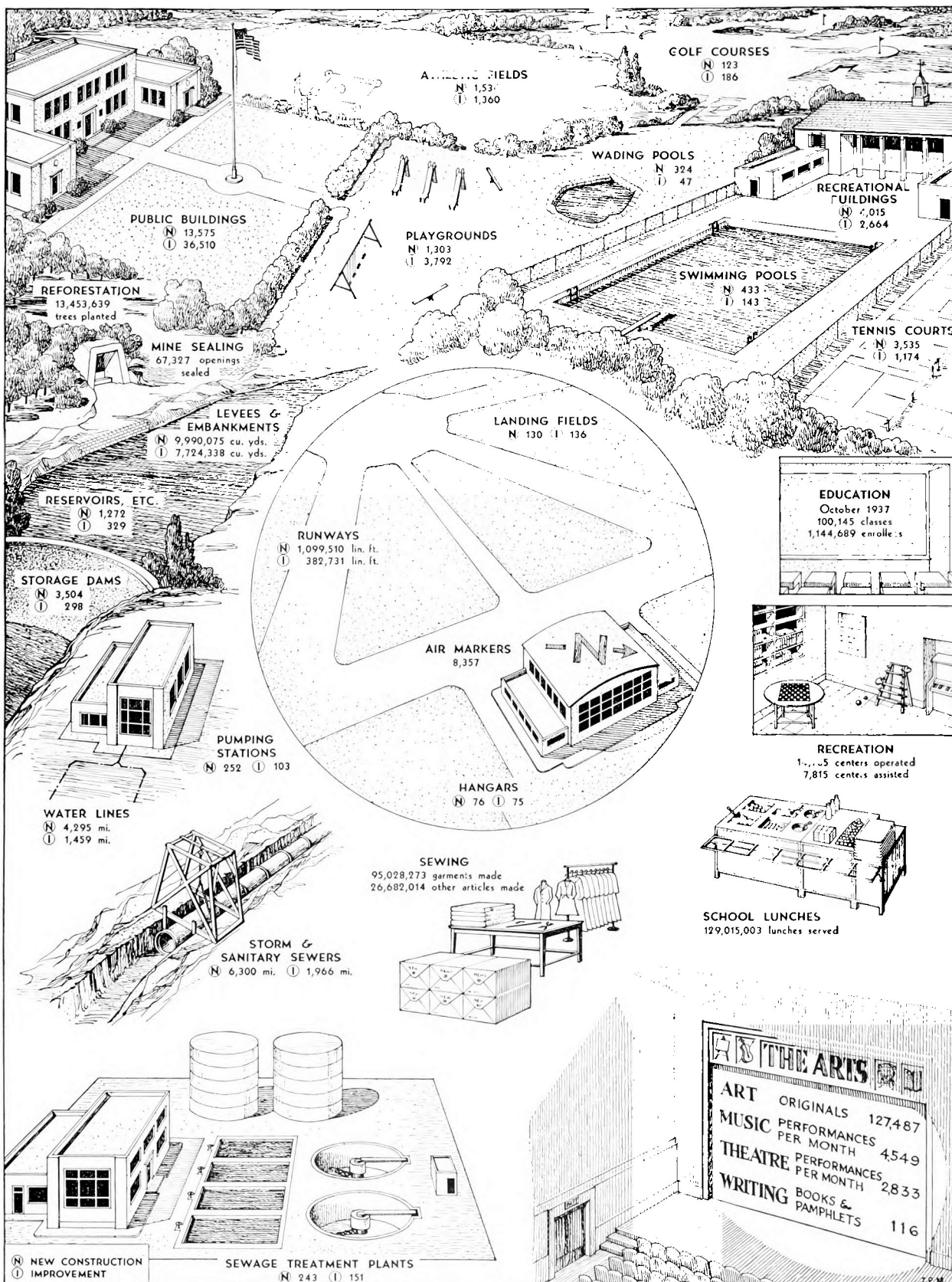
WPA accomplishments in providing leadership and supervision of recreational activities have been measured in terms of the operation of recreational centers. The summary tabulation shows that WPA workers conducted 14,800 centers and assisted in the operation of some 7,800 other recreational or community centers. A fuller statement of the work carried on in the field of recreational leadership is found on page 76 of this report.

Sanitation and Health

Millions of people in all sections of the country have profited from the sanitary devices and health measures provided through WPA operations. Large cities have been aided in remodeling and increasing the capacity of their water supply and sewage disposal systems; many small towns for the first time have found it possible to provide adequate sanitation for their citizens; and rural areas, through the installation of

SELECTED PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON WPA PROJECTS OTHER THAN HIGHWAY, ROAD, AND STREET WORK

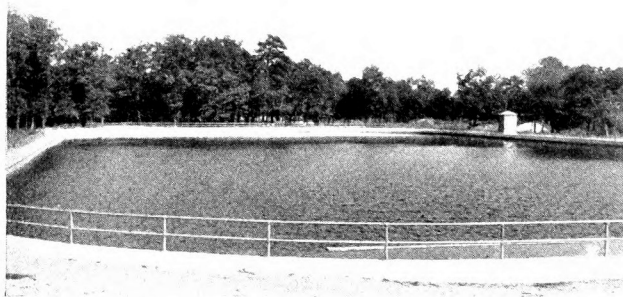
Through October 1, 1937



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sanitary privies, have been made less vulnerable to the spread of disease. More effective drainage systems have been built to prevent the collection and stagnation of rainfall and to drain swamps and lowlands which often serve as breeding places for mosquitoes. WPA medical, dental, and nursing projects have done much to improve the public health by the provision of professional services in clinics and homes.

Nearly 4,300 miles of new water lines had been installed in the period from the beginning of WPA operations through October 1, 1937, and water service was made available to more than 123,000 new consumers. Improvements to water systems involved the replacement or reconditioning of an additional 1,400 miles of mains, aqueducts, and distribution lines and repair of 165,000 service connections.



RESERVOIRS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLIES—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Water storage and purification facilities also were considerably expanded through WPA construction activities. New storage tanks, reservoirs, and cisterns, having a total capacity of about 600,000,000 gallons of water, were completed in more than 1,250 locations. These storage facilities would be capable of supplying a normal amount of water to 600,000 people for a period of 10 days. The new storage units were most numerous in Illinois and Massachusetts, but some were built in every State. In addition, about 330 similar units were renovated. Closely related to this work was the construction of 3,500 new storage dams and the improvement of about 300 others. Most of these are located in States that have suffered acutely from drought or flood conditions in recent years.

The 60 new water treatment plants completed by the WPA assure the purity of water used by more than 260,000 persons. For the most part these are located in small communities, with approximately a third of the plants serving less than a thousand persons and nearly three-fourths serving less than 3,000 persons. However, a few larger jobs were completed, among them a plant in Michigan providing a million gallons of water a day for a community of 15,000 persons.

Towards better sewage disposal facilities, WPA project work had contributed about 6,300 miles of new storm and sanitary sewer lines by October 1937. These range in size from 6- to 8-inch laterals to trunk

lines and outfalls 7 to 10 feet in diameter and include new service connections to provide sanitary sewerage facilities for about 153,000 additional establishments. Sewer lines improved totaled almost 2,000 miles in length and service connections repaired numbered about 27,000. Some of the work involved replacing sewer lines laid down as long ago as pre-Civil War days that were inadequate not only in extent but also because they had been installed exclusively for sanitary purposes and were unable to handle storm waters diverted to them after streets were paved.

New sewage treatment plants capable of rendering safe the disposal of waste from a combined population of over 1,000,000 persons were built for 243 communities in various parts of the country. Like the water purification plants, the majority of the new sewage treatment plants were built for small communities. Almost a fourth provide sanitary facilities for groups of less than 500 persons and a somewhat larger number (38 percent) serve populations of between 500 and 1,500 persons. However, about a dozen plants have been built for groups exceeding 10,000 in number. For a community in Connecticut a complete plant was built which would serve a population of 27,000 persons and which included sludge digestion tanks, drying beds, sedimentation tanks, and also a meter house, garage, tool house, and office. A plant completed for a Washington community of 22,000 persons, whose sewage previously polluted the river on which it is located, has grit chambers, clarifier tanks, sludge digestion tanks, drying beds, and chlorination equipment and is designed to treat five times its usual winter load (4,000,000 gallons daily) in the summer when extensive irrigation in the neighborhood causes much water to filter into the sewerage system.

On other WPA projects 151 sewage treatment plants were reconditioned and enlarged. In addition, 38,000 cesspools, 4,000 septic tanks, and almost 900,000 sanitary toilets were installed, chiefly in rural areas where other disposal methods were not available.

Drainage for storm water run-off and mosquito and malaria control involved the excavation of about 37,000,000 linear feet and the reconditioning of over 51,000,000 linear feet of open ditches. These ditches, together with over 4,000,000 feet of pipe that was laid, drain more than 10,000,000 acres of swamp and lowlands. In addition, 1,218,000 gallons of oil and insecticide were sprayed on marshes and ponds to destroy breeding places of disease-carrying mosquitoes. In the opinion of health authorities these achievements have contributed greatly to reducing the incidence of malaria. Similarly, the sealing of 67,327 openings of 7,777 abandoned mines has done much to prevent stream pollution and the resultant destruction of fish and vegetation.

Further assistance in protecting public health was rendered through WPA projects of the medical, dental,

and nursing variety. On these projects almost 2,000 medical and dental clinics were conducted or assisted, at which about 1,942,000 persons were examined and more than 960,000 persons received treatment and care. This work naturally involved many different kinds of examinations and treatments. In addition to the clinic work, WPA doctors and nurses visited homes, schools, and other institutions to make more than 2,450,000 general examinations and inspections and gave treatments for immunization from various infectious diseases to more than 639,000 persons.

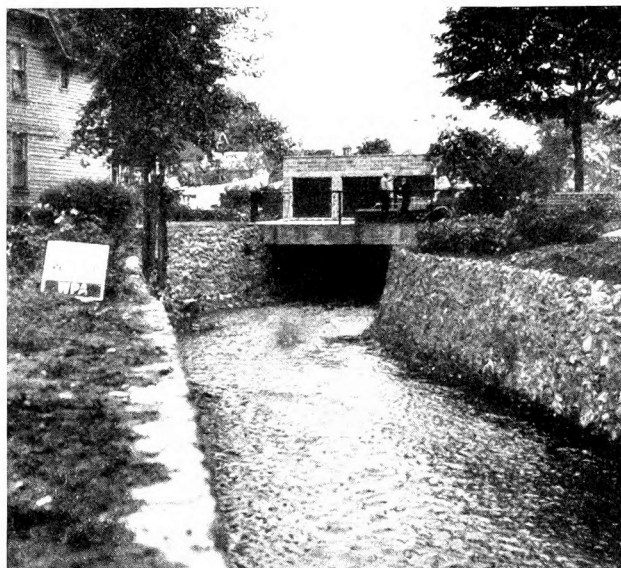
Conservation and Flood Control

The conservation of soil, water, forests, fish, game, and other natural resources has been the objective of many WPA project operations. A considerable amount also of flood prevention and control and of irrigation work has been undertaken. In many respects, however, these two broad fields are so closely related that work directed primarily toward one end to some extent also serves the other. The improvement of about 4,200 miles of streambeds and riverbanks serves to prevent shore and soil erosion as does the construction of almost 2,250,000 feet of retaining walls and revetments and of over 930,000 feet of levees and embankments containing about 10,000,000 cubic yards of material. Some of these kinds of work, as well as the reconditioning of 2,000,000 feet of levees and embankments, also aid in preventing or controlling floods. Similarly, some of the 17,000 percolation, check, diversion, and other small dams built by the WPA are primarily for soil conservation and raising the subsurface level of water in localities frequently subject to drought, and others are chiefly for flood control in sites where this is needed.

A related type of WPA accomplishment includes the construction of 266 miles of flumes and irrigation canals that mean reclamation of over 120,000 acres of land, and the reconditioning of some 2,500 miles of canals that serve over 1,750,000 acres of irrigated land.

Items of accomplishment such as have been mentioned above indicate some of the work done directly for conservation and flood control. But it must be remembered that work described elsewhere, such as the construction of storage dams for water supply and the drainage work for mosquito control, also contributes, though indirectly, to the same end.

A variety of accomplishments promote the conservation of forests, wildlife, and other natural resources. The protection of timber stands against forest fires has been furthered by the construction of 1,225 miles of firebreaks and 2,125 miles of fire and forest trails. More than 625 plant and tree nurseries have been operated and nearly 13,500,000 trees have been set out in the reforestation of 33,000 acres of land. The bulk of the reforestation has been accomplished in



RETAINING WALLS FOR FLOOD CONTROL—GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

States east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River; this is due to the extensive programs elsewhere of agencies such as the Forest and Soil Conservation Services. In Michigan alone more than 6,500,000 trees were planted in the reforestation of almost 7,500 acres of land and in Ohio more than 2,000,000 trees were planted on 5,000 acres.

To aid in stocking the streams and lakes of the country with fish, 139 new hatcheries containing rearing ponds with an annual capacity of over 336,000,000 fingerlings have been developed and 81 hatcheries have been renovated. Along the east coast much



INTERIOR OF WPA FISH HATCHERY—ORICK, CALIF.

work has been done to improve oyster beds. On almost 60,000 acres of barren or depleted reefs, oyster shells have been placed to provide clutches for growing oysters and about 2,600,000 bushels of seed oysters have been planted. Over 800 sanctuaries or refuges for the protection of waterfowl and other birds and various animals have been established, many of them located in the Middle West. The small dams built and the trees and plants started in the development of suitable habitats for feeding and breeding places contribute also to water storage and soil conservation.

Another type of accomplishment is the eradication of noxious plants from some 6,370,000 acres of land. Chemical weed eradication and similar control measures supervised by trained agricultural technicians have been of considerable value in restoring the usefulness of land in certain counties of Idaho. WPA conservation work has also included the destruction of insect pests and of various rodents; approximately 24,700,000 rodents, chiefly rats, have been killed.

Goods and Services

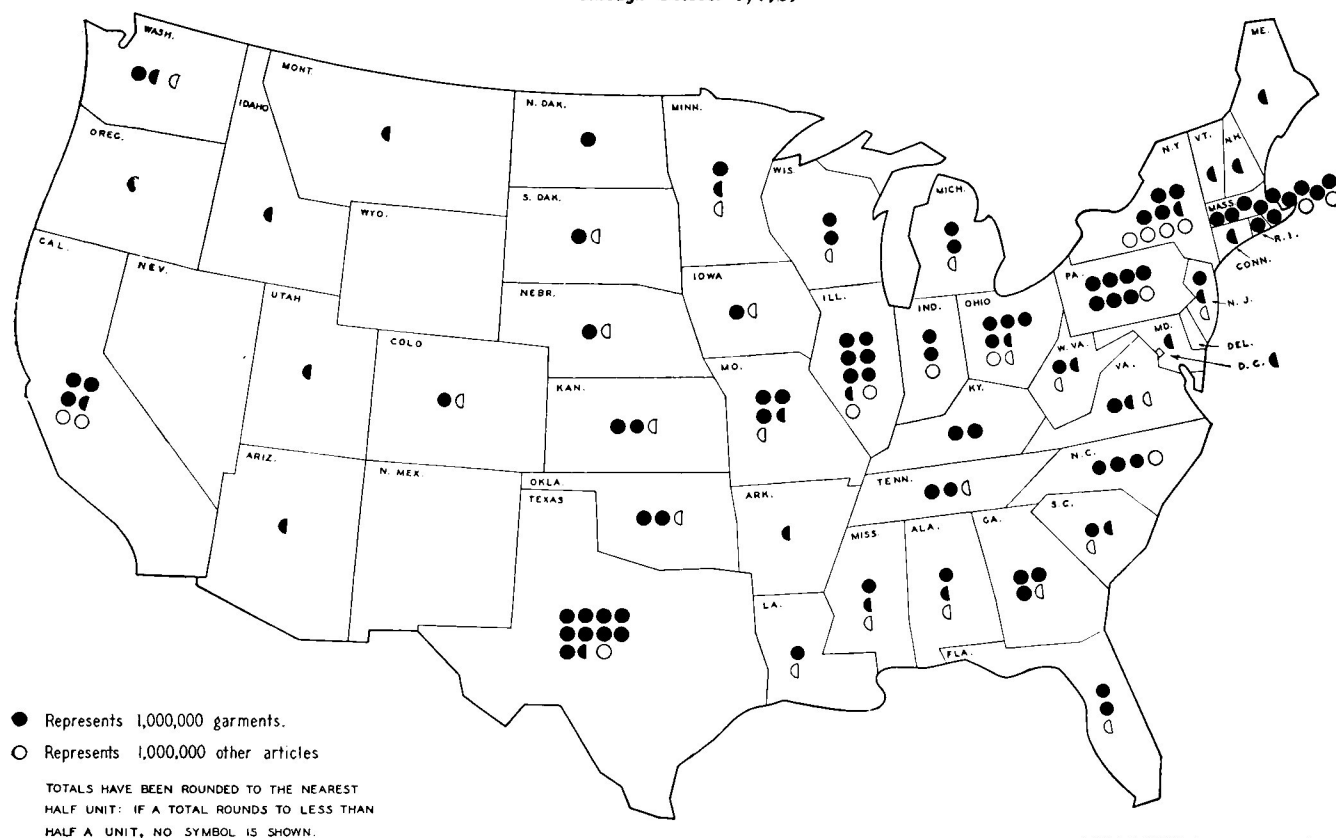
It is the purpose of one kind of WPA work to provide goods and services for distribution to needy persons. Sewing is of major importance in this kind of work, and

canning and shoe and furniture repair are also of considerable significance.

Workers in WPA sewing rooms had made more than 121,700,000 articles by the first of October 1937. Some 95,000,000 of these were articles of clothing for adults, children, and infants. Wearing apparel for children accounted for 37,500,000 articles, or 40 percent of the total, and garments for women, 24,500,000, or 26 percent of the total. About 18 percent were articles of men's clothing, and the remaining 16 percent, infants' garments. In addition to the clothing which was made for the use of needy individuals and included every variety of garment from underwear to overcoats, some 26,700,000 other articles were produced on sewing projects. Among these were many kinds of household articles—towels, table covers, curtains, mattresses, sheets, blankets, and rugs—and bed jackets, bandages, surgical dressings, and other hospital supplies for the use of tax-supported institutions. Large numbers of garments and other sewing room products have been distributed to flood victims, notably in the early spring of 1937.

Sewing rooms have been operated in every State, the District of Columbia, and New York City, as may be observed in the accomplishment map below. Variation from State to State arises not only from the number of

CHART 4
ARTICLES MADE ON WPA SEWING ROOM PROJECTS
Through October 1, 1937





PRODUCTS OF WPA SEWING ROOMS ARE DISTRIBUTED TO RELIEF FAMILIES—CHARLESTON, W. VA.

persons at work, the types of equipment used, and the extent to which relief agencies and other groups sponsored projects and provided materials for the manufacture of needed articles, but also from the types of articles made. The largest number of items of wearing apparel were made in Massachusetts, Texas, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, in each of which more than 6,500,000 garments were produced. New York City and Illinois lead in the production of household articles and hospital supplies, with more than 2,000,000 each, and in five other States—California, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania—between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 such articles were made.

Foods, shoes, and household articles have been made available for the use of needy persons through the operation of canning projects and the various types of repair workshops. Over 36,000,000 pounds of meat, fruit, and vegetables were canned and preserved for subsequent distribution to persons being cared for by public relief agencies and for use on school lunch projects. Accomplishments of this kind also included the repair of 610,000 pairs of shoes and the renovation of 879,000 pieces of furniture. Through distribution projects certain surplus commodities as well as the products of WPA goods projects have been distributed to families in need. By the first of October 1937 over 82,000,000 quarts of milk in liquid or in powdered form, over 710,000,000 pounds of other foodstuffs, and nearly 571,000 cords of wood were distributed in this manner.

In an effort to reduce undernourishment among large numbers of children in public schools more than 129,000,000 hot lunches were served by workers on WPA school lunch projects. These projects have been operated in nearly all States, but more than a third of all the lunches have been served to children in New York City. The serving of lunches has also been extensive in the Southern States along the Atlantic seaboard and in certain of the Rocky Mountain States. Some of the food used for school lunches was provided through WPA canning projects but local sponsors contributed the bulk of it. In some cases, where parents were able they paid small sums for the lunches their children received. Valuable services have also been extended to needy families by WPA housekeeping aids. These workers made about 4,000,000 visits to the homes of nearly two-thirds of a million families, where they did housework, cared for children, and in general took the place of the regular homemaker who was incapacitated.

White Collar Accomplishments

WPA activities of a professional, technical, or clerical nature have made contributions in many different fields. Some of these have already been noted. Among the others is WPA library work. Over 1,150 traveling libraries, utilizing pack horses, rowboats, and houseboats, as well as especially equipped automobiles and trucks, have been established, as have some 3,500 new



HANDICRAFT TAKES MANY FORMS

branch libraries and 4,500 reading rooms in existing libraries. Through these a total of 15,000,000 volumes have been made available to the public. In addition, library workers have cataloged over 20,000,000 library volumes and have re-bound or otherwise renovated nearly 34,000,000 volumes for schools, libraries, and other public use.

A great mass of information of historical interest has been either brought to light or made generally available by WPA work. Through the Survey of Historical Records the documents of almost two-thirds (2,000) of the counties of the country, more than 1,000 towns, and 40,000 churches have been listed. Through the Historic American Merchant Marine Survey 270 vessels have been studied, 700 drawings made, and some 550 photographs taken. Historic American buildings have been the subject of an even more extensive survey. On this project the dimensions of 2,300 buildings of historical significance have been recorded, 16,000 drawings have been made, and well over 17,000 photographs taken. Through the Federal Ar-

chives Survey almost 5,000,000 feet of files containing records of almost 29,000 different agencies were examined in order to determine the location, volume, condition, and contents of materials of this kind.

More than 1,560 planning surveys and research and statistical studies ranging from limited municipal investigations to Nation-wide undertakings were completed by October 1, 1937, in a wide variety of fields including agriculture, natural resources, industry, science, and government. Closely related to this work is the compilation of statistical data and the improvement of public records of all types. On the latter kind of work over 293,000,000 items were indexed or cataloged. Accomplishments on engineering surveys include over 211,000 square miles of mapping survey, 72,000 miles of line survey, and the placement of almost 91,500 permanent benchmarks, triangulation stations, and other location markers. In connection with these and other surveys about 90,000 maps were drawn. Archeological accomplishments include the finding of nearly 420,000 articles. In museums, workers have cataloged over 5,225,000 items and restored or renovated more than 3,300,000 articles for display and exhibition purposes.

The Arts

Such simple measures of physical accomplishment as can be applied in the realm of art fail to show adequately what has been done through this type of work. Consequently reference should be made to the statement

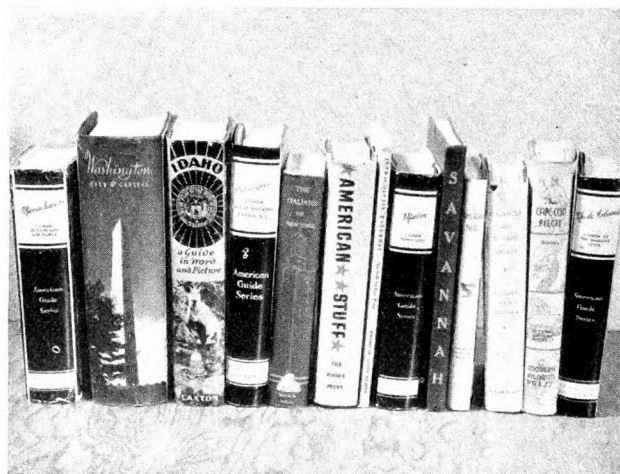


MORE THAN A MILLION PERSONS A MONTH HAVE ATTENDED PRODUCTIONS OF THE WPA THEATER PROJECT

on the art, music, theater, and writers' programs on pages 78 to 83 of this report for a summary of the objectives and activities of such project work. The physical accomplishment data that follow serve to supplement certain aspects of the work with quantitative information.

Civic art centers, many of them established in sections of the country that previously had few contacts with painting, sculpture, and related arts, attracted an aggregate attendance of more than two and a half million persons in the period from the beginning of the WPA program to October 1, 1937. Most of the works exhibited at these centers were selected from among the 51,500 easel paintings, drawings, murals, and sculptures produced by project artists. Also displayed were many of the 24,000 prints of some 3,000 original etchings, woodblocks, and lithographs and samples of the 40,000 pieces of arts and crafts work that had been completed by October 1937. Project workers produced over 25,000 posters from which over 469,000 reproductions were made to aid in safety campaigns and public health work and for similar purposes. More than 820 stage sets, dioramas, and other models were made for use as visual aids to education. In addition, some 7,000 plates were completed for the Index of American Design, a series of portfolios illustrating the development of the decorative arts in this country. Also included among the accomplishments of this kind are the WPA art classes which had an average monthly attendance of about 55,000 persons in October 1937.

WPA performances and productions in the fields of music and the theater were attended by millions of persons a month. Through the music project an average of some 4,500 performances a month were presented



WPA WRITERS HAVE COMPLETED MORE THAN 100 BOOKS

to an average monthly audience of more than 3,100,000 persons. An average of 140,000 persons a month also attended music classes conducted under the auspices of the music project. Theatrical performances, given at the rate of about 2,800 per month, had an average monthly attendance of well over a million. As of October 1, 1937, the Federal theater had produced about 1,500 different entertainments, including the classic drama and the editions of the Living Newspaper such as those produced in New York City and the plays put on by road companies in all parts of the country.

On the Federal writers' project 116 books or pamphlets had been completed by October 1937 and more than 400,000 copies had been distributed. Most of the books are a part of the American Guide series which will furnish volumes on each State as well as on many cities and counties.

EMPLOYMENT

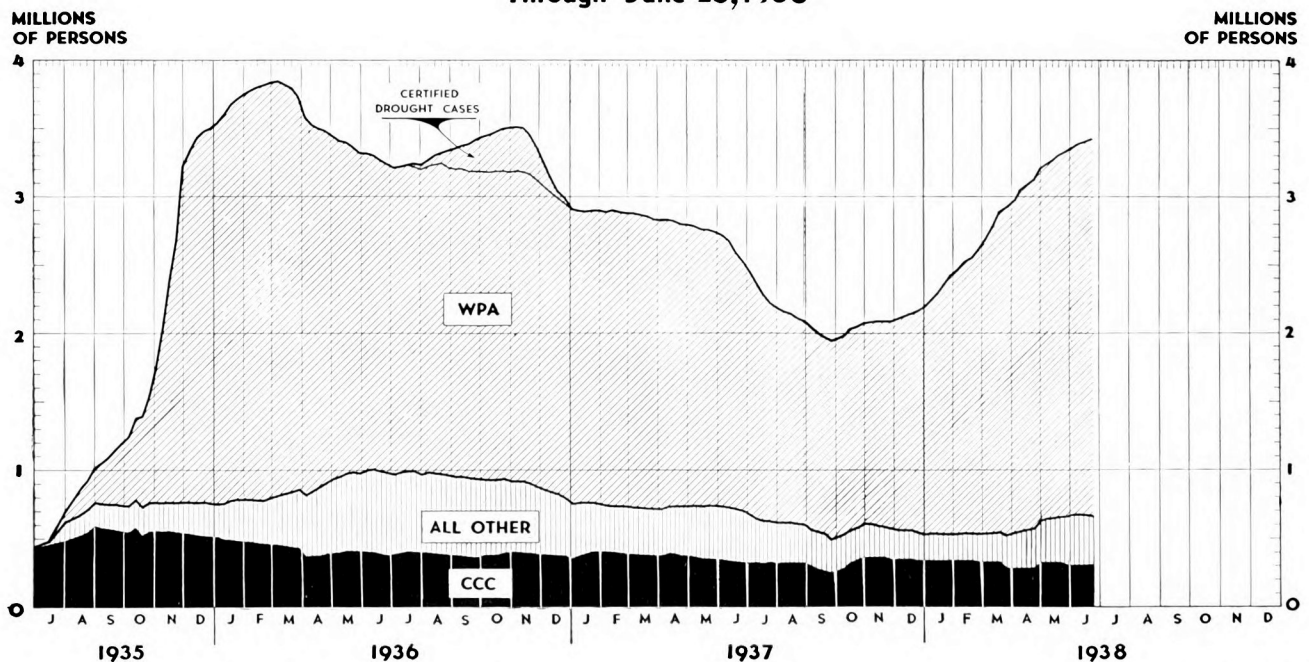
Employment under the WPA and Other Agencies

MORE than a million and a quarter workers were added to the WPA rolls during the winter and spring of 1937-38. From a low employment total of 1,448,000 persons during the week ending October 2, 1937, activity on work projects had been expanded by the end of June 1938 to furnish jobs for 2,767,000

persons. On the latter date approximately 254,000 workers were employed on projects operated by other Federal agencies with funds appropriated under the ERA Act of 1937 so that the currently financed employment totaled 3,021,000 workers. In addition to the employment provided with 1937 ERA Act funds, 403,000 persons, including 302,000 CCC workers were employed on work projects financed with funds made available through earlier ERA Acts or direct appropriations to agencies. In the aggregate, 3,424,000 persons

CHART 5
EMPLOYMENT ON PROJECTS OF WPA, CCC,
AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES*

Through June 25, 1938



* SEE EXPLANATORY NOTES PRECEDING APPENDIX TABLES
FOR EMPLOYMENT INCLUDED.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2571

TABLE 10.—EMPLOYMENT ON PROJECTS OF WPA, CCC, AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY MAJOR AGENCIES

LAST WEEK IN EACH MONTH—JULY 1935 TO JUNE 1938

[Thousands of Persons]

Other Agencies																				
Week Ending—	Grand Total	WPA	CCC ^A	Department of Agriculture							Department of the Interior				Department of the Navy	Public Works Administration		War Department		All other agencies
				Total	Entomology and Plant Quarantine	Farm Security Administration	Forest Service	Public Roads ^B	Soil Conservation Service	Other	National Park Service	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	Other	Housing Division ^C		Non-Federal Division	Corps of Engineers	Quartermaster Corps		
1935																				
July 31.....	689	70	487	132	3	2	4	116	4					1	(D)	(D)	5	1		
Aug. 31.....	1,015	253	593	169	16	3	15	100	7				3	8	(D)	(D)	12	4	4	
Sept. 28.....	1,195	456	557	182	19	4	18	77	13				3	11	(D)	1	21	10	5	
Oct. 26.....	1,541	777	556	208	18	4	20	66	23	1		2	4	15	(D)	1	33	15	6	
Nov. 30.....	3,210	2,446	544	220	13	6	16	51	32	1		10	4	16	(D)	4	37	17	13	
Dec. 28.....	3,496	2,740	519	237	13	17	15	38	32	1		14	5	17	1	14	37	17	16	
1936																				
Jan. 25.....	3,708	2,926	487	295	13	32	14	52	30	1		17	5	18	1	32	38	17	25	
Feb. 29.....	3,836	3,036	459	341	13	48	14	54	31	2		30	6	16	1	40	39	15	32	
Mar. 28.....	3,728	2,872	434	422	14	60	14	84	30	2		32	9	15	3	74	41	15	29	
Apr. 25.....	3,478	2,570	391	517	18	70	16	123	29	2		34	11	17	4	115	40	14	24	
May 30.....	3,318	2,340	409	569	23	61	20	113	27	2		35	13	15	6	146	41	13	21	
June 27.....	3,237	2,256	381	600	25	65	16	167	27	3		36	16	10	7	161	39	11	17	
July 25.....	3,238	2,249	404	585	26	63	14	170	14	6		38	15	10	6	165	37	6	15	
Aug. 29.....	3,338	2,376	386	576	28	55	20	139	17	10	14	44	15	16	7	164	29	5	13	
Sept. 26.....	3,417	2,482	363	572	24	48	24	128	24	10	15	52	15	17	9	152	25	13	16	
Oct. 31.....	3,501	2,581	405	515	15	50	25	92	15	11	17	57	15	17	12	136	18	20	15	
Nov. 28.....	3,352	2,482	389	481	17	52	25	73	15	9	19	51	14	16	14	123	16	23	14	
Dec. 26.....	2,988	2,192	377	419	16	50	25	44	17	8	18	49	13	14	14	104	16	19	12	
1937																				
Jan. 30.....	2,893	2,138	407	348	15	46	23	27	7	5	16	49	7	14	14	87	12	15	11	
Feb. 27.....	2,874	2,146	392	336	11	45	21	31	7	6	15	42	8	13	14	88	10	14	11	
Mar. 27.....	2,833	2,115	375	343	11	44	19	34	7	5	15	41	8	14	15	94	10	17	9	
Apr. 24.....	2,808	2,070	374	364	11	43	17	46	7	5	17	36	8	15	16	106	11	18	8	
May 29.....	2,736	1,999	349	388	14	43	18	50	6	5	17	43	9	15	16	112	13	20	7	
June 26.....	2,526	1,821	327	378	17	43	19	50	6	4	17	47	9	15	15	104	11	16	5	
July 31.....	2,176	1,569	321	286	14	31	12	41	4	3	11	20	6	12	14	96	4	12	3	
Aug. 28.....	2,072	1,480	324	268	12	32	11	36	4	2	10	15	6	11	13	90	8	14	4	
Sept. 25.....	1,951	1,451	239	261	11	31	11	36	4	2	11	16	6	11	11	79	11	14	4	
Oct. 30.....	2,077	1,476	363	238	9	35	12	26	4	2	11	13	6	11	9	68	13	15	4	
Nov. 27.....	2,096	1,520	316	230	10	37	12	19	4	2	11	20	14	11		59	13	15	3	
Dec. 25.....	2,172	1,629	332	211	10	35	11	11	4	3	10	23	10	11		53	13	14	3	
1938																				
Jan. 29.....	2,426	1,901	333	192	7	31	6	8	3	3	8	23	8	9		55	15	14	2	
Feb. 26.....	2,600	2,075	324	201	6	31	6	7	3	3	8	21	8	11		57	16	22	2	
Mar. 26.....	2,921	2,395	294	232	5	30	8	8	3	3	8	18	7	14		67	20	39	2	
Apr. 30.....	3,200	2,582	312	306	7	31	10	11	4	5	10	18	7	20		78	27	73	2	
May 28.....	3,336	2,678	302	356	10	36	11	11	4	6	13	18	8	25		80	37	93	4	
June 25.....	3,424	2,767	302	351	13	33	13	11	4	7	14	18	7	26		81	33	88	6	

^A Since July 1, 1936, CCC has been financed by direct appropriations.^B Does not include employment on Federal-aid and State highway projects, which are not financed by ERA Act funds but on which qualified workers certified as in need of relief are given preference in employment. On these projects employment has ranged from a minimum of 12,688 during the week ending Feb. 8, 1936, to a maximum of 96,731 during the week ending June 25, 1938.^C Housing Division projects were transferred to the U. S. Housing Authority, Department of the Interior, on Nov. 1, 1937.^D Less than 500 persons.^E Employment during week ending May 28.

were employed on projects of the WPA, CCC, and other Federal agencies at the end of June 1938.

Expansion of WPA operations was necessitated by the marked decline in private employment; impetus, however, was given to the rise during the fall and winter months by the usual seasonal increase in the need for assistance. According to Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates, more than 3,300,000 nonagricultural workers lost their jobs between September 1937 and May 1938. Marked reductions occurred in the manufacturing industries—particularly in such durable goods industries as automobile manufacturing; blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills; foundries and machine shops; and electrical machinery manufacturing—in building

construction, in the railroad industry, and, since December, in retail trade.

In every State WPA employment increased between October and June. Relatively the greatest expansion of WPA activities occurred in the Middle Western States. In Michigan, for example, where a sharp increase in unemployment occurred because of reduced production in the automobile industry, the number of WPA jobs more than quadrupled during these months. In Detroit alone the number of workers employed on WPA projects increased from 12,000 to 84,000. Similarly, in other industrial centers in which the decline in private employment was marked, thousands of workers were added to the WPA program.

Employment Financed with 1937 ERA Act Funds

The 3,021,000 workers that were provided with jobs during the week ending June 25, 1938, on projects financed with 1937 ERA Act funds included, besides the 2,767,000 WPA employees, 254,000 persons employed on projects operated by 28 other Federal agencies. About 88,000 workers were employed under the Quartermaster Corps and 33,000 under the Corps of Engineers. The Farm Security Administration provided jobs for another 33,000 persons, more than half of whom were engaged in land utilization work. Other agencies that had currently financed employment in excess of 10,000 workers were the Bureau of Yards and Docks, 26,000; the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, 14,000; and the National Park Service, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, each 13,000.

Other Federal Agency Employment

About 403,000 additional persons were engaged on projects operated with funds made available through the earlier ERA Acts and by special appropriations. The majority of these (302,000) were engaged in CCC activities, which have been carried on with direct appropriations since June 1936. Approximately 81,000 workers were employed on the non-Federal PWA projects operated with allocations from the 1935 ERA Act and with funds released for grants under the ERA Act of 1936 and the PWA Extension Act of 1937. The Bureau of Public Roads, using allocations from 1935 and 1936 ERA Act funds, and the United States Housing Authority, operating with 1935 ERA Act funds (originally allocated to the Housing Division of PWA but transferred to the Housing Authority effective November 1937), provided jobs for 11,000 and 1,700 workers, respectively, and account for most of the remainder of the total project employment that is not financed through the appropriations made in the 1937 ERA Act. However, five agencies (the Corps of Engineers, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Rural Electrification Administration), although operating in large part with 1937 ERA Act funds, also employ a number of workers on projects financed under prior ERA Acts. The accompanying chart (Chart 6) and Table I of the appendix show which agencies are operating with funds appropriated under the ERA Act of 1937 and the amount of employment each provided during the week ending June 25.

The employment data summarized in the preceding paragraphs include neither persons benefiting from National Youth Administration programs nor farm families that receive loans or grants through the Farm Security Administration, although both of these activities

are conducted with ERA Act funds. In May, the NYA extended aid to 327,000 students and provided jobs on its work projects for 179,000 persons. (See another section of this report for further discussion of the NYA programs.) Under the Farm Security Administration 92,000 grants and 26,000 loans were made to farm families in June 1938.

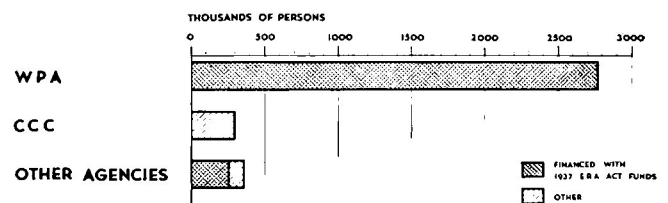
Approximately 25,500 persons were employed on the general administrative staff of the WPA and NYA in June 1938. In addition, 7,600 persons were employed on the WPA program as general project supervisory workers. This administrative and supervisory staff is not included in the discussion of project workers.

CHART 6

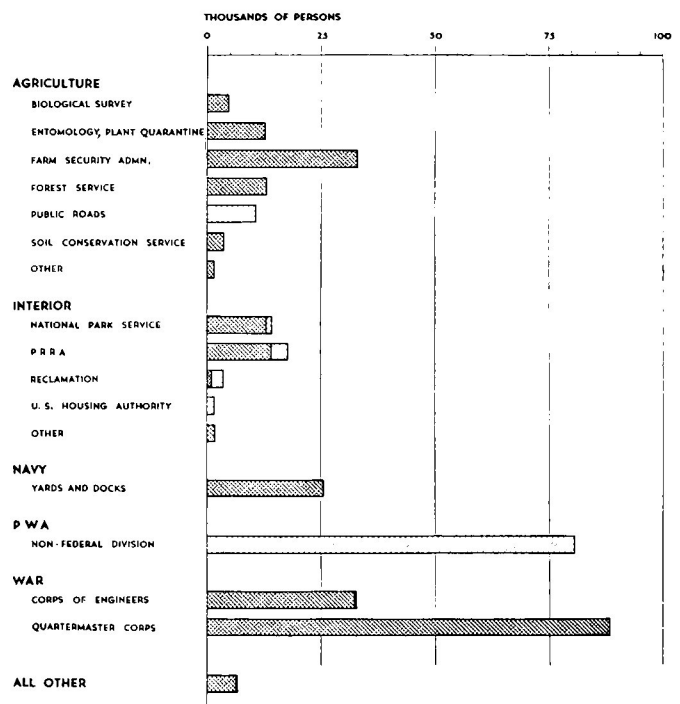
EMPLOYMENT ON PROJECTS OF WPA, CCC, AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES *

Week Ending June 25, 1938

MAJOR AGENCIES



OTHER AGENCIES (EXCLUDING WPA AND CCC)



* SEE EXPLANATORY NOTES PRECEDING APPENDIX TABLES FOR EMPLOYMENT INCLUDED.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 38-66

Persons Certified as in Need of Relief

Almost 98 percent of the workers employed on WPA projects at the end of June 1938 and more than 97 percent of all workers employed on projects financed under the 1937 ERA Act had been certified as in need of relief. At the beginning of the program in 1935 it was required that workers certified as in need of relief should comprise at least 90 percent of the total number employed and in February 1937 the requirement was raised to 95 percent. However, the Works Progress Administrator is authorized to exempt specific projects from the relief requirement when this is deemed necessary.

Throughout the period of WPA operations certified relief workers have accounted for at least 94 percent of all WPA employees. Within five months after the 95 percent requirement was put into effect the proportion of WPA workers who were certified as in need had increased to 97 percent. At no time thereafter has the proportion dropped below this figure and during most of 1938 it has amounted to 97.8 percent of WPA employment.

The number of persons certified as in need of relief, as a percentage of the total employed, is shown by agencies for six-month periods in Table II of the appendix. Enrollees in the CCC are included in the group shown as in need of relief, although since June 1937 the legislative requirement applicable to CCC enrollees has been that they be unemployed and in need of employment.

WPA Employees

Employment by Types of Projects

In providing jobs for the needy unemployed, placements have been made on a great variety of projects. The kinds of WPA project work undertaken are described in detail in another section of this report; here, it is desirable only to review the number of WPA employees who have employment on each of the 10 major kinds of WPA project work.

Highway, road, and street projects, which at all times during WPA operations have furnished more employment than any other major group of projects, provided jobs for 1,050,000 men during the week ending April 2, 1938. Workers on sewer systems and other utility projects numbered about 263,000. Nearly as many (260,000 persons) were employed on white collar projects, including recreational leadership, educational activities, and professional and service work. Only slightly less important in the amount of employment provided were sewing and other goods projects and work involving the improvement of parks and other recreational facilities, employing about 216,000 and 210,000 workers, respectively. During the same week 186,000 WPA workers were at work on public buildings,

TABLE 11.—DISTRIBUTION OF EACH 1,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

SIX-MONTH PERIODS—MARCH 1936 TO APRIL 1938 ^A

Type of Project	March 1936	September 1936	March 1937	September 1937	April 1938
Total.....	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000
Highways, roads, and streets.....	387	388	357	357	430
Public buildings.....	82	89	86	106	76
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	107	100	86	87	86
Conservation.....	54	45	56	39	48
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	90	80	103	92	108
Airports and other transportation.....	18	24	18	18	17
White collar.....	^B 81	110	124	138	106
Sewing and other goods.....	120	119	120	118	89
Sanitation and health.....	38	28	29	31	31
Miscellaneous.....	^B 23	17	21	14	9

^A Data for first three periods cover that half of the month for which largest employment was reported (March 1936—first half of month, September 1936 and March 1937—second half of month). Data for September 1937 are for entire month; data for April 1938 cover the week ending April 2.

^B Not comparable with later periods since miscellaneous group for March 1936 includes certain types of work which have subsequently been included under white collar projects.

117,000 were engaged in conservation work, and the remaining 141,000 were employed on projects for the construction or improvement of airports and other transportation facilities, on those involving sanitation and health work, and on a variety of other types of activities. These data are presented in greater detail in Table V of the appendix.

The relative importance of each major type of project from the standpoint of employment provided at different periods is indicated in Table 11. Of every 1,000 workers employed on WPA projects in April 1938 approximately 430 were engaged on highway, road, and street projects, 108 on sewer systems and other utility



ROOFERS AT WORK ON A HOSPITAL

TABLE 12.—NET INCREASE IN WPA EMPLOYMENT BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 1937 AND APRIL 1938, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

Type of Project	Number of Persons	Percent
Total.....	909, 150	100. 0
Highways, roads, and streets.....	502, 229	55. 2
Public buildings.....	24, 308	2. 7
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	76, 484	8. 4
Conservation.....	56, 285	6. 2
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	120, 860	13. 3
Airports and other transportation.....	13, 553	1. 5
White collar.....	48, 146	5. 3
Sewing and other goods.....	36, 299	4. 0
Sanitation and health.....	29, 492	3. 2
Miscellaneous.....	1, 494	0. 2

projects, 106 in white collar work, 89 on sewing and other goods projects, 86 in the development of parks and other recreational facilities, 76 on public buildings, 48 on conservation activities, 31 on sanitation and health projects, 17 on airports and other transportation facilities, and 9 in miscellaneous types of work.

The proportions of the total workers employed on each of the major groups of projects were substantially different in April 1938 from the proportions in September 1937 and in selected earlier months. Employment on highway, road, and street projects—at all times accounting for at least a third of the total—increased considerably over its importance in any earlier period. The shifting to this kind of project is explained by the facility with which assignments of large numbers of persons could be made when it became necessary to expand the number of WPA jobs by about a million persons in the course of a few months. Approximately 502,000 persons, or more than half of the workers added to the WPA program between the end of September and the first of April, were placed on highway, road, and street projects. For much the same reason, relatively greater numbers of workers are currently employed on sewer system and other utility projects,

nearly 121,000 having been added during the same six-month period.

The increased emphasis on road and public utility work was offset by declines in the relative importance of white collar activities, sewing rooms, and public buildings projects. Prior to the recent expansion of the WPA program the importance of white collar projects, from the standpoint of employment provided, had been steadily increasing. The 211,000 white collar workers employed in September 1937 represented 14 percent of the total, but only 5 percent (48,000 workers) of the subsequent increase in employment took place on white collar projects. Similarly, only 4 percent (36,000) of the additional workers were accounted for by sewing and other goods projects, which prior to October had provided approximately 12 percent of total WPA employment. Employment on public buildings projects had ranged from 8 to 11 percent of total WPA employment between March 1936 and September 1937 and absorbed but 3 percent of the September to April increase in the program.

Employment of Women

At the peak of WPA employment (February 1936) jobs were provided for more than 442,000 women, representing nearly 15 percent of all WPA employees. Although the number of women employed became smaller as the program was curtailed in the period that followed, the proportion that they represented of total employment increased until, in June 1937, they accounted for more than 18 percent of the workers employed. During the last few months a smaller proportion of the additional jobs have been filled by women, so that by the last week of June 1938 they accounted for about 13 percent of all WPA employment.

The majority of the women employed on the WPA program are working on sewing projects. The 179,000 employed on this type of work in April constituted 53 percent of all the WPA women. Also, many white collar jobs are filled by women. In April nearly 56,000 women, or 17 percent of the total, were engaged on research, statistical, and clerical work and almost 40,000, or 12 percent of all women employees, were working on home economics projects of various kinds. The types of WPA projects on which women were working and



A SIXTH OF THE WPA WOMEN EMPLOYEES DO CLERICAL OR RESEARCH WORK

TABLE 13.—NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS
QUARTERLY—DECEMBER 1935 TO JUNE 1938

Week Ending	Number	Percent of All Workers
<i>1935</i>		
December 28.....	330,732	12.1
<i>1936</i>		
March 28.....	440,193	15.3
June 27.....	387,841	17.2
September 26.....	390,618	15.7
December 26.....	358,516	16.4
<i>1937</i>		
March 27.....	354,775	16.8
June 26.....	334,560	18.4
September 25.....	256,504	17.7
December 25.....	276,702	17.0
<i>1938</i>		
March 26.....	329,069	13.7
June 25.....	369,857	13.4

TABLE 14.—NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS,
BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS
WEEK ENDING APRIL 2, 1938

Type of Project	Number	Percent of Total
Total.....	335,408	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets.....	1,000	0.3
Public buildings.....	4,089	1.2
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	843	0.3
Conservation.....	361	0.1
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	281	0.1
Airports and other transportation.....	82	(A)
White collar.....	137,367	41.0
Education.....	21,112	6.3
Recreation.....	11,764	3.5
Professional and service.....	104,491	31.2
Research, statistical, and clerical.....	55,535	16.6
Home economics.....	39,619	11.8
Federal Project No. 1.....	7,681	2.3
Other.....	1,656	0.5
Sewing and other goods.....	188,025	56.0
Sewing.....	178,506	53.2
Other.....	9,519	2.8
Sanitation and health.....	265	0.1
Miscellaneous.....	3,092	0.9

^A Less than 0.05 percent.

the number of women employed during the week ending April 2, 1938, are shown in Table 14.

Ages of WPA Workers

The median age of WPA workers, as indicated by an analysis of the WPA employment load at the time of the census of total and partial unemployment in November 1937, is about 42 years. In Table 16 it may be seen that 32 percent of the workers were less than 35 years of age, 49 percent were from 35 to 54 years of age, and the other 19 percent were 55 or more years of age. Relative to men, more women were in the lowest age group and fewer in the highest age group—the median age of women being 40 years as compared with nearly 43 years for men.

A comparison of the age distribution of WPA workers with that of the 1930 working population indicates that relatively fewer of the WPA workers than of all gainful workers are in the younger age groups and in the age group 65 years and over. For purposes of this comparison persons under 25 years of age have been excluded



FOR YEARS AN OYSTER FISHER, THIS ELDERLY WPA WORKER IS NOW AT THE HELM OF AN OYSTER DREDGE—OYSTER PLANTING PROJECT, APALACHICOLA, FLA.

since young persons are employed primarily under the NYA programs or in CCC work rather than on WPA projects. Approximately 25 percent of all WPA workers 25 years or older employed on November 10, 1937, were between the ages of 25 and 34 as compared with 32 percent of the gainful workers. Equal percentages of each group (28 percent) were between 35 and 44 years of age. Nearly a third more of the WPA workers than of the total working population were between 45 and 64 years of age (44 percent as compared



OPERATING HEAVY EQUIPMENT ON A KANSAS PARK AND FISH HATCHERY PROJECT

TABLE 15.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY ASSIGNED OCCUPATIONS AND BY SEX ^A

NOVEMBER 1937

Assigned Occupation	Total		Men		Women	
	Number ^A	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,566,830	100.0	1,292,563	100.0	274,267	100.0
Professional and technical workers.....	89,347	5.7	54,343	4.2	35,004	12.8
Actors.....	3,578	0.2	2,300	0.2	1,278	0.5
Architects and technical engineers.....	5,296	0.3	5,290	0.4	6	(B)
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art.....	4,020	0.3	3,102	0.2	918	0.3
Draftsmen.....	4,683	0.3	4,597	0.4	86	(B)
Librarians and librarians' assistants.....	2,694	0.2	735	0.1	1,959	0.7
Musicians and teachers of music.....	9,598	0.6	8,073	0.6	1,525	0.6
Nurses, trained or registered.....	1,944	0.1	65	(B)	1,879	0.7
Playground and recreational workers.....	19,447	1.3	11,625	0.9	7,822	2.8
Teachers (except of art and music).....	23,259	1.5	8,133	0.6	15,126	5.5
Writers and editors (except statistical).....	2,986	0.2	1,991	0.2	995	0.4
Other professional workers.....	9,631	0.6	6,663	0.5	2,968	1.1
Other semiprofessional workers.....	2,211	0.1	1,769	0.1	442	0.2
Office workers.....	109,788	7.0	69,013	5.3	40,775	14.9
Bookkeepers, accountants, and auditors.....	2,030	0.1	1,767	0.1	263	0.1
Clerks (not elsewhere classified).....	63,213	4.0	39,953	3.1	23,260	8.5
Timekeepers and timekeeping clerks.....	24,929	1.6	22,715	1.8	2,214	0.8
Statistical editors and enumerators.....	2,762	0.2	2,078	0.1	684	0.2
Stenographers, stenotypists, dictaphone operators, and secretaries.....	6,241	0.4	491	(B)	5,750	2.1
Typists.....	7,822	0.5	811	0.1	7,011	2.6
Other clerical and office workers.....	2,791	0.2	1,198	0.1	1,593	0.6
Project supervisors and foremen.....	81,936	5.2	67,894	5.3	14,042	5.1
Foremen.....	49,934	3.2	43,464	3.4	6,470	2.3
Supervisors, managers, and assistants.....	32,002	2.0	24,430	1.9	7,572	2.8
Skilled workers in building and construction.....	113,615	7.2	113,615	8.8		
Blacksmiths.....	4,027	0.3	4,027	0.3		
Bricklayers and stonemasons.....	15,645	1.0	15,645	1.2		
Carpenters.....	37,566	2.4	37,566	2.9		
Cement finishers.....	9,147	0.6	9,147	0.7		
Electricians.....	3,483	0.2	3,483	0.3		
Operators and engineers (construction equipment).....	4,226	0.3	4,226	0.3		
Painters.....	19,712	1.2	19,712	1.5		
Plasterers.....	2,738	0.2	2,738	0.2		
Plumbers and gas, pipe, and steam fitters.....	5,577	0.3	5,577	0.5		
Roofers and sheet-metal workers.....	2,344	0.1	2,344	0.2		
Stone cutters, carvers, and setters.....	4,385	0.3	4,385	0.3		
Structural iron and steel workers.....	2,153	0.1	2,153	0.2		
Other skilled workers in building and construction.....	2,612	0.2	2,612	0.2		
Skilled workers not in building and construction.....	4,330	0.3	4,290	0.3	40	(B)
Cabinet makers.....	198	(B)	198	(B)		
Machinists, millwrights, and toolmakers.....	600	(B)	600	(B)		
Mechanics (not elsewhere classified).....	2,503	0.2	2,503	0.2		
Other skilled workers (not elsewhere classified).....	1,029	0.1	989	0.1	40	(B)
Semiskilled workers in building and construction.....	83,931	5.4	83,931	6.5		
Apprentices and helpers—blacksmiths'.....	1,318	0.1	1,318	0.1		
Apprentices and helpers—bricklayers' and stonemasons'.....	6,831	0.4	6,831	0.5		
Apprentices and helpers—carpenters'.....	10,756	0.7	10,756	0.8		
Apprentices and helpers—cement finishers'.....	936	0.1	936	0.1		
Apprentices and helpers—electricians'.....	773	0.1	773	0.1		
Apprentices and helpers—painters'.....	807	0.1	807	0.1		
Apprentices and helpers—plumbers' and gas, pipe, and steam fitters'.....	1,909	0.1	1,909	0.1		
Apprentices and helpers—other.....	3,148	0.2	3,148	0.2		
Asphalt workers.....	3,216	0.2	3,216	0.2		
Blasters.....	2,244	0.1	2,244	0.2		
Calkers and pipe layers and coverers.....	4,706	0.3	4,706	0.4		
Operators of building and construction equipment.....	9,664	0.6	9,664	0.7		
Rodmen and chainmen (surveying).....	3,470	0.2	3,470	0.3		
Tractor drivers.....	1,966	0.1	1,966	0.2		
Truck drivers.....	15,139	1.0	15,139	1.2		
Other semiskilled workers in building and construction.....	17,018	1.1	17,018	1.3		
Semiskilled workers not in building and construction.....	189,440	12.1	33,781	2.6	155,659	56.7
Attendants and helpers (professional and recreational service).....	8,640	0.6	3,149	0.3	5,491	2.0
Guards and watchmen.....	21,132	1.3	21,132	1.6		
Handicraft workers.....	1,798	0.1	426	(B)	1,372	0.5
Machinists' helpers.....	1,822	0.1	1,822	0.1		
Seamstresses and other clothing and textile workers.....	137,571	8.8	746	0.1	^C 136,825	^C 49.9
Semiskilled workers in stone, food, lumber, furniture, and printing.....	13,594	0.9	2,542	0.2	11,052	4.0
Other semiskilled workers (not elsewhere classified).....	4,883	0.3	3,964	0.3	919	0.3
Domestic and personal service workers.....	34,815	2.2	6,068	0.5	28,747	10.5
Cooks, chefs, and other lunchroom workers.....	8,866	0.6	627	(B)	8,239	3.0
Housekeeping aids.....	13,671	0.9	12	(B)	13,659	5.0
Janitors and porters.....	2,257	0.1	1,913	0.2	344	0.1
Practical nurses and first-aid men.....	4,394	0.3	3,162	0.3	1,232	0.5
Other domestic and personal service workers.....	5,627	0.3	354	(B)	5,273	1.9
Laborers.....	859,628	54.9	859,628	66.5	(C)	(C)

^A Based on a count of names appearing on payrolls ending during the month. This total necessarily differs from the weekly employment figures shown in other tables.^B Less than 0.05 percent.^C Included in the "seamstresses and other clothing and textile workers" category are all women employed on various kinds of sewing work; a large proportion of these might properly be classified as unskilled workers.

TABLE 16.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ASSIGNED TO WPA PROJECTS ON NOVEMBER 10, 1937, BY AGE GROUPS AND BY SEX

Age (last birthday)	Total		Men		Women	
	Num-ber	Per-cent ^A	Num-ber	Per-cent ^A	Num-ber	Per-cent ^A
Total.....	1, 508, 737	100. 0	1, 245, 739	100. 0	262, 998	100. 0
16-24.....	133, 255	9. 1	98, 706	8. 2	34, 549	13. 5
25-34.....	329, 129	22. 6	271, 423	22. 6	57, 706	22. 5
35-44.....	369, 610	25. 3	296, 963	24. 6	72, 647	28. 3
45-54.....	350, 683	24. 0	293, 143	24. 4	57, 540	22. 4
55-64.....	235, 400	16. 1	204, 585	17. 0	30, 815	12. 0
65 and over.....	41, 876	2. 9	38, 454	3. 2	3, 422	1. 3
Age not reported.....	48, 784		42, 465		6, 319	
Median age.....	42.2 yrs.		42.8 yrs.		40.0 yrs.	

^A Based on distribution of persons reporting age.

Source: From a special tabulation of check cards made available to the WPA by the National Unemployment Census.

to 34 percent) but only half as many were 65 years and over (3 percent and 6 percent, respectively).

Assigned Occupations

Efforts have been made, in assigning persons to WPA projects, to place them in jobs which will utilize the skills they have acquired through previous training and work experience. This has been an important factor in the selection of projects for operation and in the placement of workers on particular project jobs.

In November 1937 the great majority of WPA workers were assigned at semiskilled and unskilled occupations. Skilled workers accounted for a little more than 7 percent of the total and were employed chiefly as carpenters, painters, bricklayers, stonemasons, cement finishers, plumbers, and similar workers in building and construction activities. Placements as clerks, timekeepers, and other office workers were nearly as numerous, and professional and technical jobs constituted 6 percent of all WPA assignments. The latter included teachers, recreation workers, musicians, architects, draftsmen, and artists. Supervisors and foremen on project payrolls comprised 5 percent of the total project workers and the remaining group of domestic and personal service workers (2 percent of the total) were assigned as housekeeping aids, practical nurses, cooks and lunchroom attendants, and similar employees. In total, 43 percent of the women and 24 percent of the men were assigned to WPA projects at occupations grouped in these five classes, as may be observed in Table 15. Assignments of women were relatively numerous in three

of these minor occupational groups—domestic and personal service workers, office workers, and professional and technical workers.

In the semiskilled and unskilled occupational groups, men were employed predominantly as laborers; approximately two-thirds of all the men were in this group. However, a sufficient number were placed as semiskilled workers in building and construction, as truck drivers, carpenters' helpers, etc., to account for 7 percent of the total male employees. Other semiskilled assignments of men, chiefly as guards and watchmen, represented a little less than 3 percent of the total. Women in the semiskilled and unskilled occupations are classified entirely as "semiskilled workers not in building and construction," 57 percent of all women workers having occupations falling within this group. Nearly all these women were employed as seamstresses and other clothing and textile workers, at occupations classed as semiskilled in Table 15. This classification of the large group of seamstresses and kindred sewing-room workers explains the absence of women from the unskilled worker group, in which two-thirds of the men were assigned.

Geographic Distribution of Workers

The bulk of employment on WPA projects has been provided in the most populous areas of the country. Nearly a third of the 2,767,000 persons employed at the end of June were in Pennsylvania (254,000 WPA workers), Ohio (249,000), Illinois (224,000), and Michigan (185,000). In New York City alone, 170,000 persons were employed. Other large cities where tens of thousands of WPA workers were employed include Chicago with 109,000 workers; Detroit, 84,000; and Cleveland, 71,000. Table III of the appendix shows the number of WPA workers employed in each State during the week ending June 25, 1938.

The most marked increases in recent months have been in Michigan and Ohio. WPA employment in Michigan expanded from 43,000 persons employed in September 1937 to 185,000 persons at work during the last week of June 1938. The 72,000 additional jobs provided in Detroit account for half of this increase. In Flint and other manufacturing centers also WPA employment in June was much higher than in the preceding September. In Ohio the number of persons employed



DRIVING IN WOOD SHORING

on WPA projects increased by 165,000, with the increase in Cleveland alone amounting to 49,000 workers.

The distribution of WPA employment in terms of the size of the largest city in each county is in fairly close accord with a similar distribution of the 1930 census of population. In counties having cities with populations of 100,000 or more persons in 1930 nearly 45 percent of the WPA employment is currently found; these same counties reported 42 percent of the Nation's population

TABLE 17.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WPA EMPLOYMENT, BY TYPES OF COUNTIES

SELECTED MONTHS—MARCH 1936 TO MARCH 1938					
Type of County ^A	March 1936	March 1937	July 1937	November 1937	March 1938
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural	10.5	10.7	9.9	10.9	10.9
Urban	43.1	43.7	45.4	47.1	44.9
Intermediate	44.6	42.0	40.3	41.5	43.7
District-wide and State-wide	1.8	3.6	4.4	0.5	0.5

^A Rural—counties whose largest municipality in 1930 was under 2,500. Urban—counties whose largest city in 1930 was over 100,000. Intermediate—all counties not included in the rural or urban groups. District-wide and State-wide—employment on district-wide and State-wide projects not distributed by individual county of project operation.

in 1930. Projects in the most rural counties (counties in which the population of the largest municipality was under 2,500 in 1930 and which accounted for 12 percent of the population in that year) furnish employment for about 11 percent of all WPA workers. Counties falling between the urban and rural extremes have 44 percent of the WPA total as against 46 percent of the population in 1930. The current distribution of WPA employment among the different types of counties shows but little change from the distribution in earlier periods, as may be seen in Table 17. Perhaps of chief interest is the fact that the proportion of workers located in the most populous areas over the country as a whole tended to increase slightly as WPA employment declined and to decrease as total employ-

ment expanded—the reverse of this being exhibited both in the intermediate and in the rural counties. The recent large increase in WPA employment in the industrial areas of the Middle West is diffused among the different city groupings and consequently leaves no clear-cut effect in an analysis of this kind. It must also be remembered that the loan and grant activities of the Farm Security Administration to aid farm families are carried on in rural areas; this is a factor reducing the WPA load in rural counties.

Turnover and Duration of Employment

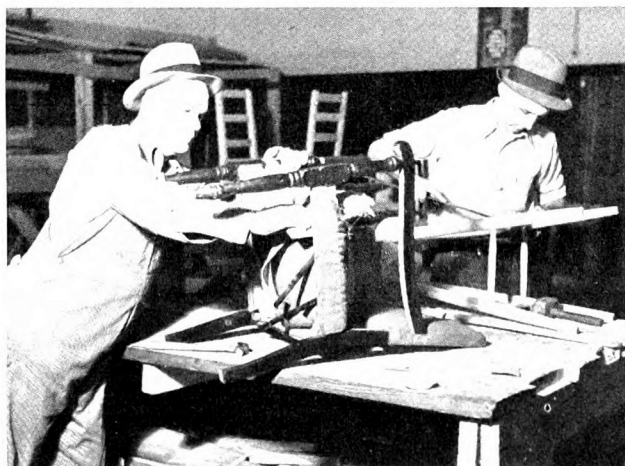
From the beginning of the WPA program in the late summer of 1935 through November 1937, 4,937,000 different persons were employed on WPA projects. By June 1938 this number probably had risen to a total of 6,000,000 different persons because of the rapid expansion of project employment which characterized the seven-month period following November 1937. Available data indicate that more than half the persons added to the program during the winter and spring months of 1938 had not previously held WPA jobs.

The 4,937,000 different persons known to have been employed on WPA projects at some time up to November 1937 is 1,900,000, or 63 percent, in excess of the WPA employment peak of 3,036,000 persons recorded in the last week of February 1936 and is over three times the number employed in November 1937. An indication of the extent to which the WPA project workers are a constantly changing group is apparent in the fact that only 15 percent of the 4,937,000 different WPA workers were continuously employed from March 1936, or earlier, through November 1937.

Wages and Hours

The schedule of monthly security wages in effect for the WPA provides for variation in the monthly rates of pay (a) for workers of different degrees of skill—unskilled, intermediate (semiskilled), skilled, and professional and technical; (b) for workers located in different sections of the country; and (c) for workers living in counties having different population concentrations. The first basis of variation recognizes four wage classes dependent on the skills of the workers, and the second and third take into account differences in general wage levels, standards of living, and costs of living, introducing three wage rate regions and five degrees of urbanization. The security wage schedule presented in Table 1 on page 7 includes certain changes that became effective in July 1938.

Monthly earnings of WPA workers, including both security wage workers and the few (well under the 5 percent limitation on this group) who are paid at non-



CABINET-MAKERS REPAIRING FURNITURE FOR DISTRIBUTION TO NEEDY FAMILIES

security wages, recently have averaged about \$53 a month. This average of actual earnings for a month is determined not only by the proportions of workers assigned at the different monthly rates but also by the extent to which the WPA employees earn their full allowance during the month. To the extent that workers are assigned to jobs for only part of a month, the average of actual earnings for that month is reduced. This factor becomes of considerable significance in periods of rapid change in the employment level.

The security wage schedule specified monthly wages. Hourly wage rates, under the provisions of the ERA Acts of 1936, 1937, and 1938 may not be less than the rates prevailing locally for work of a similar nature. Thus the number of hours worked by WPA project employees becomes a derived figure with each person required to work each month the number of hours necessary to enable him to earn the amount he is allowed in accordance with the monthly security wage schedule. There is, however, an upper limit of 140 hours of work per month set by administrative order; exceptions to this are permitted only in emergencies involving the public welfare or the protection of project work already under way. On an average, WPA employees have been assigned to project work for about 110 hours per month. This includes persons assigned at both security and nonsecurity wage rates. Of the different security wage workers only those in the skilled class have full-time monthly hours much different from the 110-hour figure for all workers; the average working time per month is about 95 hours for skilled workers.

Hourly earnings averaged about 50 cents in the first half of 1938. From July 1936, when the prevailing wage policy first became effective, through 1937, the average hourly rate was approximately 51 cents, ranging from around 50 cents in the early part of this period to as high as 53 cents in October 1937. The slightly lower rate of the recent months reflects the fact that large numbers of the workers recently added to the program have been assigned as unskilled workers and also the fact that in certain States a reclassification of occupations has resulted in lower rates for certain kinds of jobs.

The hourly rates prevailing locally vary greatly from one place to another and from one occupation to another. In contrast with the average hourly rate of about 51 cents for all WPA employees during the year ending June 30, 1938, workers in California, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New York City, and Wisconsin average more than 60 cents per hour and workers in seven Southern States average 30 cents or less per hour. It must be remembered that not only the local wage levels but also the relative numbers of persons working in the different occupations influence the State averages, which are shown by fiscal years in Table IX of the appendix.

Unemployment and the Unemployed

In providing work for employable persons in families needing relief, the WPA necessarily reflects, in the number of jobs it supplies, fluctuations in employment in industry, trade, and agriculture. As noted above, the great expansion in WPA employment beginning in the fall of 1937 was largely the direct consequence of the precipitous decline in regular employment occasioned by the current recession. From September 1937 to the following January, employment declined at a rate seldom, if ever, equaled in this country. Total non-agricultural employment, which amounted to 35,100,000 in September, had by January fallen to 32,200,000. Seasonal influences normally result in substantial increases in employment between January and May. But contrary to this usual seasonal pattern, nonagricultural employment continued its decline after January and by May 1938 aggregated only 31,800,000. At this level all of the gains accumulated since early in 1936 had been wiped out.

The curtailment in employment between September 1937 and May 1938 was particularly marked in manufacturing. Total manufacturing employment decreased by 2,065,000 persons in this period. Among the manufacturing industries those producing durable goods were hardest hit by the recession. Employment in all durable goods industries declined by 1,262,000 workers, or 30 percent, from September to May. In the latter month the employment provided by the durable goods industries was lower than in any month since December 1934. In the machinery industry the number of workers declined 31 percent; in the iron and steel industry, 31 percent; and in the automobile industry, 38 percent. Industries producing nondurable goods were also seriously affected. In all nondurable goods industries, employment decreased 803,000 from September to May. This figure takes into account declines of 19 percent in the textile industry, 11 percent in the leather industry, 26 percent in the food industry, and 27 percent in the rubber industry.

The length of the actual work week of persons still employed has been cut greatly. From an average of nearly 39 hours per week in all factories in August 1937 average hours were reduced to a little more than 34 by May. With the exception of a few months in 1934, the work week in 1938 has been shorter than at any other time during the present decade.

In addition to manufacturing, other major industries curtailed employment sharply in the period from September 1937 to May 1938. Railroads, for example, laid off 228,000 workers in this period; in May railroad employment was substantially lower than at any time since 1929. The number of workers employed in retail and wholesale trade in May was 370,000 less than in September; in public utilities, 57,000 less; and in mining, 154,000 less. The construction industry employed

313,000 fewer workers in May than it did in the preceding fall.

Estimates of Number of Unemployed Workers

With the decline in employment, the number of unemployed workers increased very sharply. Official statistics of the volume of unemployment are available only for census periods. However, several unofficial estimates are available on a monthly basis. These estimates differ both as to the level of unemployment and as to the extent of the increase since the fall of 1937 but all of them show magnitudes of compelling seriousness both in the level of unemployment and in the recent increase in unemployment.

Seasonal influences normally result in substantial decreases in unemployment between January and May. In 1938, however, cyclical factors resulted in unemployment reaching a higher level in May than in January. The American Federation of Labor estimates the number of unemployed at 11,400,000 in May, an increase of 3,900,000 over September of the preceding year. The National Industrial Conference Board estimates unemployment at 11,400,000 persons in May, an increase of 5,700,000. Other estimates indicate that between 10,000,000 and 14,000,000 workers were unemployed in May and that the increase from September to May was between 4,000,000 and 5,100,000. Table 18 shows five estimates of unemployment by months from September 1937 to May 1938.

TABLE 18.—ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

MONTHLY—SEPTEMBER 1937 TO MAY 1938

[Thousands of Persons]

Month	American Federation of Labor	National Industrial Conference Board	Alexander Hamilton Institute	R. R. Nathan	Committee on Economic Security
1937					
September.....	7,513	5,651	8,843	6,145	8,116
October.....	7,706	6,277	9,065	6,145	8,298
November.....	8,479	7,751	10,111	7,177	9,317
December.....	9,307	9,335	10,761	8,088	0,230
1938					
January.....	10,926	10,907	12,890	10,265	12,450
February.....	11,123	11,287	13,222	10,343	12,588
March.....	11,226	11,329	13,194	10,351	12,698
April.....	11,065	11,295	13,289	10,068	12,573
May.....	11,404	11,362	13,775	10,191	12,735

The National Unemployment Census, taken November 16-20, 1937, shows a somewhat higher total than do the above estimates for the same month. The census indicated that nearly 11,000,000 persons were totally unemployed or employed only on emergency projects. This figure was obtained from the voluntary registration of 7,800,000 unemployed (of whom 2,000,000 were workers on emergency projects) and from an enumerative check census which showed that persons registering as unemployed comprised only 72 percent of the

total number of the unemployed. In addition to the totally unemployed, 3,200,000 persons registered as being partially unemployed and wanting more work. According to the enumerative check census, this number represented only 57 percent of the total number of the partially unemployed.

Unemployment and Relief

Changes in the number of the unemployed are soon reflected in the number of families needing public assistance. In October 1937 the estimated net number of families and single persons receiving relief from State and local agencies and persons from relief rolls employed on work projects aggregated 2,741,000. By June this number had increased to 4,502,000, as shown in the accompanying chart. The relief load figures do not include young persons enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps or assisted by the National Youth Administration, recipients of rural rehabilitation grants, or persons aided under the public assistance program of the Social Security Board. If allowance is made for these and certain other groups of lesser relative importance and if the nonrelief personnel of the various programs is included, as is done in another section of this report, the total number of different households would be increased by about 2,250,000 during recent months.¹

The limitations of both the unemployment and the relief data must be recognized in interpreting their interrelationships. The unemployment figures are estimates which can be accepted as only roughly indicative of the number of employable persons out of work and seeking work. Room for much difference of opinion exists in defining the term "unemployment" and, consequently, in deciding who should be counted as unemployed.

The relief data are not strictly comparable with the estimates of unemployment for several reasons. They represent cases and include families and single persons receiving general relief as well as employees on WPA and other Federal agency projects, only one of whom may be taken from each family in need of relief. Thus included in the relief estimates are unemployable single persons and families with no employable member. On the other hand, many families receiving relief or obtaining aid through project employment of one of their members contain several employable workers; the relief data, however, relate only to the number of families. In addition, relief or project employment is frequently provided to persons with low incomes, or no incomes, who are technically considered employed and are, therefore, not included in the unemployment estimates. In this category are destitute farmers, for

¹ A discussion of the net number of different households receiving relief, work program employment, and other emergency employment appears on pages 107 to 112 of this report and the aggregate number for each month from January 1933 through June 1938 is shown in Table 69.

example, who are usually considered employed even though they require relief or emergency employment in order to subsist. Likewise, persons employed part-time in industry are usually excluded from the unemployment estimates even though their incomes are so low as to make relief or project employment necessary.

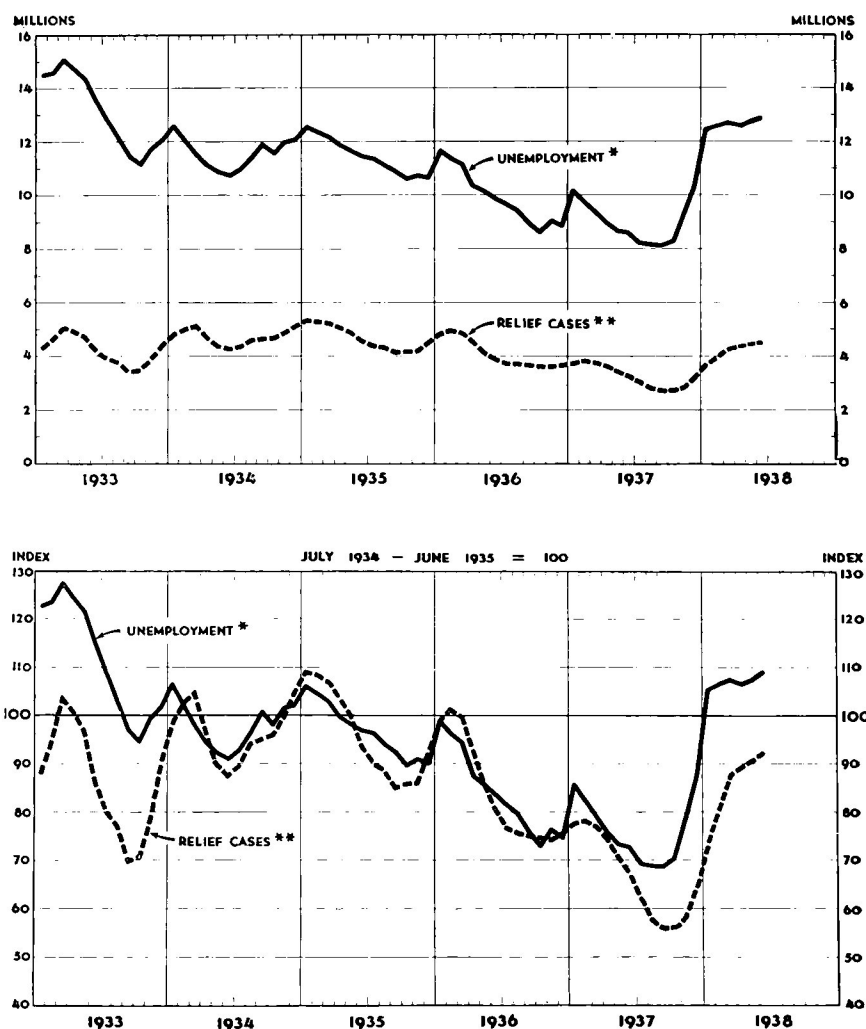
Despite these qualifications to the measures of unemployment and relief, comparison may be made between the two, first, with respect to magnitudes and, second, with respect to relative variations. At the outset it must be noted that the unemployment data are an estimated count of employable persons and that the relief series is essentially a count of families. The unemployment census showed that more than half (57 percent) of the unemployed are in families having two or more workers. This is a major factor in explaining the difference between the sizes of the two totals because in a family having more than one worker the unemployed member may obtain support from another worker who is employed. In this case he will not seek public assistance. If, on the other hand, the family is in need as a result of its employable members being totally unemployed or inadequately employed, only one of the workers is eligible for a job such as the WPA provides. Not all unemployed persons seek public assistance. Some have savings or other resources to tide them over a period of unemployment and others are able to rely on relatives or friends or chance jobs.

Fluctuations in the unemployment and relief series may be compared by use of the lower section of Chart 7.

In the three years following 1933, the year in which public assistance to persons in need of aid was being developed on a reasonably adequate Nation-wide basis, the trends in the indexes of unemployment and relief are very similar. The variations within each year also display a great similarity, with seasonal peaks found in January for unemployment and in February or March for relief. In the late summer both unemployment and relief have ebbed. The gradual dropping of the relief index below the unemployment index, which is first noticeable in the fall and winter of 1936-37, is in part due to the curtailment of funds made available for project employment and in part to the result of the expansion of the categorical assistance programs of the Social Security Board. This is particularly true of

CHART 7
TREND OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF

January 1933 - June 1938



* Unemployment estimates made for the Committee on Economic Security.

** Estimated unduplicated total number of families and single persons receiving relief and persons from relief rolls employed on Civil Works Program projects and on ERA Act and other projects as defined in the explanatory notes preceding the appendix tables. (Excluding drought 1936)

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the old-age assistance program which has removed many older persons from the general relief rolls and, consequently, from the group that the index covers.

Recently, unemployment compensation has become the jobless workers' first line of defense against destitution following layoffs. In 22 States, this program became effective on January 1, 1938, with benefits becoming payable after waiting periods of 2, 3, or 4 weeks as established in the various State laws. In two additional States, unemployment compensation went into effect on April 1. In Wisconsin payments have been made prior to 1938.

Although many unemployed persons eligible for unemployment compensation may not be able to qualify for the maximum period over which payment

may be made (usually 14 or 16 weeks), since the duration of payments depends on the amount of wage credits accumulated, unemployment compensation has undoubtedly been an important factor in delaying the applications of the recently unemployed for relief or project employment. Some 800,000 unemployment compensation payments a week were made to eligible persons in the period soon after payments were generally begun in the various States. Of course, only persons who had accumulated wage credits in private industry were eligible for compensation. By administrative ruling these persons became, for the time being, ineligible for project employment. The recent introduction of unemployment compensation has provided a new resource which, in conjunction with savings and other temporary expedients, lengthens the period between loss of work and application for aid.

Characteristics of the Unemployed

The unemployed workers who registered in the National Unemployment Census in November 1937 were asked to give information as to sex, race, number of dependents, and other characteristics. Analysis of the registrations indicates that almost three-fourths (74 percent) of the unemployed were men. According to the census of population, men represented 78 percent of all gainful workers in 1930. More than 85 percent of the registrants were white persons, 14 percent were Negroes, and the remainder (less than 1 percent) belonged to other races. Of gainful workers in 1930, about 87 percent were white persons, over 11 percent were Negroes, and less than 2 percent belonged to other races.

Of the persons who registered as totally unemployed or as emergency workers, more than half (51 percent) were under 35 years of age, 34 percent were from 35 to 54, and 15 percent were 55 years or older. In comparison with the gainfully employed in 1930, the unemployed registrants were over-represented in the

TABLE 19.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WHO REGISTERED AS TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED AND AS EMERGENCY WORKERS IN THE UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS, BY AGE GROUPS^A

NOVEMBER 16-20, 1937			
Age Group	Total	Totally Unemployed	Emergency Workers
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	14.2	14.7	12.6
20-24.....	16.9	18.1	13.5
25-29.....	11.1	11.9	9.0
30-34.....	9.2	9.1	9.3
35-39.....	9.2	8.8	10.2
40-44.....	8.7	8.1	10.5
45-49.....	8.5	7.9	10.4
50-54.....	7.5	6.9	9.2
55-59.....	6.3	5.8	7.6
60-64.....	4.8	4.6	5.5
65-69.....	2.7	3.0	1.9
70-74.....	0.9	1.1	0.3

^A Based on registrations of 7,776,646 persons, including 1,989,689 emergency workers, who reported age.

Source: Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment, and Occupations.

younger age groups, 31 percent of the unemployed being under 25 years of age as compared with about 24 percent of the working population in 1930.

The number of other workers and the number of dependents in the families of the persons registering as unemployed give some indication of the family responsibilities of these persons. Approximately 43

TABLE 20.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WHO REGISTERED AS TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED AND AS EMERGENCY WORKERS IN THE UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS, BY NUMBER OF OTHER WORKERS IN FAMILY^A

NOVEMBER 16-20, 1937			
Number of Other Workers in Family	Total	Totally Unemployed	Emergency Workers
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
None.....	42.6	38.0	56.5
1.....	30.3	32.4	24.0
2.....	15.6	16.9	11.7
3 or more.....	11.5	12.7	7.8

^A Based on registrations of 6,688,515 workers, including 1,671,110 emergency workers, who reported on the number of other workers in their families.

Source: Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment, and Occupations.

percent of the totally unemployed persons were the only wage earners in their families and 30 percent were members of families in which there was one other worker. About 16 percent were in families having two other workers, and 11 percent were in families which had three or more other workers.

Although more than a fifth of all persons who registered as unemployed had no dependents, about the same number reported four or more dependents, as shown in Table 21. Over 55 percent reported two or more dependents.

TABLE 21.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WHO REGISTERED AS TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED AND AS EMERGENCY WORKERS IN THE UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS, BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS^A

NOVEMBER 16-20, 1937			
Number of Dependents	Total	Totally Unemployed	Emergency Workers
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
None.....	21.8	25.4	11.9
1.....	22.8	24.0	19.6
2.....	19.5	19.3	20.1
3.....	13.4	12.2	16.7
4.....	8.6	7.5	11.6
5.....	5.6	4.7	7.9
6 or more.....	8.3	6.9	12.2

^A Based on registrations of 7,280,646 persons, of whom 1,935,476 were emergency workers, who reported on the number of dependents.

Source: Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment, and Occupations.

The occupational distribution of the unemployed registrants reveals that about 88 percent had previous work experience. Farm and other laborers and servants, constituting the unskilled workers, comprised 34 percent of all the unemployed. Semiskilled workers were 22 percent of the total. Large numbers of skilled workers and foremen and of clerks and kindred workers were also included among the registrants. The percentage distribution of the unemployed by socio-

TABLE 22.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WHO REGISTERED AS TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED AND AS EMERGENCY WORKERS IN THE UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS, BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS ^A

NOVEMBER 16-20, 1937

Occupational Group	Total	Totally Un- employed	Emergency Workers
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional.....	2.9	2.5	4.2
Farmers (owners and tenants).....	2.2	2.2	2.4
Proprietors, managers, and officials (except farmers).....	1.3	1.3	1.3
Clerks and kindred workers.....	12.3	12.9	10.6
Skilled workers and foremen.....	12.8	11.7	16.0
Semiskilled workers.....	22.2	23.3	19.0
Farm laborers.....	9.5	9.5	9.5
Other laborers.....	17.5	15.7	22.7
Servant classes.....	7.1	8.2	3.8
New workers.....	12.2	12.7	10.5
15-24 years old.....	8.4	8.8	7.4
25 years and over.....	3.8	3.9	3.1

^A Based on registrations of 7,665,005 persons, including 1,938,332 emergency workers, who reported on their occupations.

Source: Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment, and Occupations.

economic occupational groups is shown in Table 22.

Many of the new workers (persons who were seeking their first job, who had not acquired a regular occupation, or who desired to re-enter the labor market after a period of nongainful activity) were young, more than two-thirds being under 25 years of age at the time of registration. However, persons of all ages, even some over 65 years of age, were found among the new workers. The older persons included a relatively greater number of women than of men. Registrations of these older persons seeking to acquire gainful employment is to some extent explained by the need of housewives and other family members to enter the labor market following loss of employment by the family head.

Emergency Workers Compared with Other Unemployed Registrants

Registrations of "emergency workers" (persons employed on WPA, NYA, CCC, or other emergency work) have been segregated from registrations of "totally unemployed" persons. Although the two groups are much alike in some respects, in others the differences are marked.

The proportion of men is greater among emergency workers than among the remainder of the unemployed—83 percent as compared with 71 percent. Age distributions show a concentration of emergency employees in the groups between 35 and 65 years of age. This is attributable to the fact that, even though CCC enrollees and NYA workers are included among the emergency workers, the group is composed preponderantly of economic heads of families who are likely to be older persons. The relationship is true both of men and of women.

As compared with other unemployed persons emergency employees are much more often the only workers in their families—nearly 57 percent as compared with 38 percent. This follows naturally from the close dependence of single-worker families upon the earnings of the worker and the consequent need for public assistance occasioned by his becoming unemployed.

In regard to the number of dependents, the difference between the two groups is also pronounced. The proportion of unemployed persons, other than emergency workers, who had no dependents (25 percent) was more than twice that of emergency workers (12 percent). A smaller difference existed with respect to workers having from one to four dependents but the percentage of emergency workers who had more than four dependents was nearly twice as great for the other unemployed (32 percent as compared with 19 percent). This is indicative of a process of selection whereby workers with large families are more likely to be assigned to project work.

Greater similarity existed in the occupational characteristics of the emergency workers and of the other unemployed. In both groups new workers comprised a substantial proportion: among emergency workers, 10 percent, and among other unemployed, 13 percent. Of the persons reporting work experience, professional workers, skilled workers and foremen, and unskilled laborers (excluding farm laborers and the servant classes) were somewhat more heavily represented among emergency workers than among the other unemployed. The reverse was true for semiskilled workers and domestics.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Funds Appropriated

FOR the continuation of Federal work relief during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, \$1,500,000,000 plus unexpended balances from prior acts was appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937, approved June 29, 1937. Later, in March 1938, a supplemental appropriation of \$250,000,000 was made to enable the WPA to expand its work activities to meet the additional need caused by increased unemployment. The direct appropriations together with the transfers of money from prior acts totaling \$128,553,000 as of June 30, 1938 (a net amount after allowance for \$31,500,000 transferred to the Civil Appropriation of the Corps of

Engineers for flood control), comprise the \$1,878,553,000 available for allocation under the ERA Act of 1937.

Allocations

Allocations amounting to \$1,878,053,000 were made to various agencies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, from funds provided under the ERA Act of 1937. This does not include \$2,005,000 of 1935 ERA Act funds made available during the year to the National Park Service by act of Congress. Allocations to the WPA and NYA amounted to \$1,557,385,000, or 83 percent of the total allotted to all agencies from 1937 Act funds. The Farm Security Administration re-

TABLE 23.—ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE ERA ACT OF 1937, BY AGENCIES

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 31, 1938

Agency	Amount	Per- cent	Agency	Amount	Per- cent
Grand total.....	\$1,878,052,736	100.0	Department of Labor.....	\$4,245,500	0.2
Department of Agriculture.....	182,001,035	9.7	U. S. Employment Service.....	3,915,000	0.2
Agricultural Economics.....	826,494	0.1	Labor Statistics.....	330,500	(A)
Biological Survey.....	1,583,646	0.1	Library of Congress.....	159,000	(A)
Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	7,842,862	0.4	National Emergency Council.....	780,000	0.1
Farm Security Administration.....	160,107,473	8.5	National Resources Committee.....	100,000	(A)
Forest Service.....	7,711,535	0.4	Department of the Navy.....		
Home Economics.....	739,912	0.1	Yards and Docks.....	14,134,000	0.8
Soil Conservation Service.....	2,464,113	0.1	Prison Industries Reorganization Administration.....	129,500	(A)
General administrative expenses.....	725,000	(A)	Revolving Fund for Purchase of Materials and Supplies.....	2,000,000	0.1
Administrator of the Unemployment Census.....	2,000,000	0.1	Rural Electrification Administration.....	63,635	(A)
Department of Commerce.....	332,600	(A)	Department of State.....		
Air Commerce.....	260,600	(A)	International Boundary Commission.....	2,344	(A)
Census.....	72,000	(A)	Department of the Treasury.....	18,632,022	1.0
U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission.....	13,925,000	0.7	Internal Revenue ^B	1,425,309	0.1
Department of the Interior.....	26,491,188	1.4	Procurement Division.....	90,000	(A)
Office of Education.....	378,698	(A)	Public Health Service.....	316,713	(A)
National Park Service.....	7,922,243	0.4	General administrative expenses.....	16,800,000	0.9
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.....	9,521,342	0.5	Veterans' Administration.....	1,078,678	0.1
Reclamation.....	6,805,000	0.4	War Department.....	53,282,949	2.8
Territories and Island Possessions:			Corps of Engineers.....	23,618,615	1.2
Alaska Railroad.....	210,400	(A)	Quartermaster Corps.....	29,346,809	1.6
Alaska Road Commission.....	325,580	(A)	General administrative expenses.....	317,525	(A)
Alaska—miscellaneous.....	47,880	(A)	Works Progress Administration.....	1,557,385,285	82.9
Temporary Government of Virgin Islands.....	373,300	(A)	WPA work projects.....	1,441,168,964	76.7
General administrative expenses.....	906,745	0.1	NYA programs.....	52,791,321	2.8
Department of Justice.....	1,310,000	0.1	General administrative expenses.....	63,425,000	3.4

^A Less than 0.05 percent.

^B Includes Secretary's Office.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, as of June 30, 1938.

TABLE 24.—ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935, 1936, AND 1937, BY MAJOR AGENCIES AND BY ACTS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

Agency	Total		ERA Act of 1935		ERA Act of 1936		ERA Act of 1937	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total.....	\$8,655,121,647	100.0	\$4,538,801,678	100.0	\$2,238,267,233	100.0	\$1,878,052,736	100.0
Civilian Conservation Corps.....	593,619,080	6.9	593,619,080	13.1				
Corps of Engineers.....	163,579,306	1.9	129,774,147	2.8	10,186,544	0.5	23,618,615	1.3
Farm Security Administration.....	556,883,719	6.4	219,885,665	4.8	176,890,581	7.9	160,107,473	8.5
Federal Emergency Relief Administration.....	934,592,359	10.8	934,592,359	20.6				
Bureau of Public Roads.....	506,828,602	5.8	497,248,461	11.0	9,580,141	0.4		
Public Works Administration.....	396,194,391	4.6	396,194,391	8.7				
Works Progress Administration.....	4,834,974,053	55.9	1,396,939,691	30.8	1,880,649,077	84.0	1,557,385,285	82.9
Other agencies.....	668,450,137	7.7	370,547,884	8.2	160,960,890	7.2	136,941,363	7.3

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, as of June 30, 1938.

ceived \$160,107,000. Funds were also allocated to 27 other agencies operating work projects, in most instances similar in type of activity and employment requirements to WPA projects. Several agencies, including the Treasury Department, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and the United States Employment Service, received allocations for administrative work performed in connection with the program as a whole. In Table 23 are shown the agen-

cies, which have received funds under the ERA Act of 1937 and the amounts allocated through June 30, 1938.

Total allocations under the three ERA Acts through June 30, 1938, amounted to \$8,655,122,000. Under the ERA Act of 1935, \$4,538,802,000 was allotted to agencies, and under the Act of 1936, \$2,238,267,000. The amounts designated for major agencies under each ERA Act are shown in Table 24. It will be noted that large allocations of 1935 ERA Act funds were

TABLE 25.—STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935, 1936, AND 1937, BY MAJOR AGENCIES

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

Agency	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures			
			Total	Years ending June 30, 1935 and 1936	Year ending June 30, 1937	Year ending June 30, 1938
Total.....	^A \$8,655,121,647	\$8,553,683,922	\$8,286,313,827	\$3,424,564,516	\$2,860,508,932	\$2,001,240,379
Department of Agriculture.....	1,200,328,298	1,167,369,893	1,100,276,134	311,584,066	512,370,885	276,321,183
Public Roads.....	506,828,602	498,063,989	448,242,686	127,508,145	241,041,577	79,692,964
Farm Security Administration.....	556,883,719	533,969,822	519,186,619	134,518,438	215,370,957	169,297,254
Other bureaus and general administrative expenses.....	136,615,977	135,336,082	132,846,799	49,557,483	55,958,351	27,330,965
Architect of the Capitol.....	365,540	365,540	326,005		371	325,634
Department of Commerce.....	12,075,949	12,056,623	11,987,930	6,571,019	4,903,708	513,203
Department of the Interior.....	184,224,220	167,705,856	144,931,051	24,556,269	63,168,592	57,206,193
Reclamation.....	66,652,000	63,987,698	57,383,028	15,081,633	25,402,840	16,898,555
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.....	50,483,348	43,031,457	40,300,851	6,452,536	21,661,695	12,186,620
Other bureaus and general administrative expenses.....	67,088,872	60,686,701	47,247,175	3,022,100	16,104,057	28,121,018
Department of Justice.....	3,015,309	2,934,778	2,814,976	653,762	974,382	1,186,832
Department of Labor.....	33,797,130	33,515,201	33,354,786	11,060,140	15,233,165	7,061,481
Library of Congress.....	713,383	708,405	705,335	189,304	345,775	170,256
Department of the Navy.....	48,300,803	47,715,033	46,359,492	15,100,116	17,659,002	13,600,374
Department of State.....	152,261	152,264	152,264			152,264
Department of the Treasury (including revolving fund of \$2,060,000).....	97,140,936	94,069,066	93,443,928	32,523,925	30,840,483	24,079,520
War Department.....	226,927,659	224,246,840	208,825,094	90,817,208	69,588,749	48,419,137
Corps of Engineers.....	163,579,306	161,995,933	153,961,414	78,814,696	52,289,632	22,857,086
Quartermaster Corps.....	58,047,846	57,137,240	49,890,508	11,023,105	15,764,851	23,111,552
Office of Chief of Staff and general administrative expenses.....	5,300,507	5,113,667	4,964,172	979,407	1,534,266	2,450,499
Alley Dwelling Authority.....	365,497	365,497	365,497	6,471	164,359	194,667
Civilian Conservation Corps ^B	593,619,080	593,611,620	592,512,328	541,034,556	50,464,244	1,013,528
U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission.....	33,925,000	13,200,333	13,172,339	1,712,778	6,231,265	5,228,396
Farm Credit Administration.....	16,884,240	16,884,200	16,884,200	12,204,061	4,681,720	—1,381
Federal Emergency Relief Administration.....	934,592,359	934,224,447	934,180,693	929,721,347	3,978,076	481,270
Public Works Administration.....	396,194,391	394,419,885	367,721,288	133,255,149	160,318,021	74,148,118
Housing.....	82,854,954	82,854,954	82,854,954	19,626,726	43,713,851	19,514,377
Non-Federal ^C	313,339,437	311,564,931	284,866,334	113,628,423	116,604,170	54,633,741
Rural Electrification Administration.....	15,484,574	15,449,161	14,059,758	1,455,218	8,230,700	4,370,840
Veterans' Administration.....	2,305,864	1,727,160	1,468,219	923,813	301,670	242,766
Works Progress Administration.....	4,834,974,053	4,813,523,035	4,683,730,246	1,305,802,580	1,899,069,166	1,478,888,500
Other agencies.....	19,735,138	19,408,585	19,045,131	5,397,734	5,984,599	7,667,798

^A Total funds available for allocation amounted to \$8,656,321,647, of which \$1,300,000 remained unallocated on June 30, 1938.^B Since July 1, 1936, the Civilian Conservation Corps has been financed by direct appropriations.^C Does not include funds released for grants as provided by the ERA Act of 1936 and the PWA Extension Act of 1937.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on status of funds and analyses of expenditures provided in the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, as of June 30, 1938.

made to the CCC, the FERA, the Bureau of Public Roads, and the PWA, agencies which, with the exception of the \$9,580,000 subsequently allocated to the Bureau of Public Roads, received no allocations of ERA Act money after the first year.

Expenditures

Expenditures of ERA Act funds by all agencies during the year ending June 1938 amounted to \$2,001,240,000. This is about 30 percent less than the \$2,860,509,000 expended during the preceding fiscal year. The status of funds as of June 30, 1938, is shown in Table 25 for major agencies and in Table XI of the appendix for all agencies. The status of funds of all agencies combined and of the WPA alone, with the amounts expended during each fiscal year, is shown by States in Tables XII and XIII of the appendix.

Works Progress Administration

Allocations

Allocations made to the WPA during the year ending June 30, 1938, totaled \$1,483,787,000. (This amount is somewhat less than the allocations under the 1937 ERA Act, as shown in Table 24, because of rescissions of funds allocated under prior acts.) The \$1,483,787,000 covers funds provided for WPA projects, the NYA programs, and WPA and NYA administrative expenses. The accompanying summary of allocations and expenditures (Table 26) shows data for the three fiscal-year periods in which operations have been

TABLE 26.—ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES OF WPA, BY FISCAL YEARS
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

Year Ending June 30	Allocations	Expenditures
Total.....	\$4,834,974,053	\$4,683,730,246
1935 and 1936.....	1,467,721,958	1,305,802,580
1937.....	1,883,464,788	1,899,069,163
1938.....	1,483,787,307	1,478,858,500

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, as of June 30, 1938.

carried on. The WPA program, of course, was not fully developed until toward the end of the calendar year 1935.

Expenditures

Monthly expenditures of the WPA in the period April through June 1938 amounted to about \$160,-

TABLE 27.—WPA EXPENDITURES, BY MONTHS
JULY 1935 TO JUNE 1938
[Thousands of Dollars]

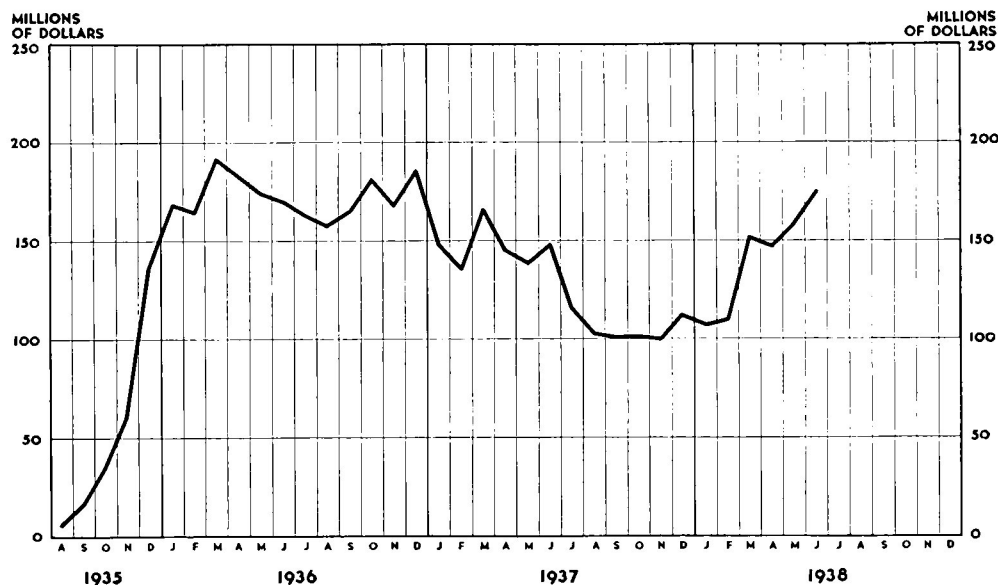
Month	1935	1936	1937	1938
January.....		167,920	148,002	107,042
February.....		164,324	134,942	109,644
March.....		191,530	166,022	151,623
April.....		182,570	144,351	147,049
May.....		173,702	138,292	158,068
June.....		169,104	147,979	175,433
July.....	162	162,870	115,601	
August.....	5,812	157,422	102,051	
September.....	16,960	165,039	100,108	
October.....	35,696	180,897	100,168	
November.....	61,068	167,785	99,865	
December.....	136,955	185,468	112,207	
Total calendar year.....	256,653	2,068,631	1,509,588	848,856
Total fiscal year ending June 30.....		1,305,803	1,899,069	1,478,859

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, as of June 30, 1938.

CHART 8

TOTAL WPA EXPENDITURES, BY MONTHS

August 1935 - June 1938



Source: Department of the Treasury

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2892

000,000. In comparison with similar Federal expenditures during the low period, August through November 1937, this represents an increase of 60 percent. However, the level of \$175,000,000 per month, reached in June 1936, is 9 percent below the peak of nearly \$192,000,000 reported in March 1936, as may be seen in Table 27 and in Chart 8. The rise in WPA expenditures during recent months is the result of the expansion of WPA employment to provide more project jobs for the increased number of the unemployed.

Most of the expenditures of funds allocated to the WPA are made in connection with the operation of WPA work projects. During the 12 months, July

1937 through June 1938, 92 percent of the total was spent on the work projects—90 percent on State work programs comprising projects sponsored almost exclusively by State and local governments and the remaining 2 percent on Federal Nation-wide projects of the WPA. NYA expenditures account for 3.5 percent of the total, nearly two-thirds of this amount being spent on the work projects of the NYA and the balance for NYA student aid. Expenditures for administrative and general supervisory purposes represented 4.3 percent of the total. This distribution of expenditures for the several programs shows only minor differences from similar data for the entire period of WPA operations (see Table 28). Only very small amounts have

ending June 30, 1938) include general administrative outlays accounting for 3.2 percent and general project supervisory expenses, 1.1 percent. The former are incurred in maintaining the Washington staff and the State and local staffs of the WPA and NYA. In June 1938 there were 25,531 persons on these staffs—24,578 on WPA administrative payrolls and 953 on administrative payrolls of the NYA. Of the 25,531 administrative employees, 2,306 were located in, or operating from, the central office in Washington. General project supervisory costs cover the salaries and other expenses of persons engaged in the direct supervision or execution of more than one WPA project. Because of the nature of this work such costs are not readily chargeable to any one project although the work performed is essentially project work. If the 7,596 general project supervisory employees of the WPA are counted with the general administrative employees the number of persons engaged in administration of the WPA and NYA programs total 33,127 for June 1938.

Expenditures of Federal funds are made chiefly in paying wages, as shown in Table 29. Expenditures for personal services constituted 90 percent of total WPA outlays for all purposes during the last fiscal year and about 87 percent during the entire period of WPA activities. In the last fiscal year outlays for supplies, materials, and equipment were 5.2 percent of total expenditures as against 7.2 percent during the entire period. For rent of equipment and buildings, chiefly the former, 3.4 percent and 4.7 percent were expended in the respective periods. The remaining expenses, 1.2 percent of the total in each case, were incurred chiefly in connection with contractual services; these include such service items as communication, travel, heat, and light.

Sponsors' Funds for WPA Projects

The total expense borne by sponsors in the operation of WPA projects, through June 30, 1938, amounted to

TABLE 28.—WPA EXPENDITURES, BY PROGRAMS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938, AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1938

Program	Cumulative through June 30, 1938		Year Ending June 30, 1938	
	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent
Total.....	\$1,683,730,246	100.0	\$1,478,858,500	100.0
WPA work projects.....	4,308,419,976	92.0	1,363,566,378	92.2
State work programs.....	4,178,908,955	89.2	1,326,730,546	89.7
Federal Nation-wide program.....	129,511,021	2.8	36,835,832	2.5
NYA programs.....	152,310,901	3.2	51,156,503	3.5
Student aid.....	70,619,954	1.5	18,667,690	1.3
Work projects.....	81,690,947	1.7	32,488,813	2.2
WPA and NYA administrative expenses.....	195,215,083	4.2	63,897,933	4.3
Land utilization and drought relief ^A	27,781,286	0.6	327,686 ^(B)	

^A Programs of the Farm Security Administration, operated with WPA funds.
^B Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, as of June 30, 1938.

been expended during the latest fiscal year on the land utilization and drought relief programs conducted by the Farm Security Administration with WPA funds.

Expenditures for administration (4.3 percent of total expenditures, as noted above, for the 12 months

TABLE 29.—TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND PROJECT EXPENDITURES OF WPA, BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938, AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1938

Object of Expenditure	All Programs ^A				State Work Programs and Federal Nation-wide Program			
	Cumulative through June 30, 1938		Year ending June 30, 1938		Cumulative through June 30, 1938		Year ending June 30, 1938	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total.....	\$1,683,730,246	100.0	\$1,478,858,500	100.0	\$4,308,419,976	100.0	\$1,363,566,378	100.0
Personal services.....	4,068,992,775	86.9	1,334,515,909	90.2	3,744,868,555	86.9	1,231,589,980	90.3
Purchase of supplies, materials, and equipment.....	339,506,332	7.2	77,165,420	5.2	322,047,556	7.5	74,545,925	5.5
Rent of buildings and equipment.....	221,921,996	4.7	50,488,237	3.4	213,659,578	5.0	48,732,533	3.6
Contractual services.....	49,239,803	1.1	15,564,120	1.1	26,366,439	0.6	7,589,274	0.5
Other.....	4,069,346	0.4	1,124,814	0.1	1,477,848	(B)	1,108,666	0.1

^A Includes NYA, administrative, and land-utilization and rural-rehabilitation expenditures.

^B Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, as of June 30, 1938.

\$790,673,000, or 15.5 percent of the aggregate of both Federal and sponsors' funds. In recent months sponsors have contributed a substantially higher proportion of project costs than in the earlier part of the period of WPA operations. During the 12 months ending June 30, 1938, sponsors' expenditures represented 21.3 percent of the total, whereas in the preceding fiscal years ending in June 1936 and 1937 they were 9.5 and 14.5 percent, respectively.

TABLE 30.—EXPENDITURES ON WPA PROJECTS, BY FISCAL YEARS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938				
Year Ending June 30	Total	Federal Funds	Sponsors' Funds	
			Amount	Percent of total
Total.....	\$5,099,063,359	\$4,308,419,976	^A \$790,673,383	15.5
1936.....	1,319,163,504	1,193,585,217	125,578,287	9.5
1937.....	2,047,839,275	1,751,268,381	296,570,894	14.5
1938.....	1,732,090,580	1,363,566,378	368,524,202	21.3
July–September.....	373,450,505	292,787,349	80,663,156	21.6
October–December.....	379,542,633	283,923,093	95,619,540	25.2
January–March.....	425,943,201	338,639,445	87,303,756	20.5
April–June.....	553,154,241	448,216,491	104,937,750	18.9

^A Excluded are expenditures of \$874,272 for which the distribution by periods is not available.

Source: Federal funds based on Treasury Department reports of voucher payments; sponsors' funds based on reports of sponsors' certifications.

Most of the sponsors' funds are used to meet the nonlabor costs of project operations, i. e., purchase of supplies, materials, and equipment, rent of equipment and buildings, and payment for utility services. In the last fiscal year about 46 percent of all sponsors' expenditures were for purchases and 36 percent for rents and service charges. The remaining costs were incurred in paying the salaries and wages of supervisors, skilled workers, operators of equipment, and similar kinds of employees needed in carrying on project work.

The proportion of total funds provided by sponsors is largest for highways, roads, and streets. On this type of project sponsors' expenditures amounted to 27.7 percent of the total during the last fiscal year. Other types of projects on which sponsors' funds are in excess of the 21.3 percent average for all projects are public buildings, sewer systems, and other utilities, airports and other transportation, and sanitation and health. The proportion of total expenditures borne by sponsors is shown by types of projects in Table 31.

The percentage of total project cost borne by the sponsor is particularly influenced by the type of community in which the project is conducted and the kind of work prosecuted. This is an outcome of the manner in which the WPA meets the problem of unemployment, namely by paying the wages of project workers and a minimum amount of the nonlabor costs of project operation—a minimum which still permits the effective operation of a program of project work. Additional

TABLE 31.—SPONSORS' EXPENDITURES AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES ON WPA PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

JULY 1, 1937, THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

Type of Project	Sponsors' Funds as Percent of Total
Total.....	21.3
Highways, roads, and streets.....	27.7
Public buildings.....	25.0
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	18.9
Conservation.....	17.8
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	23.7
Airports and other transportation.....	21.8
White collar.....	10.9
Sewing and other goods.....	7.7
Sanitation and health.....	24.2
Miscellaneous.....	22.9

Source: Based on reports of sponsors' certifications and WPA area office reports of Federal funds adjusted to Treasury voucher payments.

nonlabor expenses are usually borne by sponsors. Consequently on a project in a community where the wage rate paid by the WPA is relatively low, and on which a considerable quantity of materials is required, the proportion of the funds furnished by the sponsor tends to be high. Conversely, the sponsor's outlay for a project located in a large city, where the established security wages are high, and requiring few materials and equipment will be relatively low. These two factors in their several combinations account in large part for the variation in the proportion of sponsors' funds supplied for different types of projects and in different areas.

Total Expenditures on WPA Projects

Through March 31, 1938, the total Federal and sponsors' expenditures both for State and local and for Federal Nation-wide projects amounted to \$4,548,519,000. Over three-fourths of this amount was used in the payment of wages. Of the remaining expenditures representing nonlabor costs of all kinds, sponsors met slightly more than half, as shown in Table 32.

TABLE 32.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES ON WPA PROJECTS, BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH MARCH 31, 1938

[Subject to Revision]

Object of Expenditure and Source of Funds	Percent
Total.....	100.0
Labor.....	76.3
Federal.....	73.4
Sponsors'.....	2.9
Nonlabor.....	23.7
Federal.....	11.5
Sponsors'.....	12.2

Source: WPA State office reports.

Expenditures on highway, road, and street projects constituted nearly 36 percent of the Federal and sponsors' total from the beginning of the program through

TABLE 33.—EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE
CUMULATIVE THROUGH MARCH 31, 1938
[Subject to Revision]

Type of Project	Total		Labor		Nonlabor	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Grand total.....	\$1,548,519,312	100.0	\$3,468,509,018	76.3	\$1,080,010,294	23.7
Highways, roads, and streets.....	1,612,971,176	35.5	1,153,744,436	71.5	459,226,740	28.5
Public buildings.....	509,318,872	11.2	370,786,860	72.8	138,562,012	27.2
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	487,240,132	10.7	381,124,417	78.2	106,115,715	21.8
Conservation.....	200,499,523	4.4	156,853,382	78.2	43,646,141	21.8
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	450,166,605	9.9	329,359,290	73.2	120,807,315	26.8
Airports and other transportation.....	117,977,488	2.6	73,630,027	62.4	44,347,461	37.6
White collar.....	589,545,589	13.0	529,633,211	89.8	59,912,378	10.2
Sewing and other goods.....	466,527,368	8.9	338,644,242	83.3	67,883,066	16.7
Sanitation and health.....	105,454,329	2.3	82,037,209	77.8	23,417,120	22.2
Miscellaneous.....	68,788,290	1.5	52,695,944	76.6	16,092,346	23.4

Source: WPA State office reports.

March 1938. This kind of project work has been consistently of chief importance among WPA activities. Expenditures on each of five other types of projects, however, represented from 9 to 13 percent of the total. In order of importance these project groups are white collar, public buildings, park and other recreational facility, sewer system and other public utility, and sewing and other goods projects. Airport and other transportation and sanitation and health projects are each of much less importance in the total of expenditures for WPA projects, although over \$100,000,000 had been expended on both the airport and other transportation projects and the sanitation and health projects by the end of March 1938. In Table 33 the amounts spent on each type of project are shown together with the labor and nonlabor distribution of such amounts. Relatively low nonlabor expenditures are characteristic of the white collar and goods projects (10.2 percent and 16.7 percent, respectively), whereas higher nonlabor percentages are found to apply to the types of projects involving construction. Details by types of projects and by States are shown in Tables XIV through XVI of the appendix.

Approved WPA Projects

The WPA has available for operation a large reserve of projects which, as necessity arises, enables it to adapt its program quickly and efficiently in any part of the country and for any class of workers. The value in Federal funds of WPA projects approved by the President under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 amounted to \$7,991,000,000 as of June 30, 1938. This includes the value of approved WPA work projects but does not include project authorizations of the National Youth Administration. Sponsors' funds pledged toward defraying WPA project expenses on all the approved projects totaled \$1,560,000,000. This in combination with Federal funds gives an aggregate estimated project cost for all approved projects amounting to \$9,551,000,000.

Federal expenditures of \$4,308,000,000 and sponsors' expenditures of \$791,000,000 had been made in the prosecution of WPA State and Federal Nation-wide projects through June 30, 1938. The net reserve of projects after allowance for these expenditures is valued at \$4,452,000,000; this is a total of approved project work that was available for prosecution as of the end of June 1938. The net figure covers both the value of approved projects not yet placed in operation and the difference between the value of approved projects on which work had been started and the expenditures through June 1938 made in connection with the prosecution of such projects.

Other Agencies Conducting Work Projects

Project activities are conducted principally with funds appropriated by the ERA Acts; but they also include the operations of certain agencies (notably the CCC and the PWA) which conducted their programs for a time through the use of 1935 ERA Act money and subsequently have drawn upon funds provided by other congressional enactments. During the current fiscal year the WPA and 28 other Federal agencies have prosecuted project work with funds appropriated by the 1937 ERA Act. The project employment reported by these agencies is the currently financed employment to which reference is made in the employment section. In addition to such currently financed project work there also are activities of Federal agencies which operate with balances of funds allocated under prior ERA Acts and the activities of the CCC and the PWA.

Agencies Conducting Projects with 1937 ERA Act Funds

The Farm Security Administration is chief among the agencies, other than the WPA, that have operated with allocations of funds provided under the ERA Act of 1937. Of the \$160,107,000 in allocations of this kind made to the Farm Security Administration through

June 30, 1937, a total of \$44,037,000 represents funds designated for prosecuting resettlement and land utilization projects. Allocations for the agency's rural rehabilitation program of loans and grants to farm families amounted to \$114,755,000. Total allotments to this agency of funds under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936 amounted to \$219,886,000 and \$176,891,000, respectively.

Among the remaining 27 agencies receiving work project allocations under the 1937 Act, the Quartermaster Corps with \$29,347,000, the Corps of Engineers with \$23,619,000, and the Bureau of Yards and Docks with \$13,791,000 are outstanding. A statutory allocation of \$21,000,000 for flood control is included in the total for the Corps of Engineers. Other agencies having allocations, as of June 30, 1938, which had been made for work projects from 1937 ERA Act funds and were in excess of \$5,000,000 include the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, and the Bureau of Reclamation. The amounts allocated for work projects during the 12 months ending June 30, 1938, are shown in Table 34 for each agency, except WPA and FSA, receiving such an allocation. Total allocations of 1937 ERA Act

TABLE 34.—ALLOCATIONS FOR WORK PROJECTS OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN WPA AND FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE ERA ACT OF 1937

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

Agency	Amount
Grand total	\$117,084,708
Department of Agriculture	21,168,562
Agricultural Economics	826,494
Biological Survey	1,583,646
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	7,842,862
Forest Service	7,711,535
Home Economics	739,912
Soil Conservation Service	2,464,113
Department of Commerce: Census	72,000
Department of the Interior	25,584,443
Office of Education	378,698
National Park Service	7,922,243
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	9,521,342
Reclamation	6,805,000
Territories and Island Possessions:	
Alaska Railroad	210,400
Alaska Road Commission	325,580
Alaska—miscellaneous	47,880
Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands	373,300
Department of Justice	40,000
Department of Labor: Labor Statistics	330,500
Library of Congress	159,000
Department of the Navy: Yards and Docks	13,791,000
Rural Electrification Administration	60,735
Department of State: International Boundary Commission	2,344
Department of the Treasury	1,832,022
Internal Revenue	1,425,309
Procurement Division	90,000
Public Health Service	316,713
Veterans' Administration	1,078,678
War Department	52,965,424
Corps of Engineers	23,618,615
Quartermaster Corps	29,346,809

^A Includes Secretary's Office.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, as of June 30, 1938.

funds have been indicated in Table 23 above for all agencies receiving such funds; differences between the two tables are due to the broader scope of Table 23 which includes allocations for administrative expenses arising from the operation of projects by the several agencies and from the operation of the project program as a whole. Allocations under each of the ERA Acts are shown by agencies in Table X of the appendix, and the status of funds under the three acts combined and under the 1937 Act separately is shown for individual agencies in Table XI of the appendix.

Agencies Conducting Other Project Operations

Projects which have been carried on since June 30, 1937, with funds from the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936 that remained available under congressional authorization for use after the close of the fiscal year account for one type of the activities not currently financed. The Bureau of Public Roads provides the outstanding example of this kind; according to Treasury reports as of June 30, 1937, this agency had unobligated allocations of \$7,664,000 and unliquidated obligations of \$133,323,000.¹ Other agencies that have conducted extensive operations with money from prior ERA Acts during the current fiscal year include the Bureau of Reclamation, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, the Corps of Engineers, and the Non-Federal and Housing Divisions of the PWA.

In the case of the PWA and the CCC, funds have been provided directly by Congress subsequent to the time when they received allocations of funds appropriated by the Act of 1935. The total allocations from ERA Act funds for the non-Federal program of the PWA amounted to \$313,339,000 as of June 30, 1938. Of this total, 99 percent had been obligated and 91 percent expended at the end of June. These allocations, however, have been supplemented under provisions of the ERA Act of 1936 and the PWA Extension Act of 1937 which authorized the making of grants for non-Federal projects from revolving funds previously available only for loans. The latter act increased the amount of funds that could be so used from \$300,000,000 to \$359,000,000. The Housing Division of PWA has operated with allocations of funds provided under the 1935 ERA Act (\$82,855,000 as of June 30, 1938); this agency was transferred to the United States Housing Authority in the Department of the Interior after the passage of the United States Housing Act of 1937, approved October 1, 1937. Both divisions of the PWA were established prior to the passage of the ERA Act of 1935 and were operating with earlier emergency appropriations at the time they received allocations of ERA Act funds.

¹ Report Showing the Financial Status of Funds Provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936, U. S. Treasury Department, p. 27.

Activities of the CCC, initiated in 1933, were carried on from April 1935 through June 1936 with allocations of funds provided by the ERA Act of 1935 amounting to \$593,619,000. Since July 1, 1936, the CCC has used direct appropriations of Congress. For the year ending June 30, 1937, \$403,000,000 was appropriated—\$308,000,000 by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936 and \$95,000,000 by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1937. Public Resolution 50 of the Seventy-fifth Congress, approved July 1, 1937,

provided \$350,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938. Funds for the year ending June 30, 1939, include \$226,331,000 appropriated by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1939, approved May 23, 1938, and \$22,000,000 by Public Resolution 88, approved April 25, 1938. The latter act also reappropriated unobligated balances so that the full complement of CCC camps, about 1,500 in number, can be continued in operation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

WPA MATERIAL PURCHASES

IN A concerted effort to stimulate economic recovery, large amounts of Federal funds have recently been made available for the purchase of industrial products. The WPA is participating in Federal recovery efforts of this kind by continuing its usual purchases of supplies, materials, and equipment on an expanded scale, purchases that are important because the large and diversified program of the WPA involves expenditures that in a number of industries represent a significant proportion of the total income derived from the sale of products. Of particular importance were the advance purchases of certain industrial products made by the WPA in order to help in the liquidation of large surplus inventories. The WPA has also made extensive purchases of clothing and other items to be distributed to families in need. The relative significance and the implications of the WPA purchasing program with reference to the recovery policy are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Advance Purchases of Supplies, Materials, and Equipment

Every effort has been directed, during recent months, toward enlarging and strategically placing the central office purchases of the WPA. These include the buying for several months in advance of various kinds of supplies where such purchases ordinarily have been made on a monthly basis. They also include advance purchases of textiles for WPA sewing projects. Large acquisitions of textiles—adequate supplies for six to nine months—have recently been made, in contrast with the previous practice of purchasing for three-month periods. There is much evidence that advance purchasing of the various commodities has significantly reduced large inventories; this in turn has had a favorable effect on the industries concerned.

In May and June the advance purchases of cotton textile materials for the sewing rooms resulted in an

order of 75,534,350 yards of goods valued at \$7,214,040. Textile materials purchased in 1937 amounted to \$15,721,437. This is the aggregate value of a number of purchases made during the year. The recent large purchase of textiles is equal to 46 percent of all such materials purchased in 1937.

Large orders of construction materials amounting to \$11,956,201 were also recently placed. These included purchases of 2,303,400 barrels of cement for \$4,319,370; 1,649,600 tons and 562,300 cubic yards of crushed stone for \$3,423,936; 1,063,400 tons and 100,000 cubic yards of gravel at a cost of \$1,334,607; 1,020,000 tons and 200,000 cubic yards of sand for \$1,547,098; and 210,000 tons of asphalt costing \$1,331,190.

TABLE 35.—NONLABOR EXPENDITURES ON WPA PROJECTS, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938
[Amounts in Thousands of Dollars]

Period	Total	Federal Funds	Sponsors' Funds	
			Amount	Percent of total
1936				
Cumulative through December 31, 1936..	529, 017	313, 585	215, 432	40. 7
1937				
January.....	48, 249	23, 433	24, 816	51. 4
February.....	38, 020	17, 279	20, 741	54. 6
March.....	41, 233	20, 973	20, 260	49. 1
April.....	36, 437	18, 112	18, 325	50. 3
May.....	35, 639	17, 369	18, 270	51. 3
June.....	41, 411	20, 825	20, 586	49. 7
July.....	38, 740	16, 036	22, 704	58. 6
August.....	32, 337	12, 505	19, 832	61. 3
September.....	32, 411	9, 872	22, 539	69. 5
October.....	34, 769	10, 442	24, 327	70. 0
November.....	38, 212	9, 531	28, 681	75. 1
December.....	36, 052	9, 041	27, 011	74. 9
1938				
January.....	31, 294	8, 130	23, 164	74. 0
February.....	28, 497	8, 187	20, 310	71. 3
March.....	40, 124	11, 167	28, 957	72. 2
April.....	37, 332	11, 040	26, 292	70. 4
May.....	41, 731	12, 708	29, 023	69. 5
June.....	45, 419	13, 316	32, 103	70. 7
Cumulative through June 30, 1938.....	1, 206, 924	563, 551	643, 373	53. 3

Source: Federal funds based on Treasury Department reports of voucher payments; sponsors' funds based on sponsors' certifications.

The WPA is also completing the purchase of over 1,000,000 men's and boy's garments at a cost of about \$10,000,000. Approximately \$5,000,000 worth of women's and infants' garments are also being purchased. These purchases are being made wholly from inventories, a move designed to aid the industry in achieving a satisfactory balance in stocks and to enable manufacturers to increase employment to meet the autumn demand. The clothing will be distributed to persons in need in the fall of 1938.

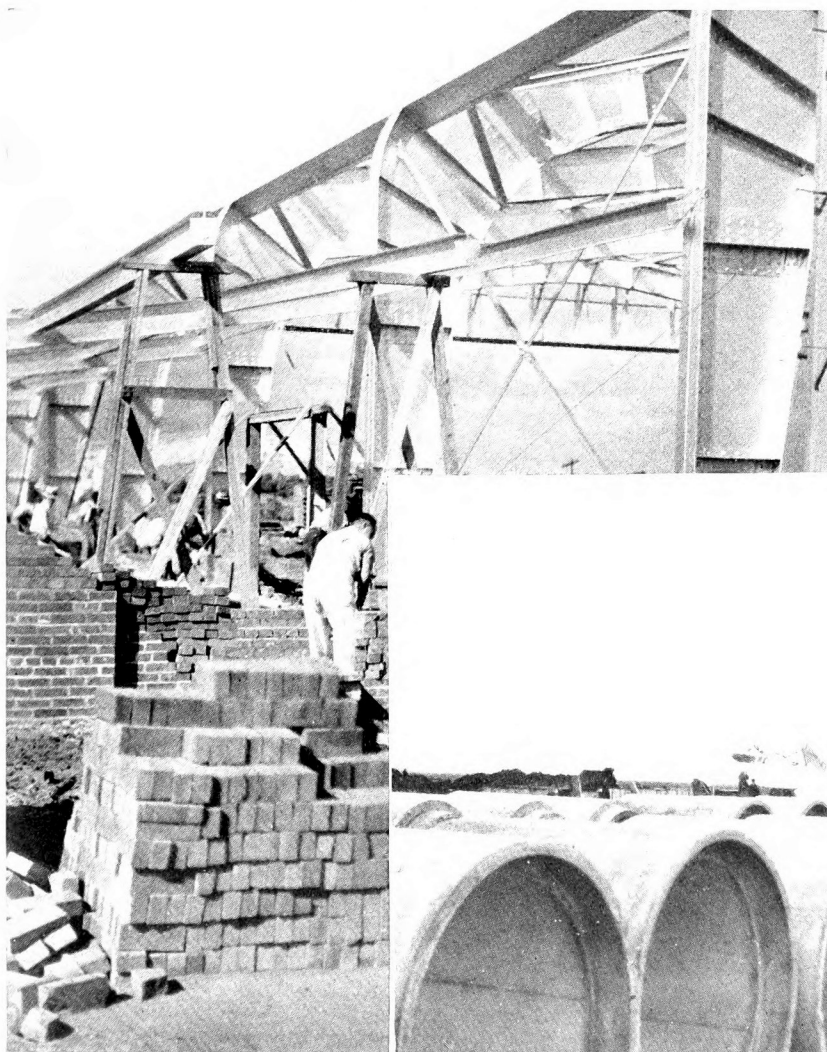
The various State administrations and sponsors have increased their expenditures for supplies, materials, and equipment. Table 35 indicates the amounts of nonlabor expenditures during each month from January 1937 through June 1938. Nonlabor costs include expenditures for rent of space and equipment and for

services, in addition to expenditures for supplies, materials, and equipment. The table also shows that sponsors have contributed about 70 percent of the total nonlabor outlays in recent months.

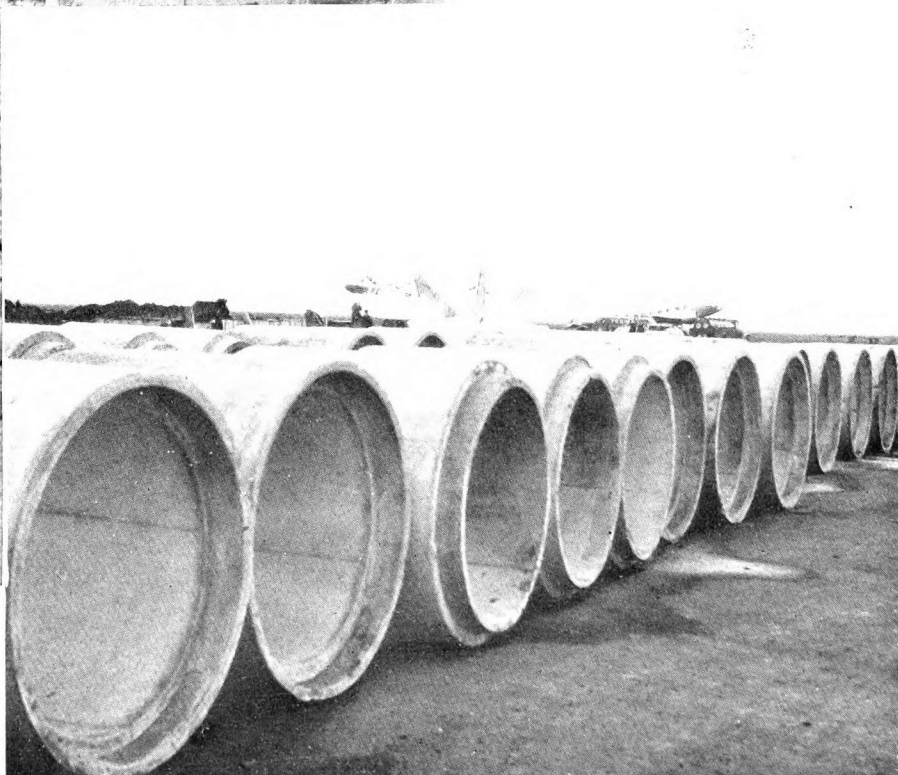
Magnitude of WPA Purchases

The advance expenditures represent significant proportions of the total output of certain industries. Even under normal circumstances the WPA is an important buyer of a number of products. At the May 1938 levels of industrial production it is estimated that WPA projects use approximately 25 percent of all stone, clay, and glass products produced in the Nation. This includes 25 percent of the sand and gravel, 13 percent of the cement, and 8 percent of the brick and terra-cotta products. The WPA uses about 45 percent of the total production of bituminous paving materials and mixtures and 30 percent of the cast-iron pipe and fittings. Approximately 5 percent of the tools (exclusive of machine tools), 5 percent of the lumber, 3 percent of the plumbing supplies and equipment, 3 to 6 percent of the structural and reinforcing steel, and nearly 2 percent of the textile materials produced in the country are used on WPA projects.

The project operations of the WPA from the beginning of WPA operations in 1935 through June 30, 1938, have



STEEL, BRICK, AND DRAIN PIPES ARE AMONG THE MATERIALS PURCHASED IN LARGE QUANTITIES FOR USE ON WPA PROJECTS



required nonlabor expenditures of \$1,206,924,000, of which 53 percent was furnished by sponsors. Actual purchases of supplies, materials, and equipment amounted to \$696,356,000, or 58 percent of the total nonlabor expense. Rent of equipment and space accounted for another 38 percent, or \$455,915,000. Items such as public utility and transportation services made up the remaining 4 percent. These cumulative expenditures are shown in Table 36.

TABLE 36.—NONLABOR EXPENDITURES ON WPA PROJECTS, BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938
[Amounts in Thousands of Dollars]

Object of Expenditure	Total	Federal Funds	Sponsors' Funds	
			Amount	Percent of total
Total.....	1,206,924	563,551	643,373	53.3
Purchase of supplies, materials, and equipment.....	696,356	322,048	374,308	53.8
Rent of equipment and space.....	455,915	213,660	242,255	53.1
Other.....	51,653	27,843	26,810	49.1

Source: Federal funds based on Treasury Department reports of voucher payments; sponsors' funds based on reports of sponsors' certifications.

One-third of the expenditures for supplies, materials, and equipment procured for WPA projects through June 30, 1938, went for the purchase of stone, clay, and glass products. Cement and sand and gravel together account for \$104,482,000, or 15 percent of total costs. Sponsors defrayed more than a third of the total cost of cement purchased and two-thirds of the cost of sand and gravel. The value of iron and steel products amounted to \$130,400,000, or 19 percent of the total. Sponsors' expenditures accounted for 59 percent of this figure. Purchases of cast-iron pipe and fittings and structural and reinforcing steel aggregated \$75,339,000, or 11 percent of all funds expended for supplies, materials, and equipment.

Sponsors contributed 68 percent of the \$78,085,000 which was expended for lumber and its products (excluding furniture). This cost represented 11 percent of the total. Bituminous mixtures, paving and other, cost \$56,888,000. This outlay was among the most important of the individual items, representing 8 percent of the total expenditures. Sponsors' funds accounted for 44 percent of the total. In the purchase of textiles,

TABLE 37.—VALUE OF SUPPLIES, MATERIALS, AND EQUIPMENT PROCURED FOR WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF MATERIALS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938
[Amounts in Thousands of Dollars]

Type	Total		Federal Funds	Sponsors' Funds	
	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent of total
Total.....	696,356	100.0	322,048	374,308	53.8
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	231,971	33.3	108,075	123,896	53.4
Brick, tile, and other clay products.....	32,522	4.7	14,556	17,966	55.2
Cement.....	58,405	8.4	36,320	22,085	37.8
Concrete products.....	32,275	4.6	16,180	16,095	49.9
Crushed stone.....	35,244	5.1	17,276	17,968	51.0
Sand and gravel.....	46,077	6.6	15,010	31,067	67.4
Other.....	27,448	3.9	8,733	18,715	68.2
Iron and steel products, excluding machinery.....	130,400	18.7	53,293	77,107	59.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	41,743	6.0	15,168	26,575	63.7
Heating and ventilating equipment.....	7,100	1.0	2,608	4,492	63.3
Structural and reinforcing steel.....	33,596	4.8	17,127	16,469	49.0
Tools, excluding machine tools.....	12,734	1.8	5,248	7,486	58.8
Other.....	35,227	5.1	13,142	22,085	62.7
Lumber and its products, excluding furniture.....	78,085	11.2	25,307	52,778	67.6
Bituminous mixtures—paving and other.....	56,888	8.2	31,809	25,079	44.1
Textiles.....	53,309	7.7	46,197	7,112	13.3
Machinery and equipment.....	27,303	3.9	13,454	13,849	50.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	14,192	2.0	6,332	7,860	55.4
Paving machinery and equipment.....	926	0.3	551	375	40.5
Other.....	12,185	1.8	6,571	5,614	46.1
Motor trucks.....	1,940	0.3	1,566	374	19.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	22,023	3.2	7,800	14,223	64.6
Chemicals and explosives.....	8,999	1.3	4,133	4,866	54.1
Paints and varnishes.....	13,024	1.9	3,667	9,357	71.8
Petroleum products.....	16,384	2.3	7,400	8,984	54.8
Miscellaneous.....	78,053	11.2	27,147	50,906	65.2
Coal and other fuel, except wood and petroleum.....	2,747	0.4	1,250	1,497	54.5
Nonferrous metals.....	3,228	0.5	1,731	1,497	46.4
Office supplies and equipment, including furniture.....	7,931	1.1	3,814	4,117	51.9
Plumbing equipment and supplies.....	8,647	1.2	2,658	5,989	69.3
Tires and rubber goods.....	1,766	0.3	1,017	749	42.4
Other.....	53,734	7.7	16,677	37,057	69.0

Source: Based on Federal purchase orders adjusted to total voucher payments and on reports of sponsors' certifications.

Federal expenditures accounted for 87 percent of all money expended, the total amounting to \$53,309,000, or nearly 8 percent of the value of all purchases. Machinery and equipment, chemicals and allied products, and petroleum products amounted to 4, 3, and 2 percent, respectively, of all expenditures. The breakdown by types of supplies, materials, and equipment purchased is shown in Table 37.

THE NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

THE problems confronting the Nation's youth have been intensified by the recent increase in unemployment. At the time of the National Unemployment Census taken in November 1937 not far from 3,500,000 young persons between the ages of 16 and 24 years (including emergency workers on Federal programs) were unemployed. By May 1938 the number probably approached 4,500,000 as a consequence of the intensification of unemployment that took place after November. Not only has the spreading of unemployment further limited the possibilities of obtaining jobs; it has also caused reduction in the income of family heads upon whom many youth rely for part or all of their support, thereby increasing their difficulties in continuing school work.

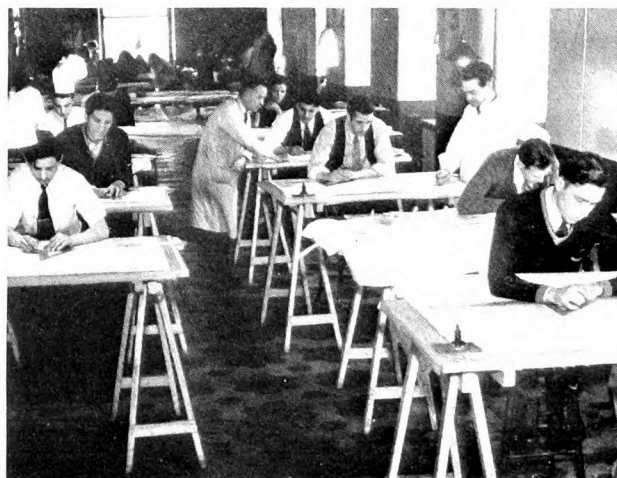
The National Youth Administration was established in 1935 to initiate and administer a program of projects that would provide work and work experience for unemployed youth and assist youth in obtaining an education. Through the NYA, project employment has been given to out-of-school youth and aid has been extended to students who otherwise could not continue in school. The NYA has also expanded the job placement and vocational guidance services available to young people.

Federal activities for youth also include the program of the Civilian Conservation Corps which, established in 1933, provides employment and vocational training at CCC camps for young men in need of work. Enrollees in the Corps (almost all are unmarried young men between the ages of 17 and 23 inclusive) are engaged in useful public work in connection with the conservation and development of the country's natural resources. At the end of May 1938, 302,000 persons were working under the CCC program in some 1,500 camps.

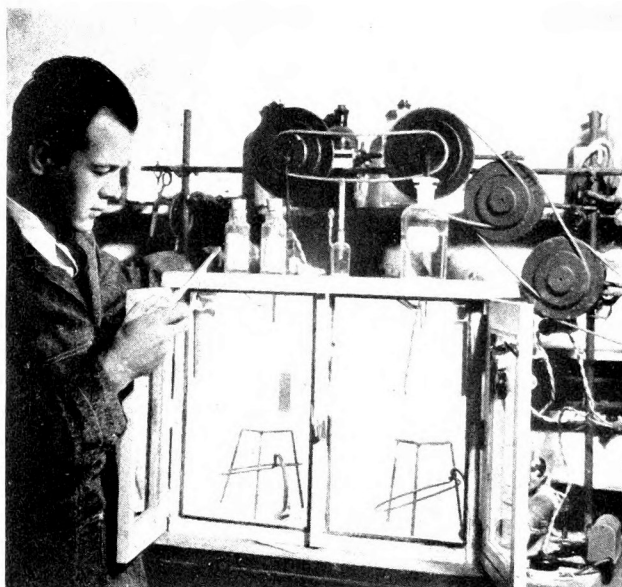
The appropriation of \$75,000,000 to the National Youth Administration through the ERA Act of 1938 will make possible the assistance of approximately 600,000 young persons during the year ending June 30,

1939. The aid provided will be similar to that being given currently. The student aid program is expected to be maintained at about the same level as in the past school year, but work for out-of-school youth, particularly resident training projects (designed to permit youth to reside at the site of the project operations and to combine work experience with related instruction), will be expanded. During May 1938 the National Youth Administration had about 327,000 high-school and college students on its student aid rolls and approximately 179,000 out-of-school youth at work on NYA work projects.

To finance NYA activities during the year ending June 30, 1938, nearly \$52,800,000 had been allocated by June 30, 1938: \$18,900,000 for the operation of the student aid program and \$33,900,000 for work projects. Practically all Federal funds are expended in payments to project workers. On the student aid program all nonlabor costs are borne by the participating institutions. On work projects sponsors have borne nearly 12 percent of total costs (in recent months approximately 20 percent), largely in supplying supervisory services and meeting various nonlabor expenses.



NYA GIVES WORK EXPERIENCE



STUDENT AID ASSISTANT IN CHEMICAL RESEARCH

Although the NYA was established within the Works Progress Administration and its executive director is also deputy administrator of the WPA, administratively the two agencies are distinct. Youth administrations that function separately and apart from the State Works Progress Administrations have been set up in each State, the District of Columbia, and New York City, and for conducting the student aid program, in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. In order to avoid setting up duplicate services, however, the NYA operates through the WPA in such matters as finance, employment, safety, and statistics. A State youth director appointed in each State is directly responsible for the program of the State.

The NYA is assisted in the operation of its programs by an executive committee and a national advisory committee appointed by the President and composed of persons representing labor, business, agriculture, education, and youth. These committees advise on and approve general administrative policies and objectives. Similar State and local advisory committees, appointed by the State youth directors, have contributed in a large measure to the development of work projects which are suitable to the needs both of the local youth and of the communities. The combined membership of the State committees totals 650 men and women. The 2,600 local committees have a total membership of 15,500 men and women. Existing public and private agencies in the communities also cooperate in the operation of NYA programs.

The Student Aid Program

The NYA student aid program gives part-time employment to students who, without this assistance, would be unable to continue their education. This

represents a continuation of the FERA college student aid program, expanded to include assistance to high-school students and some elementary-school pupils, provided they are between the ages of 16 and 24 inclusive, and thus satisfy the age requirement as to eligibility.

Participating Institutions

Only "non-profit-making and tax-exempt, bona fide educational institutions" may participate in the program; certification of the eligibility of a school is made by the State superintendent of education. The undergraduate college aid program is carried on in schools which require for entrance high-school graduation or its equivalent; the graduate aid program is conducted in recognized universities. In May 1938, NYA student aid was extended in 23,845 institutions. School aid was extended to students in 22,189 secondary schools. Of the 1,656 colleges and universities which assisted college undergraduates and graduates, 1,499 extended aid to undergraduate students only, 141 to both graduates and undergraduates, and 16 to graduates only.

TABLE 38.—NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE NYA STUDENT AID PROGRAM, BY TYPES OF AID

MAY 1936, 1937, AND 1938

Type of Aid	May 1936	May 1937	May 1938
Total	18, 295	22, 500	23, 845
School aid	16, 658	20, 816	22, 189
College and graduate aid	1, 637	1, 684	1, 656
College aid only	1, 425	1, 496	1, 499
College and graduate aid	179	172	141
Graduate aid only	33	16	16

For institutions participating in the school aid program, employment quotas are established for individual schools within the States on the basis of relative relief needs of particular localities or regions of the State and school enrollments. The number of students receiving NYA aid in each school may not exceed 10 percent of the previous year's regular enrollment except upon special approval of the State youth director. Similar criteria are used in determining the distribution of funds among the States.

For college aid each institution's monthly fund quota amounts to 8 percent of the previous year's enrollment of full-time students between the ages of 16 and 24 inclusive, multiplied by \$15 (the maximum monthly average for a college aid recipient). No special allotments are made for graduate aid, but each institution may extend aid at a higher rate of pay to graduate students than to undergraduate students, the funds coming from the general fund quota. Where it is found that the fund quota for an institution is in excess of the need, the State youth director, with the approval of the central office of the National Youth Administration, may

transfer the excess funds to an institution whose quota is insufficient. Within each institution there are no restrictions on the assignment of more students than are provided for in the fund quotas at a proportionately lower monthly rate of pay.

Employment

Officials of participating schools decide on the eligibility of students according to general requirements of the NYA. Primary consideration is given to the question of whether or not the student needs assistance in order to be able to enter or remain in school. In addition to this and the age requirement already cited, are citizenship or declaration of intent to become a citizen, good character, ability to perform good scholastic work while receiving student aid, and the carrying of at least three-fourths of the normal scholastic schedule.

The work performed by students in earning their allowances must be practical and useful and adapted to the abilities and interests of the students. It may be supplemental to the usual work of the institution but must not result in the displacement of workers normally paid from other funds. Within these limitations and operating in accordance with a work plan prepared by the school and approved by the State NYA director, selection of work to be done and assignment of eligible students to work are the responsibility of school officials. Varied types of work are performed under the supervision of teachers and other school employees, including clerical, construction, library, mimeographing, ground and building maintenance, research, home economics, art, laboratory, and recreation work.

The NYA student aid program was inaugurated in the fall of 1935 and at the beginning of the following year more than 300,000 young persons were participating. The number of students receiving aid in each month since September 1935 is shown by types of institutions in Table 39. In May 1938, 326,644 students were receiving assistance. Of this number 225,554 were school aid recipients, 98,563 were undergraduate college students, and 2,527 were graduate students. This total is about 99,000 below the May 1937 total. The current scope of the student aid program is

TABLE 39.—NUMBER OF STUDENTS ASSISTED UNDER THE NYA STUDENT AID PROGRAM, BY TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS
MONTHLY—SEPTEMBER 1935 TO MAY 1938

Month	Total	School	College	Graduate
<i>1935</i>				
September.....	34,024	26,163	8,700	61
October.....	183,594	75,033	104,969	3,592
November.....	231,450	118,273	111,500	4,677
December.....	282,829	159,158	118,453	5,218
<i>1936</i>				
January.....	306,490	189,031	112,654	4,805
February.....	351,302	227,629	118,623	5,050
March.....	380,069	256,706	117,287	6,106
April.....	404,749	275,544	122,498	6,707
May.....	398,362	266,301	125,758	6,300
June.....	211,603	127,121	80,932	6,550
July.....	239	239		
August.....	1,707	1,707		
September.....	62,969	52,155	10,730	84
October.....	311,583	207,954	128,771	4,858
November.....	400,253	257,475	137,250	5,528
December.....	412,210	270,464	136,572	5,174
<i>1937</i>				
January.....	418,721	276,584	136,733	5,404
February.....	428,818	283,738	139,541	5,539
March.....	442,100	294,456	142,127	5,517
April.....	443,986	297,871	140,699	5,416
May.....	425,694	280,427	139,841	5,426
June.....	219,826	153,168	92,382	4,276
July.....				
August.....	36	36		
September.....	36,581	31,758	4,688	135
October.....	244,648	155,793	86,831	2,024
November.....	284,535	189,180	93,037	2,318
December.....	304,979	206,051	96,393	2,535
<i>1938</i>				
January.....	310,877	212,471	95,903	2,503
February.....	321,357	220,612	98,177	2,568
March.....	328,159	226,466	99,071	2,622
April.....	335,401	233,677	99,126	2,598
May.....	326,644	225,554	98,563	2,527

roughly equivalent to that of the school year 1935-36. The practical discontinuance of the student aid program in the summer is, of course, accounted for by the summer vacations of schools and colleges.

CHART 9
NYA STUDENT AID EMPLOYMENT
BY SCHOOL YEARS
1935 - 38

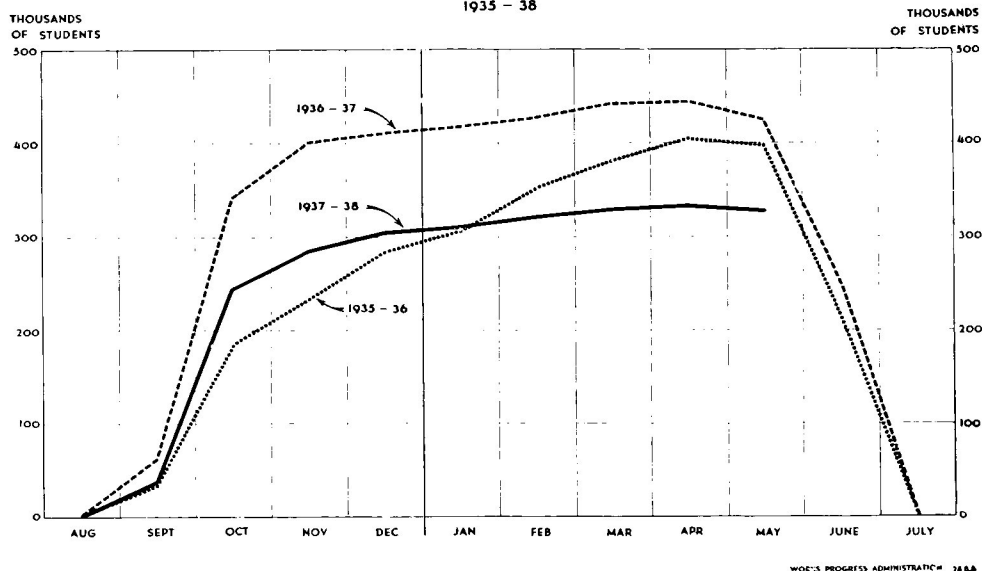


TABLE 40.—NUMBER OF STUDENTS ASSISTED UNDER THE NYA STUDENT AID PROGRAM, BY TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS AND BY SEX

Type of Institution	MAY 1938				
	Total	Men		Women	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	326,641	163,723	50.1	162,921	49.9
School.....	223,554	104,128	46.2	121,426	53.8
College.....	98,563	57,714	58.6	40,849	41.4
Graduate.....	2,527	1,881	74.4	646	25.6

Approximately half of the student aid recipients in May 1938 were girls. Among the school aid recipients the girls slightly outnumbered the boys. Young women represented 41 percent of the undergraduate college students receiving NYA aid and 26 percent of the recipients of graduate aid.

Hours and Earnings

Secondary-school students may earn up to \$6 each month. Undergraduate college students may earn not more than \$20 in any single school month. Graduate students may earn up to \$40 in one month, the average for the group throughout the school year not to exceed \$30. For all recipients in any college or university, however, the average may not exceed \$15 a month. Hourly rates of pay at which students are employed as they earn the monthly allowances are the same as those prevailing in the institution or locality for the same type of work. Hours of work in secondary schools must not exceed 7 a day on nonschool days, 3 on school days, and 20 a week. For college students 8 hours a day and 30 hours a week (40 hours a week during vacation periods) are maximum amounts permitted. In May 1938, average monthly earnings were \$4.74 for school aid recipients, \$12.89 for undergraduate college students, and \$18.85 for graduate students. These and comparable

TABLE 41.—AVERAGE HOURLY AND MONTHLY EARNINGS OF STUDENTS ASSISTED UNDER THE NYA STUDENT AID PROGRAM, BY TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

Month	SELECTED MONTHS—NOVEMBER 1935 TO MAY 1938							
	Total		School		College		Graduate	
	Hourly	Month-ly	Hourly	Month-ly	Hourly	Month-ly	Hourly	Month-ly
1935								
November.....	\$0.307	\$8.91	\$0.238	\$5.23	\$0.331	\$12.42	\$0.516	\$19.44
1936								
May.....	.290	8.92	.243	5.80	.325	14.89	.509	21.56
November.....	.293	7.81	.243	4.82	.329	12.79	.523	23.59
1937								
May.....	.292	8.58	.246	5.36	.329	14.41	.531	24.67
November.....	.289	6.98	.244	4.41	.330	11.92	.485	17.73
1938								
May.....	.287	7.31	.246	4.74	.328	12.89	.471	18.85

figures for selected earlier months are shown in Table 41. Such payments account for all Federal expenditures on the student aid program. In Table 48 below, total expenditures for this program are shown for selected periods.

Applicants Approved for Student Aid

Applications for student aid filed by students for the school year 1937-38 serve to indicate the characteristics of the student aid applicants and, to a considerable extent, the characteristics of the recipients of student aid. From the 334,000 applications approved through December 1937, data have been derived on the number of approved applicants in each school grade, the age and sex of applicants, and characteristics of their families.

TABLE 42. NUMBER OF APPROVED APPLICANTS FOR NYA STUDENT AID, BY SCHOOL GRADES

School Grade	SCHOOL YEAR 1937-38	
	Number	Percent ^A
School aid		
Total.....	227,007	100.0
Below eighth.....	3,370	1.5
Eighth.....	6,334	2.9
Ninth.....	21,648	9.7
Tenth.....	42,421	19.1
Eleventh.....	71,771	32.2
Twelfth.....	75,524	33.9
Postgraduate.....	1,659	0.7
Unknown.....	4,280	
College aid		
Total.....	107,214	100.0
Freshman.....	31,054	29.5
Sophomore.....	30,897	29.4
Junior.....	21,840	20.8
Senior.....	18,188	17.3
Graduate.....	3,178	3.0
Unknown.....	2,057	

^A Percentages are based on total applicants of known grade.

Applicants approved for school aid comprised 68 percent of the total. That nearly two-thirds of these applicants were in the eleventh and twelfth grades is explained by the minimum age limitation of 16 years. About a fifth of the applicants were in the tenth grade. In addition to those in the eighth and ninth grades the total included a few students in grades below the eighth and a few who were taking courses in high school after graduation.

More than half of the applicants approved for college aid were freshmen and sophomores, representing 30 and 29 percent, respectively. Juniors and seniors represented 21 and 17 percent, respectively. Graduate students were relatively limited in number, accounting for only 3 percent of all approved college aid applicants.

In relation to the total attendance in the various grades as reported by the United States Office of

Education, the ratio of approved applications was higher in the college grades (10 percent) than in the school grades where it ranged from 7 percent in the twelfth grade to less than 1 percent in the eighth grade.

TABLE 43.—TOTAL SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF APPROVED APPLICANTS FOR NYA STUDENT AID, BY SCHOOL GRADES

School Grade	Total School Attendance ^A	Approved Applicants for NYA Student Aid ^B	
		Number	Percent of total school attendance
School aid			
Eighth.....	1,747,390	6,458	0.4
Ninth.....	1,975,718	22,063	1.1
Tenth.....	1,623,373	43,239	2.7
Eleventh.....	1,252,017	73,149	5.8
Twelfth.....	1,066,645	76,975	7.2
College aid			
All.....	1,055,360	107,214	10.2

^A Source: Office of Education, Biennial Survey of Education. Data by school grade are for 1935-36; data on college attendance are for 1933-34.

^B Data are for school year 1937-38. Applicants whose grade is unknown are distributed proportionately.

As may be assumed from the predominance of school aid applicants, the largest number of applicants were in the lower age brackets, with the 16-18-year age group accounting for nearly 70 percent of the total approved applications. About 90 percent of the applicants approved for school aid and 25 percent of those for college aid were in this age group.

TABLE 44.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL STUDENTS AND OF NYA STUDENT AID APPLICANTS, BY AGES

Age	All Students ^A	Approved Applicants for NYA Student Aid ^B		
		Total	School aid	College and graduate aid
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16.....	33.9	24.8	35.9	1.1
17.....	23.7	28.1	38.0	7.1
18.....	15.6	17.0	16.9	17.5
19.....	9.5	11.3	6.2	22.1
20.....	6.3	7.4	1.9	19.0
21-24.....	11.0	11.4	1.1	33.2

^A Source: 1930 Census of Population, Volume II.

^B Data are for school year 1937-38.

Associated with the differences among the various grades in the proportion of students for whom aid is approved are the differences between the age distributions of the approved applicants and the entire school population. Since the percentage that student aid applicants constitute of all persons attending school tended to increase with advance in grade, it may be expected that the concentration in the lower age groups would be less for approved applicants than for all persons attending school. Evidence of this is shown in Table 44.

Young men and young women are found in about equal numbers among the approved applicants, paralleling comparable 1930 census data on school attendance. For student aid applicants the percentages were 51.3 for young men and 48.7 for young women. The census figures show 51.1 percent of the general school population as young men and 48.9 percent as young women.

Almost a third of the total approved applicants were members of family groups of seven or more persons. The median size of families of student aid applicants was 5.3 persons; of school aid applicants, 5.6 persons; and of college aid recipients, 4.8 persons.

Heads of the families of which the applicants approved for student aid are members include unemployed persons, WPA workers, and workers in all types of occupations. Nearly 17 percent of the heads of these families were totally unemployed. About 10 percent were employed on WPA projects.

Of the family heads who had private employment, farm operators and laborers accounted for the largest proportion (30 percent). This occupational group also predominated, but to a lesser extent (21 percent), in the total gainful workers reported by the 1930 census. Unskilled workers accounted for 13 percent of the heads of families in the case of applicants, as they did in the case of all gainful workers in 1930. Many other family heads were employed as skilled and semiskilled workers but relatively few were professional and technical workers, proprietors, office workers, or salesmen.

The proportions of family heads of school aid applicants in the various occupational classifications differed markedly from those of college aid applicants. Farm operators and laborers were reported as the family head by 35 percent of all school aid applicants and by 22 percent of all college aid applicants. Aside from this occupational group, family heads of school aid applicants were for the most part unskilled, semiskilled, skilled, and domestic and personal service workers. On the



CAFETERIA WORK FOR NYA STUDENT

TABLE 45.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL GAINFUL WORKERS AND OF EMPLOYED FAMILY HEADS OF NYA STUDENT AID APPLICANTS, BY OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	All Gainful Workers ^A	Family Heads of Approved Applicants for NYA Student Aid ^B		
		Total	School aid applicants	College aid applicants
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and technical workers	6.3	5.3	1.9	10.9
Proprietors, managers, and officials ^C	7.2	6.1	2.4	12.3
Office workers	9.4	4.7	2.5	8.3
Salesmen and kindred workers	6.9	5.1	2.7	9.0
Skilled workers	12.9	13.2	12.1	15.0
Semiskilled workers	14.6	13.6	15.3	10.8
Unskilled workers ^D	12.5	12.9	17.4	5.4
Domestic and personal service workers	8.8	9.1	10.7	6.3
Farm operators and laborers	21.4	30.0	35.0	22.0

^A Source: 1930 Census, Occupations, Vol. V. Unemployed persons are included in the distribution.

^B Data are for school year 1937-38. Unemployed persons, WPA workers, and persons whose occupations are unknown are not included in the distribution. These family heads represented 16.7 percent, 9.5 percent, and 6.9 percent, respectively, of total family heads.

^C Excludes farm operators.

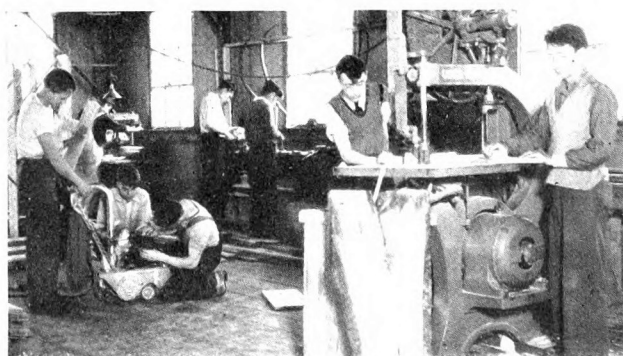
^D Excludes farm laborers.

other hand, college aid applicants belonged to families whose chief wage earners were more evenly distributed among all occupational groups, including, besides many skilled and semiskilled workers, relatively large numbers of proprietors and managers of business enterprises, persons in professional and technical positions, salesmen, and office workers. The occupational distribution of family heads of approved student aid applicants is shown in Table 45.

The median annual family income of student aid applicants was \$703. The median for families of approved school aid applicants was \$563 and for families of approved college aid applicants, \$1,163. Only 32 percent of the applicants were from families with incomes of \$1,000 or more.

Work Projects

The work program of the National Youth Administration gives part-time employment on work projects to needy young people between the ages of 18 and 24 inclusive who are no longer in school. By this means young people are given some assistance in case of need



AT WORK IN A CARPENTER SHOP



PAINTING FURNITURE FOR A DAY NURSERY

and are enabled to acquire work habits and experience invaluable to their location in private employment.

Preference in employment on the NYA work program is given to young persons certified by public relief agencies as in need of relief. Except with the specific authorization of the Federal Works Progress Administration at least 90 percent of the workers on each project must be so certified. Noncertified persons are employed chiefly in supervisory capacities.

The State youth director has the responsibility of working out arrangements with the relief agencies whereby all necessary information may be obtained so that determination can readily be made of the size of the employable load of persons eligible for NYA employment. Eligibility is dependent upon a youth's being a member of a family in need of relief, regardless of whether the primary wage earner is employed on projects of the WPA or other Federal agencies or certified for such employment, or is a member of a family eligible for any form of public assistance.

Initial assignment of young persons to projects is made by the WPA Division of Employment. Requisitions for workers made out by the State youth director or his representatives are filled by the Employment Division after the State youth director interviews the young persons as to their qualifications and makes recommendations concerning their proper placement and occupational classification. In making his recommendation to the WPA Division of Employment the director gives consideration to individual need for rehabilitation, work experience, and training. All persons employed on NYA work must maintain active registration with the employment offices of the United States Employment Service, which make referrals of the registrants whenever suitable openings occur in private industry or regular public work.

Any public, quasi-public, or nonprofit private agency may cooperate in the operation of a work project. Such agencies, considered as cosponsors, prepare project applications. Cosponsors have shared in the expense of project operation by providing cash, equipment and materials, or supervision to the extent of 12

percent of total costs. Currently they are assuming a much greater proportion, about 20 percent.

Projects may be proposed for operation by the State youth administration as well as by cosponsors. Within the limitation of funds provided, the responsibility for promotion and approval of NYA work projects lies with the State youth directors. However, applications for building construction projects where the value of the materials required is more than \$500 and for resident training projects must be submitted to the Washington office of the National Youth Administration for approval. Statistical, survey, and research projects must be approved by the Coordinator of Statistical, Survey, and Research Projects of the WPA in Washington.

The State youth directors also have the responsibility for providing adequate supervision to insure efficient and safe operation of all projects.

Types of Activity

The NYA work program involves various types of projects covering both construction work and non-construction activities. Construction projects include highway, road, and street work, remodeling of public buildings and construction of new buildings, development of recreational facilities, and conservation work. Nonconstruction projects include a variety of activities such as sewing, recreational leadership, museum work, school lunches, clerical and stenographic work, library service and book repair, statistical and research work, youth center activities, and workshop projects. The relative importance of the different types of projects in terms of employment provided is indicated in Table 47 below.

In conjunction with the employment provided by these projects courses have been developed which are correlated with the work itself. They are given after working hours and employees are encouraged but not required to attend. Instruction is given by NYA supervisors, teachers from the adult education division of the WPA, county agents, home demonstration agents, vocational agriculture teachers, and public health nurses. Such courses, however, do not supplement all NYA work projects but rather are dependent upon local facilities and initiative.

Resident Training Centers

A rapidly expanding phase of the work program is the operation of resident training centers for out-of-school unemployed youth who are drawn chiefly from rural areas and small communities.

The number of youth on resident projects increased from 800 in September 1937 to 7,900 in June 1938. These projects provide work experience and related instruction in agriculture, shop work, construction, and homemaking and are designed to permit project workers to reside at the site of the project. By the end of June 1938, about 250 resident projects located in 41 States had been established or approved. Most of them are located at agricultural and mechanical colleges, teachers colleges, vocational schools, agricultural or industrial high schools, experiment stations, conservation areas, and hospitals.

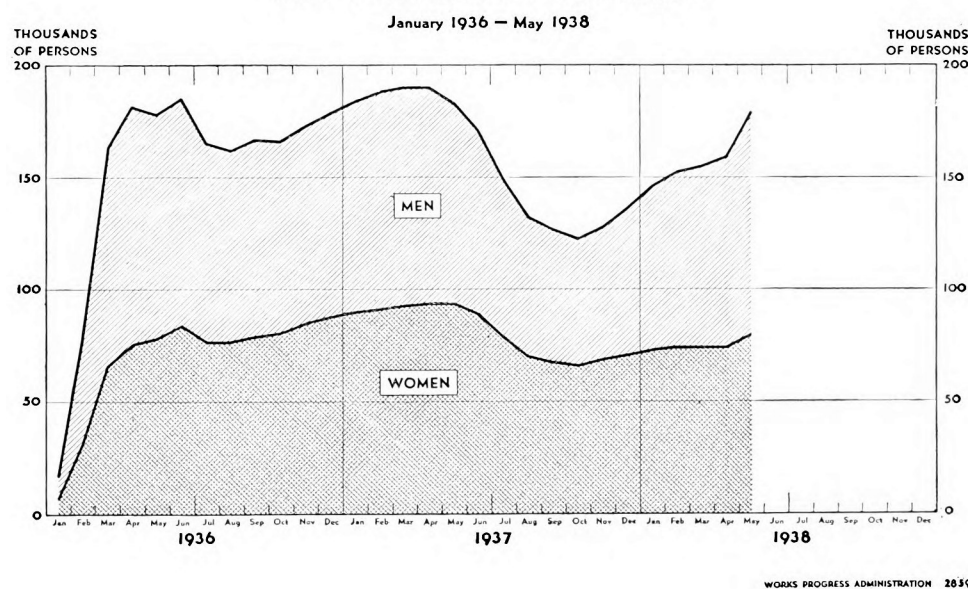
Through the construction and renovation of buildings, farming according to approved methods, shop work, and work in homemaking, boys and girls learn and apply approved methods and develop sound work habits. Boys working on construction jobs and in shops learn the fundamentals of construction work and how to handle tools. Boys employed on agricultural projects study different phases of scientific farming and methods of crop control and learn how to erect farm buildings. Girls learn the fundamentals of budgeting and diet, of health, and of home nursing. Along with the work on the projects the young people in resident training centers attend classes in poultry and stock raising, dairying, farm machinery and automobile mechanics, electricity, machine shop work, welding, and home economics. Classes are most frequently conducted by the educational institutions sponsoring the projects, often as part of their regular work. Others are conducted by NYA instructors and teachers employed on WPA education projects. On the average, each person employed on the resident training projects in March was enrolled in four classes.

Resident training centers are operated in the same manner as other projects except that young people live on the site of the project for a period ranging from three to six months and earn their subsistence through work performed. In addition to subsistence each young



HARVEST AT A RESIDENT TRAINING PROJECT

CHART 10
NYA WORK PROJECT EMPLOYMENT



person receives a small amount of cash each month for personal needs. Both subsistence costs and cash payments vary considerably among projects but in most instances total between \$17.50 and \$28.00. In March the average was \$24.98, with subsistence accounting for about two-thirds and cash payments for nearly one-third of the total amount.

Employment

Operations on the NYA work program were begun in January 1936 and by June of that year 184,000 persons were at work. After moderate reductions in the summer months NYA work project employment expanded, reaching a peak of more than 190,000 workers in March and April 1937. Subsequently the number at work declined steadily to 123,000 in October. Increases since October 1937 brought the total to 179,000 persons by May 1938. The number employed during each month of the program's operation is given in Table 46.

Prior to May 1937 more young men than young women were employed on NYA projects, but from May through December of that year well over half of the NYA work project employees were young women. Since January 1938, however, young men have accounted for the greater share of project workers as may be seen in Chart 10. Of the 179,000 persons employed in May 1938, young men outnumbered young women by about 20,000.

Since the beginning of the work project program, persons certified as in need of relief have represented at least 95 percent of all workers employed on NYA projects. Of the total number employed in May 1938, 96.5 percent were so certified.

The general nature of the work performed on NYA projects and the relative emphasis on different kinds of activities are indicated by the numbers of persons employed on the various types of projects. Table 47 shows the distribution by types of projects of the 155,000 young persons employed in March 1938. The largest proportion of employees were engaged on clerical projects, which accounted for almost 20 percent of all NYA workers (15 percent working for governmental agencies and 4 percent for nongovernmental agencies such as health associations and welfare organizations).

Almost 10 percent of the NYA workers were employed on sewing projects and about the same number on workshop projects. Other types of projects to which substantial numbers were assigned were recreational facility and public buildings projects, each accounting for nearly 13 percent of the NYA workers.

TABLE 46.—EMPLOYMENT ON NYA WORK PROJECTS, BY SEX AND BY RELIEF STATUS
MONTHLY—JANUARY 1936 TO MAY 1938

Month	Total	Men		Persons Certified as in Need of Relief	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
1936					
January.....	16,751	10,179	60.8	15,760	94.0
February.....	78,755	47,676	60.5	75,130	95.4
March.....	163,491	97,872	59.9	157,240	96.2
April.....	181,279	105,743	58.3	174,015	95.9
May.....	177,846	99,935	56.2	170,436	95.8
June.....	184,256	100,989	54.8	176,291	95.6
July.....	164,792	88,600	53.8	156,699	95.0
August.....	161,571	85,385	52.9	154,131	95.4
September.....	166,664	87,773	52.7	159,048	95.4
October.....	165,741	85,387	51.5	158,412	95.6
November.....	172,402	87,439	50.7	164,799	95.6
December.....	178,106	90,904	51.0	170,431	95.7
1937					
January.....	184,807	94,799	51.3	177,015	95.8
February.....	189,298	96,992	51.2	181,045	95.6
March.....	191,576	97,730	51.0	183,666	95.9
April.....	192,132	96,393	50.2	184,477	96.0
May.....	184,556	89,135	48.3	177,155	96.0
June.....	172,816	81,940	47.4	165,698	95.9
July.....	149,836	70,267	46.9	143,397	95.7
August.....	133,111	62,148	46.7	127,399	95.7
September.....	127,238	59,105	46.5	121,764	95.7
October.....	122,827	56,850	46.3	117,684	95.8
November.....	127,279	58,986	46.3	122,255	96.1
December.....	136,026	65,870	48.4	130,496	95.9
1938					
January.....	145,951	73,308	50.2	140,041	96.0
February.....	152,105	78,242	51.4	146,091	96.0
March.....	154,833	81,136	52.4	148,900	96.2
April.....	158,890	85,301	53.7	153,093	96.4
May.....	179,274	99,738	55.6	173,060	96.5

TABLE 47.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON NYA WORK PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SEX

MARCH 1938

Type of Project	All Persons		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	154,809	100.0	81,119	52.4
Highways, roads, and streets.....	6,243	4.0	6,094	97.6
Roadside improvement.....	3,022	1.9	3,001	99.3
Other highway, road, and street projects.....	3,221	2.1	3,093	96.0
Public buildings.....	19,898	12.8	19,368	97.3
Construction of new buildings.....	7,243	4.7	7,158	98.8
Remodeling and repairing of public buildings.....	4,632	2.9	4,451	96.1
Improvement of grounds.....	8,023	5.2	7,759	96.7
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings).....	19,858	12.8	19,337	97.4
Conservation.....	2,170	1.4	2,078	95.8
Goods.....	27,806	18.0	10,413	37.4
Sewing.....	14,566	9.4	223	1.5
Workshops.....	13,240	8.6	10,190	77.0
Education.....	8,075	5.2	2,952	36.6
Nursery schools.....	3,833	2.5	158	4.1
Resident training.....	4,242	2.7	2,794	65.9
Recreational leadership.....	10,201	6.6	5,117	50.2
Clerical.....	30,333	19.6	6,930	22.8
For Government agencies.....	23,752	15.3	5,393	22.7
For other than Government agencies.....	6,581	4.3	1,537	23.4
Professional and technical.....	9,067	5.8	2,476	27.3
Agricultural demonstration.....	2,146	1.4	1,273	59.3
Library service and book repair.....	6,110	3.9	934	15.3
Museum work.....	811	0.5	269	33.2
Survey and research.....	360	0.2	144	40.0
Art, music, drama, and writing.....	1,006	0.7	503	50.0
Home economics.....	7,685	5.0	146	1.9
School lunches.....	2,051	1.4	57	2.8
Homemaking.....	5,634	3.6	89	1.6
Youth center activities (n. e. c.).....	1,782	1.2	901	50.6
Other projects.....	10,325	6.7	4,660	45.1

^A The total reported for the type of project distribution is slightly smaller than the total shown in the preceding table.

NOTE.—N. e. c.—not elsewhere classified.



NATURE MUSEUM BUILT BY NYA IN CONNECTICUT

As would be expected, practically all the workers on construction projects are boys, and almost all the jobs provided on sewing, nursery, school lunch, and home economics projects are for girls. A preponderance of girls are employed on white collar projects in general, but about equal numbers of boys and girls were employed on youth center activities, in the fields of art, music, drama, and writing, and on recreational leadership projects.

Physical Accomplishments

Any discussion of the NYA work project program must recognize the accomplishments of the youth employed on this work. The extent of these accomplishments in physical terms is shown in a survey of the work finished through October 1, 1937. Certain outstanding totals reported under some 200 kinds of construction and white collar accomplishment items are summarized briefly in the following paragraphs.

NYA accomplishments in the field of recreation have been particularly extensive. Through October 1, 1937,



FOOT BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED BY NYA PROJECT WORKERS IN TEXAS

young persons employed on NYA projects built 725 new athletic fields and developed 284 new parks, somewhat smaller on the average than those completed by the WPA but together covering an area in excess of 3,000 acres. They completed over 1,100 new playgrounds, about half of which are school playgrounds. For winter recreation more than 600 new ice-skating rinks with a total area of about 7,500,000 square feet, 91 ski jumps, and nearly 200 miles of ski trails were completed by October 1, 1937. For summer sports 1,400 horseshoe courts, over 900 tennis courts, and about 180 handball courts were constructed. Several new swimming pools and wading pools have also been constructed and a few golf courses developed by NYA project workers. In addition to this new construction work NYA workers made extensive improvements to recreational facilities of all these types. The accomplishments in the field of recreation also include leadership work through the operation of 873 community centers and assistance at more than 13,000 other community recreation centers.

The number of public buildings completed by NYA workers approximates 1,500. Most of these are small buildings and almost half are for recreational purposes—pavilions, bath houses, etc. Also included among the new buildings are public garages, warehouses, schools, and numerous small buildings of miscellaneous types such as bus and street-car shelters. In addition, NYA workers renovated or remodeled over 2,100 public buildings, a large proportion of which are schools.

The 565 miles of road work completed by October 1937 was largely road improvement but included a small amount of new construction. Most of the work was done on unpaved roads in rural areas and in parks. NYA workers also built 237 bridges, most of which are small wooden spans averaging about 25 feet in length, installed 367 culverts, made 95,000 street signs and erected 41,000, painted over 2,200,000 feet of lines on highways and streets, built 74 miles of sidewalks and paths, and completed a large amount of roadside drainage and landscaping work.

Accomplishments too numerous to itemize in detail were also reported in connection with flood control, conservation, and sanitation. Notable among these is the construction of about 3,200 small dams for flood and erosion control and similar purposes, 380 retaining walls and revetments totaling almost 55,000 feet in length, and several miles of levees and embankments. NYA workers planted over a million trees in the reforestation of 10,500 acres of land, operated 252 plant and tree nurseries, and established 115 bird and game sanctuaries. Landscaping of thousands of acres of grounds around 6,000 public buildings and extensive drainage work for mosquito control and for purposes other than road improvement are also among the work completed on NYA projects.

Many of the NYA project workers, particularly the young women, are engaged in white collar work and other activities outside the construction field. Among the accomplishments in the nonconstruction field are the establishment of over 200 traveling libraries, about 600 new branch libraries, and 300 reading rooms in existing libraries. NYA youth also cataloged some 2,600,000 volumes and renovated over 3,500,000 volumes for schools and public libraries. In NYA sewing rooms more than 1,600,000 articles were produced, almost three-fourths of which were articles of clothing. NYA workers canned or preserved more than 3,300,000 pounds of food and served over 13,000,000 school lunches. Their health service activities included assistance at 340 medical and dental clinics, not to mention home examinations and nursing aid for immunization work.

Art and research activities complete the broad classes of NYA work program accomplishments. By October 1, 1937, young artists had finished 6,700 drawings, easel and mural paintings, and works of sculpture. They had made 790 etchings, lithographs, and wood-blocks, and over 7,950 posters. NYA workers also had completed 88 planning surveys and 118 statistical and research studies on a number of subjects, usually relating to youth problems.

Expenditures

During the entire period of its operation the National Youth Administration has expended approximately \$81,700,000 on its work projects. About \$49,200,000 was spent in the fiscal years 1936 and 1937, as shown in Table 48. During the year ending June 30, 1938, expenditures totaled \$32,500,000. In addition to Federal funds expended, cosponsors of NYA projects had expended \$10,978,000 by June 30, 1938.

From the beginning of operations through June 30, 1938, 97 percent of the Federal expenditures have been

TABLE 48.—NYA EXPENDITURES, BY PROGRAMS
QUARTERLY—OCTOBER 1935 THROUGH JUNE 1938

Quarter	Total	Student Aid	Work Projects
1935			
Fourth.....	\$5,401,958	\$5,397,974	\$3,984
1936			
First.....	11,200,524	8,353,599	2,846,925
Second.....	18,915,033	9,935,521	8,979,512
Third.....	8,966,749	336,897	8,629,852
Fourth.....	17,309,498	8,252,797	9,056,701
1937			
First.....	19,511,238	9,665,915	9,845,323
Second.....	19,824,711	10,009,561	9,815,150
Third.....	7,640,803	113,720	7,527,083
Fourth.....	12,822,086	5,593,870	7,228,216
1938			
First.....	14,492,485	6,368,885	8,123,600
Second.....	16,201,131	6,591,215	9,609,916
Cumulative October 1935 through June 1938.....	152,310,901	70,619,954	^A 81,690,947

^A The cumulative total reflects the reclassification of \$10,000 as Federal National wide work program expenditures and of \$34,656 as NYA work project expenditures.

for personal services. Of the cosponsors' funds, \$4,329,000 has been used for labor costs, chiefly for supervision. The balance of the cosponsors' funds (\$6,649,000, or about 60 percent) was expended for such nonlabor items as are necessary in carrying out project work—supplies, materials, equipment, rents, and services.

Hours and Wages

NYA project workers may not exceed a maximum of 8 hours of work a day, 40 hours a week, and (except supervisory and administrative employees) 70 hours a month. Workers averaged about 45 hours a month during 1937, and in recent months, about 48 or 49 hours.

Payment for work on NYA projects is made in accordance with a schedule of monthly earnings which is applicable to all workers except supervisors and administrative employees and owner-operators of trucks, teams, and equipment. Wage rates vary with the degree of skill required for the job, and the region of the country and the degree of urbanization of the county in which the project is prosecuted. Differentiation is made among four wage classes, three regions of the country, and two degrees of urbaniza-

TABLE 49.—AVERAGE MONTHLY HOURS, AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF ALL PERSONS AND OF RELIEF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON NYA WORK PROJECTS

QUARTERLY—MARCH 1936 TO MAY 1938

Month	Average Monthly Hours		Average Monthly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Total	Persons certified as in need of relief	Total	Persons certified as in need of relief	Total	Persons certified as in need of relief
1936						
March.....	34.1	32.5	\$13.17	\$12.02	\$0.387	\$0.370
June.....	44.3	42.6	16.66	15.35	.376	.360
September.....	43.7	41.6	16.37	14.88	.375	.358
December.....	45.6	43.5	17.01	15.41	.373	.351
1937						
March.....	45.6	43.4	16.84	15.31	.370	.353
June.....	45.1	42.9	16.90	15.16	.375	.353
September.....	45.8	43.5	17.23	15.35	.376	.353
December.....	47.6	45.2	17.86	15.93	.375	.352
1938						
March.....	49.0	46.9	17.69	15.89	.361	.339
May.....	47.7	45.7	17.11	15.44	.359	.338

tion. The schedule presented as Table 2 in a preceding article gives rates, effective August 1, 1938, for each wage class, wage rate region, and urbanization group. These rates are similar to the rates at which NYA workers were previously paid except for certain minor differences. Before the changes were made the

rates for unskilled workers in Regions II and III were slightly lower. Also, the rates for all NYA workers in certain States (noted in the discussion accompanying the schedule) were lower owing to the fact that these States were then included in regions to which lower wage rates apply.

Earnings of all persons employed on NYA projects during May (including supervisors who work full time) averaged \$17.14. Young persons certified as in need of relief earned, on the average, \$15.44 in May.

Hourly rates of pay consistent with the rates being paid to youth in the locality for the same type of work are determined by the State Works Progress Administrator in cooperation with the State youth director. Hourly earnings of all persons employed on NYA projects in May averaged 36 cents, and of certified workers, 34 cents. Table 49 shows average monthly hours worked and average hourly and monthly earnings for selected periods since the beginning of the program.

Guidance and Placement

In order to provide a medium through which young persons may proceed more intelligently in seeking private employment, the NYA has rounded out its program by sponsoring vocational guidance and job placement services. As a step toward satisfactory adjustment of potential workers the NYA has prepared 63 occupational or industrial bulletins which seek to give a picture of specific industries—their growth and decline, the job opportunities available, and the skills and requirements necessary for the jobs. Discussions of remuneration, promotional opportunities, and conditions of work are included. Such information is also disseminated by means of career conferences, individual counseling services, radio programs, and occupational classes for out-of-school youth.

NYA placement services for junior unemployed workers were set up in cooperation with and under the general supervision of the State offices of the United States Employment Service. These serve the group of younger workers who, because of inexperience and uncertainty concerning their own abilities and unfamiliarity with the requirements of a job, need special attention. Junior placement offices have been established in 79 cities in 32 States and the District of Columbia. Of the 271,418 young persons who had registered in these offices by May 1, 1938, a total of 109,038 had been placed in private industry. Representatives of the offices had visited 62,668 private employers to solicit jobs for young workers.

WPA PROJECT ACTIVITIES

THROUGH the operation of useful public projects the WPA has achieved its major purpose of providing jobs for unemployed persons in need of aid. The great number of the needy unemployed and their presence in all walks of life and in practically all sections of the country have made it necessary to carry on a large and diversified project program. It is the purpose of the following pages to describe briefly the scope and the kind of project activities conducted under the WPA, prefacing this with a summary of the procedure for operating projects.

Practically all WPA undertakings are sponsored locally by States and counties, by municipalities and other local subdivisions, and by other local public bodies with power to act in this capacity. Sponsoring agencies initiate projects through the submission of formal project proposals in which it is their responsibility to include detailed plans, specifications, cost estimates, and other information indicated by the operating requirements of the program. These proposals are reviewed in State or local WPA offices to assure conformity with rules governing project eligibility, technical accuracy of cost estimates and specifications, and reasonable pledges of sponsors' funds to aid in financing the proposed work. For proposals meeting these requirements the WPA offices prepare project applications which are subject to further review by technical specialists in the Washington office of the WPA before submission to the President for approval. Notification of final approval is forwarded to the WPA office in the State initiating the project; this constitutes authorization for the operation of the project.

Both the numbers of workers in need of aid and the types of skills of persons to be employed fluctuate with seasonal variations in the local demands for labor, with changes in general business conditions, and with other factors affecting the employment situation. Thus a much larger number of project approvals is needed than available funds would seem to require, in order to enable WPA State administrators to select for operation

the projects which are most suitable to current local needs.

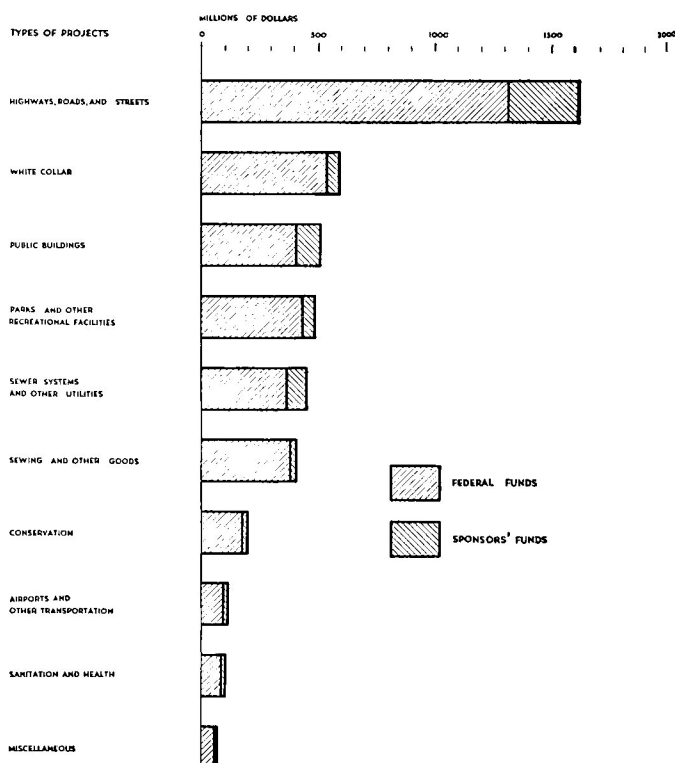
The selection of projects for actual operation is made by State and local WPA officers after consideration of the availability of qualified labor, time required for completion, relationship to other operating projects, cost of the work, availability of both sponsors' and Federal funds, and other pertinent factors. Prosecu-

CHART II

EXPENDITURES ON WPA PROJECTS

BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

Through March 31, 1938



tion of work is a function of State WPA administrations with general supervision exercised by the Federal WPA through the technical staffs of the operating divisions located in the central and regional offices. WPA sponsors in many cases supply personnel for the immediate supervision of the work.

Practically every type of public activity and service is represented among operations conducted by the WPA as a result of its policy of providing jobs for unemployed persons in the field of their training and experience whenever possible. Tables in the appendix of this report show expenditures and employment by types of projects. On either basis a large proportion of the total (between 75 and 80 percent) is represented by construction work since the bulk of the workers in most localities can best be utilized on this type of activity. Of the construction work approximately half involves new construction and the remainder is for the reconstruction or improvement of existing facilities. The other kind of work—that outside the construction field—is undertaken to provide appropriate jobs for persons whose occupational background is in educational, recreational, professional, clerical, and other nonconstruction work. Many types of projects of this kind, chiefly for white collar and women's work, have been developed. White collar and women's projects are handled by the State divisions of education, recreation, and women's and professional projects, and construction work of all types is supervised by the divisions of operations. The following summary of the many kinds of work undertaken on WPA projects adheres in general to these administrative lines.

Construction Activities

Construction work of the WPA has included simple manual tasks as well as complicated engineering jobs. It has been carried on in all parts of the country, in metropolitan centers and in remote rural areas. The wide scope of the program is reflected in the variety of skills utilized: buildings projects have provided jobs for unskilled laborers as well as for skilled building trades workers; highway projects have made use of all the types of skills necessary both for manual work and for the operation of equipment in grading, draining, and surfacing roads, constructing bridges and culverts, and landscaping the roadsides; and the other types of projects display a similar diversity in the occupations of workers.

Highways, Roads, and Streets

Work on highways, roads, and streets always has been and continues to be the predominant activity of the WPA program. Projects involving such work accounted for \$1,613,000,000 of the expenditures of

Federal and sponsors' funds from the beginning of WPA operations through March 31, 1938; early in April 1938 nearly 1,050,000 persons were employed on this work. In terms of both expenditures and employment the highway, road, and street projects of the WPA represent well over a third of the total WPA program. (See Chart 11 and Tables V, VI, XIV, and XV.) These undertakings constitute more than a third of all WPA work in the majority of States, and in five States (Arkansas, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and West Virginia) about half the program is devoted to highway, road, and street work.

Street improvement is one of the largest items of WPA work in municipalities where the need for this type of civic improvement has been accentuated in recent years by increasingly congested traffic conditions. The work ranges all the way from construction of heavy pavements of finished asphalt or concrete to the opening up of dirt streets in small communities. Many projects involve widening streets to permit additional lanes of traffic on principal thoroughfares. Replacing cobblestone, brick, or other worn-out and inadequate surfacing and repaving after the removal of car tracks figure largely in many municipal programs. Some street improvement programs include the construction of underpasses at congested intersections to eliminate driving hazards and speed up the flow of traffic. In suburban areas much drainage and grading work is done and asphaltic surfaces adequate for light traffic are laid. Sidewalks also have been newly built or replaced in many cities.

Work on highways and roads constitutes an even more important phase of the WPA program in rural areas than in urban centers and involves chiefly improvement and reconstruction of farm-to-market roads and of county and township roads. The relatively



THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ROAD WORK PREDOMINATES AMONG WPA ACTIVITIES



WPA WORKERS PUTTING ON NEW ROOF—MARINE CORPS TRAINING STATION, PARRIS ISLAND, S. C.

large numbers of unskilled workers that may be employed on work of this sort make it well suited for inclusion in the WPA program in rural areas. Illustrative of the extent of rural roadwork in many States is the program operating in Tennessee, where most of the State's 95 counties have been cooperating with the WPA in the improvement of farm-to-market roads. County funds previously were too limited even for adequate maintenance work, but when these were augmented by WPA funds for labor and some material costs the general improvement and resurfacing of old roads and the widening of roadways to between 18 and 24 feet became possible. New construction has also been undertaken and projects for grading, drainage, and surfacing with crushed limestone, gravel, or other materials are producing new roads in many parts of the State. Such new roads are at least 20 feet in width and generally free from steep grades and sharp curves.

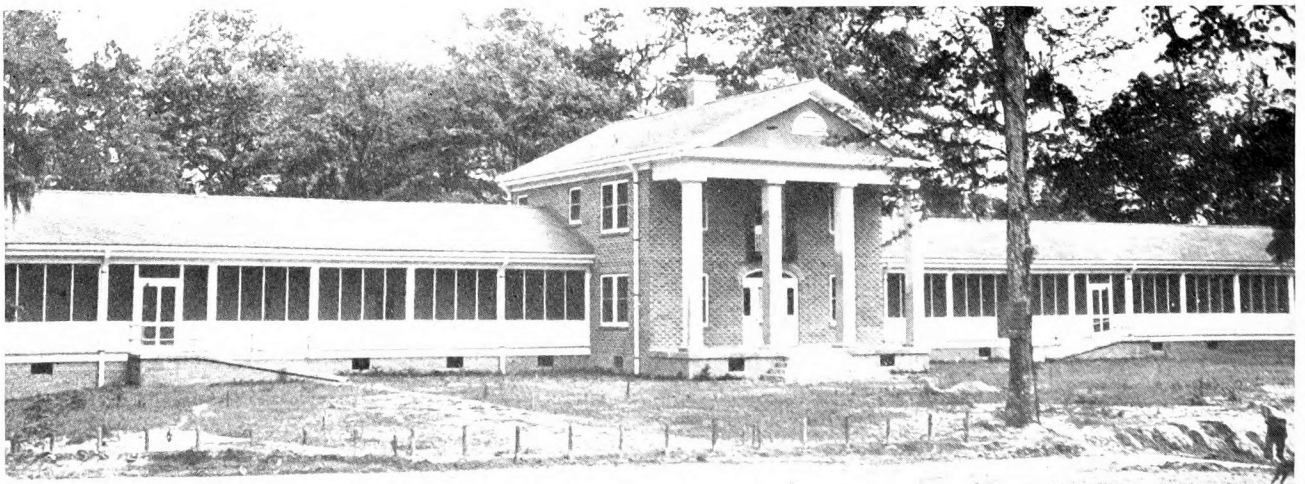
Much bridge construction work is included in the highway program not only of Tennessee but of all the States. A large part of this kind of work is the con-

struction of small bridges of treated timber or concrete, wide enough for two-way traffic. In more populous areas the work often accomplishes the replacement of outmoded bridges with new structures capable of bearing the increasingly heavy burden of modern truck and bus traffic.

Public Buildings

Construction of public buildings provided employment to 187,000 WPA workers during the week ending April 2, 1938, but employment, as well as funds expended (totaling \$509,000,000 through March 31, 1938), varies considerably in relative importance from one State to another—from a small percentage up to as much as 26 percent of the State totals. That this type of work often requires relatively large amounts of sponsors' funds to cover nonlabor costs is to some extent responsible for the variation.

Buildings for educational purposes account for about one-third of the public buildings employment and funds totals. Educational buildings that had become obsolete or fallen into disrepair during depression years are being remodeled and modernized, and many new structures are being erected. Towns which have been spending thousands of dollars annually to send their young people to high schools in neighboring communities are cooperating with the WPA to make their own school facilities adequate and at the same time to provide jobs for their unemployed residents. Consolidated school districts are sponsoring new buildings to replace local, one-room grade schools. Besides providing facilities for larger numbers of children the new buildings in many instances also serve as centers for a variety of community activities. In addition to the projects for school buildings, a large proportion of which are operated in rural areas, projects involving work on libraries, museums, and dormitories and laboratories for colleges and universities are included under the heading of educational buildings work.



THE FIRST TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM FOR THE NORTHEASTERN PART OF THE STATE—MONROE, LA.



NEW JUNIOR COLLEGE BUILT BY THE WPA—COMPTON, CALIF.

Many of the WPA buildings are for social and recreational purposes. Auditoriums and civic centers are being constructed. Gymnasiums are being added to schools and various public institutions. Stadia, some of which will contain seats for many thousands of persons, are also included, as are park pavilions, bath houses, and biological and zoological buildings. Work of this nature is about half as important in the public buildings total as is work on educational buildings.

Only a little less important in the public buildings group are the projects for the construction or improvement of charitable, medical, and mental institutional buildings such as hospitals, clinics, and sanatoriums for infantile paralysis and tuberculosis patients. Projects for the construction or improvement of city halls, town halls, courthouses, police stations, and other administrative buildings make up almost as large a proportion of the buildings program. The remainder consists chiefly of work on buildings such as armories, arsenals, and barracks.

Parks and Other Recreational Facilities

The development of parks and other recreational facilities under the WPA program is about as important in terms of either expenditures or employment as is the work on public buildings. Undertakings of this type, which have received particular emphasis in urban centers, include the improvement of existing parks through the construction and reconditioning of roads and walks, lagoons, and wading and swimming pools, together with the necessary landscaping, and also the development of new parks. In large cities the park improvements frequently involve the construction of band shells and pavilions, and sometimes outdoor theaters with seating capacities numbered in thousands of persons. Municipal recreation projects provide facilities for practically every form of sport—baseball

diamonds, cricket fields, tennis and squash courts, and golf courses—and particularly for play areas to keep children of preschool age off the streets. Such recreational facilities are also developed through the improvement of school grounds where space is available.

Sewer Systems and Other Utilities

Sewer and water supply systems and other utilities are types of work particularly emphasized in urban areas. Such projects (representing about 10 percent of the total WPA program) provided employment to 263,000 WPA workers in the week ending April 2, 1938, and accounted for \$450,000,000 of the Federal and sponsors' expenditures on WPA work through March 31, 1938.



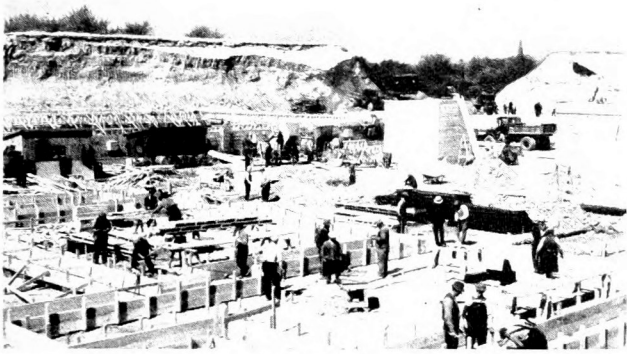
DIVING TOWER AND BLEACHERS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS WPA BUILT PLAY CENTER—ASTORIA PARK, NEW YORK CITY

TABLE 50.—WPA AIRPORT AND AIRWAY PROJECTS: NUMBER AND VALUE OF APPROVED PROJECTS, NUMBER AND FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, AND DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED ACTIVE PROJECTS
THROUGH MARCH 31, 1938

State	All Airport and Airway Projects				Partial List of Important Airport Projects Active on March 31, 1938 ^B	
	Approved projects		Projects placed in operation		Location	Brief description of work authorized
	Number	Value in Federal and sponsors' funds	Number	Federal expenditures ^A		
Total.....	1,796	\$172,523,430	1,164	\$84,507,924		
Alabama.....	77	4,027,130	36	1,404,551	Birmingham.....	Construct 2 paved runways, administration building, drill hall, swimming pool, aprons.
Arizona.....	12	504,706	8	167,676	Tuscaloosa.....	Clear, grade, drain, sod, and fence entire area for all-way airport. Construct hangar.
Arkansas.....	18	457,876	10	199,327	Phoenix.....	Pave 3 runways, level and drain field. Extend lighting system.
California.....	88	24,069,631	62	10,400,872	Little Rock.....	Grade and pave runways. Improve National Guard and city hangars. Extend drainage and lighting systems.
Colorado.....	27	1,549,613	18	765,125	San Diego.....	Construct 2 runways, sanitary sewers. Riprap, grade, and sod field.
Connecticut.....	27	4,217,523	19	1,293,412	San Francisco.....	Grade and extend landing area. Pave runways. Build seaplane base. Extend lighting and drainage systems.
Delaware.....					Denver.....	Pave 3 runways. Extend fence and lighting system. Improve drainage system.
District of Col.....	2	452,635	1	133,872	Hartford.....	Pave 2 runways. Repair flood damage. Construct National Guard hangar. Install lighting system.
Florida.....	114	4,960,573	84	2,203,706	Bolling Field.....	Grade and extend landing area. Pave 4 runways. Extend lighting and drainage systems.
Georgia.....	42	2,172,012	27	1,069,518	Jacksonville.....	Excavate and fill 300,000 cubic yards. Relocate 6 hangars. Resurface apron and 3 existing runways. Extend lighting system.
Idaho.....	12	760,881	7	263,636	Pensacola.....	Construct and grade 3 paved runways. Install lighting system. Construct adm. building.
Illinois.....	81	7,594,227	29	4,110,864	Tampa.....	Pave 3 runways, construct administration building and hangar, seaplane base, road. Install lights. Grade and sprig.
Indiana.....	27	2,917,445	19	1,936,817	Savannah.....	Grade and pave 3 runways. Construct administration building and apron. Install lighting system.
Iowa.....	14	557,760	7	148,693	Boise.....	Grade and pave 3 runways. Relocate road. Extend drainage system.
Kansas.....	17	946,187	9	331,265	Chicago.....	Construct 4 runways and taxi strips, gutters, and sidewalks. Extend drainage system.
Kentucky.....	6	496,212	6	104,525	Moline.....	Remove railroad tracks, grade and sod field. Install light-lane approach.
Louisiana.....	14	953,601	13	434,369	Pave 3 runways. Construct aprons, drives, and approaches. Install lighting system.	
Maine.....	37	1,642,189	25	949,790	Indianapolis.....	Construct hangar and administration building.
Maryland.....	11	1,094,165	5	137,573	South Bend.....	Extend 4 paved runways. Construct drives. Reconstruct buildings and drainage system.
Massachusetts.....	58	6,834,814	46	2,566,270	Iowa City.....	Pave 3 runways. Install lighting system. Construct hangars and administration building.
Michigan.....	111	3,514,588	81	1,876,258	Wichita.....	Grade and pave runways. Construct hangar, adm. building, and drainage system.
Minnesota.....	39	3,422,812	19	942,622	Louisville.....	Grade and landscape field. Construct aprons, roads, and walks.
Mississippi.....	49	1,927,398	35	1,174,569	New Orleans.....	Pave 3 runways. Grade and level field. Extend drainage system.
Missouri.....	35	1,404,682	21	657,800	Waterloo.....	Improve airport. Install emergency power system and fire protection facilities.
Montana.....	59	1,000,845	30	368,926	Hagerstown.....	Widen and surface 3 runways. Install boundary and range lights. Clear approaches.
Nebraska.....	19	1,921,904	16	1,409,662	Boston.....	Construct 2 paved runways, hangar, apron, and taxi strips. Install lighting equipment.
Nevada.....	32	1,131,116	15	92,746	Grand Rapids.....	Construct concrete paved aprons, starting strips, drains, and manholes.
New Hampshire.....	16	898,068	14	563,928	Lansing.....	Pave 3 runways and airport road. Construct addition to hangar. Grade, seed, and fence.
New Jersey.....	43	5,085,628	22	3,546,255	Minneapolis.....	Pave 3 runways. Construct radio tower. Extend heating and lighting systems.
New Mexico.....	12	902,805	3	179,170	Jackson.....	Pave 3 runways. Construct hangar and administration building.
New York City.....	9	14,145,921	8	7,380,350	St. Louis.....	Pave 2 runways, apron, and taxi strips. Improve lighting and sewer systems.
New York (Excl. N. Y. C.)	62	13,309,183	41	2,916,229	Billings.....	Construct 3 paved runways, roadway and culvert, sidewalks, and fence. Seed and sod.
North Carolina.....	32	2,697,499	22	1,283,344	Omaha.....	Construct 3 runways, concrete floor and apron for hangar. Install lighting system.
North Dakota.....	14	225,934	12	129,945	Manchester.....	Surface 3 runways and extend lighting and drainage system.
Ohio.....	48	7,718,691	40	5,970,969	Newark.....	Construct 3 runways, hangar, and administration building. Install lights and drain.
Oklahoma.....	24	1,669,853	9	345,012	Albuquerque.....	Construct hangar. Raze 4 old hangars. Landscape and pave. Make expansion fill.
Oregon.....	46	3,594,110	25	2,254,194	North Beach.....	Surface 3 runways. Construct hangar and adm. building. Install lighting system.
Pennsylvania.....	78	17,987,882	56	13,288,529	Niagara Falls.....	Construct combination land and seaplane base with paved runways, aprons, taxi strips, hangars, and administration building.
Rhode Island.....	7	562,253	4	90,796	Rochester.....	Install drainage system and 4 hard surfaced runways. Grade and seed field.
South Carolina.....	39	2,683,508	28	1,425,702	Greensboro.....	Construct 4 paved runways, aprons, administration building, and hangar. Install lights and drains.
South Dakota.....	25	627,432	17	274,767	Winston-Salem.....	Pave 2 runways. Install drainage system. Grade, place topsoil, and seed field.
Tennessee.....	50	4,910,655	36	3,651,057	Fargo.....	Pave 2 runways. Dismantle and re-erect 2 hangars. Move administration building and beacon. Install field lighting system. Construct aprons. Install water and electric systems.
Texas.....	44	2,904,836	35	738,572	Akron.....	Grade and pave runways. Construct hangar. Extend drainage and lighting systems.
Utah.....	35	1,881,680	26	1,185,331	Cleveland.....	Pave 3 runways. Install lighting system. Construct drainage system.
Vermont.....	13	578,283	9	157,763	Philadelphia.....	Pave landing mat and extend runways, taxi strips, and aprons. Improve drainage and landscape.
Virginia.....	53	1,655,177	24	403,156	Westerly.....	Extend 3 paved runways. Install lighting system. Extend storm sewers. Improve hangar, administration building, and taxi strips. Grade, sod, and landscape.
Washington.....	50	3,356,014	34	1,404,409	Charleston.....	Construct 3 paved runways. Install sewer and lighting systems. Grade and sod.
West Virginia.....	13	1,862,439	10	756,466	Greenville.....	Pave 3 runways, apron, parking areas. Move hangar. Install lights. Grade and seed.
Wisconsin.....	31	1,603,739	25	911,878	Siox Falls.....	Pave 4 runways. Remove and reconstruct hangars and railroad track. Extend drainage system. Grade and seed field.
Wyoming.....	16	438,457	8	170,108	Memphis.....	Grade runways. Improve drainage system.
Hawaii.....	8	680,708	8	335,610	Nashville.....	Construct seaplane base and administration building.
					Dallas.....	Construct 2 runways and administration building. Remodel hangar.
					El Paso.....	Grade and gravel 3 runways. Clear and grub field. Place drain tile, improve dikes.
					Houston.....	Pave 3 runways. Construct culvert, adm. building, sidewalks. Grade and sod field.
					Salt Lake City.....	Construct administration building and assembly building. Erect hangar. Construct aprons and roadways. Pave 3 runways.
					Burlington.....	Pave 3 runways and taxi strip. Construct administration building. Improve drainage.
					Richmond.....	Pave 2 runways and aprons. Move steel hangar. Install lighting system. Construct administration building.
					Seattle.....	Pave 3 runways. Construct shoulders and ditches. Extend drainage system.
					Clarksburg.....	Construct 3 paved runways and concrete aprons. Install lighting system. Construct administration building.
					Madison.....	Grade and pave 2 runways. Construct hangar and administration building.
					Cheyenne.....	Extend 3 runways. Install lighting system. Grade and sod field.
						Surface 3 runways. Install lighting system and traffic tower. Grade, sod, and fence.
						Grade and pave 2 runways. Construct airport. Build hangar.
						Pave 3 runways. Install lighting system. Construct administration building and hangar.
						Improve drainage system.
						Surface and extend 3 runways. Complete drainage system.

^A The amount of expenditures indicated here differs from the amount reported in Table XIV of the appendix because a broader classification of airport and airway projects was used in the compilation of the data in this table.

^B WPA airport and airway projects include, in addition to the kinds described herein, projects for the placement of airmarkers and for various other aids to air navigation such as light beacons and radio stations. A complete State radio network for weather reporting and traffic control was established in Florida, and various educational projects, with particular reference to ground-school training, have been operated with considerable success in Michigan, Florida, New York, and several other States.



CONVERTING AN OLD RESERVOIR SITE INTO 20 ACRES OF STADIUM, PARKS, AND PLAYGROUNDS—BUFFALO, N. Y.

The sewerage projects carried on in municipalities involve the construction or extension of collection and disposal systems. Up-to-date sewage disposal plants are built and existing plants are remodeled and their capacity increased. Sanitary sewer lines are extended to serve sections in which dependence upon cesspools and outhouses was rapidly becoming a health menace and additional construction is undertaken in order to improve service in areas having inadequate systems. Storm sewers are receiving similar attention and the work done in this connection will aid in reducing damage to property and interference with traffic caused by the flooding of cellars and streets during heavy rainfalls. This work is often closely related to building and park development activities which may include the construction of storm and sanitary sewers for connection with main trunk lines and the extension of water supply mains.

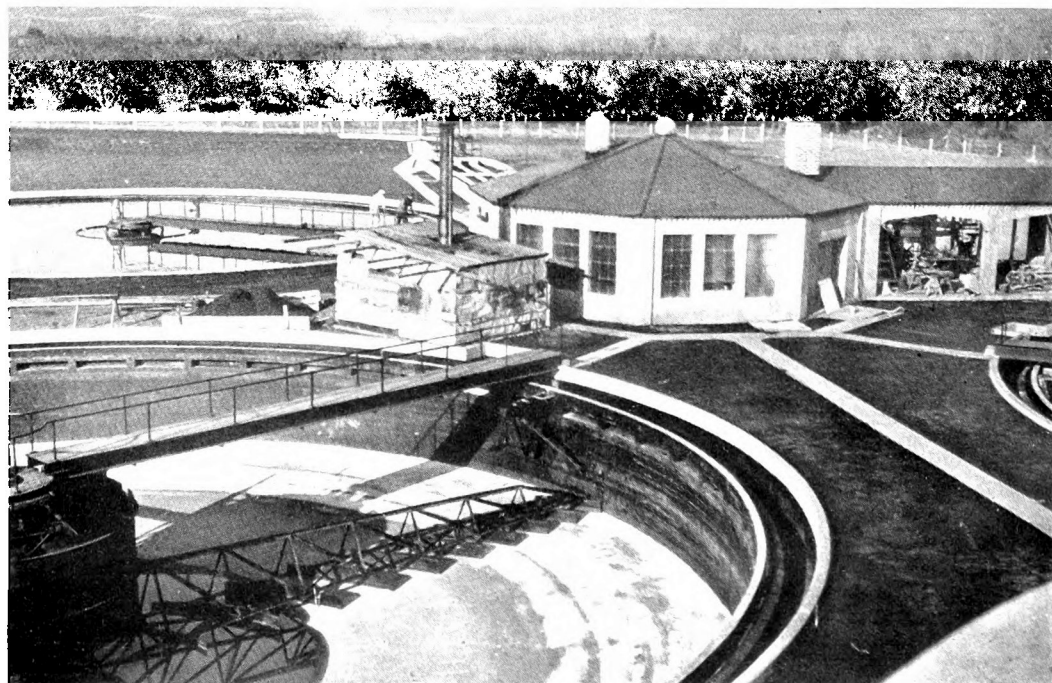
In many communities people have depended on private wells and cisterns for their water supply. Much of the WPA work on water supply systems involves the

installation of aqueducts, water mains, and distribution lines for such localities. Another important phase of the activity in this field is the work done to assure and improve existing supplies. Frequently facilities installed many years ago had been outgrown, and leakage and loss of pressure were common developments. Often the result was water of poor quality and a supply of water that required restrictions on its use. Unprecedented drought conditions in some areas demonstrated the absolute necessity for greater sources of water supply and for expanded storage facilities. In order to rectify situations of this sort WPA projects have been initiated to sink deep wells, to construct storage dams and reservoirs, to provide pumping stations, to improve, expand, and construct water purification plants, and to take other steps necessary if such communities are to have an adequate supply of good water.

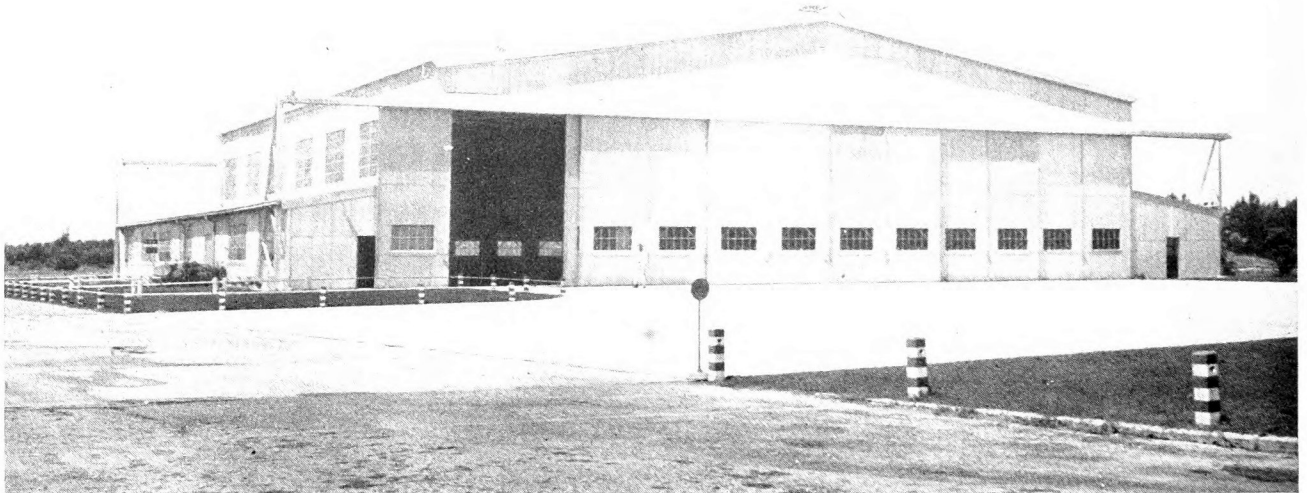
To a lesser degree, projects have also been operated which will provide new or improved services in utilities such as gas, oil, power, light, garbage disposal, transportation, and irrigation.

Airports and Other Transportation Facilities

The airport and airway program of the WPA is a significant part of WPA construction work, in terms of its contribution to the country's air transportation facilities, although only 32,000 persons were employed on airport and airway projects in the first week of April 1938. This work is carried on in close cooperation with the Bureau of Air Commerce, whose technical advice and services are supplemented by the facilities of the War, Navy, and Post Office Departments and other Federal agencies interested in the development of airports and air transportation. WPA projects involve



SLUDGE PIT OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT—YAKIMA, WASH.



AIRPORT HANGAR CONSTRUCTED BY THE WPA—TAMPA, FLA.

construction of new airports; improvement and expansion of existing airports; installation and improvement of such facilities as hard-surfaced runways, field lighting, and drainage systems. Construction of hangars, terminals, and other buildings and improvements necessary to provide complete ground facilities are also carried out through WPA projects. Certain outstanding examples of those now in active operation are shown in Table 50, which also indicates the funds involved in the total airport and airway programs in the various States.

For the improvement of airways and to facilitate air travel both radio and light beacons are installed, directional signs are painted on roofs and on paved highways, and other airmarkers are placed in parks and other public areas. In addition, aviation ground schools are operated and other aspects of aeronautical education are being extended with the cooperation of governmental agencies and educational groups.

Conservation

A considerable amount of conservation work is being done on WPA projects, mainly in rural areas of the Western and Midwestern States. Construction of small dams for water conservation in areas that have suffered acutely from drought is important not only in employing workers but also in conserving the water supplies and generally aiding in the rehabilitation of the localities. Projects are also operated for the construction or improvement of such conservation facilities as fish hatcheries, oyster beds, and game preserves. Likewise included under this heading are drainage projects for land reclamation, reforestation work, and elimination of fire hazards. On these projects 117,000 persons (5 percent

of the WPA total) were employed early in April 1938; the \$200,000,000 expended from Federal and sponsors' funds through March 31, 1938, on work of this kind represents a slightly smaller percentage of the total WPA project expenditures.

Wherever possible conservation work has been coordinated with that of the regular governmental agencies concerned and technical advice has been obtained from the staffs of such agencies. For instance, drainage work that might affect the habitat of wildlife is reviewed by the Bureau of Biological Survey, and on projects involving the impounding of water or flood control activities the Corps of Engineers is consulted and the proposed work is reported to the Water Resources Committee of the National Resources Committee so that the work may be in harmony with the work of other agencies.

In the realm of flood control, WPA activities facilitate the development of local community programs and at the same time help to promote and carry out regional planning for the control and reduction of floods over large areas. Some projects consist in riprapping and construction of revetments to prevent shore line and river bank erosion. On others, stream beds are dredged, cleaned, straightened, and generally improved. Construction of levees and retaining walls and of percolation, check, and diversion dams are among the other methods of flood control used.

Sanitation and Health

Another type of project of vital importance to rural areas is classified under the heading of sanitation and health. This kind of work involves a somewhat smaller

proportion of the WPA program as measured in employment or in funds than does the conservation work noted in the preceding section. Nevertheless, on these projects extensive drainage work is done to prevent the collection and stagnation of rainfall and to drain swamps and lowlands; this work is directed toward eliminating the breeding places of the *Anopheles* mosquito, thus preventing the spread of malaria. Other projects of this kind have as their purpose the control of such diseases as typhoid fever, hookworm, and dysentery through improvement of sanitary conditions. In coal mining areas projects for the sealing of abandoned coal mines accomplish a reduction in the pollution of streams by the sulphuric acid which results from the action of air and water on iron pyrites. In this work close cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, the Bureau of Mines, and State departments of health has assured adequate technical advice and supervision for project development and operation.

Education

WPA education projects, continuing and extending the work carried on under the FERA and the CWA, utilize the services of unemployed teachers to bring educational opportunities to men and women who desire them and to provide for preschool children from low-income families such care and training as will improve their health and aid them in developing normal social attitudes. During October 1937 about 100,000 WPA education classes with an enrollment of approximately 1,145,000 persons were being conducted. Employment on education projects in the same month totaled 32,000 persons; this is about 3,000 less than in the week ending April 2, 1938, when the education workers accounted for 1.5 percent of the total WPA employment.

In administering its education program the WPA has adhered closely to the principle that education is a function of State and local governments. The program



SEEDLINGS GROWN IN PROVIDENCE, R. I., NURSERY WILL BE USED FOR REFORESTATION

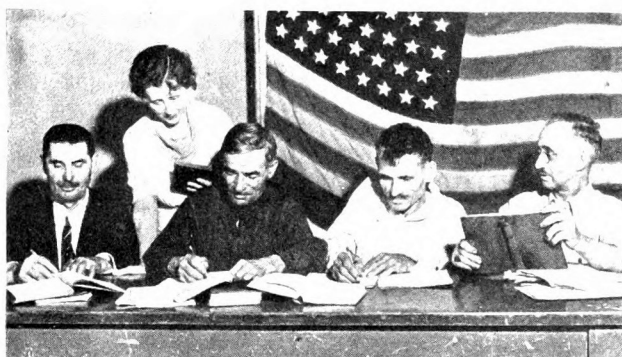
therefore has been operated through established agencies, principally the State departments of education and the local school districts. Conducting operations through established agencies has been a significant factor in the adoption of many of the more valuable educational services initiated with Federal relief funds as permanent features of State programs. Moreover, it has facilitated the placement of teachers in regular jobs and the opening of job opportunities in connection with the newly established programs. For example, South Carolina reports a large turnover among WPA teachers chiefly through placements in the regular public school system. California and other States which have regular State-supported systems of adult education show a steady movement of WPA teachers to public school positions. Several States have initiated State-supported adult education programs and others have made additional funds available to extend the scope of adult education programs already started. Nursery schools for children two to five years of age have been added to several city school systems on an experimental basis. Experiences with WPA classes have stimulated popular demand for the enlargement and extension of State and local educational services.

Activities of WPA education projects, although concentrated in general in the two educational fields outside the usual range of public school services (adult education and nursery schools), are widely diversified and consequently difficult to describe in limited space. However, the work can be outlined in terms of the general objectives to which recognition is given.

Among the most important of these objectives are the reduction of illiteracy and the extension of educational opportunities to persons who lack all but the rudiments of education. Some indication of the need for work toward these ends is shown by the fact that the 1930 census showed the proportion of persons over 10



MALARIA CONTROL DITCH—CHATTANOOGA, TENN.



AMERICAN CITIZENS IN THE MAKING

years of age who were illiterate to be 4 percent of the entire population, in excess of 10 percent in seven States, and as high as 25 or 30 percent in some localities. The WPA work is carried on both in congested areas of large cities where foreign-born persons are numerous and in remote mountain and rural areas where educational facilities in the past have been notably lacking. It involves not only classes in reading and writing but also all types of general adult education for persons who have acquired those basic tools of learning.

Work to facilitate the naturalization of aliens is also undertaken on the WPA education program. Classes are conducted to teach foreign-born persons the responsibilities of the citizenship for which they are applying, the principles of democratic government, and something of the history of the country. This work is carried on along lines suggested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

No less important is the work directed toward increasing public understanding of major economic, political, and social problems of the day. Recent social legislation has stimulated the interest of workers' groups and citizens generally in classes and forums on public affairs and related subjects. Since the number of skilled leaders available for this work is small, WPA activities have been limited chiefly to demonstrations of what can be done and to the development of local initiative and leadership in planning and conducting such studies and discussions.

Vocational training is of particular significance in assisting unemployed men and women to become self-supporting. For training in the more highly skilled occupations requiring use of machinery and equipment, workers must depend on the public-school classes conducted under State and Federal boards of vocational education. WPA projects supplement the work of these agencies by offering "brush-up" courses for persons with previous work experience and providing opportunities to investigate new occupational fields for persons whose skills have become obsolete. They offer training in occupations that require little equipment and are relatively nontechnical in character, such as office work, household employment, hotel and restaurant service,

sewing and tailoring, and native arts and crafts.

One of the most popular phases of the WPA education program is found in leisure-time and cultural activities. As working hours are shortened, people are eager to develop constructive interests to occupy their free time. Classes are conducted in a wide variety of avocational pursuits including music, drama, art, handicrafts, literature, and other cultural fields.

Nursery schools are operated for children two to four years of age. The nursery-school program provides essential health care, including a nourishing noonday meal and an afternoon nap, as well as opportunities for active play indoors and out and experiences with books, pictures, music, and creative materials such as blocks, clay, and paints. Responsibility for an increasingly large proportion of nonlabor costs of these schools is being assumed by local communities through the cooperation of such agencies as the public schools, welfare organizations, and men's and women's clubs. This local support usually includes part of the food costs as well as medical and dental care.

The WPA education program also includes those activities that provide continued educational opportunities for young persons whose school attendance was cut short by financial difficulties of the family. This work, for the most part, now consists of correspondence courses for young persons in Civilian Conservation Corps camps and in remote rural sections not reached by the NYA student aid program. Mention should be made of the fact that through education projects instructors are sometimes provided for the students in resident training camps and centers conducted by the NYA (described elsewhere in this report) and for many other project activities which require instructors, such as sewing, cooking, research work, and foremanship training.

Recreation

WPA recreation projects employed over 32,000 persons early in April 1938. A great majority of these persons were recreation leaders who, in cooperation with local agencies, conduct leisure-time programs in rural and urban communities. These programs of the WPA have demonstrated the benefits arising from the constructive and creative use of leisure time and the desirability of having permanent public recreation provided by local governments.

Prior to the depression there were comparatively few trained leaders in the recreation field. Consequently only a few persons with extensive professional experience were later found on the relief rolls. There were, however, many white collar people possessing educational backgrounds or special skills who could be trained as recreation leaders. In the employment of these and other qualified persons over the past two years, particular emphasis has been put on training the WPA leaders

for more efficient project operation, and at the same time fitting them for the recreation positions that become available through the establishment of permanent local programs.

In most States the WPA recreation program is operated through a single, State-wide project usually sponsored by a State department of education, a State department of public welfare, or a State university. Local project units are cosponsored by local agencies, such as municipal or county governments, departments of recreation, park boards, or school boards.

Both in the development and in the operation of WPA recreation projects, local advisory committees play an important part. Local project units work directly through these committees, which survey community recreational needs, secure the use of such recreational facilities as are available locally, help to arouse public interest and participation, assist in the planning of programs and the training of workers, and in general attempt to integrate project activities with a long-time community recreation plan. The advisory committees, which now number about 4,000, are composed of interested citizens, as well as representatives of service clubs, churches, hospitals, labor unions, business concerns, veterans' groups, private social agencies, educational institutions, and other agencies.

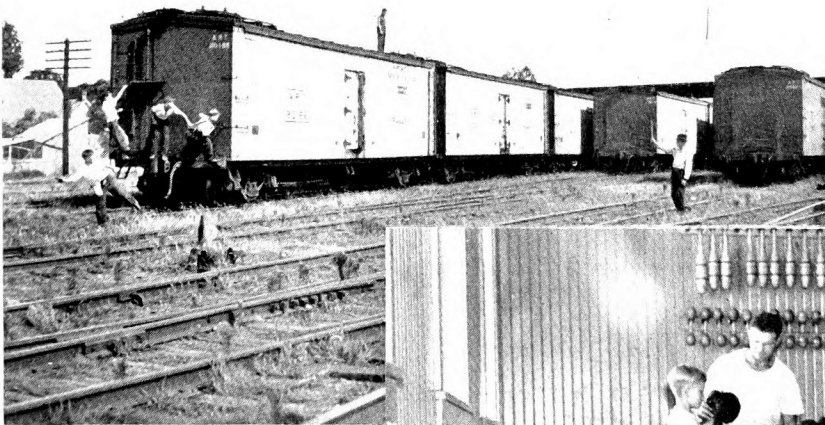
The types of recreation provided on WPA projects, reflecting community needs and interest, cover widely diversified activities which, for administrative purposes, are grouped roughly under the four major headings of

physical, cultural, social, and therapeutic recreation. Local programs comprise such activities within these groups as community preferences and facilities indicate and permit. Many of the activities in the four groups are combined in programs such as camping and community festivals.

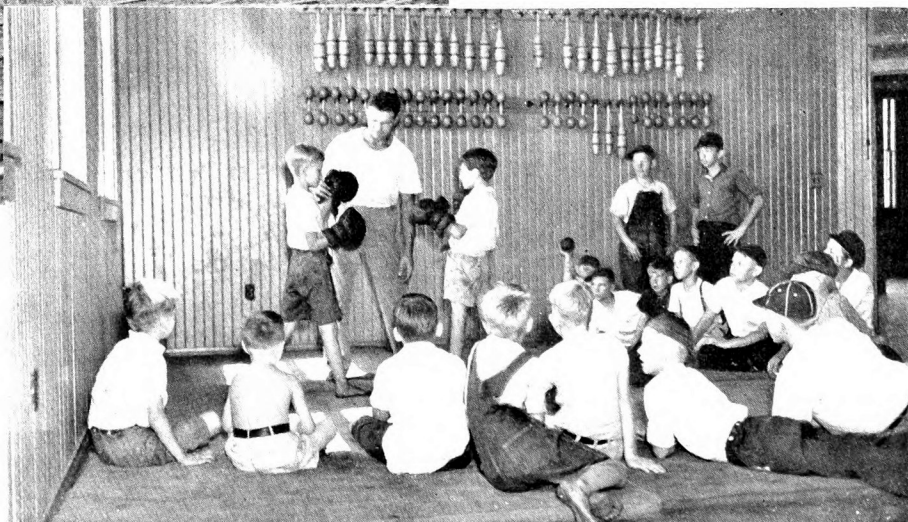
Physical recreation constitutes the greater part of most programs during the summer months. Swimming—including instruction, life saving, and aquatic games and meets—and wading-pool activities predominate, often operating at pools and beaches constructed or developed by the WPA. The seasonally popular games such as baseball, football, soccer, and basketball usually are outstanding in the field of athletics and sports. Teams and leagues are often organized for men and women as well as for boys and girls, and tournaments are arranged between different neighborhoods and communities. Shuffleboard, golf, and croquet are popular in some communities and volley ball and tennis are features of other programs. Jai alai (a type of handball popular in Spain and South America) contests have been successful in a number of Florida communities. In other sections of the country, fencing, boxing, archery, badminton, and track and gymnasium meets are featured. Many local programs feature day camps for children as well as one- or two-week camps for underprivileged children and adults.

In the fields of cultural and social recreation the only limits on the variety of activities lie in the preferences and backgrounds of the local communities and in the skill

and versatility of the persons available for leadership work. Among the wide range of activities, play production, marionettes, puppetry, and other dramatic efforts are often included, as are various types of instrumental and choral music. Sculpturing, sketching, photography, block printing, painting,



THE WPA RECREATION CENTER IS A DEFINITE IMPROVEMENT OVER THE RAILROAD YARD



and other types of arts and crafts work are featured at some recreation centers; a few have study and discussion groups for persons interested in the appreciation and history of art, music, and literature, and in public affairs. In most community programs it is difficult to draw a line between social and cultural recreation. Bands and orchestras provide the music for social, tap, and square dancing and are featured at parties, parades, pet shows, and other entertainments and celebrations in which dramatic groups may also participate.

Since the programs necessarily differ as widely as communities do, no description could be typical. An illustration of one extreme is a North Carolina mountain village where a private summer camp was made available during off-seasons for the use of the community, which had never before had a recreational center. The local cultural pattern indicated that the simplest forms of group activity would be preferable—folk singing with fiddle, banjo, and harmonica accompaniment and perhaps square dancing. Subsequently craft work and simple dramatic endeavors were added and even the monthly assemblies under an itinerant preacher are now held at the recreation center instead of at the general store.

In marked contrast to this simple type of program are the activities in large cities with well-established recreational programs where WPA work is chiefly in extension of the regular recreation. In such instances additional leaders are provided for established activities and new features are added to the programs. Most of the many examples of additional activities having their origin in the special skills of available workers on WPA rolls may be found on these city projects. For instance, in a park on the south side of Chicago an old violin maker is teaching children to make their own musical instruments and incidentally stimulating their desire to play them. On another Chicago project a one-time inventor was teaching boys to make kites, kiddie cars, and similar objects until one of his designs developed commercial possibilities. From California comes a report of a laborer found to be skilled in working with papier mâché who is now teaching others this handicraft which is important in the production of properties for marionettes, dramatics, and pageantry. Still another example is a bee expert now directing groups in the study of nature lore and bee-keeping.

Among the examples of activities related directly to specialized local interests and surroundings is the rock and precious stone collecting group in one Colorado community where fossil rocks and semiprecious colored stones are numerous in the neighborhood. A stone-polishing machine was acquired for the use of the class of 76 children who are enthusiastically engaged in making collections under the leadership of a geologist. Other communities in Colorado and elsewhere have active wildlife clubs that study the habits and the con-

servation of native wildlife. Some of these clubs also have photography divisions and even get out a newspaper. They have had close cooperation from State game and fish authorities and local citizens have provided funds for transportation and materials necessary for the club activities.

Therapeutic recreation, carried on in asylums, hospitals, prisons, and other public institutions for delinquents, dependents, and defectives, constitutes only a small part of the recreation program. Nevertheless, it has given an opportunity for experimental work in this comparatively new field. Activities and methods specially adapted to the peculiar needs of patients and inmates have been developed, such as the puppetry programs for children used successfully for diagnosis and treatment in the psychiatric ward of Bellevue Hospital, in New York City. A year of demonstration work in the institutions of Wisconsin has resulted in permanent employment for 13 WPA recreation leaders and indicates the growing interest in this type of activity.

Women's and Professional Projects

Nonconstruction activities conducted under the Women's and Professional Division are undertaken primarily to give employment to women, who usually are the heads of families in need of relief, and to professional and white collar workers. Among the former kinds of activities, sewing projects predominate but other work is included, such as the preparation and serving of school lunches and the provision of the services of housekeeping aids. The professional and white collar activities involve chiefly the carrying out of research, clerical, library, and museum work, the provision of medical, dental, and nursing services, and the operation of a comprehensive arts program.

During the latter part of 1935 the WPA initiated the Federal arts project (known as Federal Project No. 1) to utilize the services of persons whose occupational experience lies in the fields of art, music, theater, writing, and historical research. Endeavors on this project are directed towards extending public interest in and familiarity with these cultural activities and also towards maintaining and increasing the skills of the project workers so as to improve their opportunities for private employment. During the week ending April 2, 1938, a little more than 28,000 persons were employed on work undertaken through the WPA Nation-wide project.

Federal Art Project

The Federal art project aims at the integration of the arts with the daily life of the community. A large part of the activities has been directed towards this end through the employment of creative artists to produce examples of contemporary American art for public institutions. Mural paintings, particularly



WPA ARTIST DEPICTING WESTERN CIVILIZATION ON NEW YORK CITY HIGH-SCHOOL WALL; PICTURE SHOWS ROUGH PLASTER, PAINTING SURFACE, AND FINISHED MURAL

valuable in the discovery of new talent and in providing a direct contact between the artist and the public, are being installed in hundreds of tax-supported institutions which have contributed toward the cost of materials. Outstanding among these are the many fine frescoes in Chicago, the mosaic decorations in California, the work done in hospitals and high schools in New York City, and the stained-glass windows at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Thousands of easel paintings are being made available to schools, libraries, and other public institutions. At sanatoriums and hospitals they are becoming recognized as therapeutic aids in stimulating the patients to new interests. Many of the thousands of prints—etchings, lithographs, and woodcuts—produced by project artists are framed and hung in public buildings; others are collected in portfolios for libraries, schools, and colleges or, like many of the paintings, are circulated throughout the country in project exhibitions.

Work in sculpture is directed toward uniting the distinct but related arts of sculpture and architecture. A large part of the work in this medium has been in the form of friezes, pediments, plaques, panels, and decorations designed to harmonize with the architectural plans for public buildings.

In addition to the art works of these types which continue to be insufficient in number to fill the requests received, are the examples of various arts and crafts: maps, diagrams, charts, lantern slides, models and dioramas, and other aids to visual education prepared for thousands of tax-supported public agencies and institutions. Posters are made for public agencies throughout the country to assist in campaigns for better citizenship, public health, municipal cleanliness, reduction of vandalism and crime, and other public improvement programs.

The 50 community art centers and hundreds of art classes organized and conducted under the art project probably have the most direct educational influence of any of the project's activities. Classes are held in settlement houses, orphanages, hospitals, and community centers, where the teaching of painting, sculpture, print making, metal crafts, pottery, puppetry, weaving, and costume design opens up new fields of interest to thousands of children and adults. Civic art centers and galleries established under the project maintain exhibitions changing at two- or three-week intervals and include in their broad community programs such services as the cataloging of the art resources of the community, free public lectures and classes, and general educational activities to stimulate public interest in art and in permanent museum facilities and collections. Civic art centers of this type now constitute a national movement, particularly directed towards regions which have hitherto been underprivileged in the arts.

An outstanding project undertaking, linking our past and present, is the Index of American Design for which workers in 30 States are producing a series of portfolios which will illustrate the rise and development of the decorative arts in America. These portfolios are composed entirely of accurate documented drawings. Through educational institutions they will be made available to students, artists, and industrial designers as a source-record of American design from colonial times to the beginning of the twentieth century.



FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT BAND—GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Federal Music Project

The Federal music project is bringing the stimulation of music to many millions of people. It is carrying musical instruction and leadership to the underprivileged in remote rural areas and congested districts in cities, and there is evidence that it has already become a significant social and cultural force.

Symphonies and operas, for years out of the reach of average people, madrigals and folk songs of other centuries, and great oratorios and other choral works are being heard by multitudes who in the past did not have such opportunities. The artistic standards set up and the schedule of retraining required on the music project have facilitated the return of hundreds of musicians to private employment in a field which has been widened greatly by the music program. Today former project musicians are found in most of the established subscription orchestras. It is of significance that leading conductors and artists have contributed their services for the music programs of the WPA.

The social, recreational, and educational implications inherent in music have not been neglected. Classes in music instruction and music appreciation have been conducted and demonstration lectures have been given, providing employment for needy teachers. Institutes and normal courses have been held in New York, Florida, Mississippi, Oklahoma, California, and elsewhere. In this work leading educators and musical scholars have generously contributed their services.

Most of the recognized forms of musical activity are found on the music program. More than a hundred symphony and concert orchestras are heard in frequent performances, as are 125 concert and dance bands, chamber music ensembles, and choral and opera groups. The project opera forces have presented more than 60 different grand and chamber operas and operettas, including several premiere performances by American composers and librettists. Performances of the great old oratorios have revived interest in this form of music in several sections. In the Southwest, tipica orchestras are heard in programs of music derived from Spain and Mexico. There are also projects for copyists, arrangers, and librarians, and a bureau for soloists.

Enthusiasm has been aroused particularly by the Federal orchestras that have been organized in many cities, among them Hartford, Buffalo, Grand Rapids, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Jacksonville, Oakland, and San Diego, as well as in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

Harvard, Pennsylvania, Temple, Chicago, and more than a dozen other universities have undertaken the responsibilities of sponsorship. The National Federation of Music Clubs with hundreds of member bodies was among the first to sponsor the program. Other sponsors include civic groups, local school boards, county

agencies, city councils and commissions, chambers of commerce, locals of the musicians' union, and service clubs, which have made contributions in money and in kind to the project's activities.

Throughout the operation of the project special emphasis has been placed on American music and the encouragement of the American composers. The works of more than 1,500 of these have had public performance covering the historic span of American music from colonial days to the present.

Of particular interest and helpfulness to the native composer have been the Composers' Forum Laboratories, instituted in New York City in October 1935. They are now held during the concert season in several other cities. These forums are sometimes devoted to the works of a single composer, who has a unique chance to amend or change his work in the light of audience reaction. The composer is asked to answer the questions of his audience; these frequently are searching since they touch upon his methods, techniques, and artistic convictions.

Teaching units, located in 22 States, often operate in rural areas. This work has opened new fields of interest to children. In several instances project teachers have obtained private employment where school boards have added them to township or county staffs. Hundreds of schools afforded no opportunities of this kind before the WPA program was inaugurated.

Mention should be made also of the experimental work undertaken. This includes controlled experiments conducted in hospitals in which music is tested as a therapeutic agent or specific. In Michigan schools tests have likewise been made with devices that enable the deaf and hard-of-hearing to follow music.

Federal Theater Project

The activities of the Federal theater have been directed toward the development of a comprehensive dramatic program to increase interest in the theater in all its aspects. To this end some 100 companies, employing directors, designers, stage hands, and other theatrical personnel as well as actors, are operating in 20 States.

Since most of the unemployed theatrical workers are located in New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago, these have been the most active project centers, but other areas as widely scattered as Seattle, Denver, New Orleans, Miami, Gary, Oklahoma City, Hartford, and Boston have also participated in the project. Companies have been organized in these and many other cities and towns, and have been sent on tour to still other communities. They have given performances in CCC camps, orphanages, hospitals, schools, homes for the aged, and other institutions and in regular theaters many of which had been dark for years.

Productions of Federal theater companies have been as diverse as the tastes and backgrounds of the communities in which they have been presented. In New York City classical plays such as "Macbeth," "Dr. Faustus," and "Coriolanus" have been played to standing-room-only audiences. The California International Cycle has produced plays by Strindberg, Pirandello, Ibsen, and others who have made dramatic history, and series of works of Shaw and O'Neill have been presented throughout the Nation.

Special emphasis has been placed on American plays. Many of these, such as "Prologue to Glory," based on the early years of Lincoln's life, deal with historic figures and periods of American development. The simultaneous presentation on 21 stages in 18 cities of Sinclair Lewis' "It Can't Happen Here" was outstanding. Probably no aspect of the Federal theater has received more attention, however, than the creation of a new theatrical technique in the Living Newspaper. Five editions of the Living Newspaper, which combines news reel, radio, and drama forms to produce exciting presentations of important social problems, have been presented in New York ("Triple-A Plowed Under," "Injunction Granted," "1935," "Power," and ". . . one-third of a nation"); Oregon has one on the subject of flax and New Orleans is preparing one on flood control. Chicago recently won acclaim for its Living Newspaper on syphilis.

A large place in the Federal theater is given to other types of entertainment such as marionette shows, circuses, musical comedies, light operas, Negro theater productions, and foreign language productions. A repertory of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas is still running after hundreds of performances in New York, and satirical revues using the talents of vaudeville performers have been successfully produced in Chicago, Miami, and Los Angeles. Plays for young people have formed a part of the project work in all sections of the country. Through cooperation with psychologists and educators plays have been planned for children of different age levels, and in many instances have been cosponsored by public schools or other city units. Mention should also be made of the theater of the dance, which has concentrated particularly on themes related to American life, such as the festival of the American dance, "An American Exodus," which was held in Los Angeles.

A recent project development is the Federal Theater of the Air. Through the production of complete cycles of Shakespeare, Ibsen, and Gilbert and Sullivan, and educational features such as the "Epic of America," dramatizing the work of James Truslow Adams, the radio theater is playing to millions of listeners.

The experimental work of the project is also notable. The theater is being studied as a force in education, therapeutics, and child, hospital, and prison welfare. Groups making use of glove-like hand marionettes have



"KNIGHT OF THE BURNING PESTLE" WITH FEDERAL THEATER PROJECT CAST

been working in hospitals with children whose hands are paralyzed. These and the other marionette companies used by the police departments of Miami and Buffalo to dramatize their campaigns against reckless driving are illustrative of the forms this study may take. In addition, experiments in the simplification of scenes and costuming, and in lighting, choric speech, and dynamic movement are being carried on in cooperation with a number of universities.

Among the nonperforming units of the Federal theater is the National Service Bureau. This Bureau prepares annotated bibliographies of representative works on technical phases of the theater, furnishes lists and scripts of plays for distribution to project units, and provides other valuable research services to facilitate the improvement of project undertakings. Its services are also available to public institutions and community organizations.

Half of the performances by Federal theater groups are given free, but for some of the plays modest admissions are charged, the amounts depending on the production and the locality. (This also applies to performances under the music project.) Admission collections, which now average about \$50,000 a month, are used to help defray the nonlabor costs of the work. These nonlabor costs are held much below what is typical of commercial productions.

To date more than 1,500 workers from the Federal theater projects have returned to jobs in private industry. The cast of practically every production on Broadway last season included actors formerly with the Federal theater. Designers, lighting experts, and directors as well as actors have been absorbed by commercial productions. The Mercury productions ("Julius Caesar," "Shoemaker's Holiday," and "The Cradle Will Rock") are especially noteworthy in this respect. The producer, director, and designer, and many of the leading members of the casts of the Mercury productions came from the Federal theater. The

Federal ventures thus constitute a genuine impetus to private theatrical employment.

Federal Writers' Project

The main program of the Federal writers' project has dealt with the compilation of the American Guide Series. This is an ambitious and detailed description of the American scene, expanding to Nation-wide proportions an idea carried out on a small scale in one State as a work-relief activity under the FERA. In addition to the Guide Series, books of such varying nature as biographies, nationality studies, folklore, children's books, and bibliographies are being written or compiled.

The scope of work involved in compiling a series of guides to the United States was the very element that recommended it as an undertaking to employ large numbers of persons with experience or training in the field of writing—reporters, editors, historians, copy writers, and research workers. The work of each local staff is allocated so as to cover physical setting, cultural, economic, and social life, history, folklore, archeology, architecture, literature, art, flora and fauna, geology, and ethnology. Persons with general editorial and writing experience are assigned to supervise and coordinate the assembling of material and to present it in effective literary style. Typists, stenographers, clerks, and other clerical help are also employed on the project.

About 400 volumes with more than 20,000,000 words are now planned. Nearly 150 volumes have already been published, among which are detailed guides to the States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Delaware, South Dakota, Mississippi, and Idaho. *Washington: City and Capital*, a comprehensive guide which explains governmental functions, has been widely recommended for schools and libraries. Volume I of the New York City Guide comprises detailed essays on important aspects of life in New York. The numerous city and locality guides reach into almost every part of the country and include guides to New Orleans, Rochester and Monroe County (N. Y.), Dutchess County (N. Y.), San Diego, Philadelphia, Lexington, and the Bluegrass Country (Ky.), St. Augustine, and San Antonio. Tour books include a volume on the Intracoastal Waterway that is of special interest to boat-minded tourists and sportsmen, as well as volumes on the Ocean Highway, U. S. One, and the Oregon Trail.

Locality guides of a somewhat different nature than the State and city guides include *Cape Cod Pilot*, by Jeremiah Digges (one of four Federal writers who have been given Guggenheim fellowships), *Whaling Masters*, *Armenians in Massachusetts*, *Italians of New York*, and *A Bid for Liberty*, an account of events and resolutions in one colony that led up to the Declaration of Independence.

The guide program has as an immediate objective the compilation of a one-volume guide to the United States, which will include scenic and national park areas, through-routes according to modes of transportation, and a special group of tours arranged according to such occupational interests as architecture, engineering, and agriculture. Also within the scope of the guide program are six regional guides (the one on New England being already under way), and tour guides to highways and waterways that will comprise at least 20 national route books. Special books are being written on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Furthermore, books covering State and local recreational areas have been published and others are under way.

As work on the American Guide Series has progressed it has become clear that books other than guides are equally important to the program. Biographies of American architects, a volume covering the history and description of State capitols past and present, and several other volumes covering the cultural background of American architecture are being written. Nationality studies and books on the Negro (compiled by Negro workers) will complement the information concerning the country with information concerning its peoples. Folklore, which in this country includes an immense variety of material, from Indian legends and pioneer tales to modern street rhymes, will add several volumes to the number of books compiled on the project.

Of major importance are books in the educational and children's fields. In the former category, authentically documented studies of Indian life have been used for reference as well as for school work; groups of locality stories have been written in basic vocabulary for grade-school work and for adult education study groups; and thousands of bulletins on history and local legend have been used in school work in one State. Several other children's books are in the process of being written and include animal books such as *Who's Who in the Zoo* published in 1937, and special adaptations of tour material, textbooks, and storybooks.

In addition to the books mentioned above, books of the following types are being compiled: a volume about New York State (for the World's Fair); books on place names, similar to those already issued in Wisconsin and Utah; a national bibliography; a national book on conservation; bibliographies of labor, sports, and other fields; and a book on trade jargon. Plans are being made for State and city encyclopedias in which material compiled by the project will be utilized. Many cities and localities expect to follow the example of the New York project and issue yearly almanacs that combine humor with practical information.

Cosponsors of writers' project activities, among which are included legislatures and governors of States, mayors, historical societies, universities, and civic groups, guarantee the cost of publication of the volumes. Consequently, Federal funds allotted to the project

are expended almost wholly in payment of wages to unemployed workers. Guarantees of cosponsors made to date cover the publication of project books which will involve printing and distribution costs in excess of \$400,000. Historical, learned, and professional societies, local chambers of commerce, hotel associations, bus companies, automobile clubs, and other groups interested in research and in the promotion of travel are cooperating actively in the project work, recognizing the extent to which the project publications will stimulate travel in this country and a richer understanding of its places and peoples.

Historical Records Survey

Like the Federal art, music, theater, and writers' projects, the Historical Records Survey is a WPA-sponsored, Nation-wide undertaking. Its purpose is to inventory and to provide accessible guides to State, county, municipal, and other records. Through its work the project has rescued from oblivion tens of thousands of volumes of original records, important as historical sources.

Because the county has been the basic unit of government in many States, the primary objective of the survey to date has been to locate, catalog, describe, and evaluate county records. This work has been completed in approximately 2,000 of the 3,000-odd counties of the country and more than 50 county inventories have already been published. In addition, the records of 1,040 towns and of more than 40,000 churches have been listed.

Innumerable documents illustrating special phases of history have been brought to light, such as the original drafts of the Constitution of Arkansas, the original letters of sixteenth century explorers, and records of the activities of Confederate State governments. Far

more important than any individual items, however, have been the location and classification, for historians and other interested persons, of authentic records of American life. Deeds, wills, vital statistics, reports of commodity prices and records of county activities in the fields of public works and public services have been unearthed and made available for examination.

Sewing Rooms

Sewing room projects provide the largest number of jobs for women. The 179,000 women (out of a total of 185,000 persons) engaged on this work during the week ending April 2, 1938, represented 53 percent of all WPA women employees. Operated in all States, the sewing room projects range from small-sized units engaged in the repair and production of the simplest garments to large plants utilizing industrial machinery and employing hundreds of workers. Goods produced on these projects (121,710,000 articles through October 1, 1937) are distributed to families aided through public relief agencies and to public, tax-supported institutions when these act as project sponsors. They have also been distributed in large quantities to flood and hurricane victims.

Projects are operated to produce almost every variety of garment and many household articles. Wearing apparel for men, women, and children is made from the millions of yards of cotton and woolen textiles purchased with WPA and sponsors' funds. Many of the persons receiving these garments had been unable to go to work or attend school because of lack of clothing. For institutional distribution hospital supplies such as bedding, bandages, surgical dressings, bed jackets, and layettes are turned out. In sections where there are surpluses of woolen materials, sheepskins, or leather, even heavy coats and jackets are made. Scraps of



MANY WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED ON WPA SEWING PROJECTS; THIS IS AT FALL RIVER, MASS.



HEARTY RECEPTION GIVEN WPA SCHOOL LUNCHES

material are made into toys for use in WPA nursery schools and for distribution to children in relief families at Christmas time. Flags have been made for schools and service agencies furnishing the necessary materials. On some projects various kinds of rugs have been woven from scrap material in the sewing rooms.

Handicraft Work

Handicraft projects are operated in some States to make the hand-wrought articles for which there is a growing public appreciation and demand. Among the many native handicrafts being revived where native materials are available and members of the older generation still know the traditional patterns are ceramics, beadwork, leathercraft, copper work, and spinning, dyeing, and weaving. Flax-raising is being revived in several States, among them Virginia, Oregon, and Michigan. Demand on the part of the public for the table linen and other articles produced by a group of Finnish women in the upper peninsula region of Michigan illustrates the type of situation in which workers rapidly become self-supporting through the work they do on the projects. On a Colorado project, raw wool is colored with natural dyes made from native roots and insects, carded, spun, and woven into rugs of Spanish and Indian designs. On some projects coconut fronds and native grasses are used to make hats, mats, rugs, and similar articles, and on still others period furniture and educational toys are made.

These projects are all sponsored by local public bodies as a result of definite community interest in the handicraft. Articles produced are used for furnishing public buildings, for distribution to needy persons, and for exhibition purposes to stimulate public interest in the handicraft. The educational toys are used in WPA nursery schools or given to needy children in tax-supported orphanages, hospitals, and other institutions. Some of the finer examples of work serve as models in public school art and manual training classes.

Canning and Other Goods Projects

Other projects on which goods are prepared for distribution to needy persons are those for canning foods and for the repair of shoes and furniture. The canning projects, operated largely during summer and fall months, utilize the produce of gardening projects conducted by relief organizations or the WPA and surplus foods provided by sponsors or by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. Through October 1, 1937, about 36,000,000 pounds of food had been canned or preserved. Such foodstuffs are used for school lunches or distributed to families being cared for by local relief agencies. Among the larger canning projects are those operated in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, and Indiana. Fruit drying has formed a large part of the food preservation work in California, and on a project in Virginia, molasses was made from sugarcane raised in the Emergency Relief Administration's community gardens. In repair workshops shoes, furniture, and other used articles are made serviceable.

School Lunch and Other Home Economics Projects

The work of providing free hot lunches for needy children at public schools is usually sponsored by boards of education or of public welfare. Food and equipment are usually supplied by the sponsors, by cooperating agencies such as parent-teacher associations, by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, or through canning and gardening projects. Approximately 129,000,000 lunches were served to school children through October 1, 1937. The value of the projects to the children who receive the lunches, in many instances their only adequate meal of the day, is inestimable. Wherever they have been operated, teachers report numerous beneficial results, such as gains in weight and general health, greater interest and more rapid progress in classroom work, and more regular attendance.

Particularly important in providing work for needy women who have no work experience other than house-



THE "BOOKMOBILE" LIBRARIAN IS HELPING THE CHILD IN HER SELECTION

keeping are the housekeeping aid projects operated in hundreds of communities under the sponsorship of public welfare agencies in cooperation with public health organizations. Housekeeping aids go into homes of the needy, upon recommendation of the sponsoring agency, to give temporary assistance in housework and in the care of children when the mother or regular homemaker is ill or incapacitated or where a death has occurred. In addition to rendering immediate, concrete services to families in difficulty, these aids do much to introduce into many homes better methods of cooking, cleaning, care of children, and sanitation.

A small but expanding activity is the operation of household service demonstration centers. At these centers needy unemployed women are trained for regular household employment. During a two-month period the women participate in demonstrations of household work under the guidance of trained supervisors. Although the content of the course differs locally it usually includes proper methods of cooking and serving food, washing and ironing, the daily care of a house, the use of many kinds of modern household equipment, marketing, preservation of food, and care of children. The projects are carried on with the financial support and active cooperation of local clubs and interested individuals and have done much to direct attention to the household employment field as one having employment opportunities for trained workers.

Library Work

Under the library program new branch libraries are conducted, and reading rooms are set up in existing libraries which previously could not afford this type of service. Traveling libraries circulate in rural areas where the population is too scattered to be served adequately in any other manner. Workers travel by horseback and rowboat as well as in especially equipped trucks to take books and magazines to residents of mountain, mining, and other isolated districts. In addition to the establishment of new libraries, cataloging and repair services are furnished to existing public libraries and schools. WPA employees clean and repair millions of books which would otherwise necessarily be withdrawn from circulation because budgets have never included funds for this work. Nearly 34,000,000 books had been renovated by October 1937.

Somewhat related to the library activities is the work to extend the limited number of volumes transcribed



SENSITIVE FINGERS OF A BLIND WORKER PROOFING BRAILLE

into Braille for blind readers. The books transcribed cover a broad field of subject matter ranging from the Bible and the plays of Shakespeare to detective stories and other contemporary fiction. A dictionary for the blind, in 39 volumes of Braille, has been completed in Milwaukee. On a project operating in connection with the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Boston, geographical and historical maps have been produced in numbers sufficient for distribution to all the schools for the blind in the United States. Every effort is made to utilize the services of blind persons who can do such jobs as proofreading pages transcribed into Braille and repairing Braille books.

Public Health Services

On WPA public health and nursing projects the services of unemployed registered nurses, doctors, dentists, chemists, laboratory assistants, and other professional workers are utilized to provide and expand services which local public health agencies have been unable to afford. These projects also extend public health services into regions where such activities are not otherwise available. They are sponsored by State and local departments of public health, and supervision, office space, equipment, and much of the necessary materials and other nonlabor costs are provided by the sponsor or by a cooperating community agency.

Numerous kinds of public health services are included. WPA nurses, on the advice of physicians, go into the homes of low-income families to assist in prenatal and postnatal care and to give nursing service in cases of illness. WPA doctors and nurses conduct or assist in the activities of medical and dental clinics and provide examinations and treatments; by the first of October 1937 nearly 2,000,000 persons had been examined and 960,000 persons had received treatment and care. In addition to clinic work, examinations and group inspections are made in schools and other institutions; much is also done in the promotion of various health campaigns and in immunization work. Immunization treatments against diphtheria, typhoid fever, whooping cough, and other contagious or infectious diseases have been given to many hundreds of thousands of persons and have materially advanced public health work in various sections of the country. On a project in Newark, Schick tests were given to 90,000 school children, and those found susceptible to diphtheria were immunized. This work was an important factor in attaining the low record of seven cases of diphtheria and one death during 1936-37 in contrast to 3,081 cases and 191 deaths during the epidemic years 1928-29.

As a result of WPA health and nursing projects, communities and States have in many instances taken over this type of activity as a permanent function. In New Jersey 16 of the 45 school districts where public health nursing services were introduced by the WPA have taken over the work on a permanent basis and other districts plan to do so as soon as their finances permit. The public health nursing service introduced in Georgia by the WPA program has been an important factor in the establishment of a public health nursing unit under the State Department of Public Health as a regular part of the State program. In these and other similar cases many of the WPA workers were given permanent jobs.



EXAMINATION ON A WPA NURSING PROJECT

Museum Work

Museum extension projects set up under the WPA help public schools to obtain visual education aids designed to give life and reality to the things children study. California, Pennsylvania, Kansas, and New York have been outstanding in the employment of WPA workers to produce maps, charts, three-dimensional models, projection slides, moving pictures, and other devices to bring within a child's sensory experience such subjects as the development of housing (beginning with the simple dwellings of primitive peoples), the history of costume, and the habitat of animals. Models of derricks and steam engines, hot-air furnaces, planetariums to show positions and movements of heavenly bodies, and similar devices are made to demonstrate mechanical principles and natural laws.

Workers on museum projects—unemployed artists, photographers, cabinet makers, scientists, teachers, and stenographers—are used to supplement the regular personnel of museums. The work of these persons in unpacking, classifying, and indexing thousands of items which the staffs of museums would otherwise have been unable to handle has put into usable form a vast amount of material ranging from archeological specimens and historical documents to old newspapers.

Clerical Work

WPA employees have carried on widely diversified work in the clerical field. Much of this is directed toward the installation or improvement of public record-keeping systems. It should be noted, however, that in addition to such employment of clerical personnel, research studies and surveys, described in the following section, also require the services of many clerical workers.

Projects to aid in developing systems of public administration better adapted to current needs than the haphazard methods previously in use extend into all types of public service. Installation and improvement of property appraisal records, personnel service records, records of vital statistics, delinquent tax ledgers, public property ledgers, single fingerprint files, and police records illustrate the many fields in which project activities have been conducted. Because the real property tax is the most important source of revenues for local governments, projects to facilitate the efficient and equitable administration of this tax through the use of scientific methods of property appraisal are outstanding. Increasingly large numbers of WPA projects are being initiated to establish adequate records of the land and buildings included in each parcel of property so as to provide a sound basis upon which appraisals can be made. Such records will be kept current once they are installed. Projects of this kind have consistently

resulted in more equitable property assessments and more complete tax collections.

In order to encourage the standardization of local records and increase their comparability when used in research, standard procedures have been prepared for use in the operation of certain types of projects that are most numerous under the program. Developed through collaboration with private and public officials, these procedures have promoted the efficient operation of projects through use of the best available techniques and have served further to encourage the initiation of projects in communities unfamiliar with their possibilities as a means of providing jobs for clerical workers. These procedures have been developed in connection with the installation of personnel service records and of single fingerprint files, the indexing of vital statistics, and of deeds and mortgages, the definition of police beats, and the compilation of property identification maps.

Research and Statistical Work

Under the heading of research and statistical work come a variety of projects that are notable for the basic information and the findings made available in the many fields. A number of these are conducted under the supervision of the Federal WPA and of other Federal agencies, but the majority are sponsored locally, like other kinds of WPA projects. Both kinds of projects, however, are reviewed by the WPA in Washington in order to avoid duplication of studies and to coordinate the various research activities.

Research work, conducted on a broad scale by the WPA or by other Federal agencies with varying degrees of WPA participation has been particularly important in throwing light on certain problems in the fields of unemployment, public health, family incomes and expenditures, cost of living, and taxation. Special emphasis has sometimes been placed on securing information pertinent to the administrative problems of the agency undertaking the work or of other interested agencies in order to provide the factual background required in the determination of policies. In any event the information is made available for general use. Thus the studies conducted by the United States Public Health Service (Treasury Department) that have been concerned with the prevalence of chronic and occupational illnesses and communicable diseases and the availability of health facilities in various sections of the country have yielded data of particular administrative value as well as of wide general interest. The same is true of the investigation into costs of living in a large number of cities and rural areas that has been conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (Department of Labor) and by the Bureau of Home Economics (Department of Agriculture) in cooperation with the WPA. Other

surveys of similar extent include the work in connection with income, liquor, and nuisance taxes undertaken by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (Treasury Department) and the studies of family incomes and expenditures being conducted by the National Resources Committee. Work of this nature is discussed in more detail in an article on pages 94-106 of this report.

An outstanding WPA research activity is the Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques. The work on this Federal project, initiated in 1935 to study on a broad front the dynamics of technological change in relation to the development of the national economy, is the subject of an article beginning on page 88 of this report.

On WPA research projects under local supervision, fields as diversified as agriculture and vital statistics have been investigated. This work is often undertaken to aid local governmental agencies in solving their own problems but it also makes available new or more complete information to students in the several fields.

Planning surveys are notable among the research activities conducted on a local basis. In carrying on special studies of water resources, flood control, reforestation, and similar subjects the State planning boards, soon after their creation, discovered a widespread lack of adequate maps and general information. To help fill this need many types of surveys have been made, among them land surveys, population studies, and studies of mineral, water, and land resources, transportation, and governmental organization. Other important WPA undertakings of this kind include housing surveys, tax surveys, engineering surveys, traffic surveys, social welfare studies, urban and rural mapping projects, and the indexing and codification of laws and ordinances.

The work that WPA research and statistical units have been doing in connection with housing needs and problems is of particular importance because of the increasing interest in this field. Data secured from housing surveys completed in some 250 cities are now being summarized and will soon be available in a single volume for wide usage. The WPA is cooperating with housing officials of the Federal Housing Administration and the United States Housing Authority in the development of additional survey projects of this type.

In carrying out the research and statistical projects as well as the clerical work, technical assistance is given by specialists operating from the Washington office of the WPA and by technical personnel of WPA regional and State offices. These persons make themselves available to local sponsors as well as to other WPA officials for assistance in planning, organizing, and operating projects, and in coordinating the results of project work. Technical advice on this kind of work is also secured from experts in other Federal agencies.

TECHNOLOGY AND UNEMPLOYMENT¹

The Problem of Technological Unemployment

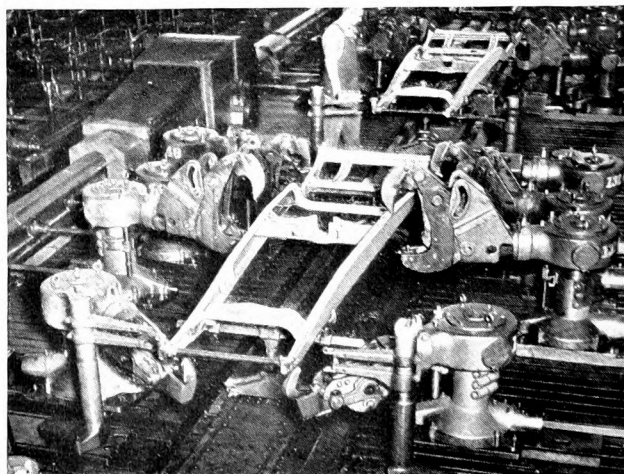
THE relationship of technological advances to unemployment has been vigorously debated since the turn of the nineteenth century, when machines began to be used on a large scale to displace hand-tool and hand-craft methods. The "industrial revolution" was experienced first in England, and was accompanied by the loss of employment by many skilled workers. Enraged jobless workers sometimes smashed the machines which had displaced them. Despite this resistance, machinery was slowly installed in all the chief branches of manufacturing.

Europe and the United States soon followed England in introducing labor-saving machinery on a large scale. It was observed that, while the immediate effect of the machines often was to create unemployment, the new machine era also ushered in greatly increased production and employment opportunities in many new fields. The "Machine Age" was therefore hailed for a considerable period in some quarters as a day of opportunity for labor. In recent years, however, widespread unemployment has once again focused attention on the relationship between technology and joblessness.

In the modern industrial era, unemployment is a problem of much more importance than it was a century ago. At that time the major part of economic activity in the United States was carried on by self-employed persons; today only about one-fourth of the persons who have a gainful occupation are self-employed while three-fourths are subject to hiring and firing. The economic security of the great majority of the population therefore depends today on the ability of industry to employ their services continuously. Yet it is an outstanding characteristic of private industry not to be able to employ workers continuously.

Some industries require a large number of workers for a period of months or weeks and few or none for the rest of the year. Also, although some industries need workers and many workers need jobs, the workers and the jobs are rarely so located as to result in the fullest possible employment. Above all, modern industry is characterized by periodic booms and by depressions which result in large-scale unemployment for all classes of workers. It is during these periodic depressions that the modern worker's insecurity is particularly emphasized because it is then that his primary needs remain unsatisfied while all around him lie unused goods, idle factories, and other unused productive resources.

This insecurity notwithstanding, each depression until the one of the early 1930's saw the United States emerge on a higher level of production and employment. Not only were there employment for the workers who were here and investment opportunity for American capital, but the country provided jobs for millions of immigrants from all parts of the world and an outlet for billions of foreign capital. At the same time, rapid improvements were being made in production methods



A. O. Smith Corporation

AUTOMATIC MACHINES RIVET AUTOMOBILE FRAMES AS THEY PASS BY ON CONVEYOR BELTS

¹ This article is based on *Summary of Findings to Date, March 1938*, by David Weintraub and Irving Kaplan (Works Progress Administration, National Research Project, Philadelphia).

Mechanization of production and high labor efficiency were things to which Americans pointed with pride. Of course, many craftsmen lost their jobs, the value of their skills, and their chances for reemployment as a result of mechanization and technological change. The immediate effects of technological change involved displacement of labor, changes in the type of labor needed, and occupational obsolescence. These, in turn, presented problems of destitution and relief. During periods of widespread unemployment especially, there was serious and organized opposition to the introduction of machines. However, in the upward sweep of the country's economic development, the problems which accompanied the displacement of workers were regarded as merely shortlived consequences of temporary dislocations associated with progressive mechanization.

Indeed, machines and the productive apparatus in general are only the inanimate means used by the economic organization to produce for the market. Technological improvements are introduced in order to produce more goods at lower costs and with less labor than would otherwise be required. Whether these improvements result in a sufficient increase in production to require the employment of an increased number of workers, depends on the way in which the improved technology is used. Certainly, if the needs of the population and the mechanical capacity of the available machines were the only criteria, no man would ever need to go unemployed. Yet such data as are available suggest that successive major depressions have seen increases in the number of unemployed workers, and the years since 1929 have been marked by unemployment which is greater than at any other time in the history of the country.

Even before 1929 many economists, labor groups, and some governmental bodies began to draw attention to the increasing volume of unemployment and to the emergence of certain new phenomena in the industrial development of the country. The manufacturing industries which had hitherto provided work for increas-

ing proportions of the country's growing labor supply had ceased to absorb workers although their production continued to grow. The same was true of the mining industries. The railroads were handling a larger volume of traffic with a decreasing number of workers and the relative declines in the population working on farms turned into an absolute decline during the second decade of this century.

Thus even before 1929 there was a new solicitude concerning the relationship between technological change and unemployment. The number of jobs available at any time is a result of the volume of production and the average amount one man can produce. If the average productivity keeps going up, the number of available jobs must go down unless production rises faster than productivity. With the unparalleled business depression that developed after 1929—creating at its low point an unemployment total estimated variously from 14 million to 17 million—a number of questions became more and more insistent: Is productivity continuing to go up while production is lagging behind earlier levels? What new levels of production are required to employ the increasing population dependent on jobs for a livelihood? What is the role of changing technology in modern industrial society? How does it affect employment and unemployment?

Studies of the National Research Project

Because the existing data could not answer these questions satisfactorily, the Works Progress Administration, in December 1935, organized the National Research Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques in order "to inquire, with the cooperation of industry, labor, and governmental and private agencies, into the extent of recent changes in industrial techniques and to evaluate the effects of these changes on the volume of employment and unemployment." Many of the studies undertaken on this project are now approaching completion and a large body of data has already been published.² These studies present a mass of detailed information covering changes in technology and productivity during the last two or three decades. The *Summary of Findings* as of March 1938 brings together the available findings to date and presents them in convenient form.³

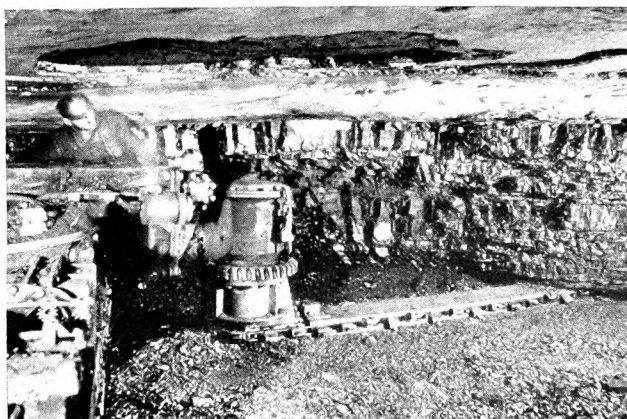
These studies have revealed that although there are many forces in operation which tend to reduce productivity when the level of industrial activity is low, widespread increases in productivity have taken place since 1929 in almost all industries. Since the labor supply has increased by about 4,000,000 workers during the last eight years, these increases indicate that a national



THE CATERPILLAR TRACTOR IS A FLEXIBLE TYPE OF LOGGING EQUIPMENT

² See list of reports published to date at the end of this article.

³ See footnote 1.



Jeffery Manufacturing Co.
UNDERCUTTING MACHINE ELIMINATES THE LABORIOUS TASK
OF UNDERCUTTING COAL WITH A PICK

output of about 20 percent beyond that of 1929 must be attained before the number of jobs will reach a level that would reduce unemployment to the 1929 level.

Skills Are Being Levelled Off

The studies indicate that technological changes have tended toward the leveling of the skill requirements of industry. The mechanical innovations introduced generally substituted a small number of semiskilled machine operators for a larger number of unskilled laborers or skilled artisans. Automatically operated conveying systems for the handling of materials have been adapted to a wide variety of uses. These devices eliminate the need for much backbreaking work in lifting, carrying, and placing material. For instance, during 1936 and 1937 more than 1,500 conveyors were sold to coal mines, as compared with a total of 849 in use in 1935; 641 mobile coal loaders were sold during the same two years, as compared with 657 in use in 1935. Aside from the effect that these machines may have on the total number of persons employed in coal mining, the workers required for the operation of these machines need no longer have the highly diversified skills and experience of the pick-and-shovel coal miner.

The substitution of machine methods for hand processes substitutes the semiskilled machine operator for the old skilled artisan. For example, when a cigar factory is mechanized, the older, skilled cigar makers are almost always laid off and young girls, fewer than a third in number, are hired to tend the nearly automatic cigar-making machines.

Automatically operated machines, machines which may be pre-set for a variety of standard operations, also eliminate need for special skills. All these processes tend to create reservoirs of the unemployed among the groups displaced, particularly when production is lagging.

Workers with specialized skills in a particular industry are especially limited in their opportunities for adjustment even when jobs are on the increase. Some

of these skills may be usable elsewhere, but others, like those of coal miners, cigar makers, weavers, or railroad workers, are not easily adaptable to other work. If these displaced workers are young they may be able to start over again, but if they are past middle age they find it very difficult if not impossible to gain a new foothold. Then they become dependent on public aid. For, the most general effect of prevailing types of changes in industrial processes is to place a premium on speed, dexterity, and adaptability rather than on experience and specialized skill. The basis is thus provided for preference for younger workers to the disadvantage of the more experienced and the older workers with family responsibilities.

Effect of Technological Change Different in Prosperity and Depression

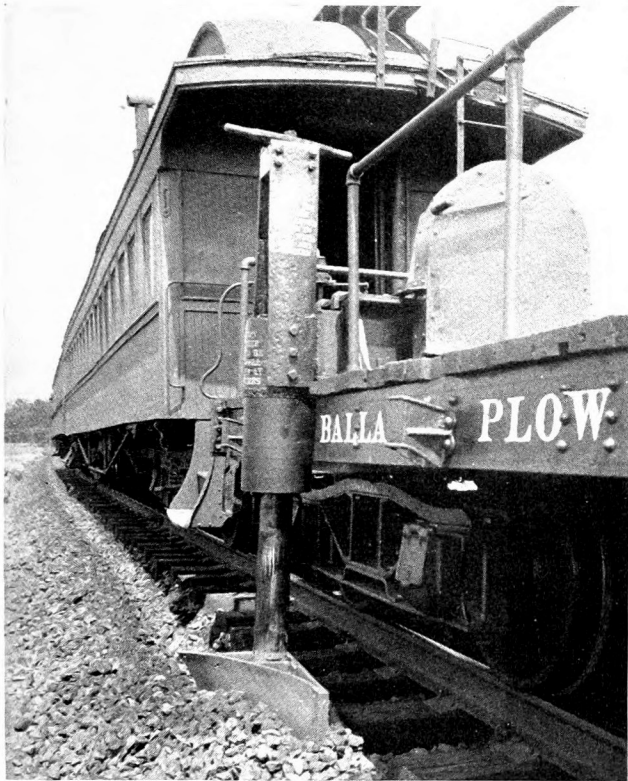
When the country was moving forward to higher levels of production and employment, the effect of technological change on selected groups of workers was often different from what it has been during the last eight years. In the past, when industrial activity in certain communities collapsed under the competitive pressure of newly discovered resources elsewhere or of new or improved processes, the communities became "ghost towns." Their populations moved to other parts of the country where jobs were available. Under conditions of widespread unemployment, however, such places become "stranded communities." The unemployed population has no place to go. During the past eight years this has been an important factor in the cumulation of dependents in the poorer agricultural areas, in the cut-over timber areas, in many mining communities, and in many one-industry towns.

Production per Unit of Labor Rising Despite Declining Output

Notwithstanding the operation of factors which tend to decrease labor productivity when production is at a



International Harvester Co.
THIS TRACTOR EQUIPPED WITH PNEUMATIC TIRES REPLACES
THREE DRIVERS AND TEAMS AND DOES THE WORK MORE
QUICKLY



Reading Railroad

THE BALLAST PLOW IS DESIGNED TO DO THE WORK OF MANY TRACK MAINTENANCE WORKERS

low level, notable increases in productivity have been achieved since 1929 in practically all industries. Thus in 1935 output per hour of work was substantially higher than in 1929 in most of the mining industries, in the telephone and electric-power industries, in railroad transportation, and in almost all the manufacturing industries.

Even before 1929 the number employed had begun to decline in the railroad and coal-mining industries, and in spite of large increases in production the number of jobs in the manufacturing industries was about the same in 1929 as in 1920. In agriculture also, the number of people working had been declining with the introduction of tractor power and power-driven equipment.

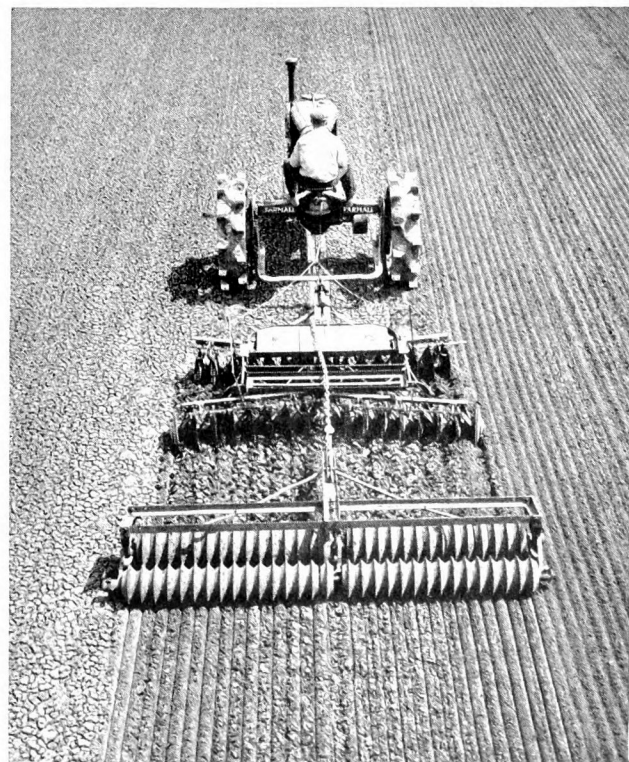
Many industries have achieved productivity increases at a faster rate since 1929 than during the preceding decade. Thus productivity in the telephone industry increased by 25 percent between 1919 and 1929, and by another 35 percent between 1929 and 1935. Railroad traffic units per hour of employment increased by 28 percent during the decade of the 1920's and by another 37 percent during the first six years of the 1930's. Many manufacturing industries, particularly in the food and textile group, experienced at least as great an annual average rate of increase in productivity after 1929 as in the earlier decade.

Many industries increased their productivity even during the years of sharply falling production between 1929 and 1933. This was true of the railroads, the

operating departments of the electric light and power industry, the telephone industry and a number of manufacturing industries. For example, 15 percent more tobacco products were obtained per hour of work in 1933 than in 1929: 13 percent more cigars, 23 percent more cigarettes, and 18 percent more chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff. For each of these products the output had been declining after 1929.

In almost every case, industries which suffered a decline in productivity during the years of sharply declining production achieved a new high level of productivity once there was an upturn in production. According to the Project's findings, manufacturing industries employing nine-tenths of the total labor employed in manufacturing had a higher productivity in 1935 than in 1929. In the automobile industry, for example, when during the period 1929 to 1932 production fell to 30 percent of the 1929 peak, a given number of workers produced only 82 percent as many finished vehicles and chassis as in 1929. But by 1933 and 1934 they were producing at the same rate as in 1929, and by 1936, though production was still one-sixth below the peak, the output per man-hour was almost one-sixth higher than in 1929.

Again, when iron and steel production declined by almost three-quarters between 1929 and 1932, output per hour of employment declined somewhat, but in 1933 and 1934 when production had increased, more tonnage was obtained per hour of work than in 1929



International Harvester Co.

DISK HARROW AND ROLLER DRAWN IN TANDEM COMBINE TWO OPERATIONS IN ONE

By 1935 the output per man-hour was 9 percent above the 1929 level, and by 1936 it was 13 percent higher. Increasing productivity in this industry is accounted for in part by the growing installation of the hot-strip mills for the production of sheet steel. Of the 8,500,000 ton capacity of these continuous strip mills in 1936, 5,750,000 had been installed after 1929. The capacity either available today or under construction is now reported to be at 14 million tons. The amount of labor saved by the substitution of these continuous hot-strip mills for the older type can be gauged by the example of one mill in which 375 men were employed at producing an output which required 4,512 men using the old production process.

The most striking increases in productivity occurred in industries whose production rose through the last eight years. The output of rayon yarn manufacturers, for instance, has been increasing steadily and rapidly. The increase in production was accompanied by a rapid increase in the output per unit of labor time. By 1933 productivity was twice the 1929 level, and in 1937 it was 2.4 times that of 1929.

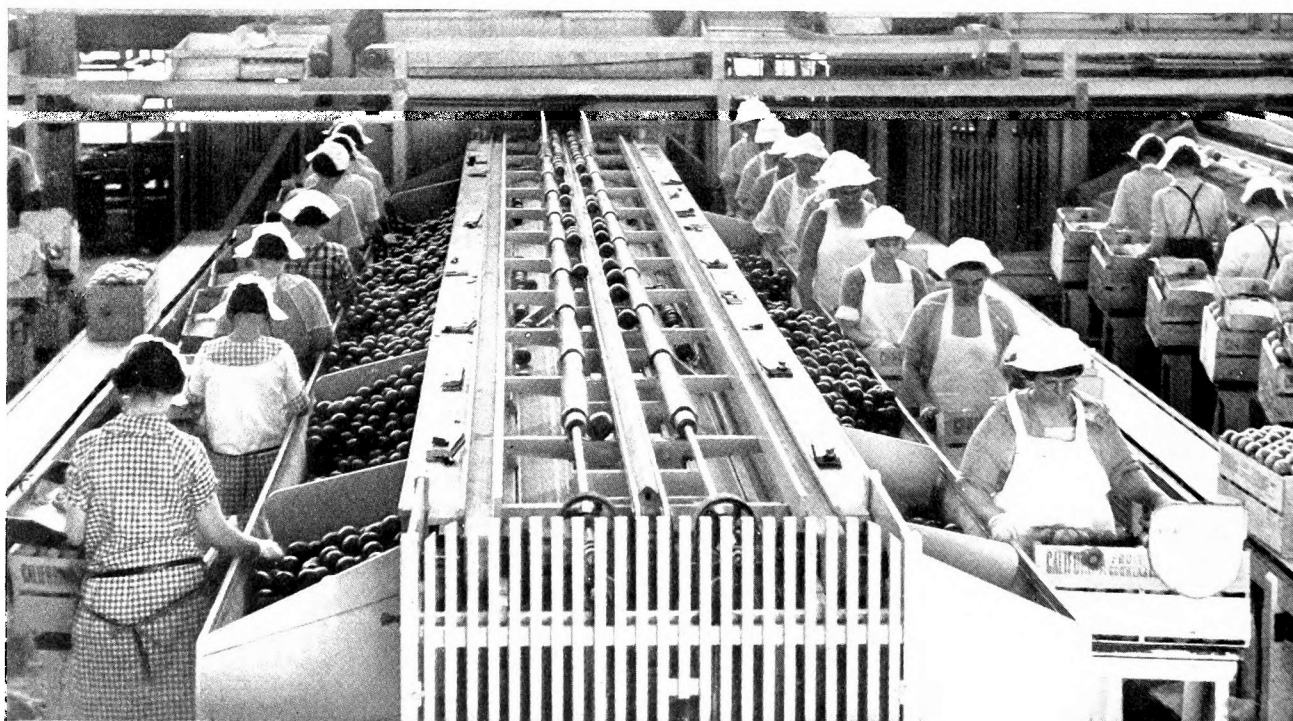
Typical Current Technological Changes Require Relatively Small Capital Expenditures

During periods of economic expansion, technological changes are introduced primarily as part of the process of expanding productive facilities. This process has in the past involved an increasing demand for the production of capital goods and has provided increasing employment and income to workers employed in these

industries and, through them, increasing demand for consumption goods. During the past eight years, the emphasis has, however, been on saving labor rather than on expanding production facilities.

The low level of production in the capital goods producing industries and of investment in capital goods since the end of 1929 is characteristic of depression periods. And yet productivity has risen since 1929. The ability of so many of our industries to increase productivity with a small expenditure of capital is due in part to the types of technological changes which are currently available to industries. Existing plant facilities and processes have been improved by the addition of auxiliary equipment designed to improve the operating efficiency of machines already installed, to control the production process, frequently automatically, or to substitute automatically operated equipment for labor. These innovations involve relatively small capital costs because they are directed primarily toward economies in operation rather than toward plant expansion. In addition, the development of chemical processes yielded great economies in labor while requiring relatively little capital. For example, in the rubber tire and tube industry, the number of pounds of product manufactured per hour of labor has doubled during the past decade. The increased productivity was attained primarily by the reduction in the time required for rubber processing through the use of new organic accelerators and other chemicals.

Many of the improvements made during recent years have served to expand the productive capacity of industry. Increases in productivity, realized by reducing



California Fruit Growers Exchange

SORTING AND GRADING OF FRUIT HAS BEEN EXTENSIVELY MECHANIZED

the labor time per worker rather than the number of workers needed for the production process, also increase production capacity. Other expansions of capacity have been attained by substituting larger units of equipment because of their greater operating efficiency. For instance, in cement manufacture, only 56 of the 810 kilns in the industry in 1925 were over 200 feet long. By 1935 there were 119 such kilns out of a total of 823.

Return of Unemployment to Predepression Levels Requires Expansion of Purchasing Power and of Capital Investment

The Project's studies show that with the same amount of labor and without any additional investment in plant expansion many industries can produce much more today than in 1929. Furthermore, the increases in productivity which characteristically accompany every gain in production reflect the current ability of industries to realize further labor economies with the next increase in production.

These findings have strengthened the conviction that the number of unemployed cannot be brought down to the levels of the late 1920's without very much heavier capital investment than has been taking place during recent years. Government has always played an important role in the economic expansion of the country. For example, during the years 1919-27, public expenditures for construction purposes amounted to a sum equal to one-eighth of the total national expenditures for producers' durable goods and residential construction, during 1927-35 they amounted to one-fourth, and during the entire period 1919-35, to one-sixth of the total.

Many of these Government expenditures can take such forms as will encourage private capital outlays, e. g., the construction of roads, the building of streets and sewers, the construction of airports and airway facilities, rural electrification, irrigation, and flood control work. Others, such as low-cost housing, can result directly in large capital outlays.

In this direction the activities of the WPA may be regarded not only as a means for relieving the needs of the unemployed but also as part of a program which, through expenditures for airports, roads, sewer systems, and other construction work, tends to stimulate capital outlays by private business.

Reports

The following reports prepared on the WPA National Research Project have been issued or are in press:

Studies in Changing Technology and Labor Productivity

Agriculture

- Changes in Technology and Labor Requirements in Crop Production:
 - Corn
 - Sugar Beets
 - Potatoes
- Changes in Farm Power and Equipment: Mechanical Cotton Picker
- Trends in Size and Production of the Aggregate Farm Enterprise, 1909-36
- Selected References on Practices and Use of Labor on Farms

Mining

- Technology and the Mineral Industries
- Mechanization Trends in Metal and Nonmetal Mining as Indicated by Sales of Underground Loading Equipment
- The Decline in Grade of Ore
- Fuel Efficiency in Cement Manufacture, 1909-35
- Small-Scale Placer Mines as a Source of Gold, Employment, and Livelihood in 1935
- Employment and Related Statistics of Mines and Quarries, 1935: Coal

Manufacture

- Employment and Productivity in the Beet Sugar Industry
- Labor Productivity in the Leather Industry
- Effects of Mechanization in Cigar Manufacture
- Mechanical Changes in the Cotton-Textile Industry, 1910 to 1936
- Mechanical Changes in the Woolen and Worsted Industries, 1910 to 1936
- Systems of Shop Management in the Cotton Garment Industry

Studies of the Effects of Industrial Change on Labor Markets

- Recent Trends in Employment and Unemployment in Philadelphia
- Employment and Unemployment in Philadelphia in May 1936
- The Labor Force of the Philadelphia Radio Industry in 1936
- Philadelphia Weavers and Loom Fixers
- Cigar Makers—After the Lay-Off

General

- The Research Program of the National Research Project
- Unemployment and Increasing Productivity
- Summary of Findings to Date, March 1938

STUDIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND OF CONSUMER PURCHASES AND INCOMES

THE importance of work projects which give employment to clerical and professional persons is on the whole much less widely recognized than that of projects for highways and buildings, parks and playgrounds, and similar public works. This results partly from the fact that older concepts of public work accorded little recognition to nonmanual workers. With the relatively great increases in the number of white collar workers among the gainfully employed during the last few decades, however, has come a fuller appreciation of the importance of these groups to the national economy. In the operation of the work project program, consequently, a conscientious effort has been made to utilize the services of white collar workers on the type of work for which they are best fitted and on projects that have immediate practical value or give definite promise of producing useful results.

The categories into which the statistical, survey, and research projects fall convey some impression of the diversity of activity they involve. These projects are concerned with the practical problems of agriculture, industry, commerce, transportation, construction, and finance. They seek to meet the more pressing research requirements of local, State, and Federal governments. They deal with public problems of many kinds, such as are to be found in the fields of health, recreation, and education. On the whole the statistical, survey, and research projects involve the collection, organization, and presentation of various types of data concerning the economic and social life of America.

Most of the statistical, survey, and research projects which give employment to needy white collar workers are sponsored by State and local public bodies and operated as WPA projects. Some of the projects, however, are initiated and conducted by agencies of the Federal Government; these generally are of greater scope and broader general significance than the State and local undertakings. The Federal projects have been

undertaken to secure information not only of general significance and interest but also of direct administrative importance to the operating agencies.

Findings on most of the larger studies involve a great volume of detailed information. One of the projects—the Study of Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques, undertaken by the Federal Works Progress Administration—is reviewed in some detail elsewhere in this report. The volume of material precludes the possibility of discussing the various other surveys in equal detail. Consequently the following discussion is limited to the National Health Survey conducted by the United States Public Health Service and the Study of Consumer Purchases undertaken by the National Resources Committee in cooperation with the Bureaus of Labor Statistics and Home Economics, the Central Statistical Board, and the Works Progress Administration. These and other notable projects carried on by Federal agencies are listed below:

1. Administration Problems of 127,000 Local School Units
2. Alphabetical Index of Persons in the 1900 Census
3. Analysis of Accounts in 126 Failed Banks, 1928–31
4. Analysis of 1934 Income Tax Returns
5. Census of American Listed Corporations
6. Census of Business and Survey of Retail Trade
7. Farm Labor Conditions
8. Farm Mortgages, Land Values, Transfers, and Farm Taxes
9. Imports for 1933 and Preceding Years
10. Inventory of Registrants with the United States Employment Service
11. Job Analysis and Worker Specifications for Occupations
12. The National Health Survey
13. Nutritive Value of Foods Purchased
14. Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques
15. Release Procedures of State and Federal Authorities
16. The Study of Consumer Purchases
17. Survey of Negro White Collar and Skilled Workers
18. Trends in Residential Building Construction, 1929–35
19. Vocational Education and Guidance for Negroes

The National Health Survey

The Health Survey offered the United States Public Health Service an opportunity to study sickness and related economic factors on a much broader basis than was ever permitted by its previous studies, usually involving about 10,000 families. To analyze in some detail the effect on health of such diverse factors as climate, racial composition, urbanization, industrial activity, and economic well-being, a wide coverage of the different types of communities throughout the country was essential. A similarly extensive canvass was necessary in order to obtain an adequate sample for study of the occurrence and causes of the less frequent diseases. The fact that regularly compiled sickness records do not provide the data essential for a comprehensive analysis of national health problems was also a strong motive for undertaking the survey. Among the most pressing of these problems was that of chronic diseases affecting particularly the older persons in the population and the fact that little information was available concerning the number of persons suffering from such ills and their distribution by age and sex. Also important was the prevalence of preventable illnesses for the study of which epidemiologists need current data on predisposing environmental and socioeconomic factors. Other subjects in which data were scarce but much desired were the need for medical care and facilities among various classes in the population and the causes, frequency, and extent of disabilities resulting from accidents, particularly those occurring in the home.

In order to secure information pertinent to these problems certain major specific objectives were proposed for the Health Survey. It aimed to determine:

1. The incidence and nature of serious disabling illnesses
2. The duration of such illnesses
3. Medical care received
4. The number and type of serious accidents, and impairments resulting from accidents
5. The prevalence and type of chronic conditions, orthopedic defects, blindness, and deafness
6. The prevalence and kinds of disabling illness on a given day
7. The utilization of certain medical and public health facilities
8. The relation between disease and social, economic, and other conditions
9. Mortality in relation to income and other social and economic circumstances

Information on these subjects obviously is of great value not only to governmental and welfare agencies and to doctors, hospitals, and others who furnish medical services, but also to industrial employers, to persons doing research, and to safety organizations.

The National Health Survey utilized the services of WPA workers in numbers up to about 5,000 at the peak of activity. The WPA workers made a house-to-house canvass of 776,000 families of about 2,800,000 persons

between early October 1935 and March 30, 1936. In an effort to represent the general population, 84 cities in 19 States were chosen for the survey and a complete canvass was made in all but the 31 cities of 100,000 population and over, where samples ranging from 5,000 to 45,000 families were used. In addition, 23 primarily rural counties in a Southern, a North Central, and a South Central State were surveyed. The rural survey involved 36,000 families including approximately 140,000 persons.

Enumerators were selected from among the nurses, teachers, bookkeepers, and similar groups of workers on the relief rolls and were carefully trained before going into the field. In practically all instances where illness was reported the enumerators secured permission to request further information from the attending physician or from the hospital. Questionnaires were sent to doctors or institutions for confirmation of the diagnoses and copies of death certificates were secured in instances of fatal illness. The tabulation of data was done mechanically, cards being punched for each of the persons covered by the enumeration and for each case of illness reported.

Data obtained from each of the families include between 75 and 100 different items. Most important among these were information on the composition and characteristics of the group surveyed—age, sex, color, marital condition, usual occupation, employment status, family income, and relief status, number of rooms in the house, and sanitation facilities; several measures of illness—illness keeping any family member from his usual activity on the day of the canvass, illness which had disabled persons for 7 days or more during the preceding 12 months, chronic diseases present whether or not disabling, and gross physical impairments such as lost or impaired arms, fingers, feet, or legs, and total or partial blindness or deafness; and certain facts about kinds and amounts of medical and nursing care such as the number of calls by the attending doctor, days of care by a private duty nurse, visits by a visiting nurse, and days spent in hospital.

Bulletins being issued from time to time by the Public Health Service give preliminary answers to some of the problems studied by the survey. Some of the most significant of the preliminary results of general interest already released are summarized in the following pages.

Incidence and Nature of Disabling Illnesses

Preliminary findings for 81 of the cities surveyed¹ indicate that 4.5 percent of the persons covered were disabled by illness on the day of the canvass. On this basis it is estimated that on an average winter day

¹ *The National Health Survey, 1935-36: An Estimate of the Amount of Disabling Illness in the Country as a Whole*, Sickness and Medical Care Series, Bulletin No. 1, Washington: U. S. Public Health Service, 1938.

6,000,000 persons in the United States are unable to attend school, to work, or in general to pursue their usual activities because of illness, injury, or serious physical impairment resulting from disease or accident. The prevalence of sickness varied considerably with age.² Relatively the largest number of the disabled, of course, were among persons 65 years of age or older; about one in every eight persons of this age group was ill on the day the survey was made. Young persons between 15 and 24 years of age were healthiest, only one in 40 being incapacitated. The prevalence of illness among children under 15 was approximately the same as for adults of working age; one out of every 24 children was ill as compared with one out of every 25 persons between 25 and 64 years of age.

The group of chronic diseases including rheumatism, diseases of the heart and circulatory system, cancer, diabetes, tuberculosis, ulcers of the stomach, nervous diseases, and permanent impairments resulting from previous illnesses or accidents was a major cause of illness on the day of the survey. Approximately 2,500,000 persons, or 42 percent of the total number ill, were disabled by such afflictions, according to estimates made by applying the rates obtained from the survey to the total population of the United States. About a fourth of those who were sick, or about 1,500,000 persons, were suffering from acute respiratory diseases—influenza, grippe, pneumonia, tonsillitis, and colds. This large proportion is attributable to the fact that the survey was made largely between November and March, when such diseases are particularly prevalent. Injuries due to accident accounted for the disability of about half a million persons, or 8 percent of the estimated total of 6,000,000 ill. Among the other acute diseases from which the remaining 1,500,000 persons were suffering, were acute infectious diseases which caused the illness of about 250,000, mostly children, and appendicitis and acute diseases of the stomach and liver which were about equally important causes of illness on the average winter day.

More accurate measurement of the amount of disability due to illness is provided by the records of continuous illness of seven days or longer duration that were secured for the year preceding the date of the canvass. The frequency of such illnesses, their average duration, and the amount of disability experienced by the average person are important interrelated measures. Results covering 81 cities indicate that disabling illnesses during the preceding year occurred at the rate of 172 per 1,000 persons canvassed. On this basis it is estimated that 22,000,000 illnesses which disabled for at least a week,³ or about 16 such illnesses for each death in 1935, occurred among the population of the

² Variation by age was obtained by applying data for 280,000 persons in eight large cities (Atlanta, Cincinnati, Dallas, Fall River, Newark, Oakland, St. Paul, and Seattle) to data for all ages for 81 cities.

³ All hospital cases, confinements, and fatal illnesses were included regardless of duration.

TABLE 51.—FREQUENCY, SEVERITY, AND DISABILITY RATES OF ILLNESS, BY AGE GROUPS ^A

1935-36			
Age Group	Frequency Rate (illnesses per 1,000 persons)	Severity Rate ^B (days of disability per case)	Disability Rate ^B (annual days of disability per person)
Total.....	172	57	9.8
Under 15.....	232	26	6.0
15 to 64.....	144	63	9.1
65 and over.....	265	123	32.6

^A Covers only illnesses disabling for seven days or more during the survey year (except for hospital cases, confinements, and fatal illnesses which were included regardless of duration) among 2,300,000 persons in 81 cities.

^B Based on severity data for 280,000 persons in eight cities listed in footnote 2 on p. 96.

Source: U. S. Public Health Service.

country as a whole, representing the minimum problem to be met by physicians, health officers, and other medical and health workers each year. Since the survey revealed that the average duration of these illnesses was 57 days it may be estimated that close to a billion and a quarter days are lost annually from school and from work at home or in industry by the population as a whole through illnesses a week or longer in duration. This represents almost 10 days of incapacity per year for every man, woman, and child in the United States—a tremendous economic liability to the Nation.

The frequency, severity, and disability rates of illnesses each differ with age and with the cause of illness. For children under 15 years of age the frequency of illness is relatively high, but the average duration per case is considerably less than for the older groups, as may be seen in Table 51. For this reason the average amount of disability for all children is also considerably less than it is either for the population between 15 and 64 years of age, who are ill less frequently than children, or for older persons. Acute respiratory and chronic diseases stand out as the most frequent causes of illnesses lasting seven days or more, with frequency rates of 47 and 46 per thousand, respec-

TABLE 52.—FREQUENCY, SEVERITY, AND DISABILITY RATES OF ILLNESS, CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES IN BROAD DIAGNOSIS GROUPS ^A

1935-36			
Diagnosis Group	Frequency Rate (illnesses per 1,000 persons)	Severity Rate ^B (days of disability per case)	Disability Rate ^B (annual days of disability per person)
Total.....	172	57	9.8
Infections.....	29	24	0.7
Respiratory, chiefly acute.....	47	19	0.9
Digestive, chiefly acute.....	9	49	0.4
Puerperal state.....	15	34	0.5
Accidents.....	16	46	0.7
Chronic diseases ^C	46	138	6.3
All other causes.....	10	73	0.8

^A Covers only illnesses disabling for seven days or more during the survey year (except for hospital cases, confinements, and fatal illnesses which were included regardless of duration) among 2,300,000 persons in 81 cities.

^B Based on severity data for eight cities listed in footnote 2 on p. 96.

^C Includes gross permanent impairments (orthopedic, eye, and ear) for which rate was three per 1,000 persons.

Source: U. S. Public Health Service.

tively. (See Table 52.) Disabling illness due to chronic diseases, however, had an average duration of 138 days per case—about seven times as long as for the respiratory diseases and more than twice as long as the average for illnesses of all causes.

Further emphasis on the importance of chronic diseases is given by the fact that they account for six out of the total 10 days of incapacity from disabling illness experienced by the average person in the country during the year preceding the survey. About a day of disability per person in the entire population is attributable to respiratory diseases and seven-tenths of a day each to infectious diseases and accidents, the only other groups with disability rates in excess of half a day per person.

As part of the National Health Survey, detailed studies of the various causes of disabling illness are being made. Statements on the prevalence and causes of orthopedic impairments and on accidents as a cause of disability are important among those which have already been released in preliminary form.

Preliminary results of the study of orthopedic impairments⁴ indicate that two out of every hundred persons in the United States, or an estimated total of over 2,600,000 persons, have a permanent orthopedic impairment (lack of the natural use of some portion of the skeletal-neuro-muscular system). In 500,000 of these cases the impairment is incapacitating, serving to keep the individual from his usual activities. It is estimated that a minimum of 170,000,000 days is lost annually from work or school or any usual activity as a result of these impairments. This figure represents 13 percent of the estimated total of time lost

by all the people of this country because of illnesses or injuries lasting a week or more.

The overwhelming predominance of men among persons with orthopedic impairments is one of the more striking facts revealed by the study. Men and boys with impairments made up more than 71 percent of the total and men from 15 to 64 years of age, inclusive, constituted well over half of all persons with impairments. (See Table 53.)

TABLE 53.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVING ORTHOPEDIC IMPAIRMENTS, BY SEX AND BY AGE GROUPS^A

1935-36	
Sex and Age Group	Number of Persons
Total.....	2,610,000
Males.....	1,860,000
Under 15.....	120,000
15-64.....	1,400,000
65 and over.....	340,000
Females.....	756,000
Under 15.....	90,000
15-64.....	500,000
65 and over.....	160,000

^A Based on tabulations covering 313,000 persons in eight large cities listed in footnote 2 on p. 96.

Source: U. S. Public Health Service.

The kinds and causes of impairments explain to a large extent their prevalence among men. A third of all the orthopedic impairments were instances of loss of fingers, hands, arms, feet, or legs. Impairment or paralysis of these extremities and of the spine, chest, skull, or entire body constitute the remaining two-thirds. Accidents were the cause of almost two-thirds of all impairments, almost a third were a result of disease, and about 5 percent were due to congenital causes. (See Table 54.) The relatively greater

TABLE 54.—PREVALENCE RATES OF ORTHOPEDIC IMPAIRMENTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BY AGE, AND BY CERTAIN IMPORTANT CAUSES^A

1935-36

Cause	Prevalence Rate (impairments per 1,000 persons) ^B											
	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	Under 15	15-64	65 and over	Total	Under 15	15-64	65 and over	Total	Under 15	15-64	65 and over
Total.....	20.2	5.5	21.1	67.6	28.8	6.3	32.1	92.2	12.2	4.7	11.4	49.3
Accidental.....	12.4	1.4	13.9	38.2	20.4	1.8	24.0	59.8	5.1	1.0	4.9	21.5
Occupational.....	5.9	—	7.0	17.6	11.6	—	13.8	37.4	0.8	—	1.0	1.9
Home.....	2.9	0.9	3.0	10.2	3.3	1.0	3.6	8.7	2.6	0.7	2.4	11.4
Public place except automobile.....	1.7	0.4	1.7	5.5	2.4	0.5	2.8	6.3	0.9	0.2	0.7	4.8
Automobile.....	1.2	0.1	1.4	3.8	1.8	0.2	2.1	5.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	2.8
Unspecified.....	0.7	(C)	0.8	1.1	1.3	(C)	1.7	2.3	0.1	(C)	0.1	0.6
Disease.....	6.7	2.3	6.3	28.9	7.3	2.7	7.1	31.8	6.1	1.9	5.7	27.3
Apoplexy and paralysis except infantile.....	1.9	0.2	1.4	13.4	2.1	0.3	1.7	15.7	1.6	0.2	1.2	11.6
Infantile paralysis.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	—
Rheumatism and allied diseases.....	1.0	(C)	0.9	5.4	0.6	(C)	0.6	3.8	1.2	—	—	6.6
All other diseases.....	2.4	0.6	2.6	9.9	3.1	0.8	3.2	11.8	2.1	0.4	2.1	9.1
Congenital.....	1.1	1.8	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.8	0.8	0.5

^A Since only one orthopedic impairment was coded for each individual, total impairments may be taken to represent total persons with impairments.

^B Based on tabulations covering 313,000 persons in eight large cities listed in footnote 2 on p. 96.

^C Less than 0.05 per 1,000.

Source: U. S. Public Health Service.

exposure of men to accidental injuries, the largest part of which were classed as occupational, is an important factor in the predominance of men among persons with impairments. In this connection it should be noted that figures on accidents as a cause of impairments represent the accumulation of accidents throughout the entire lifetime of the individuals surveyed as distinct from figures on current accidents, which may or may not result in impairments; these are discussed below.

Accidental injury has already been shown to be one of the principal causes of disability and of orthopedic impairments. The preliminary results of a more intensive study of accidental injuries,⁵ undertaken as part of the National Health Survey, provide more detailed information on the various causes and the place of occurrence during the year preceding the canvass. About 18 persons per thousand were disabled for a week or more during the year by injuries resulting from accidents,⁶ according to data tabulated in detail for eight of the cities surveyed.

Most accident prevention work has been directed towards those accidents occurring at work or on streets and highways, but accidents occurring in the home are shown by the study to be of similar importance. Home accidents accounted for 32 percent of the total disabling for a week or more as compared with 44 percent for those occurring in public places and 24 percent for occupational accidents. In terms of days of disability per case, automobile accidents, which constitute the largest proportion of those occurring in public places, are severest and average 55 days of disability per case. All accidents, and home accidents, average 46 days and those occurring in connection with occupations average 50 days per case. (See Table 55.) Home accidents, because of their frequency, however, account for 29 percent of the total days of disability resulting from acci-

TABLE 55.—ANNUAL DAYS OF DISABILITY PER CASE AND PER PERSON FROM ACCIDENTAL INJURIES, BY PLACES OF OCCURRENCE ^A

TABLE 1

1935-36

Place of Occurrence	Average Days of Disability		Percent of Total Days of Disability
	Per case	Per person	
Total.....	46	0.79	100
Home.....	46	0.23	29
Public place:			
Automobile.....	55	0.19	24
Other.....	39	0.15	19
Occupational.....	50	0.19	24
Unspecified.....	32	0.03	4

^A Includes only injuries disabling for seven days or more during the survey year (except for hospital cases, confinements, and fatal illnesses which were included regardless of duration) among 313,000 persons in eight large cities listed in footnote 2 on p. 96.

Source: U. S. Public Health Service.

⁵ *The National Health Survey, 1935-36: Accidents as a Cause of Disability, Sickness and Medical Care Series, Bulletin No. 3*, Washington: U. S. Public Health Service, 1938.

⁶ This rate is slightly higher than the rate for all cities surveyed, for which detailed data by cause and place have not yet become available.

dents as compared with 24 percent for automobile accidents, 19 percent for other injuries in public places, and 24 percent for occupational accidents.

Falls were the principal means of all accidental injury and occurred almost twice as frequently as automobile accidents. Well over half the home accidents were falls;

TABLE 56.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENTAL INJURIES, BY MEANS OF INJURY AND BY PLACES OF ACCIDENT ^A

Means of Injury	Place of Accident				
	Total	Home	Public place	Occupational	Unspecified
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Falls.....	39.0	58.5	36.7	27.4	1.8
Automobiles.....	19.9	0.8	44.9	4.8	0.9
Cutting or piercing instruments.....	8.3	13.0	2.1	13.1	8.4
Burns.....	3.6	8.6	0.3	3.4	2.4
Machinery.....	3.1	2.7	0.3	9.6	.....
Poisoning.....	4.5	0.8	0.3	1.7	61.3
Transportation accidents other than automobiles.....	1.7	0.2	2.8	2.3	0.3
Other.....	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.0	11.4
Means unspecified.....	17.6	13.8	10.5	36.7	13.5

^A Includes only injuries disabling for seven days or more during the survey year (except for hospital and fatal cases which were included regardless of duration) among 313,000 persons in eight large cities listed in footnote 2 on page 96.

Source: U. S. Public Health Service.

these were also relatively important as a cause of injury in public places and in occupational accidents. Injuries by cutting or piercing instruments also were frequent among both occupational and home accidents. (See Table 56.)

Illness and Medical Care in Relation to Economic Factors

Information concerning the relation of disabling illness to economic status is among the most important results of the National Health Survey. For the purposes of this discussion, families are divided into groups with annual incomes under \$1,000, \$1,000-\$2,000, \$2,000-\$3,000, and \$3,000 and over. Families that had received relief during 1935 made up almost half the lowest income group and were tabulated separately.

The preliminary data confirm the findings of earlier surveys in indicating that illness is most frequent and most severe among the poor.⁷ Illnesses that disabled the patient for a week or more occurred at the rate of 234 per 1,000 among persons from relief families as compared with 172 per 1,000 for all persons surveyed. (See Table 57.) The frequency rate for persons in relief families is 57 percent higher than that for persons in families whose incomes amount to \$3,000 or more per year and is considerably above even the rate for families having less than \$1,000 incomes who did not receive relief. Consideration of illness due to chronic diseases alone indicates an even greater frequency among families, both relief and nonrelief, in the lowest income

⁷ *The National Health Survey, 1935-36: Illness and Medical Care in Relation to Economic Status, Sickness and Medical Care Series, Bulletin No. 2*, Washington: U. S. Public Health Service, 1938.

TABLE 57.—FREQUENCY RATES OF CHRONIC AND ACUTE ILLNESSES, BY RELIEF STATUS AND BY FAMILY INCOME GROUPS ^A

1935-36

Relief Status and Annual Family Income	Frequency Rate (illnesses per 1,000 persons)			Ratio to Rate among Families with Incomes of \$3,000 and Over		
	Total	Acute	Chronic	Total	Acute	Chronic
Total.....	172	124	48			
Relief families.....	234	163	71	157	147	187
Nonrelief families:						
\$0-\$999.....	174	119	54	117	107	142
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	155	117	38	104	105	100
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	150	113	37	101	102	98
\$3,000 and over.....	149	111	38	100	100	100

^A Covers only illnesses disabling for seven days or more during the survey year (except for hospital cases, confinements, and fatal illnesses which were included regardless of duration) among 2,300,000 persons in 81 cities. For the purpose of broad groupings illnesses with symptoms of three months or more duration are classified as chronic and those with symptoms of shorter duration are classified as acute.

Source: U. S. Public Health Service.

group. The frequency rate of illness due to chronic diseases was 87 percent greater for persons from relief families and 42 percent greater for persons from other lowest income families than for members of families with annual incomes of \$3,000 and over.

Disabling illnesses were not only more frequent but also of longer duration among relief families than among more prosperous groups. This is particularly true of illness due to chronic diseases. (See Table 58.) The average case of disabling illness among persons in relief families was 63 percent longer in duration than the average case in the highest income group. As a result of both greater frequency and longer duration of illness the estimated average number of days of disability per person per year is about three times as great for relief persons as for persons from families with incomes of \$3,000 or more. This relationship is illustrated in Chart 12.

The connection between chronic illness and dependency is shown by data on the extent to which workers are incapacitated by chronic diseases. In the relief group one out of every 20 family heads was unable to seek work because of chronic disability. Loss of employability through illness involved one out of every 33 heads of other families with incomes amounting to less than \$1,000 a year. Among families in most comfortable circumstances (with incomes of \$3,000 and over), however, only one family head in every 250 was unable to work because of chronic disability.

Both orthopedic impairments and accidents are also more prevalent among relief families, according to preliminary data from the intensive studies of these causes of disability. Three persons in every 100 from relief families had an orthopedic impairment as compared with only one out of every 100 who were members of families with incomes of

\$3,000 per year or over, and incapacity from orthopedic impairments was almost four times as great among relief families as among the most comfortably situated group surveyed. In the case of accidents the differences are not so great. Nevertheless it is

TABLE 58.—FREQUENCY, SEVERITY, AND DISABILITY RATES OF CHRONIC AND ACUTE ILLNESSES, BY FAMILY INCOME GROUPS ^A

1935-36

Relief Status and Annual Family Income	Frequency Rate (illnesses per 1,000 persons)		Severity Rate (days of disability per case) ^B		Disability Rate (annual days of disability per person) ^B	
	Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic
Total.....	124	48	26	138	3.2	6.6
Relief families.....	163	71	27	168	4.4	11.9
Nonrelief families:						
\$0-\$999.....	119	54	26	159	3.1	8.6
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	117	38	24	127	2.8	4.8
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	113	37	25	116	2.8	4.3
\$3,000 and over.....	111	38	25	103	2.7	3.9

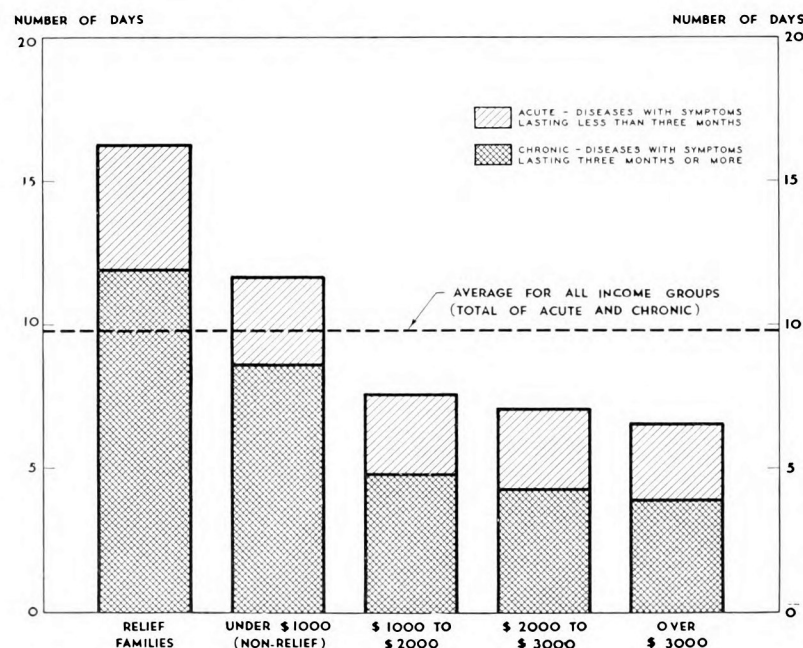
^A Covers only illnesses disabling for seven days or longer during the survey year (except for hospital cases, confinements, and fatal illnesses which were included regardless of duration) among 2,300,000 persons in 81 cities. For the purpose of broad groupings illnesses with symptoms of three months or longer duration are classified as chronic and those with symptoms of shorter duration are classified as acute.

^B Based on severity data for eight cities listed in footnote 2 on page 96.

Source: U. S. Public Health Service.

noted that disabling home accidents occurred 43 percent more frequently among relief families than among the \$3,000 and over income groups during the year preceding the survey.

Income and amounts of medical, bedside nursing, and hospital care received in cases of disabling illness are

CHART 12
ANNUAL DAYS OF DISABILITY PER CAPITA
BY FAMILY INCOME GROUPS*

* ACCRUING FROM ILLNESS DISABLING FOR AT LEAST ONE WEEK, AND CONFINEMENTS, HOSPITAL AND FATAL CASES OF ALL DURATIONS. FIGURES REPRESENT DATA FOR 81 CITIES BASED ON ACTUAL DATA OBTAINED FOR 8 LARGE SURVEYED CITIES.

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also closely related. The proportion of disabling illness of a week or longer duration which received no care from a physician was considerably larger in the case of both relief and nonrelief families in the lowest income bracket than it was in families with incomes of \$3,000 up—30 and 28 percent as compared with 17 percent. On the basis of volume of medical service a similar relation is observed, cases from the highest income group receiving 46 percent more calls from a physician than disabled persons in relief families.

In connection with nursing care differentiation must be made between bedside care from a private duty nurse and visiting nurse service. A much larger proportion of the sick persons in the better situated families than in relief families received bedside care from a private-duty nurse. Visiting nurse service was provided in 13 percent of the cases among relief families and in only 3 percent of the cases in families with \$3,000 a year income or more.

Information on hospitalization of cases of disabling illnesses shows smaller differences among the various income groups as a whole. Preliminary analysis by size of the surveyed cities, however, indicates that the differences on this basis may be considerable. Low income families appear to receive approximately as much hospital care as those in the higher brackets only in large cities of 100,000 population or over. In smaller cities the deficiency of hospitalization for the relief group is marked, reflecting the greater inadequacy of free hospital facilities in smaller communities.

Other Health Studies

In connection with this general project, the United States Public Health Service undertook several other studies in addition to the National Health Survey. Among these was the study of Occupational Morbidity and Mortality, in which data for over 500,000 persons were transcribed from the medical records of sick benefit associations and group insurance organizations. The data represent the largest amount of statistical material on disabling sickness among industrial workers that has ever been collected in this country, and also afford extensive information on occupational shifting during the depression. Certain results of the study have been reported in publications on occupational and environmental analysis of the cement, clay, and pottery industries and the frequency of sickness among 60,000 railroad employees.⁸

The project included also a study of health facilities in terms of expenditures, personnel, and services pro-

vided by governmental and nongovernmental health agencies, in the counties including cities canvassed in the National Health Survey. The study of health facilities also involved a Nation-wide census of hospitals and hospital out-patient departments, the hospital data being transcribed from records of the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons. The financial statistics relating to hospitals were obtained in connection with the 1935 Census of Business, the United States Public Health Service supervising the collection of data relating to hospital expenditures. Several publications have resulted from the analysis of data obtained in this survey.⁹

Two additional special studies were made in connection with the National Health Survey: (1) a communicable disease survey in which about 250,000 families were canvassed for the purpose of obtaining records of the incidence and fatality of certain communicable diseases, and (2) a hearing survey in which audiometric tests and otorhinolaryngologic examinations were made on approximately 10,000 persons who had been enumerated in the survey of chronic illness. The data obtained in the communicable disease survey are now being tabulated. Preliminary reports on the hearing survey have been released by the United States Public Health Service.¹⁰

Study of Consumer Purchases and Incomes

The Study of Consumer Purchases, a Works Progress Administration project carried out under the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, was undertaken in order to provide adequate and comprehensive data on the amount of income American families have and the way in which they spend it. The study was planned as an investigation that would sample the numerically important groups in the population in different regions—in cities of various sizes, in villages, and on farms.

The major objectives of the Study of Consumer Purchases are sixfold, involving studies of:

⁸ Among these may be noted:

Joseph W. Mountin, Elliott H. Pennell, and others, *Hospital Facilities in the United States: Part I—"Selected Characteristics in 1936," Part II—"Trend in Development, 1928-36,"* Public Health Bulletin No. 243, Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office (in press).

Joseph W. Mountin, "How Expenditures for Selected Public Health Services Are Apportioned," *Public Health Reports*, Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, October 1, 1937 (Reprint No. 1865).

Elliott H. Pennell and Joseph W. Mountin, "The Financial Support of Non-Government Hospitals as Revealed by the Recent Federal Business Census of Hospitals," *Hospitals*, Chicago: American Hospital Association, December 1937.

Margaret L. Plumley, "Location and Characteristics of 796 Out-Patient Departments," *Hospitals*, Chicago: American Hospital Association, December 1937.

¹⁰ *The National Health Survey, 1935-36: Significance, Scope, and Method of a Clinical Investigation of Hearing in the General Population*, Bulletin No. 1; *Preliminary Analysis of Audiometric Data in Relation to Clinical History of Impaired Hearing*, Bulletin No. 2; *Prevalence of Aural Pathology and Clinical History of Impaired Hearing Among Males and Females of Various Ages*, Bulletin No. 3; Hearing Study Series, Washington: U. S. Public Health Service, 1938.

⁸ R. R. Snyers, J. M. Dallavalle, and S. G. Bloomfield, *Occupational and Environmental Analysis of the Cement, Clay, and Pottery Industries*, Public Health Bulletin No. 238, Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, September 1937.

William M. Gafafer, "Frequency of Sickness and Nonindustrial Accidents Causing Disability Lasting Eight Calendar Days or Longer Among 60,000 White Male Railroad Employees, 1930-34, Inclusive," *Public Health Reports*, Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, April 15, 1938. (Reprint No. 1924).

1. Variability of expenditure within and between different groups of families
2. Relation between income and expenditures
3. Relation between expenditures and family composition, occupation, color, degree of urbanization, and geographic area
4. Nutritive content and adequacy of diets
5. Adequacy of other items of family living
6. Employment of members of urban families

Plans for the study, formulated by the National Resources Committee, the Bureau of Home Economics, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with the cooperation of the Central Statistical Board and the Works Progress Administration, covered an investigation of family income and consumption in 2 metropolises (Chicago and New York), 6 other large cities, 14 middle-sized cities, 29 small cities, 140 villages, and 66 farm counties. The Bureau of Labor Statistics assumed responsibility for the work in 10 of the small cities and in all the cities of larger sizes and the Bureau of Home Economics conducted the study in 19 of the small cities and in all villages and farm counties.

The data secured in the schedules cover a 12-month period ending sometime between December 31, 1935, and December 31, 1936, and were obtained by personal interviews with a representative sample of families. In all, 716,000 families were interviewed with respect to nativity, color, family composition, and length of residence in the city. From a selected sample of 320,000 of these families data were obtained on income, occupation, and housing. Information on expenditures for living during the year was secured from 62,000 families in the latter group. Data on income, family size and composition, type of dwelling, and expenditures for housing were secured for families of all types and of all nativity and color groups. Data on the dis-

tribution of total family expenditures among specific goods and services and on savings and investments have been limited to native-born families including husband and wife not having received relief during the year covered by the study.

In addition to serving the six purposes of the survey listed above, the data obtained in the study are being used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Home Economics and the National Resources Committee in application to several special problems. The National Resources Committee has completed its report on the distribution of family incomes (discussed in some detail below) and is preparing estimates of national consumption. The Bureau of Home Economics is making a special study of adequacy of diets of families in communities of all types studied. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is using the material derived in this survey for the purpose of revising and extending their regular index of living costs. The Bureau of Home Economics is cooperating with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the revision of the cost of living index of farm families.

Study of Consumer Purchases in Large Cities

The study of consumer purchases conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics covered 32 cities. In securing the data, field agents visited every family in the small cities, from one-half to all the families in the middle-sized cities, from one-fifth to one-half of the families in the large cities, every tenth family in Chicago, and every thirtieth family in New York City. Summaries of the income and expenditure information obtained have been released by the Bureau of Labor

TABLE 59.—EXPENDITURE PATTERNS OF CHICAGO FAMILIES, BY FAMILY INCOME GROUPS ^A

Family Income Group ^B	YEAR IN 1935-36													
	Total		Food		Clothing		Housing ^C		Household Operation ^D		Automobile		All Other Items	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
\$500-\$749 E	\$830	100.0	\$348	42.0	\$46	5.5	\$286	34.6	\$26	3.1	\$5	0.6	\$119	14.2
\$750-\$999 F	1,015	100.0	404	39.8	74	7.3	325	32.0	30	2.9	8	0.8	174	17.2
\$1,000-\$1,249 F	1,164	100.0	457	39.2	93	8.0	335	28.8	36	3.1	35	3.0	208	17.9
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,353	100.0	529	39.1	109	8.1	366	27.1	48	3.5	36	2.6	265	19.6
\$1,500-\$1,749	1,605	100.0	589	36.7	136	8.5	428	26.6	57	3.5	65	4.1	330	20.6
\$1,750-\$1,999	1,799	100.0	619	34.5	164	9.1	465	25.8	68	3.8	97	5.4	386	21.4
\$2,000-\$2,249	1,986	100.0	660	33.2	192	9.7	481	24.2	81	4.2	132	6.7	437	22.0
\$2,250-\$2,499	2,222	100.0	761	34.2	212	9.5	517	23.3	105	4.7	117	5.3	510	23.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	2,479	100.0	786	31.7	262	10.6	554	22.4	124	5.0	170	6.8	583	23.5
\$3,000-\$3,499	2,741	100.0	863	31.5	287	10.5	545	19.9	153	5.6	194	7.1	699	25.1
\$3,500-\$3,999	3,144	100.0	945	30.1	371	11.8	651	20.7	180	5.7	232	7.4	765	24.3
\$4,000-\$4,999	3,760	100.0	1,064	28.3	440	11.7	688	18.3	259	6.9	324	8.6	985	26.2
\$5,000-\$7,499 G	4,619	100.0	1,125	24.3	513	11.1	842	18.2	407	8.8	443	9.6	1,289	28.0
\$7,500-\$9,999 G	6,694	100.0	1,448	21.6	836	12.5	1,212	18.1	663	9.9	659	9.9	1,876	28.0
\$10,000 and over G	10,322	100.0	1,780	17.2	1,289	12.5	1,663	16.1	950	9.2	734	7.1	3,906	37.9

^A Native white nonrelief families including both husband and wife.

^B Includes imputed income of home owners.

^C Includes rent and money expense of home owners for taxes, interest on mortgages, and other items, and also fuel, light, and refrigeration.

^D Excludes fuel, light, and refrigeration.

^E Includes wage-earner families only.

^F Includes wage-earner and clerical families only.

^G Includes business and professional families only.

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Statistics.¹¹ As an example of the findings of the study on expenditures in urban centers the conclusions of the report on family expenditures in Chicago during 1935-36 are summarized in the following paragraphs. The families covered in the expenditure sample were limited to native white families that include both husband and wife, no member being on relief during the year.

The three essentials of living—food, housing, and clothing—absorbed 80 percent of the expenditures of families with incomes of less than \$1,000.¹² The families surveyed in this income group belonged either to the wage-earner or to the clerical group.¹³ No attempt was made to secure expenditure data from the families of the business and professional groups at this income level. By contrast, families with incomes between \$5,000 and \$10,000 (all in the business and professional occupational groups) expended only 53 percent of their income for the three essentials, as shown in Table 59. Although families spent more money for food and housing as income mounted, these disbursements absorbed diminishing proportions of the budget. Clothing expenditure, on the other hand, represented an increasing proportion of family outlay as income rose.

Food was the largest item of expenditure at practically all income levels, ranging from about 40 percent of total expenditures of wage-earner and clerical-worker families whose incomes were less than \$1,000 to 17 percent for families whose incomes exceeded \$10,000.

Housing is second only to food as a major item of expenditure. "Housing" in the present instance includes fuel, light, and refrigeration as well as rent or the money outlay of home owners for taxes, interest on mortgages, repairs, and other items of upkeep. Families in the lowest income groups (less than \$1,000) spent approximately a third of their total outlay on housing, whereas families with incomes in excess of \$4,000 spent less than a fifth for housing and those with incomes of \$10,000 or more, only 16 percent. Although expenditures for housing tend to decrease relatively as income increases, the converse is true of expenditures for household operation (not including furnishings or equipment) which account for 3 to 10 percent of total expenditures. Expenditures for clothing ranged from less than 6 percent for the lowest income group to more than 12 percent for the highest.

The cost of automobile purchase, operation, and upkeep constituted an important item of expense for families in all groups receiving annual incomes of \$1,750 or

TABLE 60.—PERCENTAGE OF CHICAGO FAMILIES OWNING AND PERCENTAGE PURCHASING AUTOMOBILES, BY FAMILY INCOME GROUPS ^A

Family Income Group	YEAR IN 1935-36	
	Percent of Families Owning Automobiles	Percent of Families Purchasing Automobiles
\$500-\$999 ^B	10	1
\$1,000-\$1,499	27	6
\$1,500-\$1,999	46	10
\$2,000-\$2,499	59	12
\$2,500-\$3,499	66	18
\$3,500-\$4,999	78	20
\$5,000 and over ^C	91	35

^A Native white nonrelief families including both husband and wife; families of different sizes and different occupations combined.

^B Includes wage-earner and clerical families only.

^C Includes business and professional families only.

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

more, reaching almost 10 percent of all expenditures for families earning from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The proportion of families owning and purchasing automobiles rose rapidly with increases in income. Only one out of 10 wage-earner and clerical families with incomes of \$500 to \$1,000 owned automobiles, and only one in 100 purchased a new or used car during the year. But among families of business and professional workers with incomes of \$5,000, or more, 9 out of 10 reported automobile ownership and one-third reported the purchase of a car during the year.

Medical expenses accounted for 4 or 5 percent of total expenditures of most income groups. In the higher income brackets substantial proportions of the expenditures went for direct taxes (poll, income, and personal property), gifts, and community welfare. This group of items accounted for nearly 19 percent of expenditures of the highest income group (\$10,000 or over) and between 6 and 8 percent for the groups

TABLE 61.—PERCENTAGE OF CHICAGO FAMILIES REPORTING SAVINGS, AMOUNT OF AVERAGE NET SAVINGS OR DEFICITS, AND PAYMENTS OF INSURANCE PREMIUMS, BY FAMILY INCOME GROUPS ^A

Family Income Group	Percent of Families Reporting Savings ^B	Net Savings or Deficits ^B		Insurance Premiums (included in savings)	
		Amount	Percent of income	Amount	Percent of income
\$500-\$749 ^C	22	-\$201	-33	\$53	5.3
\$750-\$999 ^D	44	-113	-13	50	5.6
\$1,000-\$1,249 ^D	52	-62	-6	56	5.1
\$1,250-\$1,499	57	-29	-2	66	5.0
\$1,500-\$1,749	66	-3	-1	74	4.7
\$1,750-\$1,999	73	42	2	101	5.5
\$2,000-\$2,249	77	87	4	117	5.7
\$2,250-\$2,499	75	98	4	132	5.7
\$2,500-\$2,999	76	185	7	147	5.5
\$3,000-\$3,499	85	371	12	172	5.5
\$3,500-\$3,999	90	491	13	233	6.4
\$4,000-\$4,999	88	589	14	287	6.6
\$5,000-\$7,499	94	1,181	20	438	7.5
\$7,500-\$9,999	99	1,186	19	613	7.4
\$10,000 and over ^E	100	5,334	33	1,547	9.6

^A Native white nonrelief families including both husband and wife; families of different sizes and different occupations combined.

^B "Savings" means either a net increase in total family assets or a net decrease in liabilities. It does not include changes in the business assets of independent businessmen.

^C Includes wage-earner families only.

^D Includes wage-earner and clerical families only.

^E Includes business and professional families only.

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹¹ For composite summaries covering the 32 cities, see:

Summary for 32 Cities—Distribution by Annual Income, Occupation, and Family Size; Sources of Income; Monthly Rent and Number of Earners, Preliminary Report, Washington: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 8, 1938.

How Urban Families Spend Their Incomes, Press Release, Washington: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 10, 1938.

¹² Total family income in cities was arrived at by summing earnings, income from property, pensions, annuities, benefits, and cash gifts, and imputed value of occupancy of owned home. No allowance was deducted for income taxes.

¹³ Wage earners include skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled manual workers in manufacturing, service, and mining industries. Clerical workers include office and sales personnel engaged in more or less routine work.

receiving incomes between \$4,000 and \$10,000. Other items of expenditure included furnishings and equipment, amusement and recreational equipment, personal care, transportation other than automobile, tobacco, reading, and education.

Nearly two-thirds of the families with incomes of \$500 to \$1,000 found the cost of living in excess of income and consequently had to draw on savings, sell property, or increase obligations by buying on the installment basis or borrowing. At the \$2,500-\$3,000 income level about 22 percent of all families reported net deficits, but among families with incomes of \$5,000 or more only 4 percent incurred obligations in excess of income.

Savings are defined as that part of current income not used for current consumption but put aside, either to pay for purchases made in the past for which debts were incurred or with a view toward future consumption. They include payments on the principal of mortgages or of other family debts previously incurred, payments on life-insurance policies and annuities, money placed in savings banks, and other investments made out of current income.

As income mounted, there occurred a marked increase in the proportion of money income saved. At the lowest level there was a drain on assets equal to one-third the money income. For families in the \$5,000-\$10,000 class there was a saving of 20 percent of money incomes.

Life insurance premiums of all types are included as a part of savings. For families with incomes of less than \$3,000, insurance premiums accounted for the preponderance of savings; for families with incomes of \$3,000 to \$5,000, insurance premiums represented slightly less than half of savings. Above this level, insurance accounted for slightly more than one-third of savings.

Study of Consumer Purchases in Small Cities, Villages, and Farm Counties

Another aspect of the consumer picture—dealing with expenditures of families in 19 small cities, in villages, and on farms—has been studied in detail by the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture. Of the many findings already released on this subject, one on the average value of family-living in nine farm counties in Illinois and Iowa is described below.

The counties covered by this sample survey are Dewitt, Logan, Macon, and Piatt in Illinois, and Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, and Poweshiek in Iowa. The results indicate that, on the average, farm families in these counties whose income ¹⁴ was less

TABLE 62.—AVERAGE INCOME AND AVERAGE VALUE OF FAMILY LIVING OF FARM OPERATORS IN NINE COUNTIES IN ILLINOIS AND IOWA, BY FAMILY INCOME GROUPS ^A

YEAR IN 1935-36

Family Income Group	Average Net Total Family Income	Average Money Income	Average Value of Family Living		
			Total	Farm-furnished goods	Money expense
Under \$250.....	\$148	\$36	\$778	\$351	\$427
\$250-\$499.....	400	180	793	377	416
\$500-\$749.....	634	321	886	401	485
\$750-\$999.....	877	470	1,009	448	561
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,112	577	1,156	476	680
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,371	789	1,211	505	706
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,616	998	1,395	560	835
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,874	1,190	1,458	563	895
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	2,215	1,465	1,574	580	994
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	2,722	1,845	1,705	611	1,094
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	3,439	2,418	1,926	670	1,256
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	4,442	3,138	1,887	698	1,189
\$5,000-\$9,999.....	6,544	5,258	2,307	652	1,655

^A Dewitt, Logan, Macon, and Piatt Counties in Illinois; Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, and Poweshiek Counties in Iowa.

Source: Bureau of Home Economics.

than \$1,250 found it necessary to borrow or to dip into savings in order to make ends meet. As income rises above this level, savings (or what might be termed increases in net worth) appear in increasing proportion, so that in the group with total family incomes of \$5,000-\$10,000 (averaging \$6,544), the net value of family-living averaged only \$2,307. Generally speaking, expenditures for family-living by these rural families did not increase in proportion to income; net average family incomes ranged from \$148 to \$6,544 and living costs (including farm-furnished goods) ranged from \$778 to \$2,307.

The substantial value of farm-furnished goods used for family-living is indicated by the fact that the consumption of farm-furnished goods by families in the nine counties with incomes below \$1,000 amounted to almost one-half of total consumption; the corresponding fraction for families in the \$1,000-\$2,000 class was about two-fifths, and for families whose incomes exceeded \$2,000, approximately one-third. The major

TABLE 63.—EXPENDITURE PATTERNS OF FAMILIES OF WHITE FARM OPERATORS IN NINE COUNTIES IN ILLINOIS AND IOWA, BY FAMILY INCOME GROUPS

YEAR IN 1935-36

Family Income Group	Grand Total	Food			Housing ^A	Clothing	Auto-mobile	House-hold Operation	All Other ^B
		Total	Farm-furnished	Purchased					
Under \$250.....	\$778	\$370	\$241	\$129	\$87	\$57	\$58	\$48	\$158
\$250-\$499.....	793	397	258	139	102	57	55	48	134
\$500-\$749.....	886	426	277	149	108	68	65	60	159
\$750-\$999.....	1,009	476	306	170	130	78	80	67	178
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1,156	517	341	186	132	98	106	75	228
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1,211	541	348	193	145	110	97	82	236
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1,395	567	362	205	195	128	125	92	283
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,458	562	358	204	202	128	160	103	303
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	1,574	595	375	220	244	158	165	105	347
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,705	620	385	235	223	168	183	116	395
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1,926	664	406	258	281	179	267	135	380
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1,887	625	375	250	326	207	200	165	364
\$5,000-\$9,999.....	2,307	683	392	291	299	241	353	194	537

^A Practically all farm-furnished except such items as insurance, upkeep, etc.

^B Includes a relatively small amount of farm-furnished items such as ice, fuel, etc.

Source: Bureau of Home Economics.

¹⁴ Total family income was arrived at by summing earnings, income from property, pensions, annuities, benefits, and cash gifts, and imputed value of occupancy of owned home, and of home-grown food and other farm products. No allowance was deducted for income taxes.

items furnished directly by the farm were food, housing, fuel, and ice.

As in the case of city families in Chicago, food, housing, and clothing are primary objects of expenditure for these farm operators' families in Illinois and Iowa. The value of food furnished by the farm that was consumed by the household, plus the cost of food purchased, averaged between a third and a half of the value of the family-living. Expenditures for housing include an estimated value of occupancy of the home and cash expenditures such as insurance and upkeep but do not include expenditures for fuel, light, and refrigeration. The cost of housing varied from about 12 percent of total value of the family-living among the lowest income groups to about 17 percent in the highest, but only small cash expenditures are made for this item. Expenditures for clothing average somewhat less than the cost of housing.

Household operating costs are also a major item. Automobile costs, after deduction of expenditures chargeable to farm operation, are an important element, even for families in the low-income brackets. Items for which relatively smaller expenditures were made include medical care, gifts, community welfare, and direct taxes (poll, income, and personal property), furnishings and equipment, recreation, reading, and education.

The Distribution of Consumer Incomes in 1935-36

Making use of the data collected through the Study of Consumer Purchases, the National Resources Committee has prepared estimates of the distribution of the national income among families and single individuals during 1935-36.¹⁵

The estimates of national income distribution discussed below are based primarily on the sample of family incomes collected by the Bureaus of Home Economics and Labor Statistics. The families covered by that study were located in 30 States and, as mentioned above, represented diverse social and economic characteristics such as size of family, occupation, color, nativity, type of community, and geographic region. Income findings for 274,000 of the families were used in the present study. These data, supplemented by other sample data on family and single individual incomes, provided the basis for a series of sample income distributions representing more than 700 different groups of the population. These distributions were used to build up income estimates for the entire population of the United States. The sample results for incomes in the higher brackets were supplemented by data from tax returns for the years 1935 and 1936, made available by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue.

¹⁵ *Consumer Incomes in the United States, Their Distribution in 1935-36*, Washington: National Resources Committee, 1938. Prepared under the supervision of Hildegard Kneeland in the Industrial Section of the National Resources Committee.

It is of interest to note that comparison of the total national consumer income as estimated in the present survey with a completely independent estimate of the national income produced, made by the Department of Commerce for the same period, reveals a difference of approximately 5 percent after adjustments have been made for differences in the items of income covered. In view of the widely different methods used and sources relied upon, confirmation of one estimate by the other is of considerable significance.

According to population estimates based on the 1930 census adjusted for changes between 1930 and 1935-36, the totality of consumer units in the United States during 1935-36 consisted of some 29,400,000 families of two or more persons (comprising 116,000,000 persons), 10,000,000 single individuals, and about 2,000,000 persons who were institutional or quasi-institutional residents. The aggregate income of the 128,000,000 persons for a year in 1935-36 amounted to \$60,000,000,000. Average and aggregate incomes for the various types of consumer units are presented in Table 64.

TABLE 64.—NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS AND PERSONS AND AMOUNT OF AVERAGE AND AGGREGATE INCOMES, BY TYPES OF CONSUMER UNITS

YEAR IN 1935-36								
Type of Consumer Unit	Number of Consumer Units	Persons		Average Income			Aggregate Income	
		Number	Per cent	Per consumer unit		Per capita	Amount (thou- sands)	Per cent
				Mean	Median			
All consumers.....	(A)	128, 024, 000	100. 0	(A)	(A)	\$469	\$59,982,928	100. 0
Families and single individuals	39, 458, 300	126, 024, 000	98. 4	\$1, 502	\$1, 070	470	59, 258, 628	98. 8
Families of 2 or more persons.....	29, 400, 300	115, 966, 000	90. 6	1, 622	1, 160	411	47, 679, 238	79. 5
Single individuals.....	10, 058, 000	10, 058, 000	7. 8	1, 151	830	1, 151	11, 579, 390	19. 3
Institutional groups.....	(A)	2, 000, 000	1. 6	(A)	(A)	362	724, 300	1. 2

^A Not available.

Source: National Resources Committee.

A clearer insight into the various income levels is provided by Table 65, showing the distribution of families and single individuals and the aggregate income received at each level, and by Table 66, giving similar data for families alone. It will be noticed from inspection of Table 65 that 32 percent of the consumer units (not including persons in institutions and quasi-institutional groups) received incomes for the year of less than \$750; the next 37 percent, incomes of \$750 to \$1,500; and the top 31 percent, incomes of \$1,500 or more. In terms of aggregate income, however, the lowest group received less than 10 percent; the middle group, 27 percent; and the highest group, no less than 63 percent. If the same type of analysis is carried into further detail, the disparity is even more striking. The poorest tenth of the 39,000,000 consumer units, with incomes under

TABLE 65.—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND SINGLE INDIVIDUALS AND AGGREGATE INCOME RECEIVED, BY INCOME GROUPS

YEAR IN 1935-36					
Income Group	Families and Single Individuals			Aggregate Income	
	Number	Percent in each group	Cumulative percent	Percent in each group	Cumulative percent
Total.....	39,458,300	100.00	.....	100.00	.....
Under \$250.....	2,123,534	5.38	5.38	0.50	0.50
\$250-\$499.....	4,587,377	11.63	17.01	2.98	3.48
\$500-\$749.....	5,771,960	14.63	31.64	6.10	9.58
\$750-\$999.....	5,876,078	14.90	46.54	8.65	18.23
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	4,990,995	12.65	59.19	9.42	27.65
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	3,743,428	9.49	68.68	8.62	36.27
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2,889,904	7.32	76.00	7.87	44.14
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	2,296,022	5.82	81.82	7.11	51.25
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,704,535	4.32	86.14	6.08	57.33
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,254,076	3.18	89.32	5.01	62.34
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,475,474	3.74	93.06	6.76	69.10
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	851,919	2.16	95.22	4.62	73.72
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	502,159	1.27	96.49	3.14	76.86
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	286,053	0.72	97.21	2.03	78.89
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	178,138	0.45	97.66	1.42	80.31
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	380,266	0.96	98.62	3.79	84.10
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	215,642	0.55	99.17	3.12	87.22
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	152,682	0.39	99.56	2.95	90.17
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	67,923	0.17	99.73	1.98	92.15
\$20,000-\$24,999.....	39,825	0.10	99.83	1.50	93.65
\$25,000-\$29,999.....	25,583	0.06	99.89	1.22	94.87
\$30,000-\$39,999.....	17,959	0.05	99.94	1.08	95.95
\$40,000-\$49,999.....	8,310	0.02	99.96	0.66	96.61
\$50,000-\$99,999.....	13,041	0.03	99.99	1.53	98.14
\$100,000-\$249,999.....	4,144	0.01	100.00	0.91	99.05
\$250,000-\$499,999.....	916	(A)	.....	0.45	99.50
\$500,000-\$999,999.....	210	(A)	.....	0.23	99.73
\$1,000,000 and over.....	87	(A)	.....	0.27	100.00

A Less than 0.005 percent.

Source: National Resources Committee.

\$340, received less than 2 percent of the aggregate income, and the highest tenth, with incomes of \$2,600 and over, received approximately 36 percent. The highest 1 percent, with incomes of \$9,100 and over,

TABLE 66.—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND AGGREGATE INCOME RECEIVED, BY FAMILY INCOME GROUPS

YEAR IN 1935-36					
Family Income Group	Families			Aggregate Income	
	Number	Percent in each group	Cumulative percent	Percent in each group	Cumulative percent
Total.....	29,400,300	100.00	.....	100.00	.....
Under \$250.....	1,162,890	3.95	3.95	0.28	0.28
\$250-\$499.....	3,015,391	10.26	14.21	2.45	2.73
\$500-\$749.....	3,799,215	12.92	27.13	5.00	7.73
\$750-\$999.....	4,277,048	14.55	41.68	7.84	15.57
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	3,882,444	13.20	54.88	9.12	24.69
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	2,865,472	9.75	64.63	8.20	32.89
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	2,343,358	7.97	72.60	7.92	40.81
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1,897,037	6.45	79.05	7.27	48.08
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	1,420,883	4.83	83.88	6.30	54.38
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	1,043,977	3.55	87.43	5.18	59.56
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	1,314,199	4.47	91.90	7.48	67.04
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	743,559	2.53	94.43	5.00	72.04
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	438,428	1.49	95.92	3.41	75.45
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	249,948	0.85	96.77	2.20	77.65
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	152,647	0.52	97.29	1.51	79.16
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	322,950	1.10	98.39	3.99	83.15
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	187,060	0.64	99.03	3.37	86.52
\$10,000-\$11,999.....	131,821	0.45	99.48	3.14	89.66
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	58,487	0.20	99.68	2.13	91.79
\$20,000-\$24,999.....	34,208	0.12	99.80	1.60	93.39
\$25,000-\$29,999.....	22,233	0.08	99.88	1.32	94.71
\$30,000-\$39,999.....	15,561	0.05	99.93	1.18	95.89
\$40,000-\$49,999.....	6,603	0.02	99.95	0.66	96.55
\$50,000-\$99,999.....	10,571	0.04	99.99	1.58	98.13
\$100,000-\$249,999.....	3,326	0.01	100.00	0.92	99.05
\$250,000-\$499,999.....	699	(A)	.....	0.42	99.47
\$500,000-\$999,999.....	197	(A)	.....	0.23	99.70
\$1,000,000 and over.....	75	(A)	.....	0.30	100.00

A Less than 0.005 percent.

Source: National Resources Committee.

received 14 percent of the total income—only a trifle less than did the lowest 40 percent.

In addition to estimates of the income distribution of all families and single persons, it was possible to subdivide the entire nonrelief family sample according to such attributes as size of family, geographic region, urbanization, occupation, and color and nativity, and then to make estimates applicable to the corresponding segments of the national economy. A brief discussion of a few such income distributions follows.

Families by Relief Status and Size—Table 67 shows the classification of nonrelief families by four size-groups and the average aggregate income of each group. The available data for relief families did not permit their classification by family size. Families of three and four persons were by far the largest group.

Families of two persons, who represent more than a fourth of the total number of nonrelief families, have the lowest average income, being relatively more frequent in the income class below \$500 than are families in groups of any other size. This may be due in part to the smaller number of earners in families of two and to the probability that the two-person families are rather heavily weighted by young couples just starting out in family life and by older couples having no earnings.

TABLE 67.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND AMOUNT OF AVERAGE AND AGGREGATE INCOMES, BY RELIEF STATUS AND BY SIZE OF FAMILY

YEAR IN 1935-36						
Relief Status and Size of Family	Families		Average Income per Family		Aggregate Income	
	Number	Percent	Mean	Median	Amount (thousands)	Percent
Total.....	29,400,300	100.0	\$1,622	\$1,160	\$47,679,238	100.0
Nonrelief families.....	24,913,200	84.7	1,781	1,285	44,359,900	93.0
2 persons.....	6,668,800	22.7	1,549	1,130	10,329,539	21.7
3-4 persons.....	11,170,400	38.0	1,864	1,360	20,820,778	43.6
5-6 persons.....	4,804,400	16.3	1,905	1,370	9,151,457	19.2
7 or more persons.....	2,260,600	7.7	1,787	1,235	4,055,126	8.5
Relief families A.....	4,487,100	15.3	740	685	3,319,338	7.0

A Families are classified as relief if they received any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year. Many such families were dependent on relief for part of the year only, and then may have been only partially dependent. The incomes of the relief group therefore include earnings from regular employment and other nonrelief income as well as direct relief, in cash and kind, and work-relief earnings.

Source: National Resources Committee.

Although families of two persons have the lowest average income, the progression of family income does not keep pace with family size. Large families of seven or more receive the second lowest average income, despite the greater possibility of an increased number of earners. In this connection, however, it should be pointed out that, on the average, families are larger in rural areas, and (as will be shown later) incomes of rural families average less than those of urban families, thus accounting on other grounds for part of the relative deficiency of incomes of large families.

Rural-Urban Differences in Family Incomes—Comparisons of average incomes according to type of community indicate that income increases with community size. Families in rural areas represented 43 percent of the total number of nonrelief families and received 34 percent of the aggregate income of all nonrelief families. In contrast, families in cities of populations of at least 100,000, representing 30 percent of the total number of nonrelief families, received 40 percent of the total income.

The median income of farm families amounted to \$965, as compared with medians of \$1,730 for families in metropolises of 1,500,000 and over and \$1,560 for

those in cities with populations between 100,000 and 1,500,000. However, the exclusion of relief families from this comparison tends to exaggerate the differences, since relief families are a more important factor in our larger cities than in rural areas. In this connection it should be remembered that income of farm families includes the imputed value of food and other farm products consumed by the family as well as the value imputed to residence in a home owned by the family. In other words, income has been so defined for the present study as to make farm and city incomes comparable without further adjustment other than for standards of living and regional price differentials.

Occupational Differences in Family Incomes—Differences in family income among occupational groups are even more pronounced than those among different sized families or urbanization groups. For purposes of this study, the occupational group in which a family was placed was determined by the major source of family earnings. Income from investments or property was not considered in making the classification even though it was included in the total income.

The predominant occupational groups (in terms of number of families) are the groups that received the lowest average family incomes. Thus wage earners and farmers constituted 63 percent of all nonrelief families, but received only 45 percent of the total income. Wage-earning families whose median income was \$1,175 accounted for 38 percent of the 24,900,000 nonrelief families. Farm families, representing 25 percent, had a median income of \$965; clerical families (14.5 percent), \$1,710; independent business families (10 percent), \$1,515; salaried business families (4.5 percent), \$2,485; salaried professional families (4 percent), \$2,100; independent professional families (1 percent), \$3,540; and families of other occupational groups (including the independent unemployed, 3 percent), \$745.

TABLE 68.—NUMBER AND AVERAGE AND AGGREGATE INCOMES OF NONRELIEF FAMILIES, BY TYPES OF COMMUNITIES ^A

YEAR IN 1935-36

Type of Community	Families		Average Income per Family		Aggregate Income	
	Number	Per-cent	Mean	Median	Amount (thou-sands)	Per-cent
Total.....	24,913,200	100.0	\$1,781	\$1,285	\$44,359,900	100.0
Urban.....	14,160,900	56.8	2,064	1,475	29,225,229	65.9
Metropolises: ^B 1,500,000 and over population.....	2,806,900	11.3	2,701	1,730	7,591,014	17.1
Large cities: 100,000-1,500,000 popu- lation.....	4,666,700	18.7	2,177	1,560	10,161,211	22.9
Middle-sized cities: 25,000-100,000 popula- tion.....	2,607,600	10.4	1,813	1,360	4,728,161	10.7
Small cities: 2,500-25,000 population.....	4,079,700	16.4	1,653	1,290	6,744,813	15.2
Rural.....	10,752,300	43.2	1,408	1,070	15,134,671	34.1
Nonfarm communities ^C	4,585,700	18.4	1,607	1,210	7,371,101	16.6
Farms.....	6,166,600	24.8	1,259	965	7,763,570	17.5

^AExcludes all families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year.

^BMetropolises of this size are in North Central Region only (New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Detroit).

^CIncludes families living in communities with population under 2,500, and families living in the open country but not on farms.

HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC AID

RELIEF and emergency employment have been provided under a number of programs since 1933. Each program has been initiated to meet a particular aspect of the problem. Some of the programs have been operated by the Federal Government, some by the States with financial assistance from the Federal Government, and some by the States or their political subdivisions without any Federal participation. It is estimated that 6,771,000 different households received public aid in the United States under one or more of these programs during June 1938 and that the total number of persons in these households aggregated 21,477,000. In other words, about 17 percent of the total population of the country received some form of public aid at some time during the month of June 1938.

When the level of public aid in June is compared with levels in various months of past years the outstanding contrast is with September 1937, when fewer persons were assisted than in any month during the period January 1933 to date. Between September 1937 and June 1938 the number of persons aided increased by 7,349,000, or more than 50 percent, largely due to the rapid rise in unemployment but in small part attributable to seasonal differences. Although substantially higher than the numbers aided in June 1937, and above the totals for the same month of 1933, 1934, and 1936, the number of recipients in June 1938 was slightly less than the number in June 1935 and well below the peak reached in the early months of 1934, as may be seen in Table 69 or Chart 13.

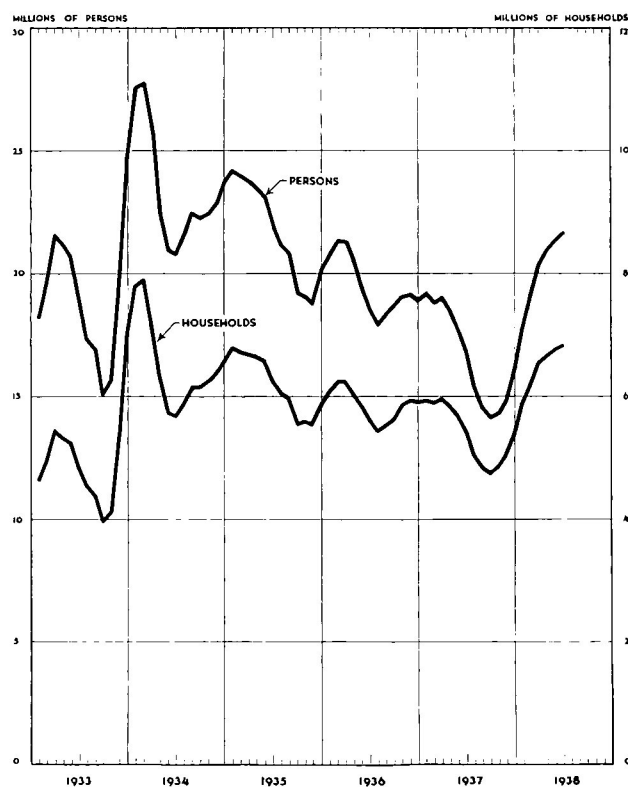
Changes in Net Number of Recipients

From a relatively low level during most of 1933 the number rose to a peak during the first quarter of 1934 when the Civil Works Program was in operation. In February of that year public relief or employment

was extended to an estimated net total of 7,916,000 households including an aggregate of 27,749,000 persons, or more than a fifth of the entire population of the United States. From that date until September 1937 the general movement was definitely downward. Both in 1934 and in 1936 the decline was arrested temporarily

CHART 13
HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS RECEIVING AID
THROUGH RELIEF AND WORK PROGRAMS

January 1933 - June 1938



Data are estimates of the total net number of households and of persons receiving relief, work program employment, and emergency employment.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 12867

TABLE 69.—ESTIMATED NET TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF, WORK PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT, AND EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT

MONTHLY—JANUARY 1933 TO JUNE 1938					
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES					
[In Thousands]					
Month	Households	Persons	Month	Households	Persons
<i>1933</i>			<i>1936</i>		
January.....	4,656	18,283	January.....	6,091	20,714
February.....	4,976	19,565	February.....	6,249	21,308
March.....	5,472	21,537	March.....	6,248	21,267
April.....	5,361	21,113	April.....	6,015	20,435
May.....	5,287	20,719	May.....	5,818	19,455
June.....	4,868	18,919	June.....	5,007	18,597
July.....	4,570	17,365	July.....	5,452	17,942
August.....	4,306	16,992	August.....	5,558	18,300
September.....	3,996	15,162	September.....	5,629	18,620
October.....	4,142	15,688	October.....	5,898	19,006
November.....	5,455	19,973	November.....	5,966	19,165
December.....	7,101	24,946	December.....	5,926	18,925
<i>1934</i>			<i>1937</i>		
January.....	7,855	27,578	January.....	5,959	19,166
February.....	7,916	27,749	February.....	5,920	18,775
March.....	7,201	25,613	March.....	5,986	19,001
April.....	6,326	22,639	April.....	5,886	18,480
May.....	5,757	20,954	May.....	5,696	17,648
June.....	5,698	20,716	June.....	5,428	16,899
July.....	5,944	21,615	July.....	5,029	15,381
August.....	6,165	22,459	August.....	4,812	14,515
September.....	6,165	22,259	September.....	4,734	14,128
October.....	6,276	22,409	October.....	4,880	14,324
November.....	6,444	22,953	November.....	5,024	14,801
December.....	6,598	23,672	December.....	5,387	16,114
<i>1935</i>			<i>1938</i>		
January.....	6,779	24,211	January.....	5,836	17,815
February.....	6,702	23,965	February.....	6,166	19,060
March.....	6,677	23,704	March.....	6,528	20,369
April.....	6,656	23,451	April.....	6,653	20,914
May.....	6,584	23,054	May.....	6,783	21,338
June.....	6,265	21,898	June.....	6,771	21,477
July.....	6,038	21,136			
August.....	5,987	20,748			
September.....	5,597	19,247			
October.....	5,631	19,083			
November.....	5,553	18,746			
December.....	5,893	20,124			

by periods of severe drought which forced large numbers of families in stricken areas to apply for public aid during the summer and fall months. After September 1937, when the estimated numbers aided had declined to 4,734,000 households (14,128,000 persons), sharp increases took place as a result of the recession in business and industrial activity.

The downward movement from 1934 to 1937 is somewhat more pronounced when measured in terms of persons than when measured in terms of households. The decline from the high point of 1934 to the low point of 1937 amounted to 40 percent for the estimated number of households as compared with a 49 percent reduction in the estimated number of persons. This implies a successively smaller average number of persons per household, which may be attributed in part to the increase in the relative number of single persons benefiting under specialized assistance programs, particularly those providing aid to the aged and to the blind. Also, it appears that the larger family groups, which are likely to include more than one potential wage earner, were more successful in establishing themselves on a self-supporting basis when private employment increased than were the smaller families and single individuals.

The downward trend in the number of recipients of relief and emergency employment from the early part of 1934 through September 1937 was interrupted by marked seasonal peaks, and the recent increase has been accentuated by this seasonal factor. It is estimated that due to seasonal influences approximately 15 percent more households are aided in the peak months of January and February than in the summer months, July, August, and September. One of the major factors contributing to the rise in relief needs during the winter months is the tendency for private employment to drop off at that time. Also important is the fact that many persons who are able to get along during the summer find it necessary to apply for relief when cold weather sets in because of additional clothing and fuel requirements.

The Programs Covered

The estimates of the net number of recipients of public aid include, as far as the data permit, all recipients of relief, work program employment, and other emergency employment. They cover all households and persons benefiting from the general and emergency relief programs financed in part from Federal Emergency Relief Administration and in part from State and local funds, and all Civil Works Program employees. All persons, both of relief and of nonrelief status, employed on projects financed in whole or in part from funds made available through the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts are covered, i. e., all WPA workers including persons employed with sponsors' funds, both students and project workers aided through the NYA, and persons employed on work projects of numerous other Federal agencies. All persons employed on CCC work and on Bureau of Public Roads and PWA projects are included regardless of the source of funds used for operation (ERA Act funds, NIRA funds, and regular or special Federal appropriations as well as sponsors' funds). Also included are persons employed on self-liquidating loan projects of public bodies financed by loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and persons benefiting under the rural rehabilitation program of the FERA and from grants made by the Farm Security Administration (prior to September 1937 known as the Resettlement Administration). The number of recipients of aid to the aged, to the blind, and to dependent children under the three special assistance programs of the Social Security Board and the recipients of such aid extended by State and local agencies without Federal participation are also covered by the estimates of net numbers of recipients of public aid.

The estimates do not include administrative employees, recipients of rehabilitation loans of the Farm Security Administration, persons receiving unemployment compensation, or regular Federal construction

employment (except the Bureau of Public Roads). No allowance is made in the estimates for certain other groups of persons that are assisted from public funds such as the recipients of veterans' aid, of surplus commodities, or of relief extended by private agencies for which no comprehensive statistics are available.

Demonstration of need for relief as a prerequisite for employment was not used as a criterion in selecting the group of workers to be covered by the estimates because it was believed that greater comparability over the period could be attained by including all project employees of the agencies providing work.

Conversion of Reported Units into Households and Persons

Since the units used in reporting recipients of relief and employment activities differed according to the respective administrative needs of the various agencies, it was necessary to select common units to which the data could best be reduced for the purposes of the composite estimates. Use has been made of two common denominators: the number of households and the number of persons (individual members of households) aided at any time during a calendar month. These units are essentially the same as the case and person units used in reports on general relief activities. For a number of the other programs, however, it was necessary to select from the various available figures the series which most closely approximated these common denominators. For example, in compiling household totals the number employed during the peak week of each month was utilized for the Civil Works Program and for employment provided by the WPA and other Federal agencies operating work projects. It is recognized that this procedure results in a slight understatement of the total number of different persons employed during the month.

For some programs it was necessary to convert individual recipient data into household figures. This was true of the CCC data since it was necessary to take account of instances in which more than one member of a household was employed in the CCC. A similar allowance was required in the case of old-age assistance since under this program two recipients often are members of the same household. In these series the adjustments used in estimating the number of households were determined from findings of special studies. In the case of aid to dependent children the number of families in which children were aided was taken to represent the number of households. Studies of the reported data pertaining to other programs indicated that adjustments of this type were not necessary.

Estimates of the number of persons rather than the number of households may be considered preferable in indicating trends in the scope of public assistance.

The average size of the household has changed substantially during the period covered by the data as a result of the effects of administrative as well as social and economic factors. Estimates of the number of persons are also of interest because they can be related to the total population of the country. For the emergency relief program the total number of individuals benefiting during the month was reported. For most other activities, however, estimates were prepared on the basis of information reported for special programs of a similar nature conducted under the FERA. To illustrate, data relating to the FERA rural rehabilitation program served in estimating the number of persons in the case of Farm Security Administration grants, and data for the emergency work relief program conducted by the FERA were used in the case of WPA and other Federal Agency employment. In a number of instances information obtained for sample rural and urban areas was utilized. Many of the families that had been aided under the FERA programs were transferred directly to the new soon after they were initiated.

Statistical Duplication between Programs

In order to estimate the net number of different households and persons aided by emergency programs, allowance had to be made for duplication between programs. Each time a new program was established or an existing program expanded or contracted, many persons received one type of assistance during the first part of a month and another type during the latter part of the same month. Each agency reported them as having received aid during the month. Duplication of this type was particularly large during the period when the WPA program was expanding rapidly. (It was common practice to continue general relief to persons assigned to work projects of the WPA and other Federal agencies until they had actually received a pay check.) Another important type of duplication is that arising when a family that obtains inadequate assistance under one program receives supplemental aid under another at the same time; for example, a family with a boy in a CCC camp or receiving NYA aid may also obtain general relief or some other type of assistance.

The numbers of households and persons that received assistance under each program or agency in May 1938 are shown in Table 70. Allowance for duplication has been made in the total figures only. Most of the households aided in May were receiving WPA wages, general relief, or one of the special types of assistance under the Social Security Board. Somewhat smaller numbers were assisted through NYA work projects and student aid, CCC employment, FSA subsistence grants, and emergency employment provided by agencies other than the WPA and CCC.

TABLE 70.—ESTIMATED NET TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF, WORK PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT, AND EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT, BY PROGRAMS

MAY 1938
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
[In Thousands]

Agency or Program	Households	Persons
Net total ^A	6, 783	21, 338
WPA ^B	2, 737	10, 829
CCC.....	C 289	1, 113
NYA work projects.....	179	191
NYA student aid.....	325	325
Other Federal agency projects.....	317	1, 166
Emergency employment of other Federal agencies ^D	101	303
Aid to the aged, the blind, and dependent children.....	E 1,829	3, 315
Farm Security Administration grants.....	112	560
General relief.....	1, 729	5, 533

^A Does not equal the sum of the figures shown for individual agencies and programs because allowance has been made for duplication.

^B Includes an allowance for employment with sponsors' funds.

^C Average number of persons employed during the month converted into household units. CCC figures given in other tables in this report represent number of persons employed at the end of the month.

^D Includes employment provided on projects financed by RFC self-liquidating loans to public bodies, and employment under the Bureau of Public Roads and the Public Works Administration financed in whole or in part with Federal funds other than those appropriated by the ERA Acts and the PWA Extension Act of 1937.

^E Duplication of households has been eliminated both among the recipients of one type of aid and between recipients of the three types of aid.

Basic recipient data for May 1938 are shown by States for the principal types of assistance in Table 71. The totals appearing in the State table differ from figures presented in Table 70 above in that they are in terms of reporting units used by the individual agencies rather than of households and persons. It is not possible to show household totals for individual States at this time inasmuch as the estimates in many instances are based on sample studies which are valid for the United States as a whole but not for individual States. The amount

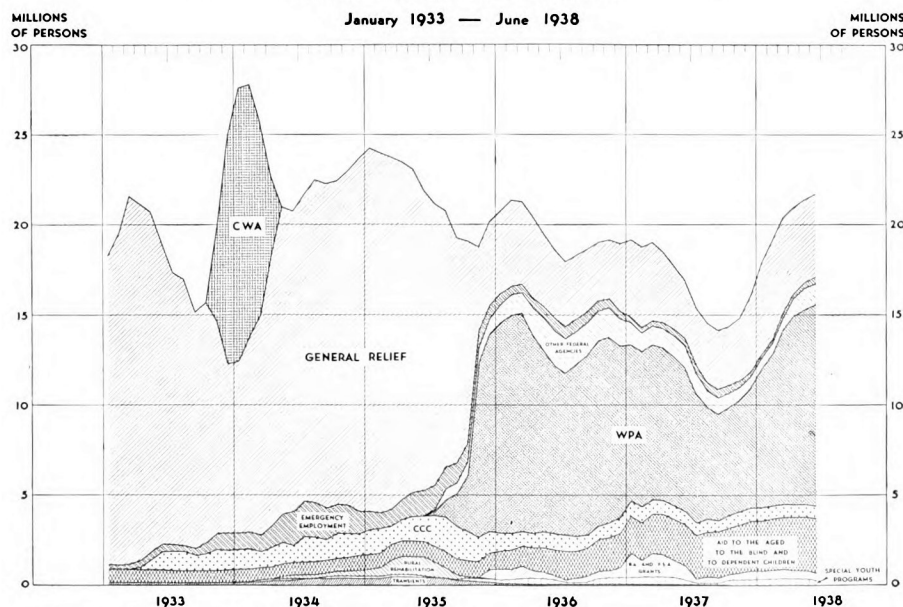
of duplication present among the items reported for each State is not known, but its extent is known to differ widely from State to State. Furthermore, the contents of series vary. For example, the data for recipients of old-age assistance and aid to the blind vary in content from State to State. A recipient of one of these types of aid may represent a family, a couple, or a single individual. In some States the number of old-age recipients represents the number of families and single persons, whereas, in others, it represents the total number of eligible persons receiving this aid, many of whom are members of the same family. None of the State figures for aid to the aged, the blind, and dependent children include recipients of the special types of assistance granted under State and local programs in which the Social Security Board does not participate.

Changes in Different Programs

The relative importance of the various relief and employment programs has shifted considerably during the period from 1933 to 1938. The most significant of these changes may be seen in Chart 14. It should be noted, however, that this chart does not indicate the precise relationship between the net total and the number of persons receiving aid under the individual programs because in the graphic presentation the duplication between programs has been allocated arbitrarily to certain agencies. With the exception of general relief, which represents persons assisted through general relief only, the data plotted for each program contain duplication between this program and all other programs plotted below it.

General relief extended by State and local relief administrations, which included both work and direct relief, was by far the most important means of providing assistance from 1933 through the summer of 1935 except for the brief period of Civil Works Program operations in the winter of 1933-34. In July 1935 general relief was extended to about three-fourths of the estimated unduplicated total number of persons receiving public aid. Although State and local funds were used for general relief, this type of aid was financed in large part (during the period from May 1933 through 1935) through grants made to States by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. These funds were used not only to extend direct relief but also to furnish

CHART 14
PERSONS RECEIVING AID THROUGH RELIEF
AND WORK PROGRAMS



DATA ARE ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL NET NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF, WORK PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT, AND EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT, EXCEPT FOR THE GENERAL RELIEF PROGRAM, PERSONS RECEIVING AID UNDER THE PROGRAMS ARE LISTED IN THE PROGRAM THAT IS PLACED IN THE HIGHER POSITION IN THE CHART. GENERAL RELIEF DATA RELATES TO PERSONS RECEIVING GENERAL RELIEF ONLY.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 1938

TABLE 71.—RECIPIENT DATA FOR PRINCIPAL PUBLIC RELIEF AND WORK PROGRAMS, BY STATES AND BY AGENCIES OR PROGRAMS ^A

MAY 1938

State	WPA	NYA		CCC	Other Federal Agency Projects ^B	Recipients of Special Types of Public Assistance under the Social Security Act ^C			Farm Security Administration Grants ^D (vouchers certified)	General Relief Cases ^E
		Student aid	Work projects			Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind		
United States.....	2, 676, 782	325, 393	179, 274	297, 882	317, 583	1, 683, 572	239, 596	38, 125	111, 687	1, 728, 680
Alabama.....	43, 169	4, 364	3, 550	7, 381	4, 881	14, 933	5, 337	420	457	2, 243
Arizona.....	9, 661	1, 315	498	2, 766	2, 106	6, 111	1, 703	279	1, 708	2, 783
Arkansas.....	36, 042	4, 220	4, 627	9, 009	3, 648	18, 674	4, 557	668	150	4, 130
California.....	94, 999	15, 004	5, 729	10, 078	33, 411	116, 040	12, 322	5, 598	6, 581	110, 320
Colorado.....	28, 083	4, 976	2, 224	3, 010	9, 395	36, 482	3, 603	593	1, 316	14, 400
Connecticut.....	23, 551	2, 137	1, 809	2, 699	2, 419	14, 553	-----	-----	8	24, 141
Delaware.....	3, 312	296	205	538	384	2, 625	525	-----	24	1, 550
District of Columbia.....	8, 215	1, 354	499	2, 017	3, 538	3, 119	1, 208	202	-----	2, 363
Florida.....	35, 303	3, 828	2, 862	5, 014	6, 301	28, 888	-----	1, 224	1, 331	8, 049
Georgia.....	45, 359	9, 437	3, 026	8, 781	8, 988	29, 771	3, 917	1, 017	786	7, 364
Idaho.....	9, 600	1, 992	872	2, 120	2, 571	8, 502	2, 474	275	307	E 2, 800
Illinois.....	217, 367	19, 003	11, 940	14, 940	10, 434	123, 394	-----	-----	797	182, 149
Indiana.....	92, 869	7, 251	3, 740	6, 567	4, 635	42, 773	13, 605	2, 373	179	60, 160
Iowa.....	33, 522	5, 638	1, 647	4, 407	3, 300	47, 523	-----	1, 104	75	28, 738
Kansas.....	35, 918	9, 059	4, 414	3, 999	4, 340	19, 339	4, 031	730	8, 511	16, 892
Kentucky.....	60, 389	7, 867	7, 183	8, 042	4, 780	33, 214	-----	-----	114	E 5, 600
Louisiana.....	31, 682	4, 238	2, 767	6, 139	11, 196	26, 036	8, 814	659	579	7, 217
Maine.....	8, 008	1, 603	781	1, 686	2, 497	8, 982	1, 393	1, 264	42	12, 636
Maryland.....	12, 629	2, 747	702	3, 067	6, 705	16, 829	7, 284	593	49	7, 765
Massachusetts.....	105, 433	8, 748	5, 191	8, 887	9, 333	69, 078	8, 413	1, 063	24	72, 600
Michigan.....	175, 790	11, 292	7, 485	8, 373	11, 777	70, 383	11, 969	569	655	123, 561
Minnesota.....	60, 184	8, 029	4, 012	7, 051	6, 600	63, 553	5, 550	628	1, 412	37, 299
Mississippi.....	33, 425	3, 684	2, 953	7, 127	9, 906	15, 282	-----	-----	585	971
Missouri.....	97, 159	9, 542	4, 917	11, 220	5, 705	72, 394	3, 016	-----	1, 290	42, 693
Montana.....	19, 572	3, 075	1, 451	2, 782	4, 395	12, 146	1, 946	20	5, 581	5, 871
Nebraska.....	29, 055	4, 212	1, 427	3, 758	5, 085	26, 262	4, 324	561	11, 825	6, 904
Nevada.....	2, 195	238	129	696	231	1, 922	-----	-----	5	681
New Hampshire.....	8, 366	1, 101	637	922	565	3, 714	356	294	30	8, 775
New Jersey.....	90, 499	6, 802	6, 763	8, 449	10, 887	26, 277	11, 382	580	62	E 77, 200
New Mexico.....	10, 043	1, 816	1, 622	3, 890	2, 751	3, 784	1, 419	204	599	1, 932
New York.....	221, 315	28, 474	16, 020	16, 063	17, 226	105, 770	27, 820	2, 475	257	313, 790
North Carolina.....	35, 330	5, 041	2, 441	7, 310	4, 440	29, 030	7, 032	1, 959	214	6, 854
North Dakota.....	13, 124	4, 219	2, 233	3, 910	3, 001	7, 566	830	104	25, 116	6, 299
Ohio.....	238, 669	16, 285	7, 553	11, 900	10, 703	109, 700	10, 876	3, 822	371	E 108, 200
Oklahoma.....	65, 603	13, 171	7, 350	11, 287	5, 576	66, 262	14, 809	2, 092	308	E 37, 400
Oregon.....	16, 764	2, 952	825	2, 861	3, 006	17, 506	1, 371	444	109	11, 154
Pennsylvania.....	244, 836	27, 430	12, 979	16, 337	23, 077	92, 561	17, 896	-----	239	218, 467
Rhode Island.....	14, 283	1, 171	936	1, 542	1, 108	6, 212	892	-----	4	E 11, 000
South Carolina.....	34, 044	6, 176	3, 182	6, 016	6, 845	21, 078	3, 449	775	2, 516	2, 192
South Dakota.....	15, 374	5, 253	3, 335	3, 582	2, 984	15, 713	-----	154	29, 105	4, 683
Tennessee.....	32, 735	6, 347	3, 197	7, 041	6, 175	22, 986	9, 902	1, 108	122	E 3, 900
Texas.....	81, 087	14, 024	8, 582	16, 183	10, 732	111, 198	-----	-----	443	E 13, 200
Utah.....	10, 347	3, 076	1, 102	1, 896	2, 566	12, 833	2, 784	224	186	3, 301
Vermont.....	4, 983	751	242	1, 155	1, 105	5, 281	329	140	25	3, 089
Virginia.....	23, 380	4, 595	3, 205	7, 473	5, 768	-----	-----	-----	140	16, 087
Washington.....	44, 404	4, 868	1, 998	4, 651	12, 247	35, 677	6, 093	1, 018	786	19, 231
West Virginia.....	43, 134	7, 422	3, 325	5, 252	2, 485	18, 538	5, 704	753	25	23, 985
Wisconsin.....	71, 775	8, 724	4, 685	6, 943	3, 945	40, 190	10, 064	1, 964	5, 843	44, 480
Wyoming.....	4, 270	546	419	1, 065	1, 830	2, 888	597	166	796	1, 578

^A The several columns must not be added to get a grand total because of differences in reporting units and because in many instances a case or household received aid during the month from more than one agency or program.

^B Includes only activities financed in whole or in part from funds provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, and the PWA Extension Act of 1937.

^C Source: Social Security Board, Division of Public Assistance Research.

^D Source: Farm Security Administration.

^E Estimated by the Social Security Board or the State relief agency.

employment on work projects and to carry on the special programs and activities included under the emergency relief program.

Soon after the middle of 1935, the Works Progress Administration and other agencies operating work projects with ERA Act funds began to provide employment for needy employable persons, many of whom were from families that had previously been recipients of general relief. Early in 1936 the Social Security Board began to participate in special programs for aid to the blind, to the aged, and to dependent children, assisting

many former recipients of general relief. As a result of the initiation of these various programs, general relief is now extended from State and local funds chiefly to households having no member eligible for project employment, to unemployables not qualifying for benefits under the public assistance programs of the Social Security Board, and as supplemental aid to households whose assistance from other sources is inadequate.

Since the fall of 1935 the WPA has cared for a substantial portion of the estimated net total of persons

receiving public aid. When WPA operations were at their peak early in the spring of 1936, persons aided represented more than half the total. Subsequently a somewhat smaller proportion of the net number was aided through WPA wages, mainly because of the reduction in the WPA program and the expansion of the Social Security programs during the past year, but currently WPA again provides for approximately half of all persons receiving public aid. Persons having employment under other Federal agencies on work projects financed with funds made available through the ERA Acts constitute only a small proportion of the estimated net total.

Some of the agencies have continued a number of the special activities that were initiated under the FERA. The National Youth Administration continues the program of employment for needy college students and has extended it to include high-school students. It has also developed a work project program for unemployed young persons who are no longer in school. These are shown as special youth programs in the chart. The rural rehabilitation program started by the FERA in 1934 has been carried on by the Resettlement Adminis-

tration and its successor, the Farm Security Administration. Other agencies, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Public Works Administration, and the Bureau of Public Roads, operate programs of emergency employment as they have done continuously since 1933.

Aid to special groups of the needy—the aged, the blind, and dependent children—although provided in some degree by States and localities even before the beginning of the period under consideration (January 1933), has been of increasing importance since the initiation of Federal participation through the Social Security Board early in 1936. The special groups to which this type of aid is extended are not among those eligible for public employment. Such assistance is given by State and local agencies and, in States having plans approved by the Social Security Board, the Federal Government supplements State and local funds used for this purpose according to specific ratios established by law. Although many of the persons who have received this kind of assistance during the last two years had previously been aided by general relief, a large number of them had not received any form of public aid before.

FUNDS FOR SECURITY PROGRAMS, 1933-38

SINCE 1933, when recognition was first given to the national scope of the unemployment problem and to the inability of local relief systems to cope with need, more than \$15,000,000,000 has been spent by Federal, State, and local governments in an effort to alleviate distress and to provide some measure of security for the underprivileged groups in the Nation. State and local governments provided over 27 percent of the total, or about \$4,195,000,000 and the remainder was made available by the Federal Government through the various agencies that have dealt with different

types of need. Not included in these totals are outlays for emergency public works such as have been carried out under the Public Works Administration, the Bureau of Public Roads, and other Federal agencies. Unemployment compensation payments, which have been of importance during the half year ending June 30, 1938, are likewise excluded.

The amounts of funds used for the major security programs during each half-year period from January 1933 through June 1938 are shown by agencies or programs in Table 72. Although the different programs

TABLE 72.—AMOUNT OF FEDERAL AND STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS USED FOR SECURITY PROGRAMS, BY PROGRAMS ^A
SIX-MONTH PERIODS—JANUARY 1933 THROUGH JUNE 1938
[Thousands of Dollars]

Program	Total	1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938 ^B
		January through June	July through December	January through June	July through December	January through June	July through December	January through June	July through December	January through June	July through December	January through June
Total.....	15,314,851	507,299	801,604	1,468,922	1,194,301	1,382,822	1,352,208	1,824,035	1,734,710	1,752,377	1,466,873	1,829,700
Federal.....	11,120,219	305,909	601,406	1,165,988	920,662	1,061,309	1,046,992	1,382,758	1,280,812	1,243,164	927,449	1,183,800
State and local.....	4,194,632	201,390	200,198	302,934	273,639	321,513	305,216	441,277	453,898	509,213	539,424	645,900
WPA and NYA programs ^C	5,453,425						284,381	1,135,915	1,154,674	1,027,985	807,870	1,042,600
Federal.....	4,653,020						256,503	1,037,162	1,007,462	875,445	630,148	846,360
State and local.....	800,405						27,878	98,753	147,212	152,540	177,722	196,300
General and emergency relief.....	5,423,211	419,586	375,321	552,051	936,505	1,118,883	719,007	363,007	227,479	247,163	228,209	296,000
Federal (FERA).....	2,961,567	257,891	232,944	356,848	708,238	855,241	507,657	28,909	7,633	4,009	1,197	1,000
State and local.....	2,461,644	161,695	142,377	195,203	228,267	263,642	211,350	274,098	219,846	243,154	227,012	295,000
Civil Works Administration program.....	931,103		^D 219,057	^D 712,046								
Federal.....	844,067		190,135	644,932								
State and local.....	87,036		19,922	67,114								
Civilian Conservation Corps: Federal.....	1,980,521	^D 48,018	^D 169,327	^D 164,208	^D 212,421	^D 206,068	270,207	211,566	181,021	193,281	174,401	150,000
Categorical assistance ^E	1,224,319	39,695	37,899	40,617	45,372	57,871	65,988	88,775	146,516	197,107	235,979	268,500
Federal (Social Security Board).....	378,802							20,349	59,676	83,588	101,280	113,900
State and local.....	845,517	39,695	37,899	40,617	45,372	57,871	65,988	68,426	86,840	113,519	134,690	154,600
Farm Security Administration loans and grants ^F : Federal.....	302,272						12,625	84,772	25,020	86,841	20,414	72,600

^A Data are for the continental United States.

^B Preliminary estimates.

^C Excludes expenditures of WPA funds on the rural rehabilitation and land utilization programs of the Farm Security Administration.

^D Distribution by six-month periods partially estimated.

^E Partially estimated by the WPA.

^F Excludes administrative expenses.

TABLE 73.—AMOUNT OF FEDERAL AND STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS USED FOR SECURITY PROGRAMS, BY STATES ^A

SIX-MONTH PERIODS—JANUARY 1933 THROUGH DECEMBER 1937

[Thousands of Dollars]

State	Total	1933		1934		1935		1936		1937	
		January through June	July through December	January through June	July through December	January through June	July through December	January through June	July through December	January through June	July through December
United States.....	13,485,151	507,299	801,604	1,468,922	1,194,301	1,382,822	1,352,208	1,824,035	1,734,710	1,752,377	1,466,873
Alabama.....	156,678	4,719	13,095	24,307	15,622	16,417	16,026	17,540	18,168	18,096	12,658
Arizona.....	92,504	2,479	6,737	10,630	9,379	10,034	11,350	12,506	10,061	10,522	8,806
Arkansas.....	142,793	5,065	10,764	17,938	15,037	17,219	14,287	16,620	14,950	17,896	13,017
California.....	786,040	27,660	41,240	69,372	61,067	87,449	88,544	113,005	101,239	105,139	91,325
Colorado.....	180,086	5,202	7,926	16,078	16,481	20,136	17,352	27,325	24,005	24,010	21,571
Connecticut.....	151,621	6,489	8,026	18,046	13,311	16,258	16,040	19,093	19,390	17,809	17,159
Delaware.....	18,027	1,730	1,646	2,172	1,512	1,454	1,642	2,453	1,845	1,904	1,669
District of Columbia.....	52,104	1,064	3,040	8,134	5,085	5,752	5,092	6,141	6,613	6,549	4,634
Florida.....	132,256	4,020	13,307	21,259	13,267	12,994	11,388	13,800	14,498	14,114	13,609
Georgia.....	169,111	2,904	14,330	22,438	17,623	20,982	17,524	21,821	18,559	19,736	13,194
Idaho.....	94,416	2,398	6,409	10,033	10,463	10,006	10,378	12,592	9,993	12,167	9,977
Illinois.....	896,987	45,517	56,442	100,080	74,510	77,762	78,125	119,737	115,567	126,106	103,141
Indiana.....	306,862	8,897	16,705	33,574	25,954	29,744	29,847	42,033	41,611	42,047	36,450
Iowa.....	172,741	5,749	10,703	20,236	13,571	17,028	14,408	23,083	21,256	25,127	21,578
Kansas.....	176,918	4,158	9,585	17,461	18,038	21,891	16,534	23,757	23,006	24,796	17,692
Kentucky.....	169,865	7,764	10,722	18,118	13,769	16,166	15,965	22,049	20,942	23,699	20,671
Louisiana.....	170,546	8,008	14,953	21,226	15,337	16,411	15,368	21,800	18,273	20,810	18,360
Maine.....	69,208	2,888	4,456	8,561	7,538	7,657	7,054	9,260	8,028	8,989	4,777
Maryland.....	122,785	4,395	9,536	20,017	12,813	12,899	12,202	14,091	13,383	12,116	11,333
Massachusetts.....	602,610	27,800	31,881	61,262	53,916	66,464	65,353	75,414	78,998	76,354	65,169
Michigan.....	503,979	26,784	40,863	63,168	48,765	48,172	46,680	64,653	59,251	57,393	48,250
Minnesota.....	336,845	6,685	14,979	33,732	31,335	36,528	32,198	47,285	44,213	47,961	41,929
Mississippi.....	126,254	4,510	8,586	17,083	11,523	13,509	12,385	17,481	14,253	15,044	11,880
Missouri.....	309,952	7,145	14,493	30,621	26,041	32,229	27,579	43,966	43,867	46,503	37,508
Montana.....	94,870	3,333	5,624	10,871	9,983	9,081	8,647	11,226	12,331	13,064	10,710
Nebraska.....	125,519	1,610	5,308	11,773	9,640	12,932	11,321	17,906	17,087	21,030	16,912
Nevada.....	28,876	663	1,997	3,112	3,605	3,551	3,240	3,843	2,801	3,095	2,969
New Hampshire.....	52,864	1,927	3,260	5,894	4,457	5,167	5,585	7,233	6,962	6,837	5,542
New Jersey.....	439,208	15,960	22,507	50,022	35,681	41,007	43,174	59,011	57,863	61,742	52,241
New Mexico.....	75,917	1,243	4,092	6,511	8,722	9,459	8,843	10,632	8,889	9,520	8,006
New York.....	2,116,399	94,049	107,406	206,535	193,066	206,679	232,712	300,409	287,262	263,150	225,131
North Carolina.....	148,249	7,349	11,335	20,956	14,066	16,872	14,516	18,357	14,640	16,528	13,206
North Dakota.....	98,277	1,373	3,657	11,023	8,109	10,227	7,440	10,719	17,682	16,178	11,869
Ohio.....	750,383	24,299	45,675	82,092	57,995	69,814	75,000	109,463	109,199	98,565	78,251
Oklahoma.....	226,810	5,871	13,925	22,391	18,946	18,706	18,257	33,391	31,273	35,619	28,431
Oregon.....	129,273	4,818	7,399	14,013	12,128	13,372	12,856	16,933	15,199	17,561	14,993
Pennsylvania.....	1,252,443	47,008	59,784	120,135	94,487	139,432	137,824	172,408	171,566	166,395	143,374
Rhode Island.....	63,738	2,965	3,518	6,533	5,374	5,825	6,087	8,795	8,247	8,258	8,136
South Carolina.....	119,604	5,950	11,206	15,760	13,451	13,057	9,712	13,822	13,106	13,304	10,286
South Dakota.....	122,825	2,391	6,624	13,875	14,685	12,616	8,715	12,773	18,792	19,147	13,207
Tennessee.....	156,482	4,337	9,020	19,993	14,554	17,581	16,657	22,859	18,635	17,283	14,663
Texas.....	363,635	9,955	24,791	40,380	36,267	43,870	28,551	52,082	41,979	46,494	39,266
Utah.....	91,481	3,063	5,728	9,274	9,718	9,801	9,268	12,809	9,962	11,175	10,683
Vermont.....	49,788	1,589	3,948	5,117	4,962	5,423	5,947	6,831	5,771	5,741	4,459
Virginia.....	144,341	5,008	9,158	20,000	12,850	16,006	16,927	18,920	15,813	15,941	13,628
Washington.....	210,702	7,951	13,449	23,296	15,960	18,248	19,020	28,969	25,746	31,172	26,891
West Virginia.....	183,032	10,935	13,193	20,713	15,970	16,481	15,980	25,700	23,355	21,966	18,730
Wisconsin.....	385,974	15,077	28,792	45,198	34,615	39,423	38,060	50,519	48,377	48,643	37,270
Wyoming.....	44,309	800	2,649	5,236	5,643	5,106	4,307	5,562	5,513	5,166	4,327
Not distributed by States.....	68,964	3,715	6,235	12,673	6,986	7,805	10,232	5,358	4,661	3,914	7,385

^A Includes Federal, State, and local funds used for WPA and NYA programs, general and emergency relief programs, Civil Works Administration Program, Civilian Conservation Corps, rural rehabilitation loan and grant program (exclusive of administrative expenses), and the categorical assistance programs.

have involved varying degrees of State and local financial participation, at no time has the proportion of State and local funds used for the programs as a group dropped below 20 percent of the total. In general, State and local agencies have borne an increasing share of the financial burden. Preliminary estimates indicate that during the first half of 1938 their contributions represented more than 35 percent of the total funds used for security programs, as compared with the average of 27 percent throughout the period and a minimum of less than 21 percent in the first half of 1934.

Aid was extended to the unemployed and underprivileged chiefly through the general and emergency

relief and CWA programs in the three years 1933-35. Under the Civil Works Program about \$931,000,000, mostly in Federal funds, was expended for operations that were begun in November 1933 and practically concluded by April 1934. Through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration more than \$2,960,000,000 in Federal funds was used for emergency relief, almost all of it by the end of 1935. State and local governments provided nearly \$1,203,000,000 for the same purpose during the three years ending with 1935. This amount represents over 29 percent of the general relief total for the three years. Since the cessation of FERA grants to the States late in 1935 the general relief program has been financed almost exclusively

TABLE 74.—AMOUNT OF FEDERAL FUNDS USED FOR SECURITY PROGRAMS, BY STATES ^A

SIX-MONTH PERIODS—JANUARY 1933 THROUGH DECEMBER 1937

[Thousands of Dollars]

State	Total	1933		1934		1935		1936		1937	
		January through June	July through December	January through June	July through December	January through June	July through December	January through June	July through December	January through June	July through December
United States.....	9,936,449	305,909	601,406	1,165,988	920,662	1,061,309	1,046,992	1,382,758	1,280,812	1,243,164	927,449
Alabama.....	140,425	4,697	12,437	22,376	15,111	15,609	14,679	15,891	14,638	15,074	9,913
Arizona.....	78,983	2,091	6,203	9,532	8,195	8,580	10,307	10,885	8,196	8,367	6,627
Arkansas.....	130,812	5,016	10,551	17,283	14,335	16,767	13,608	15,027	12,802	15,331	10,092
California.....	537,999	14,975	24,335	52,849	47,279	57,256	69,300	78,858	69,934	68,902	54,311
Colorado.....	139,673	4,488	6,870	13,100	13,334	17,289	14,096	21,170	17,741	17,543	14,042
Connecticut.....	91,987	373	4,429	13,235	7,104	9,022	10,034	14,046	13,071	11,332	9,341
Delaware.....	12,316	145	1,231	1,578	1,031	995	1,191	1,908	1,486	1,481	1,270
District of Columbia.....	40,631	178	1,649	7,917	4,069	4,621	3,897	4,629	5,211	5,161	3,299
Florida.....	118,773	3,577	12,702	20,280	12,864	12,176	11,040	12,826	11,516	11,603	10,189
Georgia.....	153,213	2,785	13,723	21,087	17,133	20,192	15,835	19,311	16,228	16,199	10,720
Idaho.....	82,132	2,033	5,854	9,365	9,927	9,199	9,303	10,599	8,015	9,969	7,868
Illinois.....	636,274	39,814	39,445	73,180	59,032	62,698	55,931	82,516	77,520	78,838	57,300
Indiana.....	231,396	5,749	12,658	25,679	18,734	21,929	21,987	35,013	32,796	32,605	24,246
Iowa.....	113,938	2,987	7,928	15,765	8,195	11,428	9,455	16,460	13,975	15,541	12,204
Kansas.....	137,576	2,626	7,500	13,306	14,464	17,524	13,090	19,258	18,838	19,047	13,923
Kentucky.....	145,367	7,271	9,917	16,243	12,024	14,043	14,530	18,576	17,560	20,015	15,188
Louisiana.....	152,486	7,099	14,446	20,139	14,923	15,747	14,898	19,707	15,552	16,748	12,627
Maine.....	44,869	586	2,687	6,338	5,450	5,032	4,551	6,383	5,172	6,053	2,617
Maryland.....	95,235	802	7,921	17,119	9,964	11,931	10,312	10,895	10,444	8,773	7,074
Massachusetts.....	374,201	833	16,232	36,974	33,642	41,463	41,841	56,295	56,430	52,248	38,243
Michigan.....	368,669	21,781	32,572	52,366	35,148	36,403	37,491	47,535	41,863	35,725	27,785
Minnesota.....	251,113	3,950	11,201	28,902	25,902	29,833	25,995	36,321	32,108	32,252	24,649
Mississippi.....	114,904	4,464	8,429	16,459	11,294	13,206	11,248	15,621	12,187	13,225	8,771
Missouri.....	246,433	4,979	11,924	25,781	21,804	26,246	21,242	36,315	35,632	36,517	25,993
Montana.....	82,017	2,620	4,842	9,612	9,095	8,332	8,025	9,787	10,673	10,570	8,461
Nebraska.....	99,762	606	4,198	9,599	7,910	10,869	9,954	14,951	13,740	16,312	11,623
Nevada.....	25,929	612	1,902	2,941	3,576	3,310	2,837	3,278	2,677	2,677	2,433
New Hampshire.....	37,445	1,437	2,571	4,884	3,425	3,213	3,480	5,202	5,070	4,822	3,341
New Jersey.....	305,541	3,860	14,928	37,674	26,319	26,961	32,149	44,832	44,664	41,434	32,720
New Mexico.....	70,815	1,219	4,003	6,292	8,696	9,381	8,325	9,853	7,842	8,379	6,825
New York.....	1,284,619	35,804	58,741	132,558	114,094	122,280	149,747	196,881	186,650	165,361	122,503
North Carolina.....	135,889	6,516	10,814	19,933	14,357	16,801	14,202	16,672	12,346	13,823	10,425
North Dakota.....	84,942	721	3,136	10,139	7,547	9,513	6,149	9,754	15,460	13,400	9,103
Ohio.....	553,026	13,779	35,223	65,793	44,947	55,559	59,170	82,687	78,499	66,973	50,396
Oklahoma.....	187,471	5,108	12,717	20,553	16,524	17,125	16,405	27,750	25,553	27,766	17,961
Oregon.....	106,916	4,172	6,898	12,555	10,125	10,588	11,255	13,996	12,052	13,675	11,600
Pennsylvania.....	809,339	27,570	36,824	91,069	74,729	112,119	102,394	122,637	127,354	118,111	86,532
Rhode Island.....	37,303	1,128	2,163	4,687	2,424	2,576	3,162	6,130	5,099	5,219	4,715
South Carolina.....	111,348	5,924	10,983	15,225	13,123	12,840	9,275	12,531	11,216	11,702	8,529
South Dakota.....	107,525	1,731	5,327	11,821	13,707	11,608	7,929	11,180	17,528	15,927	10,767
Tennessee.....	133,136	4,246	9,544	18,775	13,282	16,435	14,901	18,451	14,490	13,276	9,736
Texas.....	292,475	9,227	24,708	31,930	26,798	36,017	25,364	42,950	32,423	36,906	26,152
Utah.....	74,317	2,795	4,750	7,784	8,395	8,477	7,709	10,784	7,569	8,371	7,683
Vermont.....	42,185	950	3,573	4,518	4,442	4,762	5,462	6,655	4,669	4,649	3,505
Virginia.....	132,237	4,380	8,831	19,111	12,129	15,591	16,332	17,522	13,496	13,587	11,258
Washington.....	164,111	6,941	11,353	19,289	14,347	14,528	16,134	22,474	19,430	22,203	17,412
West Virginia.....	158,653	10,343	12,832	19,603	13,918	14,799	14,492	22,961	19,060	17,418	13,227
Wisconsin.....	289,255	9,812	22,610	39,306	27,801	31,203	28,060	37,774	35,247	34,026	23,407
Wyoming.....	37,878	509	2,406	4,624	5,115	4,532	3,723	4,654	4,743	4,114	3,458
Not distributed by States.....	42,910		2,685	8,840	2,879	2,701	4,487	5,358	4,661	3,914	7,385

^A Includes Federal funds used on WPA and NYA programs, general and emergency relief program, Civil Works Program, Civilian Conservation Corps, rural rehabilitation loan and grant program (exclusive of administrative expenses) of the Farm Security Administration, and the public assistance program of the Social Security Board.

from State and local funds. These have amounted to over \$1,259,110,000 in the two and one-half years since 1935, bringing the total of State and local funds used for general relief up to almost \$2,462,000,000 for the entire period under discussion.

The Federal Government has itself financed the Civilian Conservation Corps program, one of the two other security measures (shown in Table 72) whose operations have been carried on since 1933. Funds used by this agency in providing young men with work at CCC camps have amounted to more than \$1,980,000,000 during the five and one-half years ending June 1938.

Experience gained during the early years of Federal participation in the extension of aid to needy persons

resulted in the development of separate programs to administer distinct types of aid. In order to provide work for employable persons in need of relief a broad program of public work was initiated in the summer of 1935. Chief among the agencies which have furnished jobs through this program is the Works Progress Administration. This agency has spent about \$4,653,000,000 in Federal funds during the three-year period ending June 30, 1938. The WPA total includes expenditures of the National Youth Administration for its work project and student aid programs. State and local governmental agencies made some \$800,000,000 available to supplement Federal funds used for the WPA and NYA activities.

TABLE 75.—AMOUNT OF STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS USED FOR SECURITY PROGRAMS, BY STATES ^A

SIX-MONTH PERIODS—JANUARY 1933 THROUGH DECEMBER 1937

[Thousands of Dollars]

State	Total	1933		1934		1935		1936		1937	
		January through June	July through December	January through June	July through December	January through June	July through December	January through June	July through December	January through June	July through December
United States.....	3,548,702	201,390	200,198	302,934	273,639	321,513	305,216	441,277	453,898	509,213	539,424
Alabama.....	16,253	52	658	1,931	511	808	1,347	1,649	3,530	3,022	2,745
Arizona.....	13,521	388	534	1,098	1,184	1,454	1,043	1,621	1,865	2,155	2,179
Arkansas.....	11,981	49	213	655	702	452	679	1,593	2,148	2,565	2,925
California.....	248,041	12,685	16,905	16,523	13,788	30,193	19,244	34,147	31,305	36,237	37,014
Colorado.....	40,413	714	1,056	2,978	3,147	2,847	3,256	6,155	6,264	6,467	7,529
Connecticut.....	59,634	6,116	3,597	4,811	6,207	7,236	6,066	5,047	6,319	6,477	7,818
Delaware.....	5,711	1,585	415	594	481	459	451	545	359	423	399
District of Columbia.....	11,473	886	1,391	217	1,016	1,131	1,195	1,512	1,402	1,388	1,335
Florida.....	13,483	443	605	979	403	818	348	974	2,982	2,511	3,420
Georgia.....	15,898	119	607	1,351	490	790	1,689	2,510	2,331	3,537	2,474
Idaho.....	12,284	365	555	668	536	807	1,075	1,963	1,978	2,198	2,109
Illinois.....	260,713	5,703	16,997	26,900	15,478	15,064	12,194	37,221	38,047	47,268	45,841
Indiana.....	75,466	3,148	4,047	7,895	7,220	7,815	7,860	7,020	8,815	9,442	12,204
Iowa.....	58,803	2,762	2,775	4,471	5,376	5,600	4,953	6,623	7,281	9,588	9,374
Kansas.....	39,342	1,532	2,085	4,155	3,574	4,367	3,444	4,499	4,168	5,749	5,769
Kentucky.....	24,498	493	805	1,875	1,745	2,123	1,435	3,473	3,382	3,684	5,483
Louisiana.....	18,060	309	507	1,087	414	664	470	2,093	2,721	4,062	5,733
Maine.....	24,339	2,302	1,769	2,223	2,088	2,625	2,503	2,877	2,856	2,936	2,160
Maryland.....	27,550	3,593	1,615	2,898	2,849	968	1,890	3,196	2,939	3,343	4,259
Massachusetts.....	228,409	26,967	15,649	24,288	20,274	25,001	23,512	19,119	22,568	24,106	26,926
Michigan.....	135,310	5,003	8,291	10,802	13,617	11,769	9,189	17,118	17,388	21,668	20,465
Minnesota.....	85,732	2,735	3,778	4,830	5,433	6,695	6,203	10,964	12,105	15,709	17,290
Mississippi.....	11,350	46	157	624	229	303	1,137	1,860	2,066	1,819	3,109
Missouri.....	63,519	2,166	2,569	4,840	4,237	5,983	6,337	7,651	8,235	9,986	11,515
Montana.....	12,853	713	782	1,259	888	749	622	1,439	1,658	2,494	2,249
Nebraska.....	25,757	1,004	1,110	2,174	1,730	2,063	1,367	2,955	3,347	4,718	5,289
Nevada.....	2,947	51	95	171	29	241	403	565	438	418	536
New Hampshire.....	15,419	490	689	1,010	1,032	1,954	2,105	2,031	1,892	2,015	2,201
New Jersey.....	133,667	12,100	7,579	12,348	9,362	14,046	11,025	14,179	13,199	20,308	19,521
New Mexico.....	5,102	24	89	219	26	78	518	779	1,047	1,141	1,181
New York.....	831,780	58,245	48,665	73,977	78,972	84,399	82,965	103,528	100,612	97,789	102,628
North Carolina.....	12,360	833	521	1,023	133	71	314	1,685	2,294	2,705	2,781
North Dakota.....	13,315	652	521	864	562	714	1,291	965	2,222	2,778	2,766
Ohio.....	197,357	10,520	10,452	16,299	13,048	14,285	15,830	26,776	30,700	31,592	27,855
Oklahoma.....	39,339	763	1,208	1,838	2,422	1,581	1,852	5,632	5,720	7,853	10,470
Oregon.....	22,357	646	501	1,458	2,003	2,784	1,601	2,937	3,147	3,886	3,393
Pennsylvania.....	353,104	19,438	22,960	29,066	19,758	27,313	35,430	49,771	44,242	48,284	56,842
Rhode Island.....	26,435	1,837	1,846	2,950	3,249	3,249	2,925	2,665	3,148	3,039	3,421
South Carolina.....	8,256	26	223	355	328	217	437	1,291	1,890	1,602	1,707
South Dakota.....	15,300	660	1,297	2,054	978	1,008	786	1,593	1,264	3,220	2,440
Tennessee.....	23,346	91	376	1,218	1,272	1,146	1,756	4,408	4,145	4,007	4,927
Texas.....	71,160	728	83	8,450	9,469	7,853	3,187	9,132	9,556	9,588	13,114
Utah.....	17,164	268	978	1,490	1,323	1,324	1,559	2,025	2,393	2,804	3,000
Vermont.....	7,603	639	375	599	520	661	485	1,176	1,102	1,092	954
Virginia.....	12,104	628	327	889	721	505	595	1,398	2,317	2,354	2,370
Washington.....	46,591	1,010	2,096	4,007	1,613	3,720	2,886	6,495	6,316	8,969	9,479
West Virginia.....	24,379	592	361	1,110	2,052	1,682	1,497	2,739	4,295	4,548	5,503
Wisconsin.....	96,719	5,265	6,182	5,892	6,814	8,220	9,991	12,745	13,130	14,617	13,863
Wyoming.....	6,431	291	243	612	528	574	584	908	770	1,052	869
Not distributed by States.....	26,054	3,715	3,550	3,833	4,107	5,104	5,745				

^A Includes State and local funds used on WPA and NYA programs, general and emergency relief programs, Civil Works Program, and the categorical assistance programs of the State and local governments.

The needs of farm families were first recognized as a special problem in 1934 when a rural rehabilitation loan and grant program was developed by the FERA. About \$50,000,000¹ was advanced to farm families by July 1935, chiefly in the spring of that year. At that time the Farm Security Administration (then the Resettlement Administration) assumed the administration of these activities. Through June 1938 the Farm Security Administration has used more than \$300,000,000 in its loan and grant program.

Assistance for special groups of the needy—the aged, the blind, and dependent children—had been provided

¹ Included in emergency and general relief expenditures.

in some measure by State and local agencies even prior to the period under discussion. After the establishment of the Social Security Board early in 1936, Federal funds began to be available to supplement in specified ratios the State and local funds used for these three types of public assistance. For this program the Federal Government had contributed about \$379,000,000 by the end of June 1938. The State and local funds so used totaled more than \$845,000,000, of which about two-thirds was spent after the beginning of Federal participation in financing the programs providing aid to the aged, to the blind, and to dependent children.

Payments to persons receiving unemployment compensation have not been included in the totals of funds for security programs discussed above. It is estimated that, in making payments for total and partial unemployment during the first half of the calendar year 1938, approximately \$180,000,000 was used in the 24 States and the District of Columbia which paid unemployment benefits before the end of June 1938.

In addition to its activities in connection with the programs mentioned above, the Federal Government has made extensive purchases of surplus commodities for distribution to needy families. It has also carried out a broad program of public works operated by the Public Works Administration and has provided work for large numbers of needy persons on projects of other Federal agencies financed with ERA Act funds.

APPENDIX

. TABLES

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

EMPLOYMENT on projects of the Works Progress Administration and on projects of other agencies that have used ERA Act funds is shown in various kinds of detail in the initial tables of the appendix. The "currently financed" employment totals that apply to periods in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, relate to the number of persons working on projects of the WPA and other Federal agencies operating projects with allocations from funds appropriated by the ERA Act of 1937. In addition to such currently financed employment data, tables of the appendix include the number of persons working (a) on projects of agencies conducted with funds available under prior ERA Acts and (b) on projects of the PWA and CCC, which have been operated with allocations of funds provided under the ERA Act of 1935 and with funds supplied by direct authorizations of Congress. Taken together, these data yield employment totals that are substantially comparable over the entire period covered by the data.

Employment relates to persons employed on work projects financed, in whole or in part, from funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts, with the following qualifications. Certain groups are not included, namely, (a) administrative employees, (b) employees made available by sponsors of WPA projects, and (c) owner-operators of equipment employed on WPA projects subsequent to August 1, 1937, and before that time nonrelief owner-operators of equipment. The number of employees on NYA work projects and the number of persons receiving NYA student aid (both representing part-time employment) are shown only in separate tables and not as part of the totals for WPA, CCC, and other Federal agencies. The PWA non-Federal employment includes workers on projects to which grants have been made from funds released for this purpose under the ERA Act of 1936 and under the PWA Extension Act of 1937. Employment under the Civilian Conservation Corps (formerly Emergency Conservation Work) covers the period from the middle of 1935 to date, although beginning July 1, 1936, this agency has drawn upon funds made available by direct appropriations. CCC enrollees are classified throughout as persons certified as in need of relief, despite the fact that after June 1937 enrollment has not been restricted in this manner but has been open to young men who are unemployed and in need of employment. CCC enrollees are distributed by State of residence and not in accordance with location

of project work as is the case of all other data. It should be noted that recipients of rural rehabilitation loans and grants of the Farm Security Administration (formerly Resettlement Administration) are not included in employment reported for that administration.

Tables X-XIII inclusive, based upon reports of the Treasury Department, refer only to moneys provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937. The data do not cover funds released for making PWA non-Federal grants under the ERA Act of 1936 and the PWA Extension Act of 1937; nor do they include the direct appropriations to the CCC. Terms used are defined in the following paragraphs.

1. "Allocations" represent amounts ordered transferred to an agency by the President, warrants for which have been issued by the Treasury.

2. "Obligations" represent actual or contingent liabilities incurred against funds allocated by the President. The figures are cumulative and represent paid, as well as unpaid, obligations. On work performed under contract the value of the contract is set up as an obligation upon the signing of the contract. Where requisitions for supplies, materials, or equipment have been submitted, the amounts are set up as obligations. Items which are certain to become due in a short period are recorded in advance, e. g., payrolls, rents, travel expenses, etc., are obligated one period in advance.

3. "Expenditures" represent checks issued in payment of payrolls and other certified vouchers, and in full or part payment against contracts.

Neither obligations nor expenditures necessarily provide a wholly accurate reflection of operations, since obligations in part reflect future operations whereas expenditures lag behind the true current picture due to delays in presenting vouchers for payment and to time consumed by the mechanism of actual payment.

Tables XIV, XV, and XVI, dealing with expenditures on WPA projects, are based on information available in the WPA project registers maintained by the WPA divisions of finance in the States. The data in these tables represent expenditures of Federal and of sponsors' funds in the operation of WPA projects; as such, they are not to be confused with data appearing in earlier reports in a somewhat similar form but representing estimated costs of projects placed in operation.

Employment and financial data are for the United States and territories unless otherwise specified.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS FINANCED UNDER THE ERA ACT OF 1937, BY AGENCIES AND BY RELIEF STATUS

QUARTERLY—SEPTEMBER 1937 TO JUNE 1938

Agency	Week Ending Sept. 25, 1937			Week Ending Dec. 25, 1937			Week Ending Mar. 26, 1938			Week Ending June 25, 1938		
	All persons	Persons certified as in need of relief		All persons	Persons certified as in need of relief		All persons	Persons certified as in need of relief		All persons	Persons certified as in need of relief	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
Grand total.....	1,566,067	1,510,142	96.4	1,758,483	1,703,131	96.9	2,543,623	2,482,797	97.6	3,020,684	2,938,160	97.3
Works Progress Administration.....	1,451,112	1,407,633	97.0	1,629,271	1,585,480	97.3	2,394,843	2,342,957	97.8	2,767,125	2,705,466	97.8
Other agencies.....	114,955	102,509	89.2	129,212	117,651	91.1	148,780	139,840	94.0	253,559	232,694	91.8
Department of Agriculture.....	61,518	51,652	84.0	62,445	54,483	87.2	49,132	43,986	89.5	60,437	63,786	91.9
Agricultural Economics.....	38	31	81.6	21	11	52.4	273	188	68.9	515	280	54.4
Biological Survey.....	1,107	1,068	96.5	2,412	2,342	97.1	2,276	2,199	96.6	4,890	4,742	97.0
Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	10,789	10,375	96.2	9,762	9,412	96.4	5,219	4,977	95.4	12,896	12,552	97.3
Farm Security Administration.....	33,982	25,308	74.5	34,969	28,113	80.4	29,656	25,430	85.7	33,048	28,849	87.3
Forest Service.....	10,757	10,241	95.2	10,581	10,084	95.3	7,683	7,330	95.4	13,098	12,562	95.9
Home Economics.....	500	493	98.6	526	520	98.9	716	682	95.3	1,203	1,153	95.8
Soil Conservation Service.....	4,345	4,136	95.2	4,174	4,001	95.9	3,309	3,180	96.1	3,787	3,648	96.3
Department of Commerce:												
Census.....	27	25	92.6	27	25	92.6	27	25	92.6	26	24	92.3
Department of the Interior.....	16,339	15,334	93.8	27,114	25,087	92.5	25,558	24,121	94.4	30,597	29,030	94.9
Office of Education.....	98	92	93.9	251	236	94.0	513	488	95.1	607	594	97.9
National Park Service.....	10,776	10,092	93.7	9,599	9,016	93.9	7,840	7,440	94.9	13,187	12,663	96.0
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.....	4,947	4,674	94.5	15,464	15,226	98.5	15,674	15,453	98.6	14,268	14,067	98.6
Reclamation.....				1,360	175	12.9	1,003	220	21.9	1,135	333	29.3
Territories and Island Possessions:												
Alaska Railroad.....										275	275	100.0
Alaska Road Commission.....	243	204	84.0	4	4	100.0				45	38	84.4
Alaska—miscellaneous.....										492	477	97.0
Temporary Government of Virgin Islands.....	275	272	98.9	436	430	98.6	528	520	98.5	588	583	99.1
Department of Justice: Attorney General's Office.....	18			18			20			18		
Department of Labor: Labor Statistics.....	458	432	94.3	261	248	95.0	1			1		
Library of Congress.....	105	95	90.5	111	105	94.6	114	108	94.7	111	105	94.6
Department of the Navy: Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	10,820	10,311	95.3	11,265	10,799	95.9	13,874	13,382	96.5	25,926	24,862	95.9
Rural Electrification Administration.....				1			53	25	47.2	53	26	49.1
Department of the Treasury.....	1,671	1,587	95.0	1,523	1,455	95.5	1,161	1,111	95.7	1,104	1,054	95.5
Internal Revenue.....	1,321	1,274	96.4	1,280	1,237	96.6	938	905	96.5	890	856	96.2
Procurement Division.....	65	63	96.9	43	42	97.7	26	26	100.0	17	17	100.0
Public Health Service.....	228	203	89.0	194	176	90.7	196	180	91.8	197	181	91.9
Secretary's Office.....	57	47	82.5	6			1					
Veterans' Administration.....										5,357	5,261	98.2
War Department.....	23,999	23,073	96.1	26,447	25,449	96.2	58,840	57,082	97.0	120,929	108,546	89.8
Corps of Engineers.....	9,457	9,113	96.4	12,697	12,335	97.1	19,534	19,109	97.8	32,556	23,862	73.3
Quartermaster Corps.....	14,542	13,960	96.0	13,750	13,114	95.4	39,306	37,973	96.6	88,273	84,684	95.8

TABLE II.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OF WPA, CCC, AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY AGENCIES AND BY RELIEF STATUS

SIX-MONTH PERIODS—DECEMBER 1935 TO JUNE 1938

Agency	Week Ending December 28, 1935				Week Ending June 27, 1936				Week Ending December 26, 1936			
	All persons		Persons certified as in need of relief		All persons		Persons certified as in need of relief		All persons		Persons certified as in need of relief	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Grand total	3,496,217	100.0	3,257,688	93.2	3,236,621	100.0	2,782,841	86.0	2,987,770	100.0	2,663,193	89.1
Works Progress Administration	2,740,070	78.4	2,627,096	95.9	2,255,898	69.7	2,135,636	91.7	2,192,409	73.4	2,075,603	94.7
Civilian Conservation Corps	518,928	14.8	459,485	88.5	381,140	11.8	332,900	87.3	376,710	12.6	328,525	87.2
CCC camps	505,000	14.4	447,000	88.5	369,000	11.4	322,000	87.3	366,000	12.2	319,000	87.2
Indian reservations	9,499	0.3	8,449	88.9	8,340	0.3	7,500	89.9	7,430	0.3	6,525	87.8
Territories	4,429	0.1	4,036	91.1	3,800	0.1	3,400	89.5	3,280	0.1	3,000	91.5
Other agencies	237,219	6.8	171,107	72.1	599,583	18.5	314,305	52.4	418,651	14.0	259,065	61.9
Department of Agriculture	115,841	3.3	76,972	66.4	302,650	9.3	163,315	54.0	160,670	5.4	119,262	74.2
Agricultural Economics									2,482	0.1	2,355	94.9
Agricultural Engineering	26	(A)	24	92.3								
Animal Industry	714	(A)	672	94.1	1,939	0.1	1,346	69.4	682	(A)	624	91.5
Biological Survey	331	(A)	316	95.5	612	(A)	581	94.9	2,706	0.1	2,604	96.2
Dairy Industry	15	(A)	14	93.3								
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	13,120	0.4	12,330	94.0	25,184	0.8	20,765	82.5	16,186	0.5	15,093	93.2
Extension Service	11	(A)	9	81.8								
Farm Security Administration ^B	16,861	0.5	12,037	71.4	65,250	2.0	37,375	57.3	50,255	1.7	42,822	85.2
Forest Service	14,824	0.4	13,047	88.0	16,122	0.5	13,684	84.9	25,346	0.8	23,308	92.0
Home Economics									1,703	0.1	1,487	87.3
Plant Industry	98	(A)	94	95.9	56	(A)	46	82.1				
Public Roads ^C	38,189	1.1	14,108	36.9	166,574	5.1	71,384	42.9	43,961	1.5	14,969	34.1
Soil Conservation Service	31,634	0.9	24,304	76.8	26,897	0.8	18,119	67.4	17,349	0.6	16,000	92.2
Weather Bureau	18	(A)	17	94.4	16	(A)	15	93.8				
Alley Dwelling Authority					16	(A)	9	56.3	2	(A)	1	50.0
Architect of the Capitol												
Department of Commerce	3,322	0.1	2,789	84.0	8,303	0.3	6,096	73.4	3,570	0.1	3,272	91.7
Census	3,094	0.1	2,572	83.1	8,045	0.3	5,922	73.6	3,515	0.1	3,252	92.5
Fisheries	176	(A)	166	94.3	228	(A)	174	76.3	22	(A)	20	90.9
Lighthouses	52	(A)	51	98.1								
Standards					30	(A)			33	(A)		
Department of the Interior	18,796	0.5	13,476	71.7	51,350	1.6	41,044	79.9	79,353	2.7	63,845	80.5
Bituminous Coal Commission	33	(A)			18	(A)			3	(A)		
Office of Education					2,541	0.1	2,411	94.9	1,294	(A)	1,142	88.3
Geological Survey	24	(A)	24	100.0	129	(A)	107	82.9	83	(A)	68	81.9
Office of Indian Affairs					3,303	0.1	2,950	89.3	491	(A)	436	88.8
National Park Service					62	(A)	27	43.5	17,752	0.6	16,068	90.5
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	14,234	0.4	13,180	92.6	35,789	1.1	33,483	93.6	49,022	1.6	44,445	90.7
Reclamation	4,353	0.1	167	3.8	8,721	0.3	1,335	15.3	10,232	0.3	1,238	12.1
St. Elizabeths Hospital	26	(A)	26	100.0								
Territories and Island Possessions:												
Alaska Road Commission	126	(A)	79	62.7	115	(A)	93	80.9				
Alaska—miscellaneous												
Temporary Government of Virgin Islands					669	(A)	638	95.4	476	(A)	448	94.1
U. S. Housing Authority ^D												
Department of Justice												
Department of Labor	1,554	0.1	1,369	88.1	956	(A)	696	74.4	1,174	(A)	1,038	88.4
U. S. Employment Service	1,388	(A)	1,213	87.4	683	(A)	471	69.0	27	(A)	26	96.3
Immigration and Naturalization	166	(A)	156	94.0	253	(A)	225	88.9				
Labor Statistics									1,147	(A)	1,012	88.2
Library of Congress	5	(A)			226	(A)	203	89.8	178	(A)	160	89.9
Department of the Navy:												
Yards and Docks	17,369	0.5	16,168	93.1	10,099	0.3	9,010	89.2	14,112	0.5	12,849	91.1
Public Works Administration	15,086	0.4	6,387	42.3	168,226	5.2	49,754	29.6	118,030	4.0	25,134	21.3
Housing Division ^D	1,106	(A)	588	53.2	6,711	0.2	2,020	30.1	14,430	0.5	4,146	28.7
Non-Federal Division	13,980	0.4	5,799	41.5	161,515	5.0	47,734	29.6	103,600	3.5	20,988	20.3
Rural Electrification Administration	31	(A)	13	41.9	289	(A)	111	38.4	1,273	(A)	397	32.7
Department of State:												
International Boundary Commission												
Department of the Treasury	9,534	0.3	8,666	90.9	6,682	0.2	5,810	87.0	6,029	0.2	5,092	84.5
U. S. Coast Guard	609	(A)	499	81.9	963	(A)	642	66.7	811	(A)	311	38.3
Internal Revenue	3,423	0.1	3,211	93.8	3,417	0.1	3,155	92.3	3,167	0.1	2,906	91.8
Procurement Division	218	(A)	166	76.1	296	(A)	239	80.7	323	(A)	278	86.1
Public Health Service	4,343	0.1	3,890	89.6	708	(A)	666	94.1	1,292	0.1	1,305	93.8
Secretary's Office	941	(A)	900	95.6	1,208	0.1	1,108	91.7	336	(A)	292	86.9
Veterans' Administration	1,411	(A)	1,335	94.6	1,094	0.1	1,015	92.8	177	(A)	166	93.8
War Department	54,270	1.6	43,932	81.0	49,712	1.5	37,242	74.9	31,143	1.1	27,849	81.6
Corps of Engineers	37,288	1.1	28,122	75.4	38,962	1.2	28,281	72.6	15,480	0.5	10,818	69.9
Quartermaster Corps	16,982	0.5	15,810	93.1	10,750	0.3	8,958	83.3	18,663	0.6	17,031	91.3

^A Less than 0.05 percent.^B Transferred to the Department of Agriculture on Jan. 1, 1937; prior to that time, the Resettlement Administration.^C Does not include employment on Federal-aid and State highway projects, which are not financed by ERA funds but on which qualified workers certified as in need of relief are given preference in employment. On these projects employment has ranged from a minimum of 12,688 during the week ending Feb. 8, 1936, to a maximum of 96,731 during the week ending June 25, 1938.^D PWA Housing Division projects were transferred to the U. S. Housing Authority, Department of the Interior, on Nov. 1, 1937.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE II.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OF WPA, CCC, AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY AGENCIES AND BY RELIEF STATUS—Concluded

SIX-MONTH PERIODS—DECEMBER 1935 TO JUNE 1938

Agency	Week Ending June 26, 1937				Week Ending December 25, 1937				Week Ending June 25, 1938			
	All persons		Persons certified as in need of relief		All persons		Persons certified as in need of relief		All persons		Persons certified as in need of relief	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Grand total.....	2,526,358	100.0	2,258,503	89.4	2,172,517	100.0	2,005,980	92.3	3,424,011	100.0	3,212,175	93.8
Works Progress Administration.....	1,821,151	72.1	1,757,472	96.5	1,629,271	75.0	1,585,480	97.3	2,767,125	80.8	2,705,466	97.8
Civilian Conservation Corps.....	327,485	13.0	280,100	85.5	331,859	15.3	285,545	86.0	302,476	8.8	258,829	85.6
CCC camps.....	316,000	12.5	270,000	85.4	320,086	14.7	275,167	86.0	290,003	8.5	247,533	85.4
Indian reservations.....	7,990	0.3	7,150	89.5	7,448	0.4	6,487	87.1	8,055	0.2	7,352	91.3
Territories.....	3,495	0.2	2,950	84.4	4,325	0.2	3,891	90.0	4,418	0.1	3,944	89.3
Other agencies.....	377,722	14.9	220,931	58.5	211,387	9.7	134,955	63.8	354,410	10.4	247,880	70.0
Department of Agriculture.....	138,832	5.5	93,835	67.6	73,807	3.4	56,346	76.3	80,296	2.3	65,477	81.5
Agricultural Economics.....	1,392	0.1	1,361	97.8	21		11	52.4	515	(A)	280	54.4
Agricultural Engineering.....	130	(A)	126	96.9								
Animal Industry.....	1,635	0.1	1,575	96.3	2,412	0.1	2,342	97.1	4,890	0.1	4,742	97.0
Biological Survey.....	17,376	0.7	16,250	93.5	9,762	0.5	9,412	96.4	12,896	0.4	12,552	97.3
Dairy Industry.....	42,908	1.7	34,992	81.6	34,969	1.6	28,113	80.4	33,048	1.0	28,849	87.3
Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	18,917	0.7	17,987	95.1	10,581	0.5	10,084	95.3	13,098	0.4	12,562	95.9
Extension Service.....	846	(A)	722	85.3	526	(A)	520	98.9	1,203	(A)	1,153	95.8
Farm Security Administration ^B	50,003	2.0	15,431	30.9	11,362	0.5	1,863	16.4	10,859	0.3	1,691	15.6
Forest Service.....	5,625	0.2	5,391	95.8	4,174	0.2	4,001	95.9	3,787	0.1	3,648	96.3
Home Economics.....												
Plant Industry.....												
Public Roads ^C												
Soil Conservation Service.....												
Weather Bureau.....												
Alley Dwelling Authority.....	28	(A)			55	(A)						
Architect of the Capitol.....					56	(A)						
Department of Commerce.....	362	(A)	336	92.8	27	(A)	25	92.6	26	(A)	24	92.3
Census.....	362	(A)	336	92.8	27	(A)	25	92.6	26	(A)	24	92.3
Fisheries.....												
Lighthouses.....												
Standards.....												
Department of the Interior.....	72,267	2.9	63,525	87.9	43,965	2.0	33,522	76.2	39,326	1.1	32,720	83.2
Bituminous Coal Commission.....	674	(A)	611	90.7	251	(A)	236	94.0	607	(A)	594	97.9
Office of Education.....	68	(A)	67	98.5								
Geological Survey.....	1,250	0.1	1,139	91.1	20	(A)	18	90.0	2	(A)	2	100.0
Office of Indian Affairs.....	17,111	0.7	16,166	94.5	10,247	0.5	9,033	88.2	14,220	0.4	12,667	89.1
National Park Service.....	46,538	1.9	44,028	94.6	23,243	1.1	22,857	98.3	17,805	0.5	17,539	98.5
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.....	6,069	0.2	1,016	16.7	4,730	0.2	343	7.3	3,609	0.1	403	11.2
Reclamation.....												
St. Elizabeths Hospital.....												
Territories and Island Possessions:												
Alaska Railroad.....	177	(A)	134	75.7	4	(A)	4	100.0	275	(A)	275	100.0
Alaska Road Commission.....	56	(A)	54	96.4					45	(A)	38	84.4
Alaska—miscellaneous.....									492	(A)	477	97.0
Temporary Government of Virgin Islands.....	321	(A)	310	95.7	436	(A)	430	98.6	588	(A)	583	99.1
U. S. Housing Authority ^D					5,031	0.2	601	11.9	1,683	0.1	142	8.4
Department of Justice.....					18	(A)			18	(A)		
Department of Labor.....	450	(A)	430	95.6	261	(A)	248	95.0	1	(A)		
U. S. Employment Service.....	36	(A)	34	94.4								
Immigration and Naturalization.....	414	(A)	396	95.7	261	(A)	248	95.0	1	(A)		
Labor Statistics.....	194	(A)	183	94.3	111	(A)	105	94.6	111	(A)		
Library of Congress.....	15,044	0.6	14,357	95.4	11,265	6.5	10,799	95.9	25,926	0.8	24,862	95.9
Department of the Navy:												
Yards and Docks.....	119,583	4.7	21,133	17.7	53,442	2.5	6,914	12.9	80,733	2.4	9,618	11.9
Public Works Administration.....	15,478	0.6	3,101	20.0								
Housing Division ^D	104,105	4.1	18,032	17.3	53,442	2.5	6,914	12.9	80,733	2.4	9,618	11.9
Non-Federal Division.....	961	(A)	174	18.1	225	(A)	49	21.9	140	(A)	47	33.6
Rural Electrification Administration.....												
Department of State:												
International Boundary Commission.....	3,555	0.1	3,149	88.6	1,572	0.1	1,464	93.1	1,119	(A)	1,054	94.2
Department of the Treasury.....	329	(A)	137	41.6	49	(A)	9	18.4	15	(A)		
U. S. Coast Guard.....	2,093	0.1	1,985	94.8	1,280	0.1	1,237	96.6	890	(A)	856	96.2
Internal Revenue.....	135	(A)	107	79.3	43	(A)	42	97.7	17	(A)	17	100.0
Procurement Division.....	685	(A)	644	94.0	194	(A)	176	90.7	197	(A)	181	91.9
Public Health Service.....	313	(A)	276	88.2	6	(A)						
Secretary's Office.....	25	(A)	22	88.0					5,357	0.2	5,261	98.2
Veterans' Administration.....	26,421	1.1	23,787	90.0	26,551	1.2	25,467	95.9	121,357	3.6	108,712	89.6
War Department.....	10,723	0.5	8,891	82.9	12,801	0.6	12,353	96.5	32,984	1.0	24,028	72.8
Corps of Engineers.....	15,698	0.6	14,893	94.9	13,750	0.6	13,114	95.4	88,373	2.6	84,684	95.8
Quartermaster Corps.....												

^A Less than 0.05 percent.^B Transferred to the Department of Agriculture on Jan. 1, 1937; prior to that time, the Resettlement Administration.^C Does not include employment on Federal-aid and State highway projects, which are not financed by ERA funds but on which qualified workers certified as in need of relief are given preference in employment. On these projects employment has ranged from a minimum of 12,688 during the week ending Feb. 8, 1936, to a maximum of 96,731 during the week ending June 25, 1938.^D PWA Housing Division projects were transferred to the U. S. Housing Authority, Department of the Interior, on Nov. 1, 1937.^E Employment during week ending May 28.

TABLE III.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OF WPA, CCC, AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY STATES
SIX-MONTH PERIODS—DECEMBER 1935 TO JUNE 1936

State	Week Ending December 28, 1935				Week Ending June 27, 1936				Week Ending December 26, 1936			
	Total	WPA	CCC	Other agencies	Total	WPA	CCC	Other agencies	Total	WPA	CCC	Other agencies
Grand total.....	3,496,217	2,710,070	518,928	237,219	3,236,621	2,255,898	381,140	599,583	2,987,770	2,192,409	376,710	418,651
Total distributed by States.....	3,463,700	2,740,070	514,499	209,131	3,180,596	2,255,898	377,340	547,358	2,925,851	2,187,976	373,430	364,445
Alabama.....	62,497	48,821	8,356	5,320	56,613	32,398	7,415	16,800	46,451	29,959	7,712	8,780
Arizona.....	22,465	11,672	5,569	5,224	19,430	9,332	4,038	6,060	14,939	7,959	3,471	3,509
Arkansas.....	57,146	41,775	10,868	4,503	49,074	29,945	8,549	10,580	49,962	29,787	11,283	8,892
California.....	158,239	125,787	17,596	14,856	161,328	110,548	12,540	38,240	145,001	105,515	10,248	29,238
Colorado.....	49,501	40,365	5,219	3,917	37,633	28,328	4,679	4,626	29,641	20,018	3,828	5,795
Connecticut.....	34,915	27,466	5,888	1,561	33,034	22,508	3,966	6,560	24,125	17,672	3,089	3,364
Delaware.....	4,353	2,996	679	678	4,801	2,344	671	1,786	3,401	2,137	544	720
District of Columbia.....	11,070	6,915	2,776	1,379	12,001	7,546	2,150	2,305	10,570	6,766	2,213	1,591
Florida.....	54,717	35,428	10,482	8,807	48,695	27,121	8,079	13,492	40,738	25,459	6,589	8,690
Georgia.....	71,679	53,434	13,364	4,881	54,996	33,881	11,232	9,883	55,969	33,121	12,235	10,613
Idaho.....	17,166	10,645	3,711	2,810	17,954	6,380	2,525	9,049	12,415	6,875	2,583	2,957
Illinois.....	204,262	172,880	26,059	5,323	200,618	155,680	17,882	27,086	189,944	158,749	17,303	13,892
Indiana.....	91,137	80,279	9,165	1,693	87,281	68,287	6,674	12,320	77,231	64,735	6,680	5,816
Iowa.....	37,620	26,372	7,912	3,336	33,388	19,408	5,245	8,735	30,957	21,420	5,634	3,903
Kansas.....	53,460	42,680	7,567	3,213	44,497	30,402	5,599	8,496	50,901	40,301	5,572	5,028
Kentucky.....	81,288	60,685	18,759	1,844	65,884	45,911	10,706	9,267	70,761	49,987	13,237	7,537
Louisiana.....	62,298	50,722	8,421	3,155	47,776	36,510	6,873	4,393	42,141	31,880	7,114	3,147
Maine.....	20,502	10,054	3,657	6,791	17,156	7,971	2,251	6,934	12,916	7,448	2,122	3,346
Maryland.....	27,788	18,568	6,018	3,202	28,085	14,606	3,923	9,556	24,123	12,430	3,498	8,195
Massachusetts.....	135,159	113,968	16,163	5,028	128,343	104,557	12,407	11,379	117,701	97,145	11,251	9,305
Michigan.....	114,652	90,463	18,037	6,152	102,791	75,771	12,229	14,791	84,562	67,223	10,220	7,119
Minnesota.....	73,720	57,600	12,637	3,483	68,419	44,805	9,450	14,164	63,290	45,179	12,304	5,807
Mississippi.....	46,452	32,149	11,947	2,356	48,083	26,651	10,017	11,415	46,257	25,276	9,460	11,521
Missouri.....	107,810	82,422	17,020	8,368	94,058	66,602	13,129	14,327	98,301	70,356	15,922	12,023
Montana.....	22,209	14,114	3,807	4,288	19,792	10,489	2,767	6,536	17,561	9,239	3,421	4,901
Nebraska.....	27,484	20,461	5,109	1,914	27,048	14,512	3,926	8,610	26,226	19,253	4,156	2,817
Nevada.....	4,630	2,385	1,086	1,159	4,568	2,188	856	1,524	3,697	2,053	786	858
New Hampshire.....	10,698	7,081	2,252	1,365	11,977	7,607	1,653	2,717	12,000	8,761	1,445	1,794
New Jersey.....	111,301	92,457	13,565	5,279	98,794	79,811	10,816	8,167	95,185	75,474	8,595	11,116
New Mexico.....	23,154	11,291	5,890	5,973	21,684	7,899	5,193	8,592	15,016	8,191	4,526	2,899
New York City.....	257,145	240,208	12,506	4,431	225,929	205,490	9,705	10,734	212,745	193,984	7,685	11,076
New York (excluding New York City).....	161,365	141,722	14,684	5,059	134,494	101,698	11,580	21,216	115,846	88,654	9,532	17,660
North Carolina.....	55,061	38,298	12,027	4,736	50,251	27,984	8,515	13,752	42,772	28,412	8,802	5,468
North Dakota.....	18,675	11,674	6,003	998	19,897	8,399	4,524	6,974	28,481	17,997	6,723	3,761
Ohio.....	201,499	173,170	23,808	4,521	184,060	152,850	15,126	16,084	158,033	133,593	13,591	10,849
Oklahoma.....	107,656	86,962	15,745	4,949	80,411	55,596	14,662	10,153	82,497	58,118	16,515	7,864
Oregon.....	27,940	20,067	5,763	2,110	26,480	14,469	3,740	8,271	21,793	13,908	3,488	4,397
Pennsylvania.....	273,795	232,375	32,416	9,004	277,748	235,047	19,998	22,703	263,237	229,378	14,447	19,412
Rhode Island.....	19,719	16,348	3,090	371	16,560	10,888	2,359	3,313	15,233	10,725	2,267	2,241
South Carolina.....	46,471	32,530	9,597	4,344	45,737	25,470	7,728	12,539	41,135	23,838	8,470	8,827
South Dakota.....	22,479	16,060	5,085	1,334	19,184	9,400	3,593	6,191	27,949	20,723	4,024	3,202
Tennessee.....	62,283	45,390	11,790	5,103	59,268	36,505	8,800	13,963	48,634	30,493	9,281	8,860
Texas.....	122,542	83,608	27,536	11,398	135,603	79,385	20,477	35,741	118,846	78,233	22,307	18,306
Utah.....	20,209	14,997	3,839	1,373	16,012	10,080	2,499	3,433	14,021	8,875	2,376	2,770
Vermont.....	8,509	4,927	2,448	1,134	9,633	4,400	1,777	3,456	6,647	3,437	1,644	1,566
Virginia.....	58,117	39,948	12,657	5,512	50,987	27,180	9,657	14,150	40,820	24,422	9,409	6,989
Washington.....	48,925	32,205	8,545	8,175	44,389	25,948	5,737	12,704	42,890	26,910	5,724	10,256
West Virginia.....	64,542	51,445	10,838	2,259	55,916	43,457	7,207	5,252	53,742	41,383	7,377	4,982
Wisconsin.....	79,542	61,021	15,109	3,412	74,123	48,862	10,764	14,497	70,496	51,389	11,149	7,958
Wyoming.....	7,854	5,180	1,624	1,050	8,083	2,789	1,452	3,842	7,432	3,136	1,488	2,828
Total distributed by Territories.....	20,284	.....	4,429	15,855	43,067	.....	3,800	39,267	60,820	4,433	3,280	53,107
Alaska.....	690	.....	352	338	521	.....	218	303	403	.....	345	58
Hawaii.....	2,815	.....	1,535	1,280	3,201	.....	1,261	1,940	7,581	4,433	974	2,174
Panama Canal Zone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	.....	260	89	.....	.....	89
Puerto Rico.....	16,546	.....	2,309	14,237	37,955	.....	2,069	35,856	51,594	.....	1,737	49,857
Virgin Islands.....	233	.....	233	1,130	1,130	.....	222	908	1,133	.....	724	929
Not distributed by States or Territories.....	12,233	.....	.....	12,233	12,958	.....	.....	12,958	1,099	.....	.....	1,099

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE III.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OF WPA, CCC, AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY STATES—Concluded

SIX-MONTH PERIODS—DECEMBER 1935 TO JUNE 1938

State	Week Ending June 26, 1937				Week Ending December 25, 1937				Week Ending June 25, 1938			
	Total	WPA	CCC	Other agencies	Total	WPA	CCC	Other agencies	Total	WPA	CCC ^A	Other agencies
Grand total.....	2,526,358	1,821,151	327,485	377,722	2,172,517	1,629,271	331,859	211,387	3,424,011	2,767,125	302,476	354,410
Total distributed by States.....	2,469,412	1,817,480	323,990	327,942	2,130,625	1,626,753	327,534	176,338	3,383,822	2,765,568	297,882	320,372
Alabama.....	36,071	20,668	8,079	7,324	38,478	24,896	9,355	4,227	57,726	45,697	7,381	4,648
Arizona.....	14,684	7,682	3,436	3,566	11,675	7,038	2,895	1,742	15,037	10,084	2,766	2,187
Arkansas.....	39,251	23,653	10,419	5,179	35,496	21,057	11,748	2,691	50,309	37,595	9,009	3,705
California.....	129,994	98,605	9,062	22,327	97,341	73,385	9,631	14,325	138,660	94,683	10,078	33,899
Colorado.....	28,827	19,837	3,786	5,204	30,040	19,052	3,527	7,461	40,583	28,340	3,010	9,233
Connecticut.....	22,458	17,364	2,268	2,826	20,569	16,890	2,129	1,550	30,653	25,497	2,699	2,457
Delaware.....	2,845	1,931	382	532	2,713	1,985	445	283	4,579	3,634	538	407
District of Columbia.....	11,321	6,523	2,689	2,709	9,962	5,956	2,040	1,966	15,031	8,626	2,017	4,388
Florida.....	38,555	25,356	5,688	7,511	34,766	24,140	6,309	4,317	47,331	36,369	5,014	5,948
Georgia.....	40,844	23,761	10,558	6,525	42,220	25,755	10,751	5,711	65,959	48,022	8,781	9,156
Idaho.....	10,495	4,700	2,223	3,572	10,868	7,599	2,074	1,195	13,949	8,651	2,120	3,178
Illinois.....	163,615	132,188	12,865	18,562	128,143	108,413	14,686	5,044	250,644	223,980	14,940	11,124
Indiana.....	65,038	54,143	5,678	5,217	53,693	45,441	6,343	1,909	104,761	94,308	6,567	3,886
Iowa.....	27,634	19,642	4,957	3,035	24,167	18,425	4,945	797	41,522	33,907	4,407	3,208
Kansas.....	38,228	30,704	4,432	3,092	32,081	26,953	3,617	1,511	42,767	31,518	3,999	4,250
Kentucky.....	59,558	41,321	12,318	5,919	53,216	39,652	10,402	3,162	76,279	63,588	8,042	4,649
Louisiana.....	36,452	26,145	6,826	3,481	34,915	24,360	7,317	3,238	47,561	33,391	6,139	8,031
Maine.....	8,213	3,048	1,835	3,330	7,284	4,441	1,611	1,232	12,557	8,338	1,680	2,533
Maryland.....	20,184	10,760	2,716	6,708	17,239	9,883	2,936	4,420	22,672	13,064	3,067	6,541
Massachusetts.....	98,418	79,583	9,387	9,299	84,812	70,728	9,033	5,051	128,873	110,167	8,887	9,819
Michigan.....	63,995	50,514	7,010	6,471	58,997	46,756	7,382	4,859	206,453	185,109	8,373	12,971
Minnesota.....	54,063	37,999	9,320	6,744	48,561	36,717	8,428	3,416	75,019	61,861	7,051	6,107
Mississippi.....	40,188	17,892	8,622	13,674	37,138	20,191	8,932	8,015	52,907	35,704	7,127	10,076
Missouri.....	84,296	64,656	13,205	6,435	66,788	51,539	12,585	2,664	119,904	101,996	11,220	6,688
Montana.....	19,920	9,387	3,256	7,277	19,789	13,542	3,227	3,020	29,099	21,317	2,782	4,970
Nebraska.....	27,777	19,058	4,480	4,239	27,015	19,916	4,568	2,531	37,322	28,825	3,758	4,739
Nevada.....	2,836	1,441	822	573	2,765	1,786	708	271	3,187	2,191	696	300
New Hampshire.....	8,731	5,926	1,063	1,742	7,114	5,707	885	522	10,397	8,761	922	714
New Jersey.....	85,306	67,396	8,698	9,812	72,977	57,948	8,785	6,244	110,898	91,563	8,449	10,886
New Mexico.....	15,003	8,244	4,345	2,414	12,752	6,391	4,135	2,226	17,573	10,686	3,890	2,997
New York City.....	190,714	177,204	6,073	7,437	149,397	137,724	7,057	4,616	182,814	170,082	7,364	5,368
New York (excluding New York City).....	88,885	66,939	7,676	14,270	68,858	52,446	8,399	8,013	79,762	58,553	8,699	12,510
North Carolina.....	37,932	22,670	8,503	6,759	34,808	22,366	8,491	3,951	49,157	37,371	7,310	4,476
North Dakota.....	21,260	11,943	5,604	3,713	18,710	12,865	4,809	1,036	20,050	13,294	3,910	2,846
Ohio.....	121,985	99,000	10,201	12,784	108,029	91,694	11,696	4,639	271,514	249,318	11,900	10,296
Oklahoma.....	69,389	48,651	14,989	5,749	64,717	46,171	14,459	4,087	82,580	65,191	11,287	6,102
Oregon.....	20,067	13,206	2,982	3,819	17,562	12,136	3,164	2,262	21,502	16,072	2,861	2,569
Pennsylvania.....	214,539	179,738	12,597	22,204	183,010	158,982	15,450	8,578	294,882	253,684	16,337	24,861
Rhode Island.....	14,710	11,414	1,848	1,448	15,196	13,150	1,555	491	17,834	15,080	1,542	1,212
South Carolina.....	34,129	19,572	7,545	7,012	30,292	19,080	6,991	4,221	47,446	31,941	6,016	6,489
South Dakota.....	22,533	13,764	3,934	4,835	21,377	15,054	3,983	1,340	22,561	15,759	3,582	3,220
Tennessee.....	42,150	23,342	8,381	10,427	34,462	21,327	8,797	4,338	48,799	35,366	7,041	6,392
Texas.....	99,783	68,213	20,945	10,625	83,078	55,200	20,848	7,030	107,642	81,494	16,183	9,965
Utah.....	12,108	7,511	1,908	2,599	10,270	7,388	1,985	897	14,977	10,241	1,896	2,840
Vermont.....	5,393	2,907	1,417	1,069	5,149	3,401	1,108	640	7,360	5,030	1,155	1,175
Virginia.....	36,993	19,284	9,342	8,367	31,620	18,204	8,320	5,096	37,182	24,080	7,473	5,629
Washington.....	36,733	25,508	4,867	6,358	40,684	31,741	5,105	3,838	61,552	44,632	4,651	12,269
West Virginia.....	40,874	32,059	6,387	2,428	36,256	28,806	5,806	1,644	55,329	47,786	5,252	2,291
Wisconsin.....	57,469	42,063	7,778	7,628	48,440	38,855	7,003	2,582	84,178	72,849	6,943	4,386
Wyoming.....	7,026	2,365	1,549	3,112	5,136	2,621	1,076	1,439	7,119	4,273	1,065	1,781
Total distributed by Territories.....	50,842	3,671	3,495	49,676	41,776	2,518	4,325	34,933	39,906	1,557	4,418	33,991
Alaska.....	439	13	127	299	914	—	866	48	1,780	—	873	907
Panama Canal Zone.....	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii.....	5,584	3,658	794	1,132	4,989	2,518	734	1,737	4,925	1,557	768	2,600
Puerto Rico.....	49,791	—	2,325	47,466	35,104	—	2,415	32,689	32,365	—	2,469	29,896
Virgin Islands.....	1,021	—	219	772	769	—	310	459	896	—	308	588
Not distributed by States or Territories.....	104	—	—	104	116	—	—	116	223	—	176	47

^A Employment during week ending May 28.

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES OTHER THAN WPA AND CCC, BY STATES

WEEK ENDING JUNE 25, 1938

State	Grand Total	Department of Agriculture							Department of the Interior				
		Total	Entomology and Plant Quarantine	Farm Security Administration	Forest Service	Public Roads	Soil Conservation Service	Other	Total	National Park Service	Reclamation	U. S. Housing Authority	Other
Grand total	354,410	80,296	12,896	33,048	13,098	10,859	3,787	6,608	39,326	14,220	3,609	1,683	19,814
Total distributed by States	320,372	73,270	12,896	26,061	13,098	10,820	3,787	6,608	20,074	14,220	3,562	1,683	609
Alabama	4,648	1,531	31	1,081	170	182	67	514	491			12	11
Arizona	2,187	334	86	21	224		3	902			902		
Arkansas	3,705	2,170	16	1,586	136	138	176	118	20				20
California	33,899	3,698	951	58	2,542	17	130	1,108	365		666		77
Colorado	9,233	1,444	251	413	422	202	82	74	450	421	67		2
Connecticut	2,457	807	565	124	8	107	3						
Delaware	407	155		116		39							
District of Columbia	4,388	678			70		272	336	213	75			138
Florida	5,948	2,034		1,741	160	104	29		100	100			
Georgia	9,156	3,885	90	988	179	2,353	86	189	709	748			21
Idaho	3,178	2,786	1,025	92	976	38	3	652	19				19
Illinois	11,124	1,730	254	869	55	250	50	252	301	254		42	5
Indiana	3,886	1,022	201	689	38	75	19		377	377			
Iowa	3,208	407	246	87			74		1				1
Kansas	4,250	683			411	148	124						
Kentucky	4,649	1,385		930	254	178	23		210	189		21	
Louisiana	8,031	995		235	58	261	111	330	2				2
Maine	2,533	629	99	138	7	176		209	253	253			
Maryland	6,541	1,898	21	628	11	617	5	616	280	280			
Massachusetts	9,819	861	372		10	460	19		70			65	5
Michigan	12,971	1,253	544	265	232	32	15	165	1,169	617		550	2
Minnesota	6,107	1,629	479	705	131	153	51	107	637	214		410	13
Mississippi	10,076	1,008		682	35	193	98		1,140	1,132			8
Missouri	6,688	622	186	16	224		67	129	934	934			
Montana	4,970	3,151	28	1,533	714	13	5	858	303	40	263		
Nebraska	4,739	991	69	249	467				186	176		10	
Nevada	300	238		25	213		82	124					
New Hampshire	714	238	121		15	102			181	181			
New Jersey	10,886	2,278	2,095			173	10		67	40		12	15
New Mexico	2,907	656	16	54	332		17	237	263	255			8
New York City	5,368								61			21	40
New York (excluding New York City)	12,510	2,442	1,285	451	6	515	149	36	63			19	44
North Carolina	4,476	1,767	40	1,095	233	210	189		1,237	1,205			32
North Dakota	2,846	2,128	101	541	670	416	52	348	138	138			
Ohio	10,296	4,158	358	1,852	58	1,118	685	87	340			325	15
Oklahoma	6,102	2,234		1,051	393	295	285	210	395	363		15	17
Oregon	2,569	1,200	397	145	632	20	6		311	278	18		15
Pennsylvania	24,861	2,603	926	485	162	869	56	105	1,622	1,607		15	
Rhode Island	1,212	111	14	97					186	186			
South Carolina	6,489	1,504	15	1,027	14	142	181	125	630	585		2	43
South Dakota	3,220	2,772	47	1,472	661	227	19	346	134	134			
Tennessee	6,392	1,912	104	1,385	83	255	21	64	1,214	1,053		151	10
Texas	9,965	2,317	97	538	431	244	340	667	939		890	13	27
Utah	2,840	871	16	130	665			62	341	341			
Vermont	1,175	442	410		7	7	18		5				5
Virginia	5,629	1,199	271	585	55	215	73		681	681			
Washington	12,269	673	147	117	363	15	31		158	88	64		6
West Virginia	2,291	925	441	108	147	127	12		208	208			
Wisconsin	4,386	2,409	477	1,487	259	103	37	46	8				8
Wyoming	1,781	407	4	80	167	31	9	116	894	211	683		
Total distributed by Territories	33,991	7,026		6,987		39			19,205				19,205
Alaska	907								812				812
Hawaii	2,600	39				39							
Puerto Rico	29,806	6,987		6,987					17,805				17,805
Virgin Islands	588								588				588
Not distributed by States or Territories	47								47		47		

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES OTHER THAN WPA AND CCC, BY STATES—Concluded

WEEK ENDING JUNE 25, 1938

State	Department of the Navy	Public Works Administration, Non-Federal Division	Department of the Treasury	War Department			Other
				Total	Corps of Engineers	Quartermaster Corps	
Grand total.....	25,926	80,733	1,119	121,357	32,984	88,373	5,653
Total distributed by States.....	25,468	77,923	1,119	116,865	32,984	83,881	5,653
Alabama.....		1,010	2	1,542		1,542	49
Arizona.....		218		666		666	67
Arkansas.....		79		1,217	830	387	219
California.....	2,737	2,724	108	23,485	17,089	6,396	39
Colorado.....		1,833	3	5,463		5,463	
Connecticut.....	348	598	6	685	685		13
Delaware.....		160	2	90		90	
District of Columbia.....	1,195		17	2,240		2,240	45
Florida.....	945	1,210	4	1,553		1,553	102
Georgia.....		1,180	6	3,119	39	3,080	197
Idaho.....		335					38
Illinois.....	752	3,581	24	4,211	10	4,201	525
Indiana.....		1,351		1,059	89	970	77
Iowa.....		1,592	2	1,200	68	1,132	6
Kansas.....	113	1,334	1	1,901	164	1,737	218
Kentucky.....		832	3	2,075	116	1,959	144
Louisiana.....		2,686	15	4,216	3,550	666	117
Maine.....	535	347		769		769	
Maryland.....	183	2,346	50	1,784	6	1,778	
Massachusetts.....	4,148	1,129	25	3,402	1,053	2,349	184
Michigan.....	133	2,519	252	7,512		7,512	133
Minnesota.....	11	1,452	33	1,877		1,877	468
Mississippi.....		6,260		1,449	1,375	74	219
Missouri.....		1,992	74	3,010	249	2,761	56
Montana.....		759		674	44	630	83
Nebraska.....		1,896	2	1,561	31	1,530	103
Nevada.....		62					
New Hampshire.....		294		1	1		
New Jersey.....	759	1,708	31	6,002		6,002	41
New Mexico.....		242	1	1,467	1,360	107	368
New York City.....	3,533	1,162	217	284		284	111
New York (excluding New York City).....		4,206	17	5,669	752	4,917	113
North Carolina.....		994		443	100	343	35
North Dakota.....		310		268		268	2
Ohio.....		2,813	64	2,149	620	1,529	772
Oklahoma.....		489		2,810	455	2,355	144
Oregon.....		393	2	608	419	189	55
Pennsylvania.....	2,596	12,946	97	4,935	2,429	2,506	62
Rhode Island.....	92	254	2	567		567	
South Carolina.....	2,261	1,123		971		971	
South Dakota.....		224		90	18	72	
Tennessee.....		2,322	4	789	469	320	151
Texas.....		2,243	8	4,408		4,408	50
Utah.....		360	2	1,120		1,120	146
Vermont.....		156		572	52	520	
Virginia.....	1,947	786	2	958		958	56
Washington.....	3,092	3,971	16	5,237	698	4,539	22
West Virginia.....	88	736		213	213		121
Wisconsin.....		1,343	27	308		308	291
Wyoming.....		263		206		206	11
Total distributed by Territories.....	458	2,810		4,492		4,492	
Alaska.....		95					
Hawaii.....	399	469		1,693		1,693	
Puerto Rico.....	59	2,246		2,799		2,799	
Virgin Islands.....							
Not distributed by States or Territories.....							

TABLE V.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS, BY SEX, AND BY RELIEF STATUS

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

WEEK ENDING APRIL 2, 1938

Type of Project	All Persons				Persons Certified as in Need of Relief		Nonrelief Persons	
	Total		Men	Women	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Number	Percent						
Total.....	2, 442, 673	100. 0	2, 107, 265	335, 408	2, 300, 104	97. 8	52, 569	2. 2
Highways, roads, and streets.....	1, 049, 514	43. 0	1, 048, 514	1, 000	1, 030, 744	98. 2	18, 770	1. 8
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads.....	336, 560	13. 8	336, 260	300	330, 463	98. 2	6, 097	1. 8
Streets and alleys.....	200, 482	8. 2	200, 171	311	196, 869	98. 2	3, 613	1. 8
Other.....	512, 472	21. 0	512, 083	389	503, 412	98. 2	9, 060	1. 8
Public buildings.....	186, 526	7. 6	182, 437	4, 089	181, 280	97. 2	5, 246	2. 8
Educational.....	61, 366	2. 5	61, 269	97	59, 645	97. 2	1, 721	2. 8
Other.....	125, 160	5. 1	121, 168	3, 992	121, 635	97. 2	3, 525	2. 8
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	210, 517	8. 6	209, 674	843	205, 914	97. 8	4, 603	2. 2
Parks.....	123, 663	5. 1	123, 240	423	121, 312	98. 1	2, 351	1. 9
Other.....	86, 854	3. 5	86, 434	420	84, 602	97. 4	2, 252	2. 6
Conservation.....	116, 640	4. 8	116, 279	361	114, 535	98. 2	2, 105	1. 8
Flood control.....	38, 876	1. 6	38, 792	84	37, 924	97. 6	952	2. 4
Other.....	77, 764	3. 2	77, 487	277	76, 611	98. 5	1, 153	1. 5
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	262, 676	10. 8	262, 392	284	257, 991	98. 2	4, 685	1. 8
Sewer systems.....	186, 008	7. 6	185, 839	169	182, 750	98. 2	3, 258	1. 8
Other.....	76, 668	3. 2	76, 553	115	75, 241	98. 1	1, 427	1. 9
Airports and other transportation.....	41, 038	1. 7	40, 956	82	39, 682	96. 7	1, 356	3. 3
Airports and airways.....	32, 240	1. 3	32, 187	53	31, 137	96. 6	1, 103	3. 4
Other.....	8, 798	0. 4	8, 769	29	8, 545	97. 1	253	2. 9
White collar.....	259, 607	10. 6	122, 240	137, 367	250, 213	96. 4	9, 394	3. 6
Education.....	34, 268	1. 4	13, 156	21, 112	32, 628	95. 2	1, 640	4. 8
Professional, clerical, and service.....	193, 158	7. 9	88, 667	104, 491	186, 795	96. 7	6, 363	3. 3
Installation of public records.....	30, 175	1. 2	17, 855	12, 320	29, 532	97. 9	643	2. 1
Extension of Government services.....	48, 096	2. 0	13, 722	34, 374	46, 779	97. 3	1, 317	2. 7
Studies and surveys.....	40, 030	1. 6	31, 340	8, 690	38, 534	96. 3	1, 496	3. 7
Archaeological projects.....	1, 367	0. 1	1, 216	151	1, 323	96. 8	44	3. 2
Home economics.....	41, 789	1. 7	2, 170	39, 619	40, 652	97. 3	1, 137	2. 7
Federal Project No. 1.....	28, 033	1. 1	20, 352	7, 681	26, 405	94. 2	1, 628	5. 8
Other.....	3, 668	0. 2	2, 012	1, 656	3, 570	97. 3	98	2. 7
Recreation.....	32, 181	1. 3	20, 417	11, 764	30, 790	95. 7	1, 391	4. 3
Sewing and other goods.....	216, 505	8. 9	28, 480	188, 025	211, 866	97. 9	4, 639	2. 1
Sewing.....	184, 766	7. 6	6, 260	178, 506	180, 845	97. 9	3, 921	2. 1
Other.....	31, 739	1. 3	22, 220	9, 519	31, 021	97. 7	718	2. 3
Sanitation and health.....	76, 720	3. 1	76, 455	265	75, 144	97. 9	1, 576	2. 1
Miscellaneous.....	22, 930	0. 9	19, 838	3, 092	22, 735	99. 1	195	0. 9

TABLE VI.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATES, AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

WEEK ENDING APRIL 2, 1938

State	Total, All Projects	High- ways, Roads, and Streets	Public Build- ings	Parks and Other Recrea- tional Facilities	Conser- vation	Sewer Systems and Other Utilities	Airports and Other Transpor- tation	White Collar			Sewing and Other Goods	Sanita- tion and Health	Miscella- neous
								Educa- tion	Profes- sional, clerical, and service	Recrea- tion			
United States.....	2,442,673	1,049,514	186,526	210,517	116,640	262,676	41,038	34,268	193,158	32,181	216,505	75,720	22,930
Alabama.....	36,928	19,542	2,852	951	495	1,265	549	616	3,467	390	3,191	3,060	550
Arizona.....	8,708	4,795	1,181	210	90	515	24	265	583	225	534	226	60
Arkansas.....	35,326	22,220	3,391	894	1,230	277	89	229	2,808	198	3,482	286	213
California.....	94,315	19,926	8,070	11,831	11,761	6,850	1,019	1,796	14,505	3,561	11,987	482	2,527
Colorado.....	27,529	10,903	2,748	1,150	1,856	2,050	592	456	2,285	466	4,280	451	292
Connecticut.....	21,807	8,217	1,757	2,658	639	3,319	373	408	1,856	252	1,352	772	204
Delaware.....	3,094	542	215	257	454	562	168	26	169	71	560	47	23
District of Columbia.....	8,032	1,451	881	439	167	1,541	396	165	1,385	137	1,352	19	99
Florida.....	31,578	11,499	3,521	1,105	941	2,085	1,212	482	2,234	209	6,958	1,110	222
Georgia.....	41,505	15,486	2,811	2,349	36	6,504	579	632	3,307	403	5,554	3,483	331
Idaho.....	11,579	3,268	758	793	2,940	1,697	316	247	224	149	636	351	200
Illinois.....	197,427	71,329	9,007	33,056	8,459	25,892	6,686	2,073	18,386	3,890	9,202	7,605	1,842
Indiana.....	84,931	45,266	5,599	8,244	8,084	5,871	982	513	2,727	1,180	4,640	1,121	704
Iowa.....	30,487	12,809	1,288	1,338	2,272	5,797	838	201	2,251	495	2,714	252	232
Kansas.....	35,728	15,499	2,004	3,114	3,375	2,132	438	597	2,208	350	2,263	1,348	400
Kentucky.....	50,215	30,556	4,314	1,232	114	3,403	399	701	2,924	479	4,804	1,038	251
Louisiana.....	31,500	16,196	1,781	2,955	446	1,614	293	768	2,696	277	3,447	685	342
Maine.....	7,632	3,748	16	438	344	1,754	156	98	307	732	732	39	39
Maryland.....	11,946	5,192	836	415	456	1,764	125	152	974	279	860	212	680
Massachusetts.....	105,659	25,178	9,819	6,154	8,887	22,982	2,923	719	11,924	2,101	10,360	723	3,589
Michigan.....	125,723	71,065	4,805	7,005	14,430	18,503	1,012	566	4,544	925	2,281	587	587
Minnesota.....	57,861	21,448	6,785	6,090	2,496	7,562	1,509	448	4,403	795	6,175	153	153
Mississippi.....	30,819	12,253	2,330	652	271	537	805	448	4,696	290	4,114	4,058	282
Missouri.....	86,279	34,145	6,065	6,184	8,531	9,666	694	520	4,872	561	8,977	5,610	454
Montana.....	18,124	7,382	1,322	1,179	2,199	2,268	234	180	710	274	1,755	406	215
Nebraska.....	28,246	14,035	1,173	1,862	399	4,002	276	360	1,435	395	3,380	656	273
Nevada.....	2,674	840	163	381	433	77	41	40	193	56	284	110	56
New Hampshire.....	8,638	2,842	116	1,024	151	2,230	125	84	350	15	1,310	88	303
New Jersey.....	82,209	27,852	7,482	12,650	3,148	9,893	833	992	9,398	756	6,074	2,864	267
New Mexico.....	9,977	3,218	1,701	953	1,227	525	294	164	294	78	835	565	123
New York City.....	153,913	24,007	29,562	26,618	.....	20,198	5,912	7,121	26,856	3,114	2,652	7,582	291
New York (excluding New York City).....	53,048	13,559	6,307	3,816	1,062	14,900	806	1,629	2,903	331	6,677	798	260
North Carolina.....	31,575	10,868	3,471	1,981	231	1,842	500	633	3,757	425	4,827	2,563	471
North Dakota.....	14,848	5,778	1,723	1,044	1,195	1,196	86	238	1,008	306	1,422	572	280
Ohio.....	196,084	118,074	7,865	19,610	3,319	22,960	1,956	1,464	7,406	1,910	8,988	2,028	474
Oklahoma.....	60,952	33,683	8,576	1,756	1,766	2,595	350	384	4,383	315	4,938	1,939	237
Oregon.....	16,725	7,963	1,258	583	919	1,624	1,137	297	907	234	1,402	294	107
Pennsylvania.....	222,834	143,823	9,066	9,776	4,817	10,965	1,180	1,951	11,878	1,998	22,388	3,947	1,105
Rhode Island.....	13,065	3,307	930	1,566	66	3,077	57	200	558	226	2,169	727	182
South Carolina.....	30,699	9,387	4,403	1,584	436	1,010	751	502	2,992	269	4,287	4,747	331
South Dakota.....	17,169	8,193	946	418	1,765	1,222	331	233	622	291	2,118	554	476
Tennessee.....	31,278	18,966	1,221	837	260	979	411	465	2,437	228	1,056	4,216	202
Texas.....	77,872	32,130	4,456	4,237	1,877	3,905	1,467	1,197	4,854	747	19,103	3,288	611
Utah.....	10,667	3,944	1,299	340	339	1,862	117	252	717	209	490	815	193
Vermont.....	5,096	3,131	19	188	6	787	.....	108	354	40	456	.....	7
Virginia.....	22,748	7,614	1,462	1,006	401	1,458	402	559	3,335	382	3,695	1,886	548
Washington.....	46,131	25,012	2,041	4,183	2,692	3,971	753	581	2,870	632	2,861	268	257
West Virginia.....	40,931	28,296	1,158	430	202	932	554	634	1,198	393	4,581	2,159	354
Wisconsin.....	65,939	11,466	5,441	12,467	8,702	13,797	530	410	5,713	651	5,557	513	632
Wyoming.....	4,620	1,602	488	511	221	319	31	77	265	103	715	196	56

TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF STUDENTS ASSISTED AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WORK PROJECTS UNDER NYA PROGRAMS

MONTHLY—SEPTEMBER 1935 TO MAY 1938

Month	Student Aid				Work Projects		
	Total	School	College	Graduate	Total	Men	Women
<i>1935</i>							
September.....	34,924	26,163	8,700	61			
October.....	183,504	75,033	104,969	3,592			
November.....	234,450	118,273	111,500	4,677			
December.....	282,829	159,158	118,453	5,218			
<i>1936</i>							
January.....	306,490	189,031	112,654	4,805	16,751	10,179	6,572
February.....	351,302	227,629	118,623	5,050	78,755	47,676	31,079
March.....	380,099	256,706	117,287	6,106	163,491	97,872	65,619
April.....	404,749	275,544	122,498	6,707	181,279	105,743	75,536
May.....	398,362	266,304	125,758	6,300	177,846	99,935	77,911
June.....	214,603	127,121	80,932	6,550	184,256	100,989	83,267
July.....	239	239			164,792	88,600	76,192
August.....	1,707	1,707			161,571	85,385	76,186
September.....	62,969	52,155	10,730	84	166,664	87,773	78,891
October.....	341,583	207,954	128,771	4,858	165,741	85,387	80,354
November.....	400,253	257,475	137,250	5,528	172,402	87,439	84,963
December.....	412,210	270,464	136,572	5,174	178,106	90,904	87,202
<i>1937</i>							
January.....	418,721	276,584	136,733	5,404	184,807	94,799	90,008
February.....	428,818	283,738	139,541	5,539	189,298	96,992	92,306
March.....	442,100	294,456	142,127	5,517	191,576	97,730	93,846
April.....	443,986	297,871	140,699	5,416	192,132	96,393	95,739
May.....	425,694	280,427	139,841	5,426	184,556	89,135	95,421
June.....	249,826	153,168	92,382	4,276	172,816	81,940	90,876
July.....					149,836	70,267	79,569
August.....	36	36			133,111	62,148	70,963
September.....	36,581	31,758	4,688	135	127,238	59,105	68,133
October.....	244,648	155,793	86,831	2,024	122,827	56,850	65,977
November.....	284,535	189,180	93,037	2,318	127,279	58,986	68,293
December.....	304,979	206,051	96,393	2,535	136,026	65,870	70,156
<i>1938</i>							
January.....	310,877	212,471	95,903	2,503	145,951	73,308	72,643
February.....	321,357	220,612	98,177	2,568	152,105	78,242	73,863
March.....	328,150	226,466	99,071	2,622	154,833	81,136	73,697
April.....	335,401	233,677	99,126	2,598	158,890	85,301	73,589
May.....	326,644	225,554	98,563	2,527	179,274	99,738	79,536

TABLE VIII.—NUMBER OF STUDENTS ASSISTED AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WORK PROJECTS UNDER NYA PROGRAMS, BY STATES

MAY 1938

State	Student Aid				Work Projects		
	Total	School	College	Graduate	Total	Men	Women
Total.....	326,644	225,554	98,563	2,527	179,274	99,738	79,536
Alabama.....	4,364	3,167	1,165	32	3,550	1,702	1,848
Arizona.....	1,315	887	424	4	498	290	208
Arkansas.....	4,220	3,165	1,055	—	4,627	3,323	1,304
California.....	15,004	7,596	7,065	343	5,729	2,736	2,993
Colorado.....	4,976	3,783	1,180	13	2,224	1,015	1,209
Connecticut.....	2,137	1,388	624	125	1,809	993	816
Delaware.....	296	184	112	—	205	109	96
District of Columbia.....	1,354	476	763	115	499	186	313
Florida.....	3,828	2,829	995	4	2,862	1,178	1,684
Georgia.....	9,437	6,929	2,398	110	3,026	1,544	1,482
Idaho.....	1,992	1,396	588	8	872	480	392
Illinois.....	19,003	13,346	5,450	207	11,940	6,388	5,552
Indiana.....	7,251	4,418	2,788	45	3,740	2,409	1,331
Iowa.....	5,638	3,248	2,322	68	1,647	946	701
Kansas.....	9,059	6,489	2,544	26	4,414	2,612	1,802
Kentucky.....	7,867	6,060	1,807	—	7,183	3,353	3,830
Louisiana.....	4,238	2,163	2,071	4	2,767	1,264	1,503
Maine.....	1,603	1,085	518	—	784	520	264
Maryland.....	2,747	1,564	1,148	35	702	377	325
Massachusetts.....	8,748	5,998	2,575	175	5,191	2,796	2,395
Michigan.....	11,292	7,548	3,558	186	7,485	4,874	2,611
Minnesota.....	8,029	5,349	2,667	13	4,012	2,394	1,618
Mississippi.....	3,684	2,097	1,586	1	2,953	1,854	1,099
Missouri.....	9,542	6,791	2,717	34	4,947	2,657	2,260
Montana.....	3,075	2,372	701	2	1,451	754	697
Nebraska.....	4,212	2,684	1,515	13	1,427	762	665
Nevada.....	238	131	106	1	129	60	69
New Hampshire.....	1,101	613	486	2	637	359	278
New Jersey.....	6,802	5,292	1,504	6	6,763	4,463	2,300
New Mexico.....	1,816	1,200	615	1	1,622	754	868
New York City.....	17,270	11,192	5,759	319	9,246	5,099	4,147
New York (excluding New York City).....	11,204	8,382	2,762	60	6,774	3,402	3,372
North Carolina.....	5,041	2,364	2,656	21	2,441	1,122	1,319
North Dakota.....	4,219	3,288	930	1	2,233	1,005	1,228
Ohio.....	16,285	11,541	4,647	97	7,553	4,910	2,643
Oklahoma.....	13,171	10,682	2,478	11	7,350	4,365	2,985
Oregon.....	2,952	1,690	1,254	8	825	523	302
Pennsylvania.....	27,430	21,405	5,876	149	12,979	7,510	5,463
Rhode Island.....	1,171	703	454	14	936	598	338
South Carolina.....	6,176	4,812	1,362	2	3,182	1,045	2,137
South Dakota.....	5,253	4,548	705	—	3,335	1,626	1,709
Tennessee.....	6,347	4,492	1,758	97	3,197	2,088	1,109
Texas.....	14,024	9,080	5,000	24	8,582	4,602	3,980
Utah.....	3,076	1,733	1,335	8	1,102	722	380
Vermont.....	751	370	378	3	242	133	109
Virginia.....	4,595	2,823	1,738	34	3,205	1,190	2,015
Washington.....	4,868	3,137	1,695	36	1,998	1,059	939
West Virginia.....	7,422	6,030	1,385	7	3,325	2,518	807
Wisconsin.....	8,724	5,920	2,750	54	4,685	2,888	1,797
Wyoming.....	546	360	186	—	419	175	244
Hawaii.....	714	565	140	9	—	—	—
Puerto Rico.....	537	269	268	—	—	—	—

TABLE IX.—HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATES AND BY FISCAL YEARS ^A

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

State	Cumulative through June 30, 1938			Year Ending June 30, 1936			Year Ending June 30, 1937			Year Ending June 30, 1938		
	Hours	Earnings	Average hourly earnings	Hours	Earnings	Average hourly earnings	Hours	Earnings	Average hourly earnings	Hours	Earnings	Average hourly earnings
Total	7,764,513,774	\$3,753,551,324	\$0.483	2,456,138,076	\$1,054,918,025	\$0.430	2,885,219,015	\$1,460,274,048	\$0.506	2,423,156,683	\$1,238,359,251	\$0.511
Alabama	119,594,306	34,099,545	.285	44,821,287	10,589,737	.236	37,591,872	12,070,958	.321	37,181,147	11,438,850	.308
Arizona	29,140,679	14,233,227	.488	10,555,225	3,896,025	.369	10,217,114	5,566,045	.545	8,368,340	4,771,157	.570
Arkansas	108,456,839	29,005,180	.267	38,782,799	8,270,328	.213	37,898,054	11,222,817	.296	31,775,986	9,512,035	.299
California	347,810,675	201,670,645	.580	109,851,215	56,822,254	.517	137,502,099	81,735,611	.594	100,457,361	63,112,780	.628
Colorado	91,267,529	43,595,027	.478	33,476,834	13,762,378	.411	32,305,627	16,381,897	.507	25,485,068	13,450,752	.528
Connecticut	72,400,507	42,114,579	.582	22,586,724	12,445,909	.551	25,306,577	15,211,788	.601	24,507,206	14,456,882	.590
Delaware	9,045,106	3,819,778	.422	2,883,927	1,097,461	.381	2,988,840	1,323,928	.443	3,172,339	1,398,389	.441
District of Columbia	26,991,879	12,195,072	.452	8,646,899	3,244,519	.375	9,563,294	4,631,167	.484	8,781,686	4,319,386	.492
Florida	102,894,443	32,154,970	.313	32,000,518	8,164,067	.255	33,944,929	11,508,081	.339	36,948,996	12,482,822	.338
Georgia	127,093,988	37,272,601	.293	43,144,024	11,354,412	.262	42,808,499	13,802,261	.322	41,141,465	12,115,928	.294
Idaho	27,448,763	11,770,538	.429	9,782,406	3,503,409	.358	8,363,299	3,933,604	.470	9,303,058	4,333,525	.466
Illinois	539,438,459	264,464,722	.490	159,699,457	68,443,283	.429	200,572,076	103,028,696	.514	179,166,926	92,992,743	.519
Indiana	215,521,130	118,619,618	.483	86,816,471	35,419,941	.408	83,211,145	43,355,142	.521	75,493,514	39,844,535	.528
Iowa	83,898,310	37,491,232	.447	24,637,976	9,486,315	.385	30,856,984	14,381,077	.466	28,403,350	13,623,840	.480
Kansas	127,093,988	46,818,201	.368	36,818,201	11,559,480	.311	52,118,800	20,108,429	.386	40,808,326	15,450,792	.399
Kentucky	166,742,925	45,169,079	.271	47,590,031	10,593,810	.223	63,585,531	18,030,487	.284	55,567,363	16,544,782	.298
Louisiana	118,386,741	42,575,797	.360	40,453,058	12,896,680	.319	43,163,130	16,209,865	.376	34,770,553	13,469,252	.387
Maine	26,071,973	10,414,753	.399	8,254,701	3,212,947	.389	10,229,042	4,199,731	.411	7,588,230	3,002,075	.396
Maryland	51,117,375	20,437,208	.400	17,189,940	6,350,321	.369	18,864,159	8,018,209	.425	15,063,276	6,068,678	.403
Massachusetts	308,207,266	191,887,344	.623	86,585,726	48,638,624	.562	122,635,408	78,848,394	.643	98,986,132	64,400,326	.651
Michigan	278,426,750	136,901,511	.492	85,480,194	36,670,797	.429	89,220,324	44,985,385	.504	103,726,232	55,245,329	.533
Minnesota	171,589,722	90,869,851	.530	55,257,217	25,666,696	.464	64,213,324	34,142,187	.532	52,099,181	31,060,968	.596
Mississippi	84,778,326	24,343,481	.287	26,404,785	6,015,586	.228	30,854,991	9,844,329	.319	27,518,550	8,483,566	.308
Missouri	257,961,684	103,694,129	.402	72,129,112	25,713,279	.356	101,642,327	41,729,228	.411	84,190,245	36,251,622	.431
Montana	37,149,710	24,368,892	.656	9,122,103	3,455,182	.398	14,248,764	9,504,883	.667	13,778,843	9,408,827	.683
Nebraska	82,879,828	32,820,101	.396	18,262,865	6,819,319	.373	31,839,511	12,644,328	.397	32,777,452	13,356,454	.407
Nevada	5,597,961	3,376,027	.603	1,697,820	883,590	.520	2,081,000	1,306,684	.628	1,819,141	1,185,753	.652
New Hampshire	26,247,415	11,587,594	.441	7,437,782	2,770,746	.373	10,310,326	4,826,697	.468	8,496,307	3,900,151	.469
New Jersey	281,441,718	158,636,089	.564	82,041,823	40,814,377	.497	105,407,502	62,732,947	.595	93,992,393	55,088,765	.586
New Mexico	34,557,899	13,276,368	.384	10,686,869	3,707,272	.347	12,402,479	5,065,825	.408	11,468,551	4,503,319	.393
New York City	682,812,629	488,502,303	.715	246,600,410	165,142,985	.670	255,591,739	188,335,331	.737	180,620,480	135,023,987	.748
New York (excluding New York City)	291,558,277	157,281,267	.539	101,223,048	51,171,135	.506	116,868,511	64,833,994	.555	73,466,718	41,276,138	.562
North Carolina	100,580,767	26,687,536	.265	32,862,205	7,595,045	.231	34,520,665	9,803,031	.284	33,197,897	9,289,460	.280
North Dakota	52,066,018	22,751,989	.437	10,226,632	3,793,682	.371	27,338,185	12,040,504	.440	14,531,201	6,917,803	.476
Ohio	520,028,139	272,682,644	.524	164,585,229	76,713,315	.466	181,434,805	97,767,850	.539	174,008,045	98,201,470	.564
Oklahoma	179,648,795	54,846,452	.305	64,025,686	14,829,158	.232	62,793,651	22,051,062	.351	52,829,458	17,966,232	.340
Oregon	50,631,719	27,310,604	.539	16,205,923	7,333,355	.453	17,983,740	10,499,395	.584	16,442,056	9,477,854	.576
Pennsylvania	770,435,054	425,565,905	.552	233,249,219	116,172,112	.498	303,393,067	173,271,478	.571	233,792,768	136,122,315	.582
Rhode Island	45,129,152	22,131,565	.490	14,695,384	6,019,090	.410	14,807,201	7,813,686	.528	15,626,567	8,298,789	.531
South Carolina	97,414,958	24,697,155	.254	29,391,806	6,344,495	.216	34,589,973	9,636,128	.279	33,433,179	8,716,532	.261
South Dakota	68,417,222	25,996,105	.380	12,293,132	4,158,879	.338	36,961,880	13,798,207	.373	19,162,210	8,039,019	.420
Tennessee	125,562,069	30,756,553	.245	42,300,455	9,396,368	.222	46,041,876	11,971,308	.260	37,219,738	9,388,877	.252
Texas	240,613,413	70,844,131	.294	83,408,761	20,048,734	.240	85,144,062	27,335,299	.321	72,060,590	23,460,098	.326
Utah	31,452,537	16,123,701	.513	12,688,392	5,118,409	.403	9,732,322	5,707,844	.586	9,031,623	5,297,448	.587
Vermont	15,574,489	5,914,357	.380	5,503,323	1,789,384	.325	5,179,058	2,133,444	.412	4,892,108	1,991,529	.407
Virginia	95,236,703	25,439,738	.267	32,479,675	7,834,620	.241	34,327,559	9,573,988	.279	28,449,469	8,031,130	.282
Washington	101,140,387	56,089,717	.555	29,506,242	13,956,434	.473	31,320,786	20,290,874	.591	37,313,359	21,852,409	.586
West Virginia	121,784,764	53,633,172	.440	38,963,091	14,888,372	.382	46,251,117	21,239,940	.459	36,570,556	17,504,860	.479
Wisconsin	161,472,711	96,932,407	.600	47,482,722	26,537,820	.559	61,507,334	37,444,867	.609	52,482,655	32,949,720	.628
Wyoming	13,253,117	5,895,170	.445	5,323,314	1,965,937	.368	4,263,682	2,187,546	.513	3,666,451	1,801,687	.491
Alaska	13,587	10,977	.808				2,857	2,309	.808	10,730	8,668	.808
Hawaii	10,350,289	3,764,717	.361				6,217,858	2,185,274	.351	4,132,431	1,579,443	.382

^A Based on Federal payrolls prepared by WPA State offices.

TABLE X.—ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935, 1936, AND 1937, BY AGENCIES AND BY ACTS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

Agency	Total	ERA Act of 1935	ERA Act of 1936	ERA Act of 1937
Grand total.....	\$8,655,121,647	\$4,538,801,678	\$2,238,267,233	\$1,878,052,736
Department of Agriculture.....	1,200,328,298	790,421,580	227,905,683	182,001,035
Agricultural Economics.....	2,806,093		1,979,599	826,494
Agricultural Engineering.....	7,143	7,143		
Animal Industry.....	1,651,319	1,086,490	564,829	
Biological Survey.....	3,855,689	701,614	1,570,429	1,583,646
Dairy Industry.....	2,990	2,990		
Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	33,853,954	13,727,314	12,283,778	7,842,862
Extension Service.....	2,004,060	2,004,060		
Farm Security Administration.....	556,883,719	219,585,665	176,890,581	160,107,473
Forest Service.....	51,102,507	27,008,420	16,382,552	7,711,535
Home Economics.....	2,138,767		1,398,855	739,912
Plant Industry.....	39,770	39,770		
Public Roads.....	506,828,602	497,248,461	9,580,141	
Soil Conservation Service.....	27,146,647	18,932,610	5,749,924	2,464,113
Weather Bureau.....	18,781	18,781		
General administrative expenses.....	11,988,257	9,758,262	1,504,995	725,000
Administrator of the Unemployment Census.....	2,000,000			2,000,000
Advisory Committee on Allotments.....	17,127	17,127		
Alley Dwelling Authority.....	365,497	365,497		
Architect of the Capitol.....	365,540	365,540		
U. S. Civil Service Commission.....	119,536	119,536		
Civilian Conservation Corps.....	593,619,080	593,619,080		
Department of Commerce.....	12,075,949	8,904,931	2,838,418	332,600
Air Commerce.....	260,600			260,600
Census.....	10,794,078	8,183,660	2,538,418	72,000
Fisheries.....	150,157	150,157		
Industrial Economics.....	99,968	99,968		
Lighthouses.....	19,029	19,029		
Standards.....	75,000	75,000		
General administrative expenses.....	677,117	377,117	300,000	
Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation.....	176,150	170,150	6,000	
U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission.....	33,925,000	13,800,000	6,200,000	13,925,000
Farm Credit Administration.....	16,884,200	16,884,200		
Federal Emergency Relief Administration.....	934,592,359	934,592,359		
General Accounting Office.....	11,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	
Department of the Interior.....	184,224,220	139,708,538	18,024,494	26,491,188
Bituminous Coal Commission.....	70,517	70,517		
Office of Education.....	2,628,818	1,850,850	399,270	378,698
Geological Survey.....	108,694	108,694		
Office of Indian Affairs.....	2,186,927	2,186,927		
National Park Service.....	30,827,424	12,153,177	10,752,004	7,922,243
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.....	50,483,348	35,098,988	5,863,018	9,521,342
Reclamation.....	66,652,000	59,847,000		6,805,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	9,396	9,396		
Territories and Island Possessions:				
Alaska Railroad.....	210,400			210,400
Alaska Road Commission.....	1,134,930	671,477	137,873	325,580
Alaska—miscellaneous.....	68,239		20,359	47,880
Temporary Government of Virgin Islands.....	971,604	598,304		373,300
U. S. Housing Authority.....	24,784,742	24,784,742		
General administrative expenses.....	4,087,181	2,328,466	851,970	906,745

(Concluded on next page)

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

TABLE X.—ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935, 1936, AND 1937, BY AGENCIES AND BY ACTS—Concluded

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

Agency	Total	ERA Act of 1935	ERA Act of 1936	ERA Act of 1937
Department of Justice.....	\$3,015,309	\$1,705,309		\$1,310,000
Department of Labor.....	33,797,130	12,107,390	\$17,444,240	4,245,500
U. S. Employment Service.....	30,955,001	11,590,001	15,450,000	3,915,000
Immigration and Naturalization.....	175,528	175,528		
Labor Statistics.....	1,969,500		1,639,000	330,500
Secretary's Office.....	173,850	173,850		
General administrative expenses.....	523,251	168,011	355,240	
Library of Congress.....	713,383	249,371	305,012	159,000
National Emergency Council.....	3,446,042	2,666,042		780,000
National Resources Committee.....	2,623,242	1,798,242	725,000	100,000
Department of the Navy: Yards and Docks.....	48,300,803	17,347,780	16,819,023	14,134,000
Prison Industries Reorganization Administration.....	353,041	223,541		129,500
Public Works Administration.....	396,194,391	396,194,391		
Housing Division.....	82,854,954	82,854,954		
Non-Federal Division.....	313,339,437	313,339,437		
Revolving Fund for Purchase of Materials and Supplies.....	2,060,000	60,000		2,000,000
Rural Electrification Administration.....	15,484,574	15,420,939		63,635
Department of State: International Boundary Commission.....	152,264		149,920	2,344
Department of the Treasury.....	95,080,936	39,429,532	37,019,382	18,632,022
U. S. Coast Guard.....	4,811,900	4,811,900		
Internal Revenue ^A	9,972,891	4,424,232	4,123,350	1,425,309
Procurement Division.....	771,521	681,521		90,000
Public Health Service.....	5,345,997	2,883,252	2,146,032	316,713
General administrative expenses.....	74,178,627	26,628,627	30,750,000	16,800,000
Veterans' Administration.....	2,305,864	1,227,186		1,078,678
War Department.....	226,927,659	149,463,726	24,180,984	53,282,949
Corps of Engineers.....	163,579,306	129,774,147	10,186,544	23,618,615
Office of Chief of Staff.....	3,193,255	3,193,255		
Quartermaster Corps.....	58,047,846	15,390,145	13,310,892	29,346,809
General administrative expenses.....	2,107,252	1,106,179	683,548	317,525
Works Progress Administration.....	4,834,974,053	1,396,939,691	1,880,649,077	1,557,385,285
WPA work projects.....	4,480,934,072	1,288,827,270	1,750,937,838	1,441,168,964
NYA programs.....	155,502,371	39,249,811	63,461,239	52,791,321
General administrative expenses.....	198,537,610	68,862,610	66,250,000	63,425,000

^A Includes Secretary's Office.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, as of June 30, 1938.

TABLE XI.—STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935, 1936, AND 1937, BY AGENCIES

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

Agency	ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 Combined					ERA Act of 1937		
	Allocations	Obligations		Expenditures		Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures
		Amount	Percent of allocations	Amount	Percent of allocations			
Grand total.....	\$8,655,121,647	\$8,553,683,922	98.8	\$8,286,313,827	95.7	\$1,878,052,736	\$1,811,201,328	\$1,652,801,495
Department of Agriculture.....	1,200,328,298	1,167,369,892	97.3	1,100,276,134	91.7	182,001,035	158,815,997	148,386,775
Agricultural Economics.....	2,806,093	2,665,006	95.0	2,455,476	87.5	826,494	698,564	490,330
Agricultural Engineering.....	7,143	7,143	100.0	7,143	100.0			
Animal Industry.....	1,651,319	1,649,888	99.9	1,648,786	99.8			
Biological Survey.....	3,855,689	3,813,578	98.9	3,489,367	90.5	1,583,646	1,547,603	1,320,453
Dairy Industry.....	2,990	2,990	100.0	2,990	100.0			
Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	33,853,954	33,566,155	99.1	33,138,350	97.9	7,842,862	7,571,514	7,144,013
Extension Service.....	2,004,060	2,004,060	100.0	2,004,060	100.0			
Farm Security Administration.....	556,883,719	533,909,822	95.9	519,186,649	93.2	160,107,473	137,948,374	129,123,612
Forest Service.....	51,102,507	50,788,727	99.4	49,585,938	97.0	7,711,535	7,432,454	6,907,110
Home Economics.....	2,138,767	2,083,881	97.4	2,003,238	93.7	739,912	685,179	628,515
Plant Industry.....	39,770	39,770	100.0	39,770	100.0			
Public Roads.....	506,828,602	498,063,989	98.3	448,242,686	88.4			
Soil Conservation Service.....	27,146,647	26,944,327	99.3	26,779,641	98.6	2,464,113	2,309,509	2,187,115
Weather Bureau.....	18,781	18,781	100.0	18,781	100.0			
General administrative expenses.....	11,988,257	11,811,775	98.5	11,673,259	97.4	725,000	622,800	585,627
Administrator of the Unemployment Census.....	2,000,000	1,891,617	94.6	1,777,260	88.9	2,000,000	1,891,617	1,777,260
Advisory Committee on Allotments.....	17,127	17,127	100.0	17,127	100.0			
Alley Dwelling Authority.....	365,497	365,497	100.0	365,497	100.0			
Architect of the Capitol.....	365,540	365,540	100.0	326,005	89.2			
U. S. Civil Service Commission.....	119,536	119,530	100.0	119,530	100.0			
Civilian Conservation Corps.....	593,619,080	593,611,620	100.0	592,512,328	99.8			
Department of Commerce.....	12,075,949	12,056,622	99.8	11,987,930	99.3	332,600	328,426	271,317
Air Commerce.....	260,600	258,025	99.0	229,864	88.2	260,600	258,025	229,864
Census.....	10,794,078	10,777,833	99.8	10,738,716	99.5	72,000	70,401	41,453
Fisheries.....	150,157	150,157	100.0	150,157	100.0			
Industrial Economics.....	99,968	99,968	100.0	99,968	100.0			
Lighthouses.....	19,029	19,029	100.0	19,029	100.0			
Standards.....	75,000	75,000	100.0	75,000	100.0			
General administrative expenses.....	677,117	676,610	99.9	675,196	99.7			
Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation.....	176,150	175,169	99.4	174,374	99.0			
U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission.....	33,925,000	13,200,333	38.9	13,172,439	38.8	13,925,000	2,350,538	2,325,437
Farm Credit Administration.....	16,884,200	16,884,200	100.0	16,884,200	100.0			
Federal Emergency Relief Administration.....	934,592,359	934,224,447	100.0	934,180,693	100.0			
General Accounting Office.....	11,000,000	10,944,953	99.5	10,910,851	99.2			
Department of the Interior.....	184,224,220	167,705,855	91.0	144,931,054	78.7	26,491,188	21,481,543	16,804,353
Bituminous Coal Commission.....	70,517	70,517	100.0	70,517	100.0			
Office of Education.....	2,628,818	2,603,296	99.0	2,546,798	96.9	378,698	359,357	325,665
Geological Survey.....	108,694	108,694	100.0	108,694	100.0			
Office of Indian Affairs.....	2,186,927	2,181,301	99.7	2,178,840	99.6			
National Park Service.....	30,827,424	30,237,210	98.1	20,168,650	65.4	7,922,243	7,478,832	6,794,724
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.....	50,483,348	43,031,457	85.2	40,300,851	79.8	9,521,342	6,905,054	5,801,652
Reclamation.....	66,652,000	63,987,698	96.0	57,383,028	86.1	6,805,000	5,230,197	2,516,408
St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	9,396	9,396	100.0	9,396	100.0			
Territories and Island Possessions:								
Alaska Railroad.....	210,400	42,000	20.0	8,974	4.3	210,400	42,000	8,974
Alaska Road Commission.....	1,134,930	1,118,029	98.5	1,108,925	97.7	325,580	310,119	301,138
Alaska—miscellaneous.....	68,239	50,357	73.8	44,360	65.0	47,880	29,999	24,001
Temporary Government of Virgin Islands.....	971,604	956,918	98.5	898,853	92.5	373,300	358,882	300,870
U. S. Housing Authority ^A	24,784,742	19,399,384	78.3	16,255,077	65.6			
General administrative expenses.....	4,087,181	3,909,598	95.7	3,848,091	94.2	906,745	757,103	730,921

^A Expenditures made by the PWA Housing Division on projects transferred to the U. S. Housing Authority are included in the Housing Division item.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XI.—STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935, 1936, AND 1937, BY AGENCIES—Concluded

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

Agency	ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 Combined					ERA Act of 1937		
	Allocations	Obligations		Expenditures		Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures
		Amount	Percent of allocations	Amount	Percent of allocations			
Department of Justice.....	\$3,015,309	\$2,934,778	97.3	\$2,814,976	93.4	\$1,310,000	\$1,229,708	\$1,115,121
Department of Labor.....	33,797,130	33,515,201	99.2	33,354,786	98.7	4,245,500	4,012,611	3,946,008
U. S. Employment Service.....	30,965,001	30,745,757	99.3	30,704,737	99.2	3,915,000	3,739,636	3,699,393
Immigration and Naturalization.....	175,528	175,528	100.0	175,528	100.0			
Labor Statistics.....	1,969,500	1,905,031	96.7	1,798,291	91.3	330,500	272,975	246,615
Secretary's Office.....	173,850	172,103	99.0	169,758	97.6			
General administrative expenses.....	523,251	516,782	98.8	506,472	96.8			
Library of Congress.....	713,383	708,905	99.4	705,335	98.9	159,000	154,522	152,065
National Emergency Council.....	3,446,042	3,355,899	97.4	3,322,931	96.4	780,000	694,233	661,586
National Resources Committee.....	2,623,242	2,556,897	97.5	2,382,538	90.8	100,000	59,431	100
Department of the Navy: Yards and Docks.....	48,300,803	47,715,033	98.8	46,359,492	96.0	14,134,000	13,563,477	12,208,951
Prison Industries Reorganization Administration.....	353,041	347,396	98.4	340,519	96.5	129,500	125,959	110,082
Public Works Administration.....	396,194,391	394,449,885	99.6	367,721,288	92.8			
Housing Division ^A	82,854,954	82,854,954	100.0	82,854,954	100.0			
Non-Federal Division.....	313,339,437	311,594,931	99.4	284,866,334	90.9			
Revolving Fund for Purchase of Materials and Supplies.....	2,060,000	^B 864,465	42.0	864,465	42.0	2,000,000	^B 843,628	843,628
Rural Electrification Administration.....	15,484,574	15,449,161	99.8	14,056,758	90.8	63,635	28,484	22,809
Department of State: International Boundary Commission.....	152,264	152,264	100.0	152,264	100.0	2,344	2,344	2,344
Department of the Treasury.....	95,080,936	94,069,066	98.9	92,579,464	97.4	18,632,022	18,103,090	16,808,273
U. S. Coast Guard.....	4,811,900	4,809,341	99.9	4,766,943	99.1			
Internal Revenue ^C	9,972,891	9,721,328	97.5	9,667,467	96.9	1,425,309	1,382,806	1,355,563
Procurement Division.....	771,521	754,430	97.8	744,110	96.5	90,000	89,495	79,621
Public Health Service.....	5,345,997	5,337,265	99.8	5,272,971	98.6	316,713	315,275	301,072
General administrative expenses.....	74,178,627	73,446,702	99.0	72,127,943	97.2	16,800,000	16,315,514	15,072,017
Veterans' Administration.....	2,305,864	1,727,160	74.9	1,468,249	63.7	1,078,678	500,306	241,547
War Department.....	226,927,659	224,246,840	98.8	208,825,094	92.0	53,282,949	50,834,222	37,839,199
Corps of Engineers.....	163,579,306	161,995,933	99.0	153,961,414	94.1	23,618,615	22,165,400	16,438,221
Office of Chief of Staff.....	3,193,255	3,191,012	99.9	3,180,236	99.9			
Quartermaster Corps.....	58,047,846	57,137,240	98.4	49,899,508	86.0	29,346,809	28,533,237	21,336,213
General administrative expenses.....	2,107,252	1,922,655	91.2	1,774,936	84.2	317,525	135,585	64,765
Works Progress Administration.....	4,834,974,053	4,813,523,035	99.6	4,683,730,246	96.9	1,557,385,285	1,537,024,820	1,409,275,640
WPA work projects.....	4,480,934,072	4,461,117,174	99.6	4,336,204,262	96.8	1,411,168,964	1,422,196,636	1,299,165,052
NYA programs.....	155,502,371	154,779,651	99.5	152,310,901	97.9	52,791,321	52,123,413	49,658,243
General administrative expenses.....	198,537,610	197,626,210	99.5	195,215,083	98.3	63,425,000	62,704,771	60,452,345

^A Expenditures made by the PWA Housing Division on projects transferred to the U. S. Housing Authority are included in the Housing Division item.^B Not included in grand total.^C Includes Secretary's Office.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, as of June 30, 1938.

TABLE XII.—STATUS OF FUNDS OF ALL AGENCIES UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935, 1936, AND 1937, BY STATES

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

State	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures			
			Total	Years ending June 30, 1935 and 1936	Year ending June 30, 1937	Year ending June 30, 1938
Total available for allocation.....	\$8,656,321,647					
Unallocated.....	1,200,000					
Grand total.....	8,655,121,647	\$8,553,683,922	\$8,286,313,827	\$3,424,564,516	\$2,860,508,932	\$2,001,240,379
Total distributed by States.....	8,365,083,626	8,333,524,018	8,074,647,499	3,340,591,655	2,773,016,168	1,961,039,676
Alabama.....	111,678,643	111,283,007	108,583,658	45,413,631	39,337,860	23,832,167
Arizona.....	57,965,932	57,692,254	55,830,740	30,218,058	15,793,641	9,819,047
Arkansas.....	101,926,422	101,775,928	99,093,447	45,373,374	32,624,836	21,096,237
California.....	473,624,670	472,020,356	458,774,925	202,439,632	155,332,894	101,002,399
Colorado.....	109,731,422	108,485,501	104,990,731	49,159,388	31,662,017	24,169,326
Connecticut.....	78,104,841	77,716,292	75,921,334	30,957,805	24,565,537	20,397,992
Delaware.....	10,438,747	10,323,323	9,677,907	4,522,800	3,133,291	2,021,816
District of Columbia.....	177,066,445	175,194,354	152,372,127	52,942,887	58,734,903	40,694,337
Florida.....	98,614,089	98,157,114	95,717,934	43,818,313	30,485,951	21,413,670
Georgia.....	118,303,430	116,044,054	110,626,030	51,696,614	32,499,635	26,429,781
Idaho.....	52,915,891	52,757,535	51,826,585	27,051,963	15,401,195	9,373,427
Illinois.....	501,653,260	499,284,854	486,742,797	190,034,657	169,748,381	126,959,759
Indiana.....	201,754,057	201,758,904	196,397,936	72,153,159	72,051,364	52,193,413
Iowa.....	89,448,843	89,429,936	87,006,022	32,837,317	32,906,585	21,262,120
Kansas.....	119,105,426	118,954,888	116,518,787	44,279,766	46,434,756	25,804,265
Kentucky.....	118,869,529	118,315,146	115,171,810	44,471,482	40,968,555	29,731,773
Louisiana.....	103,447,348	103,233,756	99,933,053	44,738,496	30,864,344	24,330,213
Maine.....	45,064,783	44,787,662	43,790,924	22,102,298	13,638,872	8,149,754
Maryland.....	82,254,538	81,644,645	76,286,256	32,111,884	28,921,203	15,253,169
Massachusetts.....	336,947,067	336,237,731	328,002,265	127,525,799	115,953,272	84,523,194
Michigan.....	277,888,169	276,690,042	265,237,659	109,221,045	81,381,924	74,634,690
Minnesota.....	196,019,986	195,388,340	190,853,541	80,230,168	64,452,972	46,170,411
Mississippi.....	102,035,250	101,744,560	97,459,869	37,500,663	34,551,683	25,407,523
Missouri.....	121,135,418	121,063,678	119,102,149	77,734,116	79,601,021	51,767,012
Montana.....	98,370,815	97,115,273	94,866,920	42,778,849	30,579,025	21,509,046
Nebraska.....	97,145,454	96,690,057	94,299,916	33,851,281	33,785,607	26,663,028
Nevada.....	16,672,965	16,676,035	16,363,883	9,635,214	4,521,483	2,207,186
New Hampshire.....	27,704,243	27,710,579	27,138,973	11,247,455	9,604,538	6,286,960
New Jersey.....	271,451,500	270,953,551	262,647,039	93,969,133	94,908,022	73,769,884
New Mexico.....	58,636,141	58,541,529	57,047,277	31,288,461	16,907,848	9,450,968
New York.....	1,128,681,377	1,125,242,869	1,096,202,888	466,951,753	379,096,261	250,154,874
North Carolina.....	101,191,018	100,812,208	96,599,910	46,312,233	29,428,705	20,858,972
North Dakota.....	79,706,843	79,706,000	77,990,507	23,259,822	33,086,698	21,643,987
Ohio.....	482,596,699	481,431,778	465,391,296	178,777,146	154,778,284	131,835,866
Oklahoma.....	153,068,130	152,048,331	148,997,912	59,965,462	56,502,261	32,530,189
Oregon.....	78,446,765	78,264,579	76,101,032	33,410,094	26,000,703	16,690,235
Pennsylvania.....	727,325,092	725,165,097	709,909,034	277,742,508	247,841,396	184,325,130
Rhode Island.....	36,571,097	36,404,558	35,438,077	11,533,681	12,895,046	11,009,350
South Carolina.....	85,102,958	84,464,135	82,067,594	35,868,979	27,030,615	19,168,000
South Dakota.....	86,905,492	86,505,825	85,073,167	25,347,154	36,430,024	23,295,989
Tennessee.....	109,441,648	108,550,376	105,460,682	48,574,534	33,037,586	23,848,562
Texas.....	252,002,970	250,396,411	238,159,065	115,174,542	71,635,880	51,348,643
Utah.....	49,508,875	49,346,928	48,440,867	24,018,396	14,517,379	9,914,092
Vermont.....	23,747,961	23,630,269	23,158,097	13,777,570	5,661,001	3,719,526
Virginia.....	95,755,703	95,135,696	92,162,678	46,829,905	27,505,195	17,827,578
Washington.....	154,184,294	154,036,873	150,085,489	64,942,820	50,002,115	35,140,554
West Virginia.....	117,802,519	118,129,680	114,281,183	50,293,361	39,265,943	24,721,879
Wisconsin.....	211,452,352	210,856,683	206,259,667	83,357,570	74,486,358	48,415,739
Wyoming.....	35,269,500	35,115,838	33,976,854	13,148,427	12,561,503	8,266,024
Total distributed by Territories.....	97,517,918	89,339,818	85,674,980	33,223,068	32,883,584	19,568,328
Alaska.....	6,303,776	6,086,251	6,027,502	3,960,994	1,506,208	470,300
Hawaii.....	16,760,109	16,606,099	16,277,326	5,980,777	6,121,627	4,174,922
Panama Canal Zone.....	700,000	699,999	699,999	242,823	455,938	1,238
Puerto Rico.....	71,645,947	61,100,661	60,905,549	22,431,093	24,010,582	14,463,874
Virgin Islands.....	2,108,086	1,846,838	1,764,604	607,381	699,229	457,994
Not distributed by States or Territories.....	192,520,103	130,820,056	125,991,348	50,749,793	54,609,180	20,632,375

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, as of June 30, 1938.

TABLE XIII.—STATUS OF WPA FUNDS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935, 1936, AND 1937, BY STATES

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

State	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures			
			Total	Years ending June 30, 1935 and 1936	Year ending June 30, 1937	Year ending June 30, 1938
Grand total.....	\$4,834,974,053	\$4,813,523,035	\$4,683,730,246	\$1,305,802,580	\$1,899,069,166	\$1,478,858,500
Total distributed by States.....	4,797,184,043	4,790,112,362	4,680,764,268	1,305,802,580	1,898,226,080	1,476,735,608
Alabama.....	49,132,674	49,080,489	48,026,591	14,553,772	18,850,557	14,622,262
Arizona.....	17,978,552	17,948,264	17,418,235	4,983,926	6,732,083	5,702,226
Arkansas.....	42,475,073	42,522,991	41,594,048	11,822,820	16,540,629	13,231,469
California.....	253,515,117	253,564,350	249,548,633	72,805,453	103,346,408	73,396,682
Colorado.....	55,370,162	55,488,966	54,259,075	17,115,380	21,321,166	15,822,529
Connecticut.....	50,979,763	50,898,124	49,971,006	13,989,944	19,385,670	16,595,392
Delaware.....	4,973,033	4,906,319	4,817,945	1,451,835	1,734,515	1,631,505
District of Columbia.....	41,327,861	41,073,059	40,117,081	10,343,568	16,732,483	13,041,030
Florida.....	47,103,586	47,091,434	45,805,854	12,782,628	17,097,084	15,926,142
Georgia.....	54,256,835	54,212,414	52,263,740	15,720,977	20,607,594	15,935,169
Idaho.....	16,305,985	16,237,752	15,798,467	4,673,760	5,721,570	5,403,137
Illinois.....	335,090,517	333,685,619	324,726,058	83,862,384	130,642,640	110,221,034
Indiana.....	145,290,872	145,476,767	141,213,929	41,783,477	53,715,017	45,715,436
Iowa.....	47,997,569	48,103,113	46,554,700	11,975,706	18,520,680	16,058,313
Kansas.....	64,328,873	64,340,015	62,731,852	15,820,351	27,888,660	19,022,841
Kentucky.....	65,872,651	65,751,705	63,915,651	14,463,311	26,747,502	22,704,838
Louisiana.....	56,980,065	56,955,222	55,969,133	16,530,940	22,118,441	17,319,752
Maine.....	15,374,832	15,326,534	15,096,778	4,481,414	6,580,594	4,034,770
Maryland.....	29,695,688	29,671,741	29,157,223	9,122,062	12,570,110	7,465,051
Massachusetts.....	221,986,104	222,102,937	218,657,170	54,997,407	93,315,332	70,344,231
Michigan.....	173,504,803	172,763,965	165,900,943	45,211,700	59,824,090	66,865,153
Minnesota.....	113,925,382	113,616,560	111,109,731	31,201,184	43,513,128	36,395,419
Mississippi.....	37,618,921	37,631,067	36,702,722	9,540,799	15,516,881	11,645,042
Missouri.....	132,959,197	133,102,134	129,250,905	41,906,154	54,838,412	42,506,339
Montana.....	32,596,938	32,834,229	31,613,032	7,436,287	12,929,022	11,247,723
Nebraska.....	43,245,614	43,145,965	41,924,951	9,347,831	16,636,993	15,940,127
Nevada.....	4,340,877	4,355,604	4,239,481	1,132,672	1,627,305	1,479,504
New Hampshire.....	14,513,392	14,485,379	14,284,275	3,387,102	6,250,099	4,647,074
New Jersey.....	188,315,361	188,037,352	183,872,629	46,125,641	75,867,232	61,879,966
New Mexico.....	19,205,375	19,195,920	18,790,819	5,268,317	7,572,630	5,949,872
New York.....	809,920,208	808,552,912	795,480,020	258,182,375	321,432,061	215,865,554
North Carolina.....	38,930,660	38,930,660	37,895,353	11,199,930	14,620,166	12,075,257
North Dakota.....	31,082,439	30,927,275	30,312,369	5,101,885	16,266,591	8,943,893
Ohio.....	330,014,584	330,244,868	320,135,716	89,857,232	120,643,472	109,635,012
Oklahoma.....	83,284,344	82,584,397	80,754,241	22,793,243	34,647,647	23,313,351
Oregon.....	34,534,627	34,595,365	33,971,133	9,048,395	13,621,167	11,301,571
Pennsylvania.....	512,412,386	511,792,768	504,205,914	130,509,099	214,565,158	159,131,657
Rhode Island.....	25,019,483	24,863,648	24,424,885	6,701,879	8,765,128	8,957,878
South Carolina.....	35,120,566	34,982,166	34,139,091	8,850,921	13,761,813	11,517,357
South Dakota.....	36,584,692	36,348,988	35,726,481	5,762,694	19,284,450	10,679,328
Tennessee.....	46,680,718	46,571,869	45,046,551	13,851,490	18,845,425	12,349,636
Texas.....	106,595,100	105,688,662	99,746,747	29,807,733	39,464,817	30,474,197
Utah.....	21,270,993	21,236,610	20,846,606	6,526,922	7,717,903	6,601,781
Vermont.....	7,152,798	7,093,503	6,958,609	2,014,280	2,577,378	2,367,011
Virginia.....	35,750,427	35,359,022	34,747,242	10,733,456	13,332,416	10,681,370
Washington.....	68,561,344	68,577,158	67,171,850	17,143,220	25,135,616	24,893,014
West Virginia.....	69,447,195	69,965,784	68,611,852	19,237,495	28,580,715	20,793,642
Wisconsin.....	120,413,439	120,236,872	117,263,095	32,087,840	47,043,374	38,131,881
Wyoming.....	8,162,820	8,122,205	7,992,896	2,544,659	3,176,167	2,272,070
Total distributed by Territories.....	4,902,340	4,777,981	4,723,800		2,615,151	2,108,649
Alaska.....	25,337	21,710	24,710		4,423	20,287
Hawaii.....	4,796,266	4,676,623	4,624,756		2,574,497	2,050,259
Puerto Rico.....	76,716	72,627	70,319		32,238	38,081
Virgin Islands.....	4,021	4,021	4,015		3,993	22
Central textile advance account adjustment.....		-45,834	-1,757,822		-1,772,065	14,243
Not distributed by States or Territories.....	32,887,670	18,678,526				

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, as of June 30, 1938.

TABLE XIV.—EXPENDITURES ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE
 CUMULATIVE THROUGH MARCH 31, 1938
 [Subject to Revision]

Type of Project	Total		Federal Funds		Sponsors' Funds		Labor		Nonlabor	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
Total.....	\$4,548,519,312	100.0	\$3,865,100,287	85.0	^A \$683,419,025	15.0	\$3,468,509,018	76.3	\$1,080,010,294	23.7
Highways, roads, and streets.....	1,612,971,176	35.5	1,313,764,712	81.4	299,206,464	18.6	1,153,744,436	71.5	459,226,740	28.5
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads.....	527,421,629	11.6	406,801,112	77.1	120,620,517	22.9	360,162,978	68.3	167,258,651	31.7
Streets and alleys.....	406,399,010	9.0	339,682,135	83.6	66,716,875	16.4	289,252,332	71.2	117,146,678	28.8
Other.....	679,150,537	14.9	567,281,465	83.5	111,869,072	16.5	504,329,126	74.3	174,821,411	25.7
Public buildings.....	509,348,872	11.2	407,890,193	80.1	101,458,679	19.9	370,786,860	72.8	138,562,012	27.2
Educational.....	172,935,239	3.8	132,040,635	76.4	40,894,604	23.6	122,266,896	70.7	50,668,343	29.3
Other.....	336,413,633	7.4	275,849,558	82.0	60,564,075	18.0	248,519,964	73.9	87,893,669	26.1
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	487,240,132	10.7	438,115,614	89.9	49,124,518	10.1	381,124,417	78.2	106,115,715	21.8
Parks.....	225,425,773	5.0	198,125,984	87.9	27,299,789	12.1	179,663,000	79.7	45,762,773	20.3
Other.....	261,814,359	5.7	239,989,630	91.7	21,824,729	8.3	201,461,417	76.9	60,352,942	23.1
Conservation.....	200,499,523	4.4	178,581,533	89.1	21,917,990	10.9	156,853,382	78.2	43,646,141	21.8
Flood control.....	88,696,646	2.0	80,426,607	90.7	8,270,039	9.3	70,831,762	79.9	17,864,884	20.1
Other.....	111,802,877	2.4	98,154,926	87.8	13,647,951	12.2	86,021,620	76.9	25,781,257	23.1
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	450,166,605	9.9	368,797,019	81.9	81,369,586	18.1	329,359,290	73.2	120,807,315	26.8
Sewer systems.....	295,799,929	6.5	254,401,443	86.0	41,398,486	14.0	227,905,610	77.0	67,894,319	23.0
Other.....	154,366,676	3.4	114,395,576	74.1	39,971,100	25.9	101,453,680	65.7	52,912,996	34.3
Airports and other transportation.....	117,977,488	2.6	99,339,967	84.2	18,637,521	15.8	73,630,027	62.4	44,347,461	37.6
Airports and airways.....	93,434,085	2.1	79,218,784	84.8	14,215,301	15.2	55,924,674	59.9	37,509,411	40.1
Other.....	24,543,403	0.5	20,121,183	82.0	4,422,220	18.0	17,705,353	72.1	6,838,050	27.9
White collar.....	589,545,589	13.0	531,806,985	90.2	57,738,604	9.8	529,633,211	89.8	59,912,378	10.2
Education.....	103,250,459	2.3	93,170,191	90.2	10,080,248	9.8	90,839,106	88.0	12,411,333	12.0
Professional, clerical, and service.....	403,514,609	8.9	368,088,001	91.2	35,426,608	8.8	366,705,128	90.9	36,809,481	9.1
Recreation.....	82,780,541	1.8	70,548,793	85.2	12,231,748	14.8	72,088,977	87.1	10,691,564	12.9
Sewing and other goods.....	406,527,308	8.9	383,025,002	94.2	23,502,306	5.8	338,644,242	83.3	67,883,066	16.7
Sewing.....	339,514,642	7.4	324,597,495	95.6	14,917,147	4.4	283,287,253	83.4	56,227,389	16.6
Other.....	67,012,666	1.5	58,427,507	87.2	8,585,159	12.8	55,356,989	82.6	11,655,677	17.4
Sanitation and health.....	105,451,329	2.3	85,275,572	80.9	20,175,757	19.1	82,037,209	77.8	23,417,120	22.2
Miscellaneous.....	68,788,290	1.5	58,503,690	85.0	10,284,600	15.0	52,695,944	76.6	16,092,346	23.4

^A Excludes land purchases of \$1,202,869.

Source: WPA State office reports.

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH MARCH 31, 1938

[Subject to Revision]

State	Total	Highways, Roads, and Streets		Public Buildings		Parks and Other Recreational Facilities		Conservation		Sewer Systems and Other Utilities	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total.....	\$4,548,519,312	\$1,612,971,176	35.5	\$509,348,872	11.2	\$487,240,132	10.7	\$200,499,523	4.4	\$450,166,605	9.9
Alabama.....	48,562,121	19,999,552	41.2	6,904,120	14.2	1,609,300	3.3	491,108	1.0	5,059,248	10.4
Arizona.....	19,383,274	8,324,253	42.9	3,938,970	20.3	840,748	4.3	422,791	2.2	612,416	3.2
Arkansas.....	38,633,099	19,304,901	50.0	5,841,168	15.1	1,950,134	5.0	1,672,854	4.3	537,779	1.4
California ^A	251,172,695	39,248,203	15.6	26,291,681	10.5	24,879,477	9.9	13,286,199	5.3	38,672,212	15.4
Colorado.....	55,456,770	20,140,604	36.3	5,209,608	9.5	2,992,612	5.4	5,698,466	10.3	3,951,242	7.1
Connecticut.....	51,083,547	16,602,154	32.5	6,056,230	11.9	5,312,945	10.4	1,597,569	3.1	7,684,867	15.0
Delaware.....	4,098,246	418,398	10.2	300,673	7.3	441,303	10.8	175,387	4.3	658,711	16.1
District of Columbia ^A	18,635,200	3,344,754	17.9	1,745,072	9.3	1,114,509	6.1	70,384	0.4	2,353,711	12.6
Florida.....	43,632,101	13,896,686	31.9	6,981,112	16.0	4,344,337	5.0	1,170,168	2.7	3,766,388	8.6
Georgia.....	49,497,357	13,587,007	27.4	7,180,702	14.5	1,513,510	3.0	333,044	0.7	6,739,573	13.7
Idaho.....	16,831,364	4,393,244	26.1	1,528,748	9.1	650,286	3.9	4,526,351	26.9	1,575,623	9.4
Illinois.....	322,988,452	126,857,099	39.3	23,170,509	7.2	51,543,611	16.0	10,619,809	3.3	30,828,082	9.6
Indiana.....	136,520,927	62,407,780	45.7	14,153,025	10.4	13,106,595	9.6	13,636,364	10.0	7,659,348	5.6
Iowa.....	48,446,935	22,107,314	45.6	2,705,769	5.6	4,344,337	9.0	3,266,684	6.7	5,579,158	11.5
Kansas.....	64,173,319	24,759,823	38.6	4,563,380	7.1	7,476,881	11.6	9,800,617	15.3	2,744,514	4.3
Kentucky.....	61,507,037	34,011,655	55.3	8,370,308	13.6	9,360,579	2.2	442,559	0.7	3,705,708	6.0
Louisiana.....	55,544,796	15,553,345	28.0	8,731,164	15.7	11,365,884	20.5	1,548,494	2.8	4,065,611	7.2
Maine.....	13,854,261	6,369,257	46.0	466,438	3.3	887,901	6.4	343,174	2.5	1,692,318	12.2
Maryland.....	28,290,003	9,147,643	32.3	4,342,658	15.4	2,420,059	8.6	491,291	1.7	5,486,164	19.4
Massachusetts.....	211,803,677	49,733,254	23.5	27,512,533	13.0	13,751,858	6.5	7,145,542	3.4	24,881,236	11.7
Michigan.....	157,994,636	70,977,832	44.9	14,465,006	9.2	9,320,751	5.9	8,713,608	5.5	25,516,041	16.1
Minnesota ^B	108,661,674	37,965,330	34.9	16,363,012	15.1	13,925,568	12.8	4,141,577	3.8	7,706,897	7.1
Mississippi.....	38,125,767	14,587,853	38.3	4,754,910	12.5	774,179	2.0	692,728	1.8	1,070,422	2.8
Missouri.....	122,168,917	48,460,834	39.7	9,963,654	8.1	6,783,622	5.5	11,203,205	9.2	10,846,017	8.9
Montana ^C	28,179,058	11,117,981	39.5	2,298,477	8.1	2,051,760	7.3	3,335,278	11.8	1,697,118	6.0
Nebraska.....	42,739,333	18,865,094	44.1	2,968,892	6.9	2,971,865	7.0	1,496,332	3.5	4,435,945	10.4
Nevada.....	4,687,540	1,071,658	22.9	268,617	5.7	864,350	18.4	447,715	9.6	198,182	4.2
New Hampshire.....	14,320,137	3,841,092	26.8	700,214	4.9	1,651,443	11.5	237,760	1.7	3,187,060	22.3
New Jersey ^C	180,133,841	58,145,344	32.3	22,899,072	12.7	25,283,374	14.0	6,236,109	3.5	20,523,457	11.3
New Mexico.....	17,623,657	5,890,509	33.4	4,489,537	25.5	1,273,879	7.2	1,457,133	8.3	796,253	4.5
New York ^A	772,322,136	154,419,021	20.0	128,903,972	16.7	158,904,461	20.6	12,917,779	1.7	91,965,850	11.9
North Carolina ^A	36,682,306	7,828,879	21.3	5,198,727	14.2	2,118,347	5.8	734,367	2.0	2,580,338	7.0
North Dakota.....	29,528,083	12,659,205	42.8	3,125,131	10.6	1,731,669	5.9	3,550,663	12.0	1,376,969	4.7
Ohio.....	298,701,642	127,915,589	42.8	28,180,681	9.4	30,405,573	10.2	13,310,064	4.5	34,141,458	11.4
Oklahoma.....	82,330,282	40,750,547	49.5	12,173,856	14.8	2,326,301	2.8	5,029,075	6.1	4,570,237	5.5
Oregon.....	33,595,675	13,098,520	39.0	1,668,544	5.0	2,458,229	7.3	3,127,337	9.3	1,677,927	5.0
Pennsylvania.....	473,024,435	268,447,984	56.8	31,390,528	6.6	29,300,583	6.2	17,282,225	3.7	31,121,655	6.6
Rhode Island.....	24,333,076	6,187,372	25.4	2,673,416	11.0	3,353,514	13.8	141,956	0.6	4,277,927	17.6
South Carolina.....	32,509,944	6,660,040	20.5	6,088,348	18.7	1,019,024	3.1	404,763	1.2	1,122,934	3.5
South Dakota.....	33,496,129	16,273,720	48.6	2,255,560	6.7	938,519	2.8	4,637,682	13.8	1,621,882	4.9
Tennessee.....	52,778,084	25,885,762	49.0	3,759,312	7.1	1,745,190	3.3	434,297	0.8	1,392,952	2.6
Texas ^A	104,195,450	42,138,165	40.4	8,409,710	8.1	5,308,059	5.1	3,838,701	3.7	6,220,791	6.0
Utah.....	22,279,002	4,908,878	22.0	3,822,297	17.2	1,179,346	5.3	1,780,130	8.0	2,668,813	12.0
Vermont.....	7,333,482	3,324,453	45.3	333,109	4.5	259,078	3.5	48,655	0.7	1,014,375	13.8
Virginia.....	33,510,090	8,342,618	24.9	3,116,487	9.3	1,767,059	5.3	322,961	1.0	2,465,425	7.4
Washington.....	63,000,788	19,527,270	31.0	4,524,518	7.2	7,506,624	11.9	7,014,113	11.1	7,159,386	11.4
West Virginia.....	66,026,206	40,622,217	61.5	4,139,281	6.3	923,902	1.4	802,331	1.2	2,873,562	4.4
Wisconsin.....	114,396,805	27,016,403	23.6	13,170,441	11.5	20,215,970	17.7	9,205,799	8.0	17,018,386	14.9
Wyoming.....	8,840,153	2,771,972	31.4	776,966	8.8	676,866	7.7	876,706	9.9	530,744	6.0
Alaska.....	20,861										
Hawaii.....	5,450,837										
Virgin Islands.....	4,015										

^A Partly estimated.^B Excludes sponsors' expenditures of \$1,292,869 for land purchases.^C Data based on preliminary reports.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS—
Concluded

CUMULATIVE THROUGH MARCH 31, 1938

[Subject to Revision]

State	Airports and Other Transportation		White Collar		Sewing and Other Goods		Sanitation and Health		Miscellaneous	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total.....	\$117,977,488	2.6	\$589,545,589	13.0	\$406,527,308	8.9	\$105,454,329	2.3	\$68,788,290	1.5
Alabama.....	1,288,334	2.7	4,539,479	9.4	5,631,416	11.6	2,061,776	4.2	977,788	2.0
Arizona.....	238,763	1.2	2,151,050	11.1	1,724,642	8.9	692,301	3.6	437,340	2.3
Arkansas.....	221,398	0.6	3,437,352	9.0	3,501,994	9.0	1,807,805	4.7	357,714	0.9
California ^A	12,435,105	5.0	52,990,967	21.1	38,471,453	15.3	1,617,090	0.6	3,280,308	1.3
Colorado.....	979,878	1.8	5,942,056	10.7	8,554,730	15.4	700,698	1.2	1,286,876	2.3
Connecticut.....	1,791,726	3.5	7,473,717	14.6	2,679,806	5.3	1,648,892	3.2	235,641	0.5
Delaware.....	246,805	6.0	700,212	17.1	840,551	20.5	270,720	6.6	45,486	1.1
District of Columbia ^A	150,681	0.8	7,223,731	38.7	2,478,513	13.0	71,988	0.4	125,857	0.8
Florida.....	2,810,240	6.5	5,815,660	13.3	5,463,451	12.5	1,125,509	2.6	403,702	0.9
Georgia.....	1,786,408	3.6	6,574,401	13.3	7,901,697	16.0	2,361,124	4.8	1,469,891	3.0
Idaho.....	341,082	2.0	1,223,164	7.3	1,534,100	9.1	682,174	4.0	376,592	2.2
Illinois.....	4,613,645	1.4	14,200,195	13.7	15,680,309	4.9	10,906,243	3.4	3,978,950	1.2
Indiana.....	2,304,399	1.7	7,848,102	5.8	9,774,762	7.1	3,793,706	2.8	1,836,846	1.3
Iowa.....	295,117	0.6	4,578,850	9.5	4,661,400	9.6	437,134	0.9	472,172	1.0
Kansas.....	365,991	0.6	4,457,357	6.9	7,828,133	12.2	1,710,398	2.7	466,225	0.7
Kentucky.....	180,515	0.3	3,992,291	6.5	5,563,259	9.1	1,537,699	2.5	2,342,464	3.8
Louisiana.....	614,860	1.1	7,978,962	14.4	3,755,871	6.8	1,358,888	2.4	631,714	1.1
Maine.....	1,136,753	8.2	1,131,449	8.2	1,578,031	11.4	8,859	0.1	240,081	1.7
Maryland.....	685,511	2.4	2,894,000	10.2	1,866,442	6.6	317,042	1.1	639,193	2.3
Massachusetts.....	4,517,093	2.1	37,971,712	17.9	36,122,629	17.1	1,716,125	0.8	8,451,695	4.0
Michigan.....	6,396,870	4.0	14,939,241	9.5	6,255,377	4.0	15,360	.....	1,394,550	0.9
Minnesota ^B	2,330,562	2.1	14,547,505	13.4	9,356,342	8.6	628,377	0.6	1,696,504	1.6
Mississippi.....	1,368,301	3.6	6,595,955	17.3	4,677,690	12.3	2,711,398	7.1	892,341	2.3
Missouri.....	807,469	0.7	7,639,572	6.2	19,206,605	15.7	5,722,359	4.7	1,535,580	1.3
Montana ^C	453,287	1.6	1,960,450	7.0	3,685,429	13.1	1,002,884	3.6	576,414	2.0
Nebraska.....	1,516,582	3.5	4,214,024	9.9	1,433,915	10.4	818,160	1.9	1,018,524	2.4
Nevada.....	184,684	3.9	571,752	12.2	530,834	11.3	62,952	1.4	486,796	10.4
New Hampshire.....	767,944	5.4	1,243,346	8.6	2,304,440	16.1	14,135	0.1	372,703	2.6
New Jersey ^C	6,507,443	3.6	23,892,590	13.3	12,394,759	6.9	2,378,404	1.3	1,873,289	1.1
New Mexico.....	220,382	1.3	1,006,532	5.7	1,127,030	6.4	955,976	5.4	406,426	2.3
New York ^A	20,481,719	2.7	154,850,236	20.0	31,798,983	4.1	7,740,190	1.0	10,339,925	1.3
North Carolina ^A	1,580,809	4.3	1,896,556	13.3	7,458,097	20.3	3,659,894	10.0	656,292	1.8
North Dakota.....	170,195	0.6	2,910,274	9.9	2,327,801	7.9	1,248,228	4.2	427,948	1.4
Ohio.....	6,756,884	2.3	26,721,454	8.9	22,191,505	7.4	4,983,712	1.7	4,094,722	1.4
Oklahoma.....	414,813	0.5	4,248,553	5.2	7,592,226	9.2	4,479,496	5.5	745,178	0.9
Oregon.....	2,630,181	7.8	3,554,301	10.6	3,664,308	10.9	748,996	2.2	967,332	2.9
Pennsylvania.....	13,886,167	2.9	38,842,970	8.2	34,449,662	7.3	6,216,351	1.3	2,080,310	0.4
Rhode Island.....	135,006	0.6	2,386,974	9.8	3,491,237	14.3	1,350,821	5.5	334,853	1.4
South Carolina.....	1,673,491	5.1	5,738,291	17.7	5,376,063	16.5	3,657,904	11.3	769,083	2.4
South Dakota.....	304,572	0.9	1,309,676	3.9	4,329,316	12.9	623,568	1.9	1,201,634	3.6
Tennessee.....	3,983,104	7.6	3,902,687	7.4	4,634,253	8.8	5,571,855	10.6	1,468,672	2.8
Texas ^A	1,085,362	1.0	12,566,523	12.1	18,892,750	18.1	4,266,164	4.1	1,469,225	1.4
Utah.....	1,567,437	7.0	2,608,404	11.7	1,582,660	7.1	1,636,355	7.3	524,682	2.4
Vermont.....	224,650	3.1	1,029,287	14.1	1,040,369	14.2	.....	.....	59,506	0.8
Virginia.....	593,681	1.8	6,936,468	20.6	5,042,124	15.0	3,033,656	9.1	1,889,611	5.6
Washington.....	2,184,512	3.5	7,842,833	12.4	5,058,052	8.0	617,278	1.0	1,566,202	2.5
West Virginia.....	874,090	1.3	4,422,187	6.7	5,420,612	8.2	5,239,776	7.9	708,338	1.1
Wisconsin.....	1,187,527	1.0	13,664,993	11.9	11,286,701	9.9	733,950	0.7	866,556	0.8
Wyoming.....	204,247	2.3	1,039,741	11.7	1,354,899	15.3	299,433	3.4	308,579	3.5
Alaska.....	.....	.....	20,861	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	481,213	8.8	342,658	6.3	.....	.....	210,537	3.9	.....	.....
Virgin Islands.....	.....	.....	4,015	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^A Partly estimated.^B Excludes sponsors' expenditures of \$1,202,869 for land purchases.^C Data are based on preliminary reports.

Source: WPA State office reports.

TABLE XVI.—EXPENDITURES ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATES, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE

CUMULATIVE THROUGH MARCH 31, 1938

[Subject to Revision]

State	Total		Federal Funds		Sponsors' Funds		Labor		Nonlabor	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
Total.....	\$1,548,519,312	100.0	\$3,865,100,287	85.0	\$683,419,025	15.0	\$3,468,509,018	76.3	\$1,080,010,294	23.7
Alabama.....	48,562,121	1.1	38,560,616	79.4	10,001,505	20.6	32,139,749	66.2	16,422,372	33.8
Arizona.....	19,383,274	0.4	14,301,067	73.8	5,082,207	26.2	13,830,706	71.4	5,552,568	28.6
Arkansas.....	38,633,069	0.8	31,678,567	82.0	6,954,532	18.0	26,140,512	67.7	12,492,587	32.3
California ^A	251,172,695	5.5	213,496,479	85.0	37,676,216	15.0	196,376,068	78.2	54,796,627	21.8
Colorado.....	55,456,770	1.2	45,375,659	81.8	10,081,111	18.2	40,871,208	73.7	14,585,562	26.3
Connecticut.....	51,083,547	1.1	41,812,987	81.9	9,270,560	18.1	38,774,660	75.9	12,308,887	24.1
Delaware.....	4,098,246	0.1	3,701,065	90.3	397,181	9.7	3,427,052	83.6	671,194	16.4
District of Columbia ^A	18,635,200	0.4	17,126,596	91.9	1,508,604	8.1	15,018,939	80.6	3,616,261	19.4
Florida.....	43,632,101	1.0	35,511,645	81.4	8,120,456	18.6	29,908,696	68.5	13,723,405	31.5
Georgia.....	49,497,357	1.1	40,216,067	81.2	9,281,290	18.8	33,842,076	68.4	15,655,281	31.6
Idaho.....	16,831,364	0.4	12,088,581	71.8	4,742,783	28.2	11,204,605	66.6	5,626,759	33.4
Illinois.....	322,398,452	7.1	268,569,456	83.3	53,828,996	16.7	246,453,692	76.4	75,944,760	23.6
Indiana.....	136,520,927	3.0	117,168,848	85.8	19,352,079	14.2	105,144,115	77.0	31,376,812	23.0
Iowa.....	48,446,935	1.1	37,350,555	77.1	11,096,380	22.9	34,632,073	71.5	13,814,862	28.5
Kansas.....	64,173,319	1.4	51,288,644	79.9	12,884,675	20.1	43,947,193	68.5	20,226,126	31.5
Kentucky.....	61,507,037	1.4	48,761,469	79.3	12,745,568	20.7	41,878,047	68.1	19,628,990	31.9
Louisiana.....	55,544,796	1.2	46,408,916	83.6	9,135,880	16.4	40,426,826	72.8	15,117,970	27.2
Maine.....	13,854,261	0.3	11,254,846	81.2	2,599,415	18.8	9,791,858	70.7	4,062,403	29.3
Maryland.....	28,290,003	0.6	24,552,600	86.8	3,737,403	13.2	20,208,749	71.4	8,081,254	28.6
Massachusetts.....	211,803,677	4.7	185,047,780	87.4	26,755,897	12.6	174,740,705	82.5	37,062,972	17.5
Michigan.....	157,994,636	3.5	127,968,340	81.0	30,026,296	19.0	117,409,739	74.3	40,584,897	25.7
Minnesota.....	108,661,674	2.4	91,950,676	84.6	16,710,998	15.4	83,644,422	77.0	25,017,252	23.0
Mississippi.....	38,125,767	0.8	28,907,352	75.8	9,218,415	24.2	23,216,144	60.9	14,909,623	39.1
Missouri.....	122,168,917	2.7	105,644,303	86.5	16,524,614	13.5	94,115,196	77.0	28,053,721	23.0
Montana ^C	28,179,058	0.6	23,972,667	85.1	4,206,391	14.9	21,846,693	77.5	6,332,365	22.5
Nebraska.....	42,739,333	0.9	33,163,740	77.6	9,575,593	22.4	29,863,374	69.9	12,875,959	30.1
Nevada.....	4,687,540	0.1	3,454,915	73.7	1,232,625	26.3	3,220,086	68.7	1,467,444	31.3
New Hampshire.....	14,320,137	0.3	11,616,003	81.1	2,704,134	18.9	10,871,108	75.9	3,449,029	24.1
New Jersey ^C	180,133,841	4.0	154,376,847	85.7	25,756,994	14.3	142,097,050	78.9	38,036,791	21.1
New Mexico.....	17,623,657	0.4	14,710,173	83.5	2,913,484	16.5	11,993,632	68.1	5,630,025	31.9
New York ^A	772,322,136	17.0	697,396,626	90.3	74,925,510	9.7	609,075,031	78.9	163,247,105	21.1
North Carolina ^A	36,682,306	0.8	28,370,876	77.3	8,311,430	22.7	24,500,827	66.8	12,181,479	33.2
North Dakota.....	29,528,083	0.6	24,337,485	82.4	5,190,598	17.6	21,253,765	72.0	8,274,288	28.0
Ohio.....	298,701,642	6.6	259,690,228	86.9	39,011,414	13.1	236,903,258	79.3	61,798,384	20.7
Oklahoma.....	82,330,282	1.8	64,288,718	78.1	18,041,564	21.9	53,009,094	64.4	29,321,188	35.6
Oregon.....	33,595,675	0.7	27,738,045	82.6	5,857,630	17.4	25,437,425	75.7	8,158,250	24.3
Pennsylvania.....	473,024,435	10.4	429,472,777	90.8	43,551,658	9.2	388,564,055	82.1	84,460,380	17.9
Rhode Island.....	21,333,076	0.5	19,963,287	93.6	1,369,789	6.4	20,205,786	95.0	1,127,290	5.3
South Carolina.....	32,509,944	0.7	25,523,937	78.5	6,986,007	21.5	22,476,081	69.1	10,033,863	30.9
South Dakota.....	33,496,129	0.7	28,626,138	85.5	4,869,991	14.5	24,438,810	73.0	9,057,319	27.0
Tennessee.....	52,778,084	1.2	34,756,345	65.9	18,021,739	34.1	32,758,399	62.1	20,019,685	37.9
Texas ^A	104,195,450	2.3	79,480,617	76.3	24,714,833	23.7	69,083,380	66.3	35,112,070	33.7
Utah.....	22,279,002	0.5	16,793,973	75.4	5,485,029	24.6	15,390,327	69.1	6,888,675	30.9
Vermont.....	7,333,482	0.2	5,525,317	75.3	1,808,165	24.7	5,606,608	76.5	1,726,874	23.5
Virginia.....	33,510,090	0.7	26,909,444	80.3	6,600,646	19.7	24,294,756	72.5	9,215,334	27.5
Washington.....	63,000,788	1.4	53,998,595	85.7	9,002,193	14.3	51,033,001	81.0	11,967,787	19.0
West Virginia.....	66,026,296	1.5	56,830,599	86.1	9,195,697	13.9	49,332,089	74.7	16,693,307	25.3
Wisconsin.....	114,396,805	2.5	95,071,458	83.1	19,325,347	16.9	88,540,481	77.4	25,856,324	22.6
Wyoming.....	8,840,153	0.2	6,353,143	71.9	2,487,010	28.1	5,931,405	67.1	2,908,748	32.9
Alaska.....	20,861	(^C)	20,861	100.0	.....	.....	10,208	49.0	10,653	51.0
Hawaii.....	5,450,837	0.1	3,921,344	71.9	1,529,493	28.1	3,624,823	66.5	1,826,014	33.5
Virgin Islands.....	4,015	(^C)	4,015	100.0	.....	.....	3,496	87.1	519	12.9

^A Partly estimated.^B Excludes land purchases of \$1,202,869.^C Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: WPA State office reports.

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