REPORT ON

PROGRESS OF

THE WPA PROGRAM

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JUNE 30, 1940

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

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FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

JOHN M. CARMODY, Administrator

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PROGRESS OF

THE WPA PROGRAM

JUNE 30, 1940

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

F. C. HARRINGTON, Commissioner

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PREFACE

This report on the progress of the Work Projects Administration program continues the series of statements which have reviewed the employment, accomplishments, and expenditures of the WPA. The present report, like those preceding it, contains a summary of WPA activities in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, and certain special sections that provide more detailed accounts of particular aspects of the WPA program. The special sections cover WPA activities for strengthening national defense, a summary of WPA airport and airway work, and a brief review of operating policies and procedures. The five other sections of the report bring earlier accounts of major aspects of the WPA program up to date. They cover the employment supplied through the WPA, the accomplishments on project undertakings, the expenditures of Federal funds and of funds supplied by various state and local public agencies that propose and sponsor WPA projects, the legislative provisions for the current fiscal year, and the place of the WPA program among the public work and assistance programs in the United States.

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REVIEW OF THE WPA PROGRAM DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1940

WPA Employment in the Fiscal Year 1940

THE Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939 appropriated to the Work Projects Administration $1,477,000,000, together with unobligated balances remaining from the previous year, to provide employment on useful public projects during the year ending June 1940. This appropriation represented a reduction of about a third from the amount that had been made available for the operation of the WPA program during the preceding fiscal year. During the 12-month period covered by this appropriation, the number of workers employed on WPA projects averaged approximately 2,054,000 per month, as compared with an average employment of 3,014,000 during the preceding 12 months.

The last half of the preceding fiscal year was marked by improvement in private industry and a downward trend in unemployment. In line with the increase in opportunities for private employment the number at work on the WPA program had been reduced steadily from a peak of 3,335,000 in the fall of 1938 to 2,578,000 in June 1939. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1940 anticipated a continuation of improvement in economic conditions.

Industrial production increased throughout the summer and the rate of increase was accelerated after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in September. However, many industries had accumulated large inventories by the end of 1939 and, as a result, industrial production was reduced sharply in January and February, offsetting much of the expansion that had been generated by anticipation of increased war business. More than 1,000,000 nonagricultural workers lost their jobs during the month of January. This short but severe contraction was followed by relatively small increases in private employment which began in March and continued throughout the remainder of the fiscal year. These increases were not sufficient to offset the January–February setback, and in June 1940 total private employment was at a level lower than it had been in October 1939.

Except for the normal seasonal increase during the winter months, when unemployed workers are most in need of jobs and wages, WPA employment followed the general trend of business activity and private employment. From the June 1939 average of 2,578,000 workers, the number at work on the program was reduced during the summer by 857,000 to 1,721,000 during September. The rate of this reduction (about 33 percent) was much more rapid than the rate of decrease in unemployment, which amounted to less than 10 percent during this period.

Because of the seasonal increase in applications for WPA jobs, average employment on the program increased after September by about 130,000 workers per month to 2,123,000 in December 1939. Seasonal factors together with the rapid decline of private employment in January and February necessitated further

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additions to the program, and the number employed averaged approximately 2,310,000 in February and March.

A general reduction of about 554,000 in the number of WPA jobs during April, May, and June coincided with seasonal increases in farm employment and the gradual improvement in the number of jobs available in other private industry. The extent of the reduction, however, was determined largely by the amount of funds available for the program. The 280,000 voluntary separations from the program which occurred in these three months were equivalent to about one-half of the total decline in WPA employment.

WPA Employees

Nearly 97 percent of all project workers during the fiscal year were eligible for WPA employment on the basis of their relative need for work. The remaining 3 percent represent supervisory, technical, and other key personnel whose services were necessary to permit project operations but whose jobs could not be filled from the available list of certified eligible workers. The relative need of applicants is determined locally. Lists of eligible workers are referred to the WPA by public welfare agencies and those most in need of employment are selected for WPA jobs. The need of workers assigned to jobs is reviewed periodically. Workers are required by the WPA to accept offers of private employment, and they lose their eligibility if they refuse such offers.

About 84 percent of the workers employed on projects during fiscal 1940 were men and 16 percent were women. The WPA employs only one worker from any family. That worker usually is the family head or the most employable member of the family group.

Out of every 100 workers employed on projects in fiscal year 1940, about 3 were project supervisory employees; 3 were assigned to professional or technical project work; 10 were skilled workers, such as bricklayers, cement finishers, or operators of heavy equipment; 14 were intermediate or semiskilled workers, such as carpenters' helpers, truck drivers, and operators of light equipment; and 70 were assigned to unskilled manual work.

Type and Location of Projects

Practically all WPA projects are planned and initiated by local public agencies. Job speci-



WPA workers paving Harding Boulevard in San Francisco

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fications and cost estimates are prepared locally and submitted to the WPA for technical review and approval as to suitability for operation. A condition of this approval is that the project shall develop useful facilities or benefits to the public. A further condition is that the work shall not replace a regular function of the local government, or displace persons who would normally be employed on similar work. A steady flow of project applications from local communities provides the WPA with a large reservoir of available projects which can be brought into operation quickly. This is essential to flexibility of program operations, enabling rapid expansion in employment when that is necessary and permitting the selection of projects on which the particular skills of available workers can be used to best advantage.

At the end of June 1940, projects for the construction or improvement of highways, farm-to-market roads, and city streets provided 43 percent of all WPA jobs. Ten percent of the workers employed at that time were on projects involving water supply and sewer systems, and 9 percent were at work on projects for the construction and renovation of schools and other public buildings. Sewing projects, on which a large number of women were engaged in the production of garments for distribution to needy families, accounted for 7 percent of total employment at the end of June. The remainder of the workers were employed on a wide variety of activities including the extension of recreational facilities; the construction of airports and airway facilities; land and water conservation; malaria control and other sanitation work; the teaching of subjects related to literacy, naturalization, art, music, and other fields and various other educational activities; research projects and work on public records; indexing and cataloging projects in libraries and museums; serving lunches to undernourished school children; and other kinds of work related to many different community services and public facilities.

About 40 percent of the workers employed on the WPA program at the end of June 1940 were working in counties in which there is a city with a 1930 population of 100,000 or more; 16 percent were in counties having cities ranging between 25,000 and 100,000 in population; 23 percent worked in counties in which the largest town had between 5,000 and 25,000 inhabitants; and 21 percent were in rural counties having no towns with as many as 5,000 inhabitants.

Although, in general, the distribution of WPA employment reflects the concentration of population in urban centers, the need for WPA employment is not necessarily related directly to the total population of any area. Wide variations in unemployment and need occur in cities of approximately the same size because of differences in types of industries, the regularity of the employment provided in those industries, the growth or decline of certain industries, and related factors. Furthermore, an unemployed worker's need for a job is likely to be relatively more intense in an urban area, where the family depends on money income for subsistence, than in rural areas where subsistence is possible for some families without much actual cash.

Relation of WPA Employment to Unemployment

Only a fraction of the total number of workers who do not have private jobs can be employed by the WPA. Within the limits of available funds, employment is provided for those workers who are most urgently in need of it.

The need for WPA employment is related basically to the total volume of unemployment, but because of a number of factors this relationship is not necessarily constant from month to month or from year to year. The relative need of an unemployed worker and his family at any given time is determined by the amount of his savings and the length of time he has been out of work. Some workers are able to accumulate more than others and so can provide for their families without outside help for longer periods. Some families can be supported by relatives for at least a short period after the family head loses his job. Some unemployed workers are eligible for unemployment compensation payments. Some are members of families in which another worker has employment. Those with no resources whatever need some form of public assistance as soon as they are thrown out of work. In general, the relative proportion of the unemployed workers who are in need increases as the average period of unemployment for the entire group lengthens.

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The need for fuel and clothing and other items that must be purchased, and therefore the need for jobs and wages, increases during the winter months, causing an important seasonal factor in the relationship between unemployment and WPA employment. The winter increase in need is intensified by simultaneous increases in the total number of persons out of work, because of the curtailment of outside construction and of other enterprises during cold weather.

Another important factor affecting the relationship between the number of workers seeking WPA employment and the total number unemployed is the need which exists among rural and farm families. A tenant farmer, for example, is technically excluded from a count of unemployed workers, although his need for a job may be fully as intense as that of an industrial wage worker.

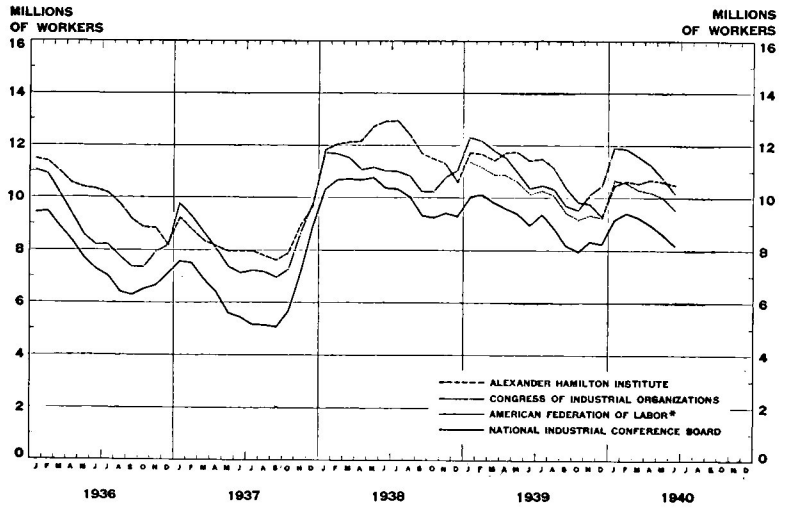
Droughts that cut off farm income, and other disasters and emergencies, such as hurricanes or floods, that have no relation to employment or previous need, have necessitated rapid expansion of WPA employment at various times, further modifying its relationship to total unemployment.

The proportion of the unemployed workers who are provided with WPA employment has declined since 1936. On the basis of the estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board, the ratio declined from 33⅓ percent during the calendar year 1936 to 28 percent during 1937, 27 percent during 1938, and 26½ percent during the calendar year 1939. During the first half of the calendar year 1940, the ratio was 23½ percent. The decline in the ratio is accounted for in part by the operation of the unemployment compensation program and by other factors affecting the proportion of the total number of unemployed workers in need. In part, it is an indication of the changing proportion of the need for employment that the WPA program has met.

CHART 1

ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

January 1936 - June 1940



*Monthly data through 1938 are not available.

WPA 3596

Turnover in WPA Employment

The volume of turnover in employment on WPA projects continued to be large during fiscal 1940, despite the fact that the level of employment was reduced by one-third from that of the previous fiscal year. While this reduction was in process about 3,850,000 separations occurred and more than 3,000,000 assignments were made, including replacements and additional assignments during the winter peak period. About 1,150,000 of the separations were voluntary, most of them representing persons known to have left the program to take private jobs. WPA employment has assisted these workers in maintaining work habits and skills, and they have been able to qualify for new jobs in private industry when employment conditions have improved.

A continuous movement of workers from the program and their replacement by other workers from the certified lists has characterized the operation of the program. To insure the continuation of this process and to shorten the period during which certified eligible workers have to wait for WPA jobs, the ERA Act of 1939 provided that no workers, except veterans, should be retained in WPA employment continuously for more than 18 months. At the expiration of 18 months of continuous employment, WPA

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workers are automatically discharged and cannot be recertified for a period of at least 30 days.

The initial application of the 18-month provision resulted in the separation of over 780,000 workers from the program during the first two months of the fiscal year. This large forced addition to the normal volume of separations did not result in widespread reentry into private employment of those separated. Only about 13 percent of the workers discharged during the first two months of the application of the 18-month provision (July and August) were able to find private employment during the next four months; in many cases they were hired at wages considerably less than those paid on the WPA program. The great majority of them were forced to apply for public aid and await their turn for reassignment to WPA jobs. However, this forced rotation of jobs enabled the WPA to provide employment for hundreds of thousands of other workers who had previously been awaiting assignment.

After August 1939 the number of workers discharged under the 18-month provision declined steadily. During June 1940, less than one-half of 1 percent of all the workers employed on WPA projects were discharged because they had been employed under the program continuously for 18 months.

Earnings and Hours of Work

During the fiscal year 1940 the full-time rate of monthly earnings for all WPA workers averaged about $57.50. This represents the average of the full-time rates of individual workers as determined by an established schedule of monthly earnings. Standard monthly wages are paid in accordance with the skill required for the job to which the worker is assigned. These standard wages vary only according to the degree of urbanization of the various counties, as determined by the population of the largest municipality in the county, and according to the location of the county in one of the three wage regions into which the country has been divided (Chart 14, page 84). The ERA Act of 1939 specified that regional differentials in wages paid for similar kinds of work should be no greater than differentials in living costs.

The full-time monthly wage for the unskilled employees varies from $31.20 in the rural counties of the southern wage region to $57.20 in the metropolitan areas of the North and West. Intermediate or semiskilled workers receive between $42.90 and $68.90. The corresponding rates for skilled workers vary from $54.60 to $89.70. Professional and technical workers receive the highest rates paid to certified employees, which range from $55.90 per month in the rural counties of the South to $94.90 per month in northern and western cities.

The monthly rates of pay under the earnings schedule have been established at a level below the monthly wage prevailing for similar work in private industry. This prevents competition with private employers for the services of unemployed workers and provides an incentive to WPA workers to accept private jobs. On the other hand, the standard payment is intended to meet minimum subsistence requirements for a family of average size during the interval of the family's emergency, when none of its gainful workers has other employment.

In order to facilitate the scheduling of project operations and to increase the efficiency of project activities, a standard work month of 130 hours was established by the ERA Act of 1939. Maximum hours were set at 8 in any one day and 40 in any week, except in the case of disasters, emergencies, and certain specifically exempted projects which may require deviations from these standards.

Expenditures

The total cost of operating the WPA program is directly related to the number of workers employed. Expenditures from funds appropriated to the WPA totaled $1,520,106,000 for the fiscal year 1940. Wage payments to project workers aggregated $1,339,194,000, or 88 percent of the total. In addition to the wage payments, a limited amount of WPA funds has been made available for nonlabor project costs, such as the purchase of materials and supplies and the purchase or rent of equipment, in proportion to the amount of employment provided. Under the ERA Act of 1939 this nonlabor allowance

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was limited to $6 per worker per month in any state. During the fiscal year expenditures for these nonlabor costs amounted to $125,534,000, or 8 percent of the total amount expended from WPA funds.

Administrative costs totaled $55,331,000, or 3.6 percent of total WPA expenditures, and miscellaneous costs, including the settlement of property damage claims and special grants for disaster relief, accounted for the expenditure of $47,000.

Operations supervised directly by the WPA accounted for $1,461,790,000 of the total WPA expenditures ($1,520,106,000) made during the year. The remaining $58,316,000 was expended from funds allocated to other Federal agencies for the operation of WPA projects.

As part of their sponsorship of WPA projects, state and local agencies have provided substantial sums to supplement Federal expenditures. They have been required to meet engineering and other costs associated with the planning of the work. The sponsors have also supplemented the Federal allowances for project nonlabor costs by providing additional funds for materials, supplies, and equipment. The amount of such supplementation has varied depending upon the type of facility or service which the communities have desired and their financial ability.

The ERA Act of 1939 provided that sponsors must meet at least 25 percent of the total costs of all state or locally sponsored projects approved and placed in operation after January 1, 1940. Between January 1 and June 30, 1940, projects representing an aggregate cost of $1,005,323,000 were approved. The sponsors of these projects had pledged varying portions of the cost of the individual projects, but their combined pledges amounted to $313,752,000, or 31 percent of the total cost.

The total amount of funds expended by sponsors of projects operated by the WPA has increased each year since the program began, and the ratio of sponsors' expenditures to total expenditures also has increased since the first years of the program. During the fiscal year 1940, sponsors expended $494,378,000, or 26 percent of the total cost of all projects operated by the WPA. In comparison, 19 percent of the total cost was met by sponsors in the fiscal year 1939, 21 percent in 1938, 15 percent in 1937, and 10 percent in the fiscal year 1936, the first year of WPA program operation. The increase in sponsors' financial participation in WPA operations has facilitated improvement in the quality and value of the work which has been done under the program.

Altogether, a total of $1,902,950,000 from WPA and sponsors' funds was expended for the operation of work projects by the WPA during the fiscal year 1940. Of the total expenditures, highway, road, and street projects accounted for about 42 percent; public buildings, 10 percent; parks and other recreational facilities, 6 percent; water supply and sewer systems, 11 percent; airports and airways, 2 percent; land and water conservation, 3 percent; sanitation, health, and other construction projects, 3 percent; adult education projects, 2 percent; sewing projects, 6 percent; art, music, writing, library, and museum projects, 3 percent; and various other types of professional and service projects, 12 percent.

WPA National Defense Projects

Legislation enacted in June 1940 enabled the WPA to expand work on national defense projects of the kind that it had been operating since the beginning of the program. A large number of WPA projects for the construction and improvement of facilities of military and naval agencies already had been completed by the end of June 1940. In conformity with provisions of appropriation acts the WPA does not manufacture munitions or implements of war, but it has constructed many types of facilities for military and naval agencies including barracks, garages, warehouses, training fields, rifle ranges, administrative buildings, armories, roads, water mains, sewer lines, and other structures at military and naval posts. These projects have been sponsored or operated by the War Department, the Department of the Navy, the Coast Guard, and the National Guard.

WPA workers have also completed extensive improvements at most of the military, naval, and municipal airports in the United States. About 1,600 hangars and other buildings and 2,600,000 feet of runways had been constructed

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and improved through the operation of WPA projects by the end of June 1940.

An expansion of WPA work on these and similar national defense projects was undertaken just before the close of the fiscal year 1940. Special procedures have since been initiated to facilitate the review and approval of projects related to national defense, and these projects will be given priority in the assignment of workers and in other respects.

Special provisions of the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, permit greater use of the WPA program as a means of strengthening the country's defenses. Several restrictions that ordinarily apply to the operation of WPA projects have been waived by law to expedite the operation of projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as important for military or naval purposes. Such projects are exempted from the limitation of WPA Federal expenditures for nonlabor purposes to a maximum of $6 per worker per month. They are also exempted from the provision which requires that sponsors provide at least one-fourth of the total cost of non-Federal projects approved in each state after January 1, 1940. Exemptions from other statutory provisions have been authorized in connection with certified military and naval projects.

In the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1940, the Congress gave special authority to the WPA to operate projects for training workers in occupations required for industries engaged in production for national defense purposes. Under this authority a project, sponsored by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and cosponsored by the Office of Education, was initiated in June 1940 to operate vocational training programs in schools in every state. In these schools workers selected from WPA files and other workers from registration lists of public employment offices are being trained in skilled trades and crafts that are essential to the coordinated production of materials and goods for defense purposes.

Accomplishments of the WPA

The accomplishments of the WPA program can be evaluated in various ways, in accordance with its various purposes. Of first importance is the total number of jobs that the WPA has



Thousands of persons enjoy this WPA-built aquatic park and the recreational facilities it provides

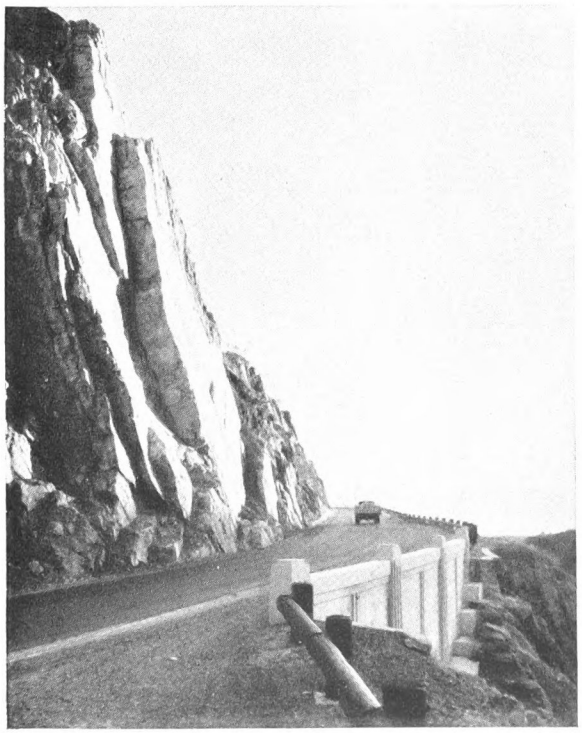
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provided. Since the beginning of the program about 7,800,000 different individuals have worked more than 130,000,000 man-months on WPA projects. This statistical fact can be translated in terms of the economic value of individual workers' skills and the maintenance of the total labor resources of the country. It can also be translated in terms of payments to landlords and grocers or of the preservation of health and morale in the families of the Nation's productive workers.

Another purpose of the WPA program is to bring together the productive capacity of unemployed workers, whose individual needs must be provided for, and the needs of the community as a whole, which cannot be met if the labor of these workers is not put to use. Through the WPA program public resources, that otherwise might have been used to support a considerable part of the working population in idleness, have been directed into the construction and improvement of essential public facilities and the provision of useful public services.

The types of work that WPA employees have accomplished and the value of their contribution to the communities throughout the country have been determined primarily by the nature of the projects that the communities themselves have planned and proposed. The statistical record of work completed on WPA projects is an indication, rather than a complete measure, of the contribution which the program has made to the physical assets of the Nation.



Road through Parley's Canyon (Utah) constructed by WPA workers

The most extensive accomplishment of WPA workers has been the construction and rebuilding of secondary and farm-to-market roads. Work completed on all highways, roads, and streets from the beginning of the program through December 31, 1939, exceeded 470,000 miles, and 412,000 miles of this represented work done on rural roads. Roads that were impassable during bad weather have been straightened, graded, drained, and surfaced, bringing about a vast improvement in the accessibility of markets, shops, schools, and medical and other vitally important services to hundreds of thousands of farm families. Road improvement work also has included the replacement or reconstruction of outworn or unsafe bridges, culverts, and viaducts. In all, the WPA program has built or reconditioned nearly 856,000 structures of these types. The construction and reconstruction of drainage facilities and roadside clearance work on more than 100,000 miles of highways have been an essential part of these activities. Through its highway program the WPA has made an important contribution to the safety and convenience of highway travel.

WPA workers have constructed or improved almost 90,000 public buildings, including schools, libraries, garages, storage buildings, town halls, and other administrative buildings. The overcrowding, obsolescence, and unsafe conditions that have prevailed in thousands of school buildings have frequently been pointed out by local and national educational authorities. There has been a large demand for the construction and modernization of school buildings through WPA projects, and work has been completed on more than 30,000 of them.

WPA workers have conducted literacy, naturalization, vocational training, and other adult education classes in which the enrollment has totaled millions of persons. Art and music instruction classes as well as art and music

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A concert of the Colorado WPA Symphony Orchestra

production projects for the benefit of the public have been an integral part of the educational activities of the WPA, as have the library units built, operated, or assisted, the millions of volumes of public library books renovated, and the cataloging projects for modernizing library record systems.

The need for improvements in public utility systems and in sanitation and public health facilities is evidenced by the volume of work of these kinds that has been planned and sponsored by state and local agencies. WPA workers have built or improved 12,000 miles of water mains and distribution lines and 18,000 miles of storm and sanitary sewers. Malaria control has been greatly advanced by drainage work done on 3,500,000 acres of swamp land. In rural areas, mostly in the hookworm and typhoid "belts," 1,760,000 sanitary privies have been constructed.

The inadequacy of hospital and clinic facilities in many localities has been attested by public health authorities. Forty percent of the counties in the United States have no registered general hospitals, and the structure and equipment of many existing hospitals are both inadequate and obsolete. The WPA has rebuilt and modernized 1,500 hospital buildings and has built 132 new hospitals. Projects for the operation or assistance of medical and dental clinics, for nurses' visits, and for home treatments have been conducted in cooperation with local agencies. In a typical two-week period in January 1940, nearly a quarter of a million persons were examined and treated in health clinics with the assistance of WPA workers.

Projects for serving lunches to undernourished school children from needy families are closely related to other WPA welfare activities. On one day in January, 1,018,000 lunches were served in 11,000 schools throughout the country. From the beginning of the program through December 31, 1939, WPA workers served a total of 384,000,000 lunches.

These examples illustrate the variety and extent of public work that has been done through the WPA program. The complete list includes parks, playgrounds for children, airports for the national transportation system and for the national defense, soil and water conservation, flood control, reforestation, and many other kinds of development of properties in which the public has an interest and an investment.

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PROVISIONS FOR THE WPA PROGRAM DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1941

PROVISIONS for the operation of the Work Projects Administration program during the year ending June 30, 1941, are contained in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941.[1] This act in general continues the provisions made in the previous year's act, which was cited as the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939. The new legislation differs chiefly in the provisions designed to facilitate cooperation of the WPA in measures to strengthen the national defense and in the allowances made for unforeseen changes in the trends of business activity and unemployment during a period of world-wide instability and economic uncertainty.

The European war with its economic repercussions on the industrial life of the United States has made it extremely difficult to forecast with any degree of accuracy the extent of the unemployment problem and of relief needs for a period as long as a year. War orders of foreign nations as well as national defense expenditures tend to be concentrated in a few key industries, such as aircraft, machine tools, shipbuilding, and steel. Employment resulting from these activities, therefore, will undoubtedly be concentrated to a large extent in specialized skilled trades. Other skilled groups and unskilled workers probably will not be affected directly, and the indirect effects are not susceptible to accurate estimation at this time. Exports to many parts of the world have already been stopped, and there exists a very definite threat that further economic dislocation in the world may continue to affect American industries seriously and to throw many people out of work. Faced with uncertainty as to the economic outlook for the next year, Congress granted the President authority to apportion the WPA appropriation for a lesser period than the 12 months of fiscal year 1941, if in his judgment unemployment conditions necessitate such action. The apportionment may not, however, be for less than 8 months.

[1] Public Resolution No. 88, 76th Congress, approved June 26, 1940.

Appropriation to the WPA

The ERA Act of the fiscal year 1941 [2] appropriates to the WPA the sum of $975,650,000 together with the unobligated balances of funds made available to the WPA by the ERA Act of 1939. This appropriation represents a reduction of approximately one-third from the amount made available for the 1940 fiscal year. If unemployment conditions in the country are such as to require the expenditure of this amount

[2] The ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, also made funds available to other agencies as follows: $59,000,000 to the Farm Security Administration; $4,000,000 to the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration; $1,700,000 to the Bureau of Indian Affairs; $16,611,357 to various administrative agencies (General Accounting Office, Treasury Department, Public Health Service, and the Civil Aeronautics Authority) to carry out the purposes of this act; $750,000 to the Office of Government Reports; $50,000,000 for war relief through the American Red Cross or other agencies; and $50,000,000 for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. These bring the total appropriations made under this act to $1,157,711,357. In order to furnish the Secretary of Agriculture with additional funds with which to make rural rehabilitation loans to needy farmers the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed by this act to make advances up to $125,000,000 to the Secretary for that purpose.

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in the first 8 months of the fiscal year, the funds appropriated will be sufficient to maintain the WPA program at about the same level as in the previous year with an average monthly employment of nearly 2,000,000 persons. Apportionment over all 12 months of the year would necessitate limiting average monthly employment to about 1,300 000 persons.

The financing of work important for national defense is facilitated by the authority granted to the Commissioner in the new act to use an amount not exceeding $25,000,000 to supplement the amounts authorized for nonlabor costs in connection with the prosecution of projects which have been certified by the Secretary of War or by the Secretary of the Navy as being important for military or for naval purposes. This proviso will permit the sponsoring of many projects for the construction of airports, armories, and other facilities of military usefulness by state and local agencies that would otherwise be unable to provide adequate financial assistance to make possible the prosecution of such undertakings. It should be noted that the extent to which Federal funds may be used for nonlabor purposes is fixed by another section of the act.

WPA expenditures for administrative purposes are limited by the new act as they were by the ERA Act of 1939. If the total appropriation is spread over the 12 months of the fiscal year, up to $41,534,000 may be spent for administration. If it is apportioned for an 8-month period, however, the amount that may be used for administrative expenses is $30,875,000. In the event that the appropriation is used for a period of less than 12 months but more than 8, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget is authorized to apportion the amount that may be used for administration. The fixed limitations for the 12- and 8-month periods are 4.3 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively, of the total appropriation to the WPA and represent a substantial reduction from the maximum of $53,950,000 set for the previous year. In addition to the limitation on the total administrative expenditures, definite restrictions have been placed on the amounts that may be expended for salaries, communication service, travel, and printing and binding under the two alternative limitations.

As in the previous WPA appropriation act, provision has been made in the new act for allocations of WPA funds to other Federal agencies for expenditure on projects which are similar in type to those operated by the WPA. The act authorizes the Commissioner of Work Projects to allocate up to $40,000,000 to other Federal agencies for the operation of such projects, with the restrictions that not more than 4 percent of the total allocation to any agency may be used for administrative purposes and that at least 90 percent of the total workers are certified as in need of relief. The $40,000,000 is only two-thirds as large as the amount authorized for transfer in the previous year, but it represents about the same proportion of the total WPA appropriation.

Several other relatively minor restrictions have been placed on the use of funds appropriated to the WPA. The amount of funds that may be used for radio broadcasting is limited by the act to $100,000, and no funds may be devoted to the acquisition, rental, or distribution of motion-picture films.

Types of Projects

The funds appropriated to the WPA under the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, are available for administration; for the prosecution of Federal and non-Federal public projects subject to the approval of the President; and for the prosecution of projects previously approved by the President under the provisions of the ERA Acts of 1937, 1938, and 1939. In the specification of the types of projects that may be prosecuted[3]

[3] Section 1 (b) enumerates the following types of projects: "Highways, roads, and streets; public buildings; parks, and other recreational facilities, including buildings therein; public utilities; electric transmission and distribution lines or systems to serve persons in rural areas, including projects sponsored by and for the benefit of nonprofit and cooperative associations; sewer systems, water supply, and purification systems; airports and other transportation facilities; flood control; drainage; irrigation, including projects sponsored by community ditch organizations; water conservation; soil conservation, including projects sponsored by soil conservation districts and other bodies duly organized under state law for soil erosion control and soil conservation, preference being given to projects which will contribute to the rehabilitation of individuals and an increase in the national income; forestation, reforestation, and other improvements of forest areas, including the establishment of fire lanes; fish, game, and other wildlife conservation; eradication of insect, plant, and fungus pests; the production of lime and marl for fertilizing soil for distribution to farmers under such conditions as may be determined by the sponsors of such projects under the provisions of state law; educational, professional, clerical, cultural, recreational, production, and service projects, including training for nursing and for domestic service; aid to self-help and cooperative associations for the benefit of needy persons; and miscellaneous projects."

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two minor changes have been made from the list of eligible types contained in the previous act. First, the types of conservation projects have been specified and divided into groups such as water conservation, soil conservation, forest conservation, and fish, game, and other wildlife conservation. The only change made by this specification in the types of projects permissible for operation is the extension of the class of irrigation projects to include those sponsored by community ditch organizations. The other change involves the specific addition of a new type of training project to the kinds of work that may be carried on; training for nursing may now be given as well as the training for domestic service that was permitted under previous acts.

Training projects eligible for prosecution by the WPA have been further extended to include the training of workers for manual occupations in industries engaged in production for national defense purposes. This provision, however, was not contained in the current ERA Act, but was added to the eligible project list by means of an amendment made by subsequent congressional action.[4] Such projects will serve the dual purpose of providing jobs for unemployed workers and, at the same time, of furnishing training which will equip them to secure employment in industries which are vital to the national defense.

Certain types of projects are specifically made ineligible under the fiscal year 1941 Act. None of the funds made available by this joint resolution are to be used for the operation of any theatre project or for the operation of any project sponsored solely by the WPA. Neither may funds be devoted to the establishment or expansion of mills or factories which produce articles for sale in competition with existing industry; to the manufacture, construction, or purchase of naval vessels, armaments, or munitions for military or naval forces; or to work on penal or reformatory institutions, unless the President finds that the projects will not promote the competition of products of convict labor with products of free labor.

Several kinds of restrictions are imposed on the operation of permitted types of project activity. None of the funds appropriated to the WPA may be used for the construction of any Federal or non-Federal building that would require more than $100,000 of Federal funds. This is to be compared with similar limitations in the previous act which restricted Federal funds to $50,000 and $52,000 for Federal and non-Federal buildings, respectively. Projects certified by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy as being important for military or naval purposes are exempted from this provision. Also exempted are non-Federal buildings for which the project was approved by the President prior to May 16, 1940, for which an issue of bonds was approved at an election held prior to that date, or for the completion of which funds have been allocated and irrevocably set aside under prior relief appropriation acts. It is also specified that no Federal construction project, with the exception of flood control and water conservation projects authorized under the law, can be prosecuted until funds sufficient for its completion are irrevocably set aside.

Financing of Projects

The fiscal year 1941 Act continues the requirement initiated in the preceding act that sponsors must furnish not less than 25 percent of the total cost of all non-Federal projects undertaken in any state that were approved for operation after January 1, 1940. This provision does not mean that at least one-fourth of the cost of each project must be borne by its sponsor, but applies to the total cost of all such projects in each state. Exemption from this requirement is made in the case of projects which have been certified as being important for military or naval purposes or projects which authorize necessary temporary measures to avert danger to life, property, or health in the event of disaster or grave emergency.

Sponsors of non-Federal projects (except the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration) are required, as under the previous act, to enter into a written agreement to finance such part of the entire cost thereof as the Commissioner of Work Projects determines is an adequate contribution, after taking into consideration the financial ability of the sponsor. The Commissioner is authorized to prescribe rules

[4] By the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940 (Public, No. 668, 76th Congress), approved June 27, 1940.

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and regulations relating to the valuation of sponsors' contributions in kind, to which an actual cash value can be assigned. Credit may be allowed, however, only to the extent that the furnishing of such contributions represents a financial burden to the project sponsor.

The nonlabor cost restriction—a provision that, along with the 25 percent sponsors' requirement, serves as a control over the amount of sponsors' contributions—is continued under the fiscal year 1941 Act as under the previous act. This limits the Federal expenditure authorizations for nonlabor costs in any state to an average of $6 per month per worker for the fiscal year. In cases where the increased cost of materials would have the effect of raising this average above $6 the Commissioner of Work Projects may authorize an increase in the limitation up to as much as $7 to offset the rise. Funds authorized for nonlabor costs may not be used to purchase construction equipment or machinery if such equipment can be rented at reasonable prices (as determined by the Commissioner). Also, as mentioned earlier, an amount not to exceed $25,000,000 may be used by the Commissioner to supplement the amounts authorized for nonlabor costs in connection with the prosecution of projects which have been certified as being important for military or naval purposes.

The 1941 Act contains a new provision stipulating that when it is found that public projects have been sold or disposed of for private use, as a result of bad faith, fraud, or misrepresentation on the part of the sponsor, the sponsor and the transferee are made liable to the United States jointly and severally for the amount of Federal funds expended on the project.

Monthly Earnings and Hours of Work

The fiscal year 1941 Act continues the 130-hour work month and the security wage provisions under which the WPA has operated during the 1940 fiscal year.[5] The Commissioner may authorize the exemptions from the limitation on hours of work and monthly earnings that were permitted under earlier acts to protect work already done on a project, to permit making up lost time, to meet emergencies involving the public welfare, and to permit flexibility in the hours and earnings of supervisory personnel employed on work projects. Under the new act he may also authorize exemptions of persons employed on projects certified as being important for military or naval purposes and, at his discretion, may require a lesser number of hours and correspondingly lower earnings of certified workers with no dependents.

Labor and Employment Provisions

In general the employment provisions of the previous act are continued in the fiscal year 1941 Act. These provisions deal with eligibility for employment, criteria for priority in assignment, certification procedures, the period of continuous employment, and other regulations affecting the WPA worker in his project employment.[6]

Some requirements, however, were modified slightly and a few new provisions were introduced. Preference in employment formerly granted only to veterans was extended to unmarried widows of veterans and wives of veterans who are unemployable and in need. Discharged draft enrollees without service-connected disability are not considered as veterans. Exemption from the requirement that all relief workers who have been continuously employed on WPA projects for more than 18 months must be removed from such employment for at least 30 days and their eligibility recertified before they can be restored to employment is extended to include unmarried widows and wives of veterans in addition to the veterans themselves. A new provision specifies that blind persons receiving aid under the Social Security Act shall not be prohibited from temporarily relinquishing such aid in order to accept employment on a WPA project.

The previous act's restriction against providing employment for aliens was extended in the 1941 Act to apply to Communists, members of any Nazi Bund organization, or any person who advocates, or is a member of an organization which advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States. An affidavit

[5] The wages and hours provisions are described in detail in another section of this report, pp. 83 to 85.

[6] Employment regulations applicable during the fiscal year 1940 are described in another section of this report, pp. 81 to 83.

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regarding citizenship and membership in any of the above groups is required from all persons receiving funds under this act, and such an affidavit is to be considered prima facie evidence in this respect. Another change was made in connection with the requirement that the need status of relief employees on work projects be investigated at least once in every 6 months by WPA; the 1941 Act requires an investigation once every 12 months.

Other Provisions of the Act

A new provision of the fiscal year 1941 Act permits WPA appropriations to be used for the provision of medical and hospital facilities for employees in work camps and for burial expenses and transportation of remains of deceased employees. Deductions are to be made from the earnings of all work camp employees in amounts estimated to be sufficient to offset the expense to the United States resulting from the provision of these services.

The usual provisions concerning the financial aspects of the program are continued under the new act. These provisions relate to receipts and collections, revolving funds, purchases amounting to less than $300, items allowable as administrative expenses, property damage claims, and the submission of required reports to the Congress. Other provisions which remain unchanged refer to employees' compensation, authority to prescribe rules and regulations, specifications concerning appointment and separation of administrative employees, cooperation of the Commissioner with the various state and local governments on the unemployment problem, prohibition of the promising of employment as a reward for political activity, political solicitation, political activity of employees, and prohibition of compensation to candidates for public office.

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THE WPA AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

LEGISLATIVE action following the President's messages to Congress requesting a rapid enlargement of the program of national defense has been chiefly concerned with appropriations for the equipment, supplies, and personnel required by the Nation's armed forces. It also has extended to the work of other governmental agencies whose activities are directly related to the defense program. These agencies, while continuing their normal work, have been directed and authorized to assume various new functions in the interest of national defense. Coordination of this work is a primary function of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, created in May 1940 under authority of the Act of August 29, 1916.

The Work Projects Administration is one of the Federal agencies that are cooperating in the preparedness program. The function of the WPA continues to be that of furnishing jobs on useful projects to workers in need of employment; but at the same time, as much as possible of the available manpower of WPA workers will be devoted to projects which will strengthen the country's defenses. To facilitate the operation of projects of military and naval importance, the Congress incorporated a number of special provisions in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941.

Much of the work that had already been accomplished through the operation of WPA projects before this legislation was enacted is of considerable importance to effective defense. The roads and bridges, many of the buildings, and numerous other facilities constructed or improved through project activity during the first five years of the program were not originally undertaken as protective measures but serve that purpose to a great extent. However, some WPA work, such as that sponsored or operated by the War Department and the Department of the Navy, was designed specifically for defense purposes. A review of WPA accomplishments that are of particular value in the preparedness program is presented at the close of this section following a discussion of the plans for expanding defense work during the coming fiscal year.

Legislation Facilitating Operation of WPA Defense Projects

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, contained a number of specific provisions intended to permit greater use of the WPA program as a means of strengthening the country's defenses. The act exempts all projects certified by either the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as being important for military or naval purposes from certain general statutory regulations applicable to other WPA projects. These exemptions became effective July 1, 1940.

Work of importance to defense plans, such as the construction of civil airports located in strategic areas, barracks, National Guard armories, and similar facilities, frequently involves nonlabor costs which project sponsors would be unable to finance without more Federal assistance than the $6 per worker per month ordinarily permitted by law for nonlabor purposes.

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Financing of such work under certified defense projects was facilitated by an authorization permitting the supplementation of the usual Federal nonlabor allowance in amounts not to exceed a total of $25,000,000.

Certified defense projects were exempted from the requirement that in each state 25 percent of the total cost of all non-Federal projects approved after January 1, 1940, must be met by the state or its political subdivisions. The $100,000 limitation placed on WPA expenditures for work on any public building was also waived in the case of certified defense projects, thus making possible the construction of many airplane hangars, military hospitals, and other buildings desirable for defense purposes, which would have been prohibited under the regulations governing regular projects. An additional aid to the prosecution of defense projects is a provision permitting exemptions from the regular schedule of monthly earnings and hours of work.





Over 200 National Guard armories have been erected by the WPA—Santa Fe, New Mexico (top), and Birmingham, Alabama

WPA's participation in still another type of defense activity was authorized by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1940. A provision of this act specifies that WPA funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, may be used for the training of workers "for manual occupations in industries engaged in production for national defense purposes."

Development of Defense Projects

Experience gained in operating public projects during the past five years and the high degree of flexibility of its program enabled the WPA to adapt its activities readily to the needs of the intensive defense program initiated in the spring and summer of 1940. The WPA organization, functioning in every state and nearly every county of the United States, has established and coordinated working arrangements with both local and Federal agencies and is able to assign qualified workers to defense projects as rapidly as working plans are developed and approved.

The ERA Act of 1935 and subsequent appropriation acts definitely prohibited the use of WPA funds for munitions, warships, or instruments of war, but permitted the construction and improvement of buildings and airports and of other types of construction and nonconstruction work on military or naval reservations, posts, forts, camps, or fortified areas. Many projects operated by the WPA had been sponsored by the War and Navy Departments, the Coast Guard, and the National Guard. Beginning in July 1938 the Federal defense agencies themselves operated a number of similar WPA projects with Federal funds allocated to them by the WPA. In his testimony before the Senate Committee on Appropriations in regard to the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, the Commissioner of Work Projects stressed the work which could be done by WPA in improving or developing military and naval air bases, mobilization centers, armories, rifle ranges, housing for troops, and other training facilities.

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In addition to its emphasis on projects of these general types during the fiscal year 1941, the WPA will continue its work on municipal airport and airway projects sponsored by state and local public bodies, most of which have an important place in defense plans.

The WPA will also cooperate with the War and Navy Departments and with other agencies in the improvement of roads of strategic military importance. Access roads to army posts, to naval stations, and to military and naval depots, arsenals, and reservations, and roads within these reservations will be developed. Road shoulders of strategic highways will be widened sufficiently to permit the parking of army convoys without obstructing usual traffic, and emphasis will be given to the development of auxiliary roads that parallel main routes included in the strategic highway network. Bridges will be widened and strengthened and obstructions will be eliminated. Roads and streets in industrial areas and those providing access to important civil, military, and naval airports also will be improved through WPA project work.

Certain selected types of work which the WPA has already done in connection with national defense illustrate the extent and importance of the contribution this program can make to the expanded defense program. At the end of May, before attention became concentrated on defense measures, 740 projects involving construction and improvement of military or naval facilities and municipal airports were either in operation or approved and available for operation by the WPA. The 559 active projects were being conducted at 367 different sites located throughout practically all the states. Available for initiation were 181 additional projects located at 152 different sites. These totals do not include the projects then in operation or available for operation by the War or Navy Department or the Coast Guard with WPA funds.



Improvements made at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, include the construction of roads and turning circles, grading, and landscaping

Employment on projects operated by the WPA that were sponsored or cosponsored by the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and National Guard totaled about 47,000 workers in the first week of June 1940. An additional 13,000

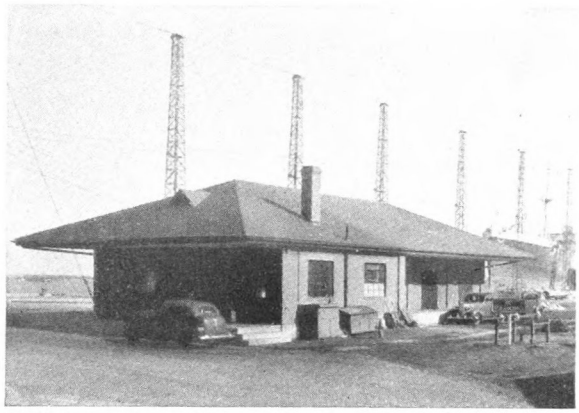
TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA AIRPORT PROJECTS AND ON OTHER WPA PROJECTS SPONSORED OR OPERATED BY MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCIES, BY SELECTED TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY AGENCY [A]

JUNE 5, 1940

Type of Project	Grand Total	Projects Operated by WPA and Sponsored by—					WPA Projects Operated by—			
		Total	War Department	Navy Department and Coast Guard	National Guard	Other agencies (for airports and airways only)	Total	War Department	Navy Department	Coast Guard
Total	99,024	59,799	34,555	6,467	5,983	12,794	39,225	28,332	10,737	156
Public buildings	64,327	30,541	22,220	3,946	4,375		33,786	23,471	10,234	81
Airports and airways	24,693	21,490	6,975	1,559	162	12,794	3,203	2,907	233	63
Professional and service (research and records)	1,207	1,133	511	283	339		74	74		
Other	8,797	6,635	4,849	679	1,107		2,162	1,880	270	12

[A] Limited to projects sponsored or operated by the War and Navy Departments, the Coast Guard, and the National Guard, and all airport and airway projects sponsored by state and local civil agencies.

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At the Wilmington (Delaware) marine terminal WPA workers erected this brick administration building, reconditioned the towers, and laid new concrete walks along the river front

persons were working on airport and airway projects sponsored by state and local agencies and 39,000 persons were employed on WPA projects operated by the War and Navy Departments and the Coast Guard, bringing employment on projects of importance to national defense to about 100,000 (Table 1).

More than half of the employees were engaged in the construction or improvement of arsenals, barracks, armories, and other types of buildings essential to military and naval operations. Of the remaining workers a majority (25,000) were employed on airport and airway projects; among them were almost 10,000 persons working on airport projects that were sponsored or operated by the War Department.

More than 1,000 persons were employed on professional and service projects sponsored by the chief defense agencies. Almost half of these workers were engaged in engineering surveys and the others were indexing state military records, preparing handbooks of military terms, drafting maps needed by the War Department, and performing similar work.

Practically every state was represented in the list of projects on which these WPA workers were engaged. The number employed was largest in California (9,823) and New York (9,372). In Massachusetts 6,655 persons were at work and the number engaged on such projects in 13 other states ranged between 2,000 and 5,000. In addition to the workers employed in continental United States, about 8,000 workers were employed on projects for the construction of buildings at an army post and a landing field at the air base in Puerto Rico, nearly 1,000 on projects operated by the WPA in Hawaii, and some 300 on an airport and various transportation projects in the Virgin Islands.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA AIRPORT PROJECTS AND ON OTHER WPA PROJECTS SPONSORED OR OPERATED BY MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCIES, BY STATE [A]

JUNE 5, 1940

State	Total	Projects Operated by WPA	WPA Projects Operated by Other Federal Agencies
Total	99,024	59,799	39,225
Alabama	909	751	158
Arizona	183	14	169
Arkansas	453	400	53
California	9,823	7,383	2,440
Colorado	2,856	1,925	931
Connecticut	622	292	330
Delaware	357	320	37
District of Columbia	3,913	2,566	1,347
Florida	4,623	3,487	1,136
Georgia	1,289	387	902
Idaho	63	63	
Illinois	3,786	3,061	725
Indiana	1,244	1,177	67
Iowa	724	392	332
Kansas	1,995	1,002	993
Kentucky	2,097	1,080	1,017
Louisiana	1,305	876	429
Maine	571	477	94
Maryland	3,210	2,003	1,207
Massachusetts	6,655	4,429	2,226
Michigan	1,379	1,197	182
Minnesota	1,637	1,226	411
Mississippi	142	142	
Missouri	862	724	138
Montana	290	147	143
Nebraska	480	318	162
Nevada			
New Hampshire	504	95	409
New Jersey	2,954	1,956	998
New Mexico	36	36	
New York	9,372	7,807	1,565
North Carolina	677	288	389
North Dakota	199	199	
Ohio	2,987	1,478	1,509
Oklahoma	1,694	559	1,135
Oregon	325	251	74
Pennsylvania	4,326	2,818	1,508
Rhode Island	347	65	282
South Carolina	2,763	1,598	1,165
South Dakota	302	109	193
Tennessee	321	321	
Texas	3,185	859	2,326
Utah	1,048	946	102
Vermont	315	73	242
Virginia	2,752	428	2,324
Washington	2,835	1,952	883
West Virginia	737	737	
Wisconsin	419	357	62
Wyoming	127	64	63
Hawaii	964	964	
Puerto Rico	8,010		8,010
Virgin Islands	357		357

[A] Limited to projects sponsored or operated by the War and Navy Departments, the Coast Guard, and the National Guard, and all airport and airway projects sponsored by state and local civil agencies.

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As one of the first steps in expanding WPA participation in the preparedness program, instructions were issued on June 5, 1940, giving priority status to work at 73 locations in 31 states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. At some of these locations projects were already in operation. At others, approved projects were to be started immediately and all were to be completed at the earliest possible date. Work on the priority projects includes camp and cantonment development and construction and improvement of airports in strategic areas, of housing for military garrisons, and of facilities at navy yards and military reservations.

During June, Presidential approval was given to many other applications for projects of importance for the defense of the United States. Illustrative of these are projects sponsored by National Guard units, state military departments, and other state and local public bodies, such as the projects that were approved for the construction of armories or additions to armories at Williamsburg, Kentucky; Elizabethton, Tennessee; and Jacksonville, Florida.

WPA projects sponsored by the Army or Navy were approved during June and July for the construction of motor vehicle sheds, warehouses, and target houses at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and for the installation of gasoline tanks and pumps and the construction of rifle and pistol ranges and other facilities at Miller Field and Fort Wadsworth, New York. Projects were also approved for the improvement of magazines at the Curtis Bay Ordnance Depot, located in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and for the rehabilitation of warehouse facilities at the San Antonio Arsenal in Texas.

Predominant among the first allocations of newly appropriated WPA funds for WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies were those made to the War and Navy Departments. Projects approved immediately after July 1, 1940, for operation by the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department include a $1,000,000 job for the construction and rehabilitation of buildings and improvement of the sea wall and of the barracks at Mare Island Navy Yard in California. Also approved for operation by the Navy was a $900,000 project in San Diego through which rifle ranges will be extended, buildings constructed and renovated, landing fields improved, and railroad tracks laid at the Marine Corps Base, the Naval Air Station, the supply depot, the training station, and the destroyer base. For the Army, a $750,000 project was approved for construction work on roads, buildings, and utility systems at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Construction work will also be undertaken on projects approved for operation at Lowry Field near Denver, a key site in the Nation's military air system, and at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Fort Bragg, North Carolina; and Edgewood Arsenal near Baltimore, Maryland.



WPA workers rebuilt the hangar and added administrative offices and recreational facilities for the National Guard at the Little Rock (Arkansas) municipal airport

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While as much project employment as possible is being devoted to defense activities, continuous efforts will be made to place project workers in private industry and special efforts will be made to aid project workers in finding employment in industries connected with the defense program. Registers are being established that will facilitate selection of WPA workers who possess skills or abilities that are useful for defense industries. Many of these workers are already qualified and are available for immediate employment in defense industries. Others who would be qualified after brief retraining or reorientation are being assigned to the nation-wide vocational training project approved July 1, 1940; such workers receive WPA monthly wages during the period of their assignment to the training project. This project, sponsored by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and cosponsored by the United States Office of Education, was certified by the Secretary of War as important for defense purposes. Under it WPA employees and other workers will be trained for jobs in strategic industries. Regular staff members of state and local vocational educational authorities will be assigned as instructors. For many of the trainees, already grounded in the fundamental skills, the work will be in the nature of "refresher" courses. Others

TABLE 3.—FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA FOR USE OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCIES AND FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

Item	Unit of Measurement	Total	Agency Owning or Using Facilities				
			War Department	Department of the Navy	U. S. Coast Guard	National Guard	Other agencies (for airports and airways)
Highways, roads, and streets	Miles	1,009	727	32	9	176	65
Bridges, viaducts, and culverts	Number	1,125	712	23	10	276	104
Public buildings (excluding utility plants and airport buildings):							
Total:							
New construction	Number	1,615	966	48		601	
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	9,886	7,727	507	23	1,629	
Additions	Number	193	107	8		78	
Office and administrative buildings:							
New construction	Number	53	35			18	
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	301	237	17	2	45	
Additions	Number	11	3	1		7	
Hospitals and infirmaries:							
New construction	Number	20	16	1		3	
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	151	127	11	1	12	
Additions	Number	4	3			1	
Garages:							
New construction	Number	173	121	6		46	
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	562	520	16		26	
Additions	Number	14	11			3	
Storage buildings:							
New construction	Number	221	158	14		49	
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	1,576	1,213	193	3	167	
Additions	Number	16	14			2	
Armories:							
New construction	Number	236	2	2		232	
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	356	8	3		345	
Additions	Number	39	1			38	
All other buildings:							
New construction	Number	912	634	25		253	
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	6,940	5,622	267	17	1,034	
Additions	Number	109	75	7		27	
Utility plants:							
New construction	Number	49	21	3		8	17
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	52	37	4		8	3
Water mains and distribution lines:							
New construction	Miles	156	80	15	(A)	19	42
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	69	66	1		2	
Storm and sanitary sewers:							
New construction	Miles	252	96	10	(A)	40	106
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	64	61	1	(A)	2	(A)
Telephone and telegraph lines:							
New construction	Miles	114	94	5	(A)	3	12
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	49	36	9		3	1
Electric power lines:							
New construction	Miles	210	66	23	1	19	101
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	524	128	389		2	5

[A] Less than one-half mile.

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will receive training that is supplemental to employment experience.

Work Accomplished on Projects Related to National Defense

Although the resources of the WPA were not specifically directed towards defense purposes until the spring of 1940, the WPA had been performing many aspects of this function during the entire period of its existence. In carrying out the objectives of the ERA Acts, the WPA has helped to maintain the morale and health of over 7,800,000 unemployed workers and to preserve or increase their skills by providing work which utilized their abilities.

Among the 7,800,000 individuals who were employed on projects at some time in the five years ending June 30, 1940, are carpenters, bricklayers, mechanics, asphalt workers, cement finishers, power shovel, crane, and other machine operators, sheet-metal workers, electricians, plumbers, and workers in many other skilled occupations. Also included are white collar, professional, and service workers with a variety of occupational backgrounds. Some workers in sewing rooms have acquired experience in making surgical dressings and hospital supplies and others have been trained in the

TABLE 3.—FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA FOR USE OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCIES AND FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS—Concluded

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

Item	Unit of Measurement	Total	Agency Owning or Using Facilities				
			War Department	Department of the Navy	U. S. Coast Guard	National Guard	Other agencies (for airports and airways)
Facilities at airports and landing areas:							
Landing fields:							
New construction	Number	197	8		1	6	182
	Area in acres	23,454	1,209		10	769	21,466
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	317	18	8		5	286
	Area in acres	49,893	6,131	1,126		679	41,957
Additions	Number	50	3	3			44
	Area in acres	2,845	250	72			2,523
Runways:							
New construction	Length in feet	1,971,414	176,253	19,830		12,402	1,762,929
Reconstruction or improvement	Length in feet	432,504	21,786	5,500			405,218
Surfacing	Length in feet	220,708	500				220,208
Airport buildings: [A]							
Total:							331
New construction	Number	478	102	30	1	14	213
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	1,091	804	48	5	21	25
Additions	Number	65	19	16		5	
Administrative and terminal buildings:							
New construction	Number	74	2	2		2	68
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	60	14	2		3	41
Additions	Number	14	2			3	9
Hangars:							
New construction	Number	168	1	5		4	158
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	260	136	11	2	13	98
Additions	Number	10	1	2		2	5
Other airport buildings:							
New construction	Number	236	99	23	1	8	105
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	771	654	35	3	5	74
Additions	Number	41	16	14			11
Seaplane ramps and landing platforms:							
New construction	Number	25		1			24
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	2			1		1
Landing areas floodlighted:							
New construction	Number	69	1		1	1	66
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	17	1				16
Airway facilities:							
Airway markers:							
New construction	Number	10,493	5	1		719	9,768
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	2,870	65			635	2,170
Airway beacons:							
New construction	Number	67					67
Reconstruction or improvement	Number	15		1			14

[A] Includes seaplane base buildings.

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use of power equipment for the production of clothing. Through courses taken on housekeeping aide and adult education projects, workers have become proficient in first aid. Thousands of certified workers have been employed in hospitals, public institutions, and convalescent homes caring for patients unable to pay for nursing care and many more have acted as technicians in laboratories, clinics, and public health departments. Skills such as these are of fundamental value for purposes of national preparedness.

Project accomplishments are more specific evidences of the contributions that the WPA has made to the defenses of the United States. Professional and service projects that are of direct value include numerous projects for engineering surveys, the drafting and reproduction of maps of military importance for use by the Army, the indexing of military records, and the production of surgical dressings and hospital supplies.

Among construction projects operated for defense agencies public buildings and airport work have predominated. By the end of June 1940, about 600 armories had been constructed or improved on projects operated by the WPA, nearly all of which were sponsored by the National Guard. Through other projects operated by the WPA that were sponsored by the War and Navy Departments, the National Guard, and the Coast Guard, about 1,800 storage buildings, 750 garages, 180 hospitals and infirmaries, and 8,300 other buildings including barracks, quarters, mess halls, and kitchens were constructed, improved, or enlarged. Other WPA construction work done for these agencies is shown in Table 3.

An outstanding contribution of the WPA program to national preparedness has been the expansion and improvement of airport and airway facilities. Work accomplished through June 30, 1940, on airport and airway projects operated by the WPA is discussed in a separate section of this report (pages 26 to 37). Additional work has been done on WPA projects operated by the Army and Navy Departments for the construction or improvement of military and naval airports. At the end of March projects either had been completed or were in operation at 24 of the Army's air stations and flying fields. For the Navy 13 projects had been completed and 10 projects were in operation at that time.



At Fort Sill (Oklahoma) military reservation, these quarters for noncommissioned officers were built under a WPA project operated by the War Department

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Fort Dix, located about 15 miles from Trenton, New Jersey, is one of the army reservations on which extensive work has been done by the WPA under the sponsorship of the War Department. The first project at Fort Dix was started in December 1937, and 16 projects had been completed by May 31, 1940. Camp-wide improvements were made including construction of rifle pits and ranges, target sets, and gun supports and grading and sodding.

Seven projects were in operation at Fort Dix on June 5, 1940. Over 500 persons were employed at that time, and it was anticipated that employment would reach approximately 800 in July. Given priority status by an order of June 5, four of the projects were expected to be completed by the first of August. These active projects include a wide range of improvements which will increase the adequacy of this strategically located reservation. Barracks with capacity for 800 men have been reconstructed. Two new dining halls are being built and 13 have been improved. Concrete floors for 75 tents for enlisted men are in process of reconstruction. Both the combat and aerial gunnery ranges are also being reconditioned. A military landing area is being graded, backfilled, seeded, and sodded. Hangar aprons with low type surfacing are to be constructed. Narrow-gauge railroad tracks are being extended 5,000 feet to connect with the antiaircraft target range. Topographic and boundary surveys are being made preliminary to the drawing of detailed maps of the boundaries, roads, and land contours of the reservation. A 70-acre parade ground is being graded and drained. These specific items are indicative of the types of work being done but are far from an exhaustive list of the total accomplishments at Fort Dix.

Seven other projects at Fort Dix had been approved but not yet placed in operation as of May 31, 1940. These projects include the drainage of the training area, elimination of hazardous open ditches, reconditioning and resurfacing of additional tent floors, painting of magazines and barracks, construction of gravel foundations for macadam roads, construction of macadam floors for motor sheds, and further improvement of the rifle range.

Similar work has been done on other reservations throughout the country. Among these is Camp Ord, located on the Pacific coast, roughly 85 miles south of San Francisco on the Monterey Peninsula. The War Department has sponsored WPA projects for the development of this 17,000-acre reservation as an important military training ground. During the last two years sponsors' funds totaling more than a million dollars have been expended on this site. The work included the clearing of thousands of acres of brush-covered terrain for maneuver grounds and the construction of many miles of roads.



The WPA-built runways seen from this control tower at the Harrisburg airport were paved with different kinds of surfacing materials to test their relative durability



Camp Ord (California), an important West coast training ground, is being equipped with new 50- to 500-yard rifle ranges (one shown above), 10- to 26-target pistol ranges, and machine gun and artillery ranges

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A project at Camp Ord that was started in April 1940 employed 1,000 men in June and will probably be completed by the end of the year. Under this project, a 1,361-acre maneuver area is being reconditioned and secondary dirt roads are being graded. Twelve officers' quarters are being painted and otherwise renovated. The foundations and the electrical and plumbing fixtures of five mess halls are being improved, and other work on four stables with an area of 4,800 square feet each is under way. Gun ranges for rifles, pistols, and machine

TABLE 4.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON WPA AIRPORT PROJECTS AND ON OTHER WPA PROJECTS SPONSORED OR OPERATED BY MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCIES, BY STATE AND BY SPONSORING AGENCY[A]

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Total	War Department	Department of the Navy	U. S. Coast Guard	National Guard	Other Agencies (for airports and airways only)
Total	432,272	154,131	44,591	1,201	50,152	182,197
Alabama	5,205	1,851		7	2,096	1,251
Arizona	1,374	619			484	271
Arkansas	945	31			529	385
California	39,318	16,447	9,276	41	657	12,897
Colorado	9,330	6,783			572	1,975
Connecticut	4,158	687	437	113	576	2,345
Delaware	901	890	4	5	2	
District of Columbia	5,152	3,346	1,692		114	
Florida	8,259	1,299	2,357	103	533	3,967
Georgia	4,488	2,341			137	2,010
Idaho	1,012				171	841
Illinois	21,127	7,547	758		4,494	8,328
Indiana	7,745	2,662	26		2,379	2,678
Iowa	2,862	396			803	1,663
Kansas	4,915	3,266	52		49	1,548
Kentucky	4,495	3,879			35	581
Louisiana	3,993	650	78		2,485	780
Maine	2,875	582	827		48	1,418
Maryland	6,545	3,479	1,182	210	1,066	608
Massachusetts	22,298	9,558	5,463	109	4,084	3,084
Michigan	9,472	5,183	208	9	438	3,634
Minnesota	9,866	4,342	7		2,420	3,097
Mississippi	2,543	231			536	1,776
Missouri	7,029	3,649			1,310	2,070
Montana	1,751	423			393	935
Nebraska	3,052	953			167	1,932
Nevada	216					216
New Hampshire	1,132	15			235	882
New Jersey	15,754	7,922	1,003	49	1,119	5,661
New Mexico	1,319	32			394	893
New York	98,180	27,775	3,537	45	6,949	59,874
North Carolina	4,062	430		354	1,279	1,999
North Dakota	1,207	255			552	400
Ohio	11,094	2,521			709	7,864
Oklahoma	5,770	1,702			3,169	899
Oregon	5,231	302	9		1,515	3,405
Pennsylvania	30,012	5,215	4,552	3	3,032	17,210
Rhode Island	1,382	171	499		259	153
South Carolina	8,517	1,401	2,798		1,305	3,013
South Dakota	1,699	185			646	868
Tennessee	5,112				105	5,007
Texas	9,101	6,621		30	614	1,833
Utah	6,205	4,137			533	1,535
Vermont	1,046	761			37	248
Virginia	5,979	1,646	3,079		305	949
Washington	13,623	4,156	5,950	123	303	3,091
West Virginia	2,782	12	61		127	2,582
Wisconsin	3,037	389			243	2,405
Wyoming	863	403			125	335
Hawaii	3,613	2,188	605		19	801
Puerto Rico	3,171	3,088	83			
Virgin Islands	48		48			
Undistributed by state	1,407	1,407				

[A] Limited to projects sponsored or operated by the War and Navy Departments, the Coast Guard, and the National Guard, and all airport and airway projects sponsored by state and local civil agencies.

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guns are being developed at Camp Ord. A bombproof shelter has been completed and an ample water supply assured through the construction of storage tanks and wells and the installation of pumps.

Total expenditures on all WPA projects sponsored or operated by the War and Navy Departments, the Coast Guard, and the National Guard, and on the airport and airway projects sponsored by state and local agencies amounted to approximately $432,272,000 through June 1940. About $352,491,000 of the total was supplied from WPA appropriations. Expenditures for civil airports and airways sponsored by municipalities, states, counties, and other political subdivisions amounted to $182,197,000. Projects for the War Department accounted for $154,131,000, nearly one-third of the total. State distributions of these expenditures and of the amounts expended on WPA projects operated for or by the Department of the Navy or the Coast Guard and for the National Guard are presented in Table 4.

At the close of the fiscal year 1940, the WPA was thus performing a significant role in national defense. Preference was already being given to projects in strategic areas and new defense projects were rapidly being approved and placed in operation. A definite program had been undertaken which will measurably strengthen the physical defenses of the country and will develop trained manpower for employment in key defense industries.

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WPA AIRPORT AND AIRWAY WORK

ADVANCES in the aviation industry during recent years have brought faster and heavier airplanes into use and have extended tremendously the scope of air transportation. Essential to this development has been a parallel expansion of ground facilities, particularly of longer runways and types of surfacing that would be adequate to withstand the shock of landing and the static load of heavy equipment. The need for housing for planes; maintenance, repair, and terminal facilities; administrative offices; lighting and radio facilities; and airway marking has also grown. WPA project work has been an important medium through which ground facilities have kept pace with the swift development of flying equipment.

WPA airport work has been particularly important along scheduled commercial air routes. When an air-line-stop airport has been found inadequate for the modern transport planes which can land with safety only on long paved runways, the WPA in cooperation with local sponsoring agencies has made the improvements necessary to bring the ground facilities up to the standard of the air equipment. The extent to which WPA airport work has been related to the requirements of scheduled air transportation is gauged by the fact that more than 90 percent of the 191 airports that were air-line stops on March 31, 1940, had been improved or constructed through WPA project activities. Among them were major air terminals such as those in New York, Cleveland, Chicago, and San Francisco, as well as many other important stops along the principal airways in the United States.

WPA airport work has enabled many communities to retain air mail, passenger, and express services which they otherwise would have lost. Project activities also have brought these advantages for the first time to other municipalities through construction of new airports or extensive improvements to those that were formerly inadequate for such services. Since the beginning of WPA airport work in 1935 more than five thousand miles of new air routes or extensions have been developed. These include the new route from Huron, South Dakota, to Cheyenne, Wyoming, by way of Pierre, Spearfish, and Rapid City, South Dakota. This route not only opened up new commercial possibilities in an area where there is no through rail transportation, but also provided easier access than had previously been available to the recreational opportunities of the Black Hills.

Swift transportation to all parts of the country is in itself one of the first requisites of adequate national defense. WPA airport work not only has contributed greatly to this end, but also has been coordinated with national defense plans in a more specific sense of the word. A report by the Chief of the Air Corps, submitted in November 1937 to the Conference on National Program of Airport Planning,[1] indicated the importance to the national defense of three categories of WPA airport work: the improvement of Air Corps flying fields; the establishment of facilities that would accommodate large

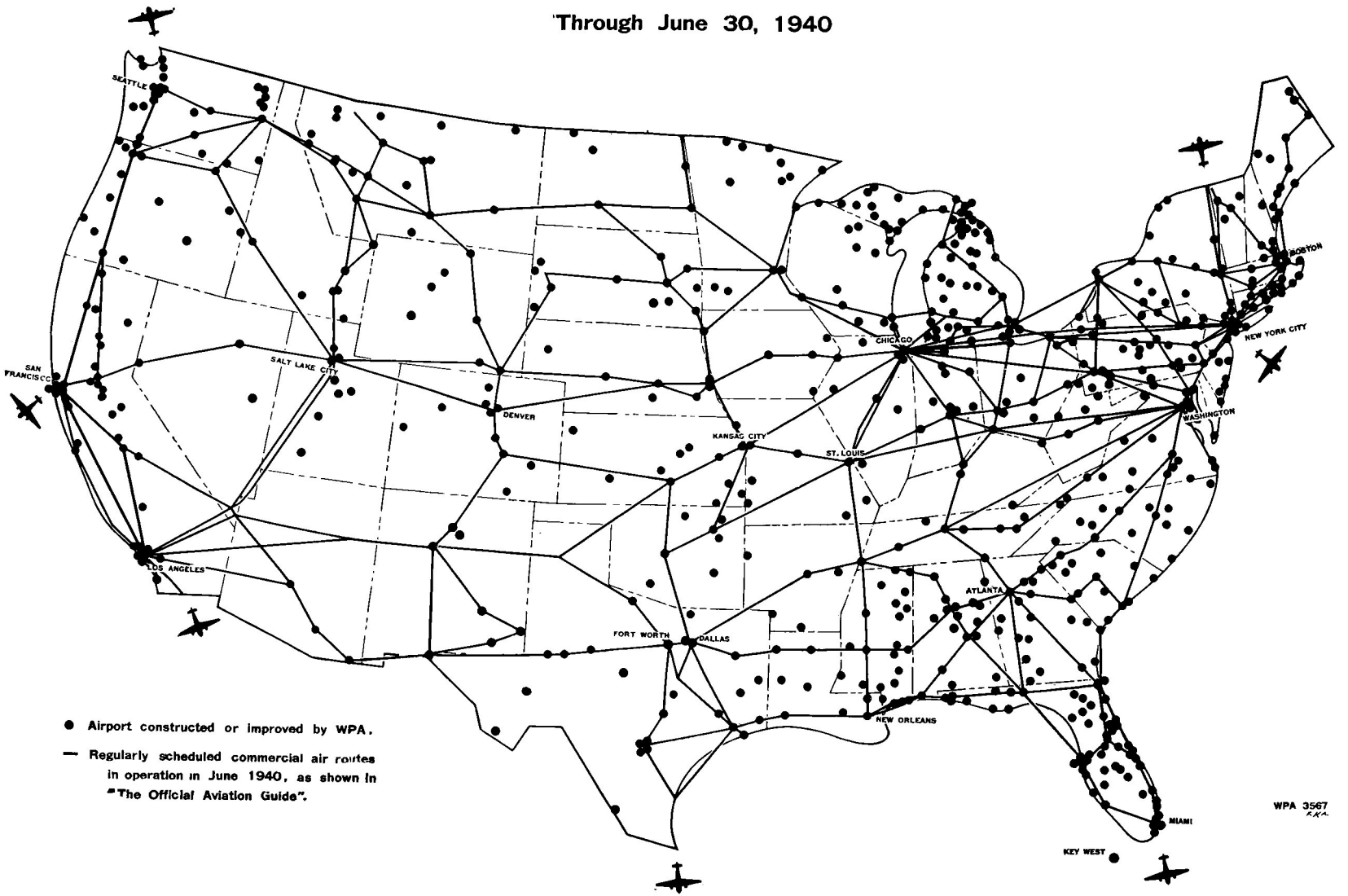
[1] Major General Oscar Westover, "Airport Planning," *Army and Navy Register*, Washington, D. C.: Army and Navy Publishing Company, December 18, 1937, Vol. 58, No. 3028, p. 2.

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CHART 2

AIRPORTS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED BY WPA

Through June 30, 1940



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concentrations of aircraft in areas of possible military significance; and the provision of airport facilities necessary for the movement of aircraft between such areas.

In surveying the Nation's airport facilities of all categories the Air Corps adopted certain minimum and maximum standards. Developments in military aircraft, which have increased requirements in respect to ground facilities at least as much as have the improvements in civil aircraft, were a basic consideration in determining these standards. Another factor considered was the advance made in equipment available for all-weather flying which also makes new demands on ground facilities. Only about 100 airports were found at the time of the survey to measure up to the minimum requirements although several times that number were considered to be necessary for Air Corps concentrations. The progress of WPA airport work since 1937 has substantially increased the number of airports suitable for concentration of military aircraft. Nevertheless, the fact that only two of the seven geographical areas into which the Air Corps divided the country had as many airports as were at that time considered adequate for defense purposes, combined with the fact that these requirements will probably be raised in the light of recent events, indicates the scope of the work that remains to be done in furthering the plans for national defense. The WPA in cooperation with state and local agencies, as well as with the Army and Navy, is continuing and expanding its work to translate these plans into airports adequate to serve the Nation's needs with respect to military as well as civil aviation.

Project Procedures

Responsibility for WPA airport and airway work is shared among the Civil Aeronautics Authority,[2] the sponsoring agencies, and the WPA. The role of the CAA is dictated in part at least by the provisions of the CAA Act of 1939 which require that no Federal funds may be spent on the development or improvement of any civil landing area except on the written certification of the CAA that the proposed facilities are reasonably necessary for use in air commerce or in the interests of national defense. All airport projects, therefore, must be certified by the CAA as meeting these requirements before they can be operated by the WPA. Detailed project information is submitted to the CAA by the WPA for certification purposes. It must show the roads, power and telephone lines, and all vertical structures within specified distances of the airport as well as existing facilities and proposed developments. Detailed plans and specifications must support the proposals for all projects involving grading, drainage, surfacing, and lighting. In addition to its certification functions the CAA through its own regional officers furnishes advice, consultation, and general technical supervision of the aeronautical phases of the designing and planning of each airport project to be carried out under the WPA.

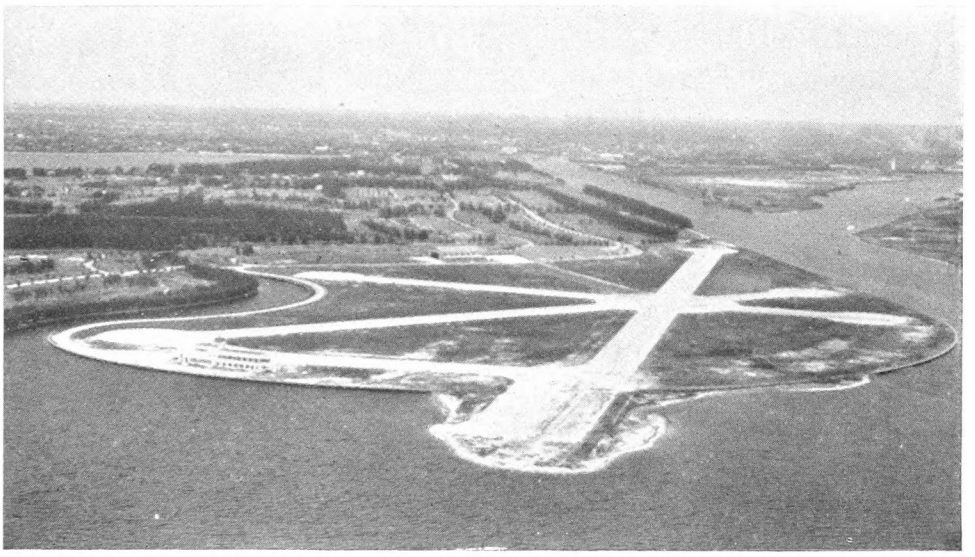
Sponsors of airport and airway projects have extensive responsibilities in the initiation and planning of projects. They must provide the necessary land and must operate and maintain the completed aviation facilities in the interest of the public without granting exclusive rights for their use to any private individual or corporation. Project sponsors must supply detailed plans, specifications, and estimates for the work proposed and are also responsible for the technical supervision of the construction. Special provision with respect to ownership is made for the operation of projects relating to air navigation facilities on property leased by the CAA. Such projects include work on intermediate fields, radio-direction-finding devices, instrument approach systems, and similar facilities and may be sponsored by the CAA or by state or local governmental agencies with CAA authorization.

WPA responsibility for airport and airway projects involves engineering review prior to the initiation of work as well as the assignment of workers and the actual operation of the project. The WPA is responsible for project administration, work procedures, and the utilization of labor and equipment.

Plans for the coordination of WPA airport and airway work with national defense measures

[2] Effective July 1, 1940, the Civil Aeronautics Authority and its functions were transferred to the Department of Commerce by Reorganization Plan No. IV.

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Seaplane landing facilities, runways, an administration building, and a hangar have been constructed by WPA workers at Tampa, Florida

involve closer relations with the governmental agencies most concerned in airport work but require no important departures from the established procedures. Recent statutory provisions relating to projects certified by the Army and Navy as important for military or naval purposes, have, however, required the development of methods to facilitate their application. These provisions, as explained elsewhere in this report (pages 15 and 16), permit the liberalization of requirements concerning nonlabor costs, sponsors' contributions, and the amount of Federal expenditures on building projects, as well as hours of work and monthly earnings.

Examples of WPA Airport Work

The hundreds of airports built or improved in the past five years through WPA project work include ground facilities for the use of all types of planes, from large military and air transport equipment to tiny pleasure craft. They range in size from the huge international air terminal in New York City, through most of the major stops on the Nation's airways, to small fields like those at Hyannis, Massachusetts; Aberdeen, Mississippi; and Panguitch (Bryce Canyon), Utah. To illustrate the variety of facilities constructed at airports by the unemployed workers on WPA payrolls, a few of these airports are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

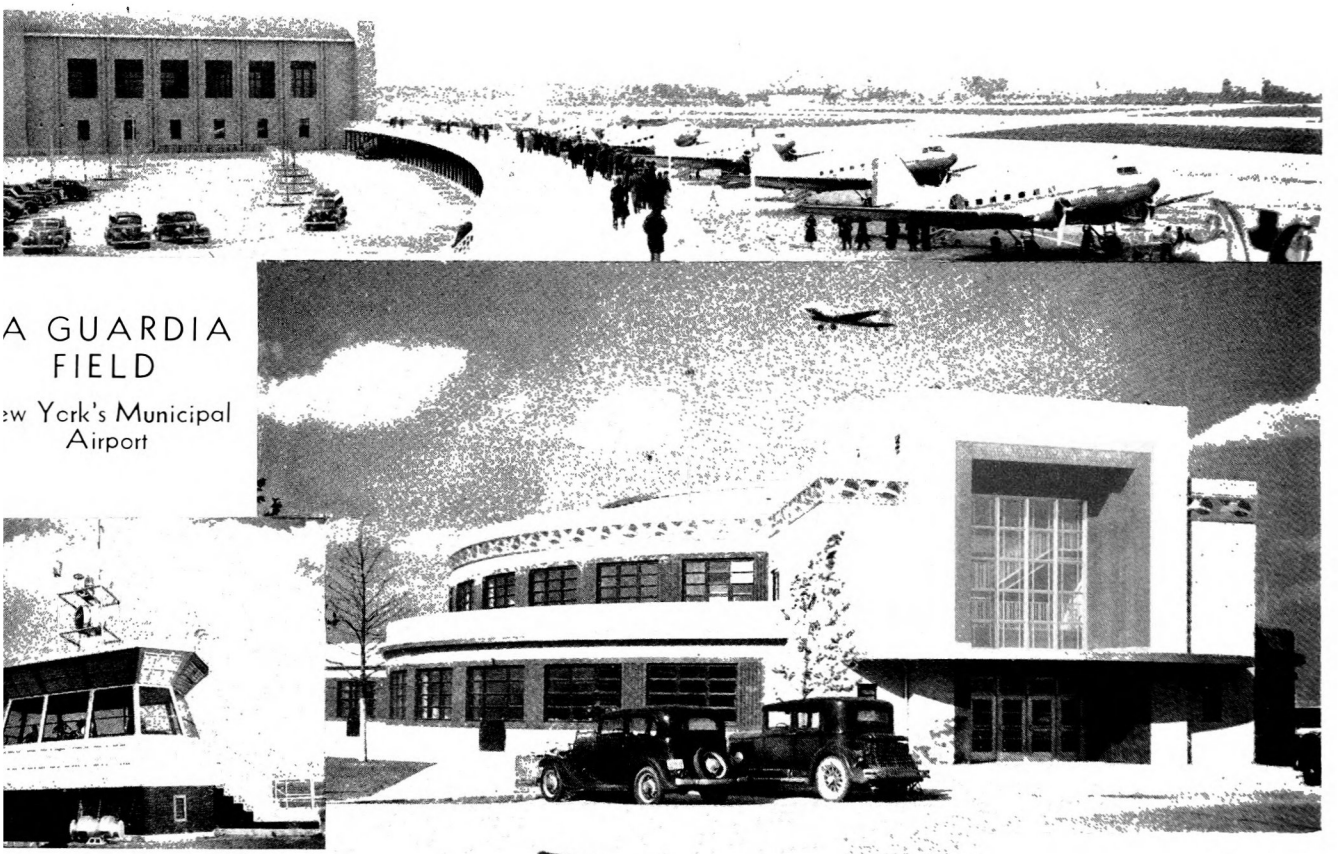
An outstanding example of WPA airport work is the municipal airport (La Guardia Field) built on New York's East River between Flushing and Bowery Bays in cooperation with the City of New York. From this 560-acre airport with its extensive facilities for both landplanes and seaplanes, air travelers take off to Europe and Bermuda as well as to points all over the United States, including those providing connecting services to South America, the West Indies, and the Far East. Four macadam-paved runways, the longest 6,000 feet in length in the direction of the most frequently prevailing wind (northwest-southeast), offer safe landings to the largest landplanes. Taxiways connect the runways with an apron large enough to permit the loading or unloading of as many as 15 transport planes at the same time.

Separate terminals for transoceanic seaplanes and transcontinental landplanes have been provided, each with its own administration and hangar buildings, and connected by a taxiway for planes and by an interior roadway parallel to Grand Central Parkway, one of the main approaches to the airport from Manhattan. The landplane administration building has as its center a 90-foot rotunda surrounded by ticket offices and various passenger facilities. Above it is a circular lounge and terrace restaurant. In the wings are baggage, express, and post office rooms, as well as offices and

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A GUARDIA FIELD

ew York's Municipal Airport





A full view of the field may be had from the promenade on top of the enclosed circular loading platform (top). The landplane administration building (left) is surmounted by a copper and steel control tower (inset). In the marine terminal building (above) all facilities of a port of entry are provided for air passengers from Europe and Bermuda. Three of the field's mammoth hangars and part of its parking areas are shown below.



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essential facilities for the large airport staff. The building is surmounted by a tower housing the most powerful rotating beacon in the country—13,500,000 candlepower—and the latest type of wind velocity and direction indicators. Three huge landplane hangars flank the administration building on each side and are joined to it by a 1,500-foot arc of covered concrete platforms. The hangar doors give a clear space of over 163 feet on either side of the center pillar, admitting the largest transports now in use.

The marine terminal, occupying the extreme western section of the airport, is adapted to the needs of transoceanic seaplanes. Its administration building contains all the facilities of a port of entry, including customs offices, immigration inspectors' and detention rooms, and quarters for the public health service. The seaplane hangar, with its roof supported by an unusual system of trusses radiating from a single pillar to eliminate the need for any interior supports, has five sides; two of them provide door openings 204 feet wide. A passenger landing float, a ramp up which seaplanes are hauled from the water on standard gauge railroad tracks, and other essential facilities were constructed as part of the project operations.

Other work completed by WPA workers at La Guardia Field has included extensive lighting systems, equipment for night and instrument landing, construction of various maintenance and storage buildings, and other facilities required for modern air transport operations. Development of the airport site was a tremendous undertaking in itself, since over 60 percent of the airport area is made land. Cinders, ash, and refuse to fill over 350 acres were brought by hundreds of trucks over a temporary trestle from the Rikers Island dump across the channel. Thousands of feet of drainage ditch and pipe as well as similarly great lengths of sewer and water mains and underground electric cable had to be installed, and other related work done on a large scale.

In the spring of 1939 more than 20,000 workers were employed at the airport. By March 1940, however, most of the major construction work had been completed and the number working had been reduced to about 3,000 persons. They were engaged chiefly in finishing one of the landplane hangars and several maintenance buildings. Work on an administration building for the CAA and a smaller hangar for itinerant private planes was just getting under way during the last quarter of the fiscal year.

Snohomish County Airport, built on a ridge near Everett, Washington, is another of the WPA's major airport jobs. Above the altitude of most Pacific coast fogs, it has been approved as an alternate landing field for the planes that come in to Seattle (22 miles away) on scheduled flights from San Francisco, Alaska, and the East. On the first project at Snohomish, begun in late 1936, between 300 and 400 men were employed in clearing and leveling operations, removing tree trunks, and grading the large area necessary for four runways. Narrow-gauge railroad equipment (the locomotives fired with wood salvaged in the clearing operations) as well as tractors and scrapers were used to transport the several million cubic yards of material that had to be moved. Later, extensive drainage and related work was done in preparation for the runways. The north-south runway was given a five-inch gravel base and bituminous surfacing over a length of 4,800 feet. This runway, which is 200 feet wide, will eventually be extended to 5,800 feet and three other runways 150 feet wide with a total length of 14,400 feet will be constructed.

The work at Snohomish has been directed towards the maximum immediate usefulness of the airport. Lighting for the north-south runway has been provided through flush-type lights along the landing strip. A revolving beacon light on a temporary 50-foot tower and lighted wind cone have been completed, and boundary lights are being installed. Even with the limited facilities then available, about 50 landings and take-offs were made in 1939 at this field by air transport planes. The construction of a hangar, administration building, taxi strips, aprons, turning circles, and additional runways that are included in the project plans and some of which were under way at the end of June, will make this airport a notable addition to the air transportation facilities of the Pacific Northwest.

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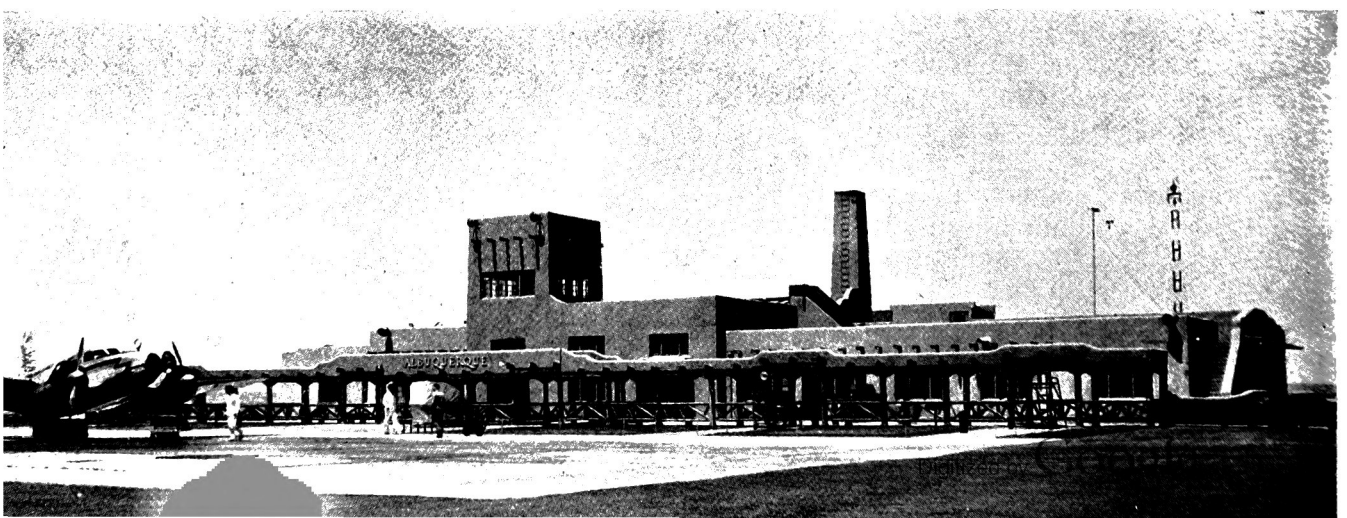
Albuquerque, New Mexico, is not a large city but, since the construction by WPA of an airport with accommodations for large transcontinental skyliners, it has become an important spot on the airway maps. For passengers from New York or Los Angeles it offers connections north to Denver and south to El Paso and Mexico City, as well as to the oil fields of eastern New Mexico and the vacation center, Carlsbad Caverns National Park. The airport, located about five miles southeast of Albuquerque, has four runways; the shortest of them is 5,200 feet long. Two of the runways are paved, as are also the two 150-foot taxiways and two aprons. In addition to the construction of these landing facilities and the related grading and drainage work, project operations included the erection of hangar and administration buildings and the installation of runway and obstruction lighting and floodlighting systems.

The administration building, resembling the Pueblo architecture typical of the Southwest, is designed to meet all the needs of air transportation. It includes a radio station, weather bureau, and pilots' rooms, as well as the usual passenger facilities. The 207- by 200-foot hangar is of steel and reinforced concrete with a concrete floor. Its longest door, 165 feet wide and 35 feet high, will admit the large transport planes which land at Albuquerque at least 12 times each day. In addition to the work on the airport itself, which was nearly complete by the end of June 1940, the construction of an Army Air Corps barracks to house 50 men was under way at that time.

At Nashville (Berry Field), Tennessee, extensive airport development work has been carried on through a large number of WPA projects, the first of which began shortly after the initiation of the WPA program. Through the most recently started work at this 540-acre airport, from which frequent air service (more than 30 scheduled stops a day) is now available to Chicago, Washington, Miami, Dallas, and other points, the landing field is being enlarged and several taxi strips are being paved with bituminous macadam. Two new hangars are also being built with a concrete apron common to both of them. A completed hangar now houses planes of the 105th Aero Squadron of the National Guard and is used also by visiting Army and Navy aircraft. The earliest projects at Nashville involved extensive clearing, grubbing, grading, and drainage work preliminary to runway construction. The runways were then paved with asphaltic concrete. Two of them are 4,000 feet long, and one is equipped with facilities for blind landing when Cumberland fogs obscure the field. WPA workers also built administration buildings, auto parking areas, and other miscellaneous buildings constituting a service center easily reached from the runways by concrete taxi strips.

Moline Airport, built entirely through WPA projects sponsored by the City of Moline, Illinois, not only is a unit in the Nation's air transportation system and a center for private flying operations, but also is of military importance because of its nearness to Rock Island Arsenal and the Savanna Ordnance Depot

At Albuquerque, New Mexico, WPA workers have completed an administration building and a large hangar, various runways, and other landing area developments





Administration building and one of three new hangars at Nashville's WPA-built airport; the hangar houses National Guard planes and is used by visiting army and navy aircraft

located a short distance up the Mississippi River. The work of transforming over 200 acres of pastureland and lake into a modern airport began late in 1935. Large crews of workers filled in the lake and leveled the field, which was nine feet higher at the north than at the south side. In addition to moving all the fill essential to the leveling of the field, they installed thousands of feet of drainage tile, sewer pipe, and electric cable in preparation for the runways. These range from 2,950 to 4,040 feet in length and are paved with black-top asphalt to a width of 100 feet with 50-foot gravel shoulders on each side. Taxi strips and turning circles are similarly paved. WPA workers also have built a hangar, an administration building which contains a restaurant and facilities for air-line passengers, and a pump house and water system utilizing the airport's own 350-foot well. This new airport, about 150 miles west of Chicago, makes scheduled air transportation facilities available not only for Moline but also for East Moline, Rock Island, and Davenport, which with their suburban areas include a population of about 200,000 persons.

At Morgantown, West Virginia, an industrial center and university site, the WPA has been cooperating with the city in building a new airport which not only brings safe landing facilities to this locality for the first time but also is considered of strategic importance in the protection of the industrial area between Morgantown and Pittsburgh, about 60 miles to the north. WPA workers have cleared, leveled, and drained an area of nearly 200 acres practically on a mountain top about a mile outside the city. They have built three paved runways ranging from 3,100 to 3,600 feet in length, all 100 feet wide. Turning circles and aprons with the same high type surfacing have been completed and three 75-foot taxiways are under construction. The airport as yet has no buildings except a temporary wooden hangar. Project plans include the construction of hangar and administration buildings and other miscellaneous improvements.

WPA work at the Idaho Falls Airport, a stop on the airway between Salt Lake City and Helena, Montana, has provided landing facilities adequate for the air liners which fly the route regularly and in summer carry tourists to Yellowstone Park, less than a hundred miles away. The 5,000-foot north-south runway was constructed and boundary lights were installed for night use, and the essential grading and leveling work done on the WPA project. Other products of WPA work are the hangar, administration building, and caretaker's quarters, built of logs in a rustic style. The hangar can accommodate eight planes. Its two wings provide a repair shop and garage and also locker and class rooms for the flying school maintained at the airport. The two-story administration building has room for the airways radio station and living quarters for the radio operators as well as the usual facilities for air-line passengers.

Among the military and naval air stations which have been developed and improved through WPA project operations are Maxwell Field near Montgomery, Alabama, and Reeves Field in Los Angeles (San Pedro), California.

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One of the 168 new hangars built by WPA workers at airports throughout the country

Under some of the many WPA projects that have been operated at Maxwell Field since early in the history of the program the drainage of the landing field has been extended, three runways and a taxi strip have been paved, runway lights have been installed, and an area cleared for the site of a radio beacon. Other projects have involved extensive construction and improvements of facilities, including a number of barracks (some housing 40 and others 80 men), mess halls, and garages, a quartermaster's warehouse, and additions to the officers' mess, recreation and laundry buildings, and the post hospital. Extensive clearing, landscaping, and road and sidewalk construction have also been done.

The WPA work at Reeves Field, the Navy's air base on Terminal Island in Los Angeles, has involved the construction of a complete airport with facilities for both landplanes and seaplanes. In addition to three paved runways, 200 feet wide and ranging from 2,200 to 3,600 feet in length, WPA workers have built a concrete seaplane haul-out ramp and platform, six paved taxiways, and a paved hangar apron, and have installed floodlighting and boundary, runway, and obstruction lighting systems. They also have constructed numerous buildings. These include two hangars; barracks, mess hall, and galley to accommodate 200 enlisted men and quarters for 50 officers; and garages and storehouses of various types. This work has been done through the operation of a number of different projects, the first of which began soon after the initiation of the WPA program. Work under way at the end of March 1940 included the construction of a dispensary, storage buildings, and shop lean-to's, as well as further improvements to the landing field and the seaplane base.



Markers painted on roofs or roadways identify communities to pilots overhead and also direct them to nearby airports

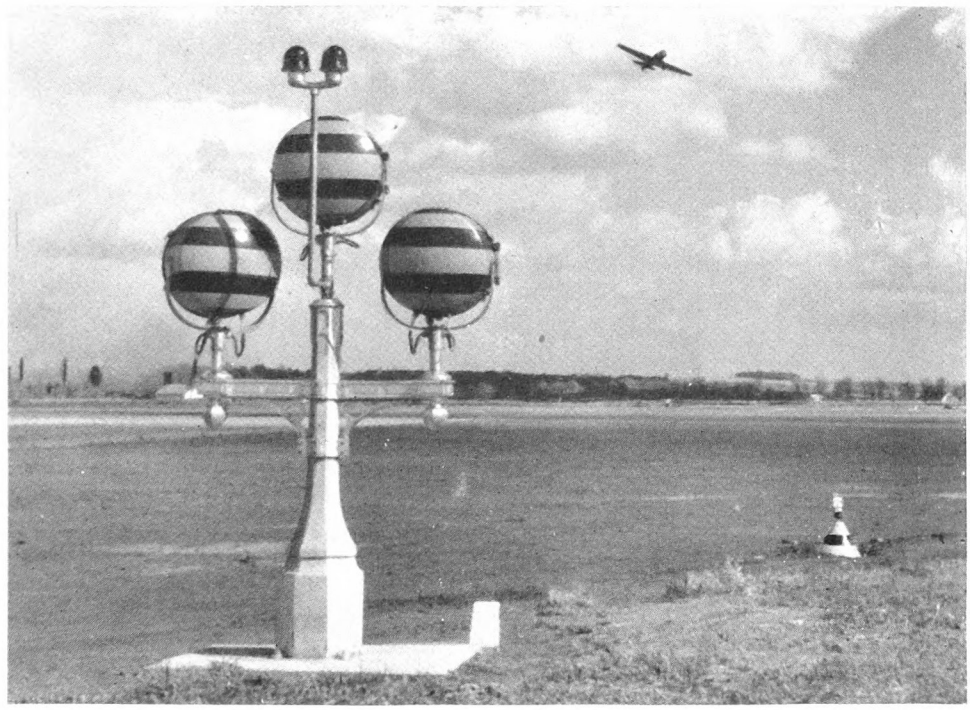
Work Accomplished on Airport and Airway Projects

Descriptions of work done at individual airports, although illustrative of the nature of activities and their importance to specific communities and for specific purposes, do not reveal the broad scope of WPA accomplishments in the field of airport development. This is better indicated by a recent inventory of work completed over the entire period of WPA operations through June 30, 1940.[3] In this period about 250 airport landing fields were developed or enlarged and a considerably larger number were modernized. They include many airports along the Nation's major air lanes and strategic military airfields, as well as small airports in less populous areas off the regular lines of flight which previously had no facilities for landing or servicing of planes.

Among the greatest contributions to the airport facilities of the Nation made by WPA project accomplishments was the completion of 1,970,000 linear feet (or 370 miles) of new runways and the improvement of about 650,000

[3] The summary does not include work completed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

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WPA project work has included numerous installations of field lighting systems to make airports adequate for night landings

feet (or 120 miles) of existing runways, as may be noted in Table 5. Nearly 60 percent of the newly constructed runways was paved with bituminous, concrete, or other high type surfacing material. A smaller portion (40 percent) of the reconditioned runways was of an equally high type of surface.

New runways were built in nearly all states. This type of airport work was particularly extensive in Pennsylvania and Colorado, where new runways totaling 144,400 feet and 127,300 feet, respectively, had been completed by June 30, 1940. (See Table 6.)

A small part of the WPA airport work has been directed towards the provision of facilities for seaplanes. Twenty-five new ramps or landing platforms have been constructed, most of them along the Atlantic seaboard. The one recently completed at La Guardia Field in New York City is the regular base for transoceanic seaplanes. In addition to the new construction work, one seaplane ramp in Massachusetts and one on a Wisconsin lake have been reconditioned through WPA work.

New airport buildings completed by WPA workers by the end of June 1940, numbered 478. Of these, 168 were hangars ranging in size from the immense structures at La Guardia Field that can accommodate 14 large transport planes to small hangars that house a few small pleasure craft. Also included were 74 administration and terminal buildings and 236 miscellaneous structures such as repair shops, maintenance and storage buildings, and garages.

TABLE 5.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON AIRPORT AND AIRWAY PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

Item	Unit of Measurement	Number	
		New construction	Reconstruction or improvement
Landing fields	Number	[A] 247	317
Runways	Length in feet	1,971,414	[B] 653,212
Airport buildings [C]	Number	[D] 543	1,091
Administrative and terminal	Number	88	60
Hangars	Number	178	260
Other	Number	277	771
Seaplane ramps and landing platforms	Number	25	2
Landing areas floodlighted	Number of areas	69	17
	Number of light standards	1,915	191
Airway markers	Number	10,493	2,870
Airway beacons	Number	67	15

[A] Includes 50 landing fields to which additions were made.
[B] Includes surfacing.
[C] Includes seaplane base buildings.
[D] Includes 65 new additions to existing buildings.

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TABLE 6.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON AIRPORT AND AIRWAY PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

State	Number of Landing Fields		Length of Runways in Feet		Number of Airport Buildings [A]		Number of Airway Markers	
	New [B]	Improved	New	Improved	New [B]	Improved	New	Improved
United States	247	317	1,971,400	653,200	543	1,091	10,493	2,870
Alabama	2	12	25,900	900	13	16	47	
Arizona	2	1	12,200		2		162	16
Arkansas	1	4	8,100		6	1	139	34
California	9	28	102,500	53,000	69	156	196	3
Colorado	4	2	127,300		12	1	136	
Connecticut	12	6	6,700	6,700		17	169	194
Delaware								
District of Columbia	1	1	22,300		31	133	2	65
Florida	27	24	81,900	54,100	39	14	847	487
Georgia	15	3	71,000	24,300	16	1	602	
Idaho	3		36,400		8			
Illinois	3	3	57,000	3,000	25	16	33	
Indiana	3	7	49,300		4	14	461	635
Iowa	2	3	20,500	18,600	3		53	
Kansas	1	6	35,000		4	2	182	14
Kentucky	1	2	34,600		4	1	99	4
Louisiana	2	3	13,900		1		137	
Maine	12		69,500		5	1	61	
Maryland	1	1	4,800		2	19	116	
Massachusetts	8	4	26,700	4,900	8	26	255	
Michigan	26	46	56,600	56,700	47	22	572	
Minnesota	2	5	37,900	4,800	4	8	549	
Mississippi	7	11	12,000	30,700	13	1	236	
Missouri	5	2	37,500		4	2	57	
Montana	4	11	34,400	39,100	6	5	146	40
Nebraska	2	3	28,300		8	5	218	
Nevada	1	2	10,200	11,900	6	1	74	10
New Hampshire	1	4	14,800	1,700	6	2		7
New Jersey	2	6	23,100	13,700	1	20	97	
New Mexico	2	1	14,600	27,200	3			
New York	12	17	122,800	13,600	52	152	109	2
North Carolina	2	7	14,100	17,200	4	13	595	
North Dakota		1		10,000	3	3	98	
Ohio	1	10	54,200	4,000	3	14	171	
Oklahoma	3	6	25,100	9,400	2	3	51	
Oregon	4	9	58,600	31,300	2	2	211	
Pennsylvania	13	8	144,400	24,400	31	41	409	
Rhode Island	1	2	2,300		1	1		
South Carolina	7	2	55,600		11	5	105	
South Dakota	1	4	66,300		11	5	369	
Tennessee	8	1	63,500		20	2	170	
Texas	5	21	118,600	87,400	11	334	373	2
Utah	7	1	16,000	20,400	5	4	95	
Vermont	2	4	23,400	1,800	1	1	57	
Virginia	5	5	11,000	21,600	9	12	874	1,340
Washington	8	7	53,200	4,400	18	5	374	
West Virginia		2	23,300	7,300	1	2	1	1
Wisconsin	4	7	33,500	36,900	8	5	516	
Wyoming	3	2	10,500	12,200		3	269	16

[A] Includes seaplane base buildings.
[B] Includes additions.

Among the 1,090 airport buildings that were remodeled by the project workers were 260 hangars and some 830 other buildings of miscellaneous types. In addition 65 airport buildings were enlarged. A considerable portion of the airport building construction, particularly the renovation work, was concentrated in Texas, California, and New York, although some work was done in practically every state.

The lighting facilities that are essential to make an airport adequate for use by air transports have been considerably expanded through WPA project activities. Floodlighting for night landings has been newly installed at 69 landing areas in 28 states and New York City, and floodlighting facilities of 17 landing areas have been improved in 14 states and the District of Columbia.

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Another phase of WPA work related to air transportation is the establishment of aids to air navigation, such as airway markers and beacons. Among the 10,490 new airway markers made by WPA workers are the 85-foot stone letters that identify New York's municipal airport from high in the air, as well as the much smaller markers painted on roofs and roadways in many sections of the country. Airway markers that were improved number 2,870. In addition, 67 new airway beacons have been built to guide night flights and 15 beacons have been reconditioned.

The accomplishments mentioned above relate to specific facilities completed between the beginning of the WPA program and June 30, 1940. They do not give adequate indication, however, of the actual amount of the work involved. Extensive clearing, grading, and drainage work was done in the construction of runways. Thousands of feet of drainage pipe, water, sewer, and telephone lines were installed. Millions of square yards of paving was completed in parking areas, roads, sidewalks, taxi strips, and hangar aprons at airports.

Expenditures on Airport and Airway Projects

The construction and improvement of airports during the five years from the initiation of the WPA program through June 1940 has been done at a cost of $200,505,000. Of this amount $150,812,000 was from funds appropriated to the WPA. Although some work has been done in practically every state, it has been much more extensive in some than in others. Expenditures were largest in states where large-scale improvements have been made on major airports and air-line terminals.

Recognition by project sponsors of the value of airport development is evident from the extent of their financial participation in WPA projects of this type. During the 1940 fiscal year, sponsors carried about 40 percent of the total cost of WPA airport and airway projects; they provided $15,018,000 of the total of $37,279,000 spent during the year. This contribution was relatively greater than that of sponsors of any other major type of WPA project. It also was somewhat greater than that of airport project sponsors during earlier years. Although sponsors provided about 17 percent of the airport project costs during the earlier years of WPA operations as a whole, they made available nearly 32 percent of the total in the fiscal year 1939.

TABLE 7.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON AIRPORT AND AIRWAY PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

State	Total	WPA Funds	Sponsors' Funds
Total	$200,505,453	$150,811,719	$49,693,734
Alabama	2,002,731	1,695,870	306,861
Arizona	244,490	166,306	78,184
Arkansas	514,311	392,370	121,941
California	17,978,771	13,146,677	4,832,094
Colorado	3,334,063	2,687,159	646,904
Connecticut	2,610,560	2,052,276	558,284
Delaware			
District of Columbia	1,593,023	1,496,327	96,696
Florida	4,353,698	3,485,826	867,872
Georgia	2,010,242	1,525,803	484,439
Idaho	840,824	583,947	256,877
Illinois	9,110,105	8,175,448	934,657
Indiana	3,125,598	2,620,945	504,653
Iowa	1,662,955	1,271,212	391,743
Kansas	1,626,368	1,290,473	335,895
Kentucky	619,465	452,656	166,809
Louisiana	698,606	570,224	128,382
Maine	1,376,594	1,131,696	244,898
Maryland	608,627	547,469	61,158
Massachusetts	4,055,524	3,280,386	775,138
Michigan	3,579,883	3,114,599	465,284
Minnesota	3,083,920	2,410,279	673,641
Mississippi	1,790,158	1,559,797	230,361
Missouri	2,269,130	1,640,603	628,527
Montana	961,963	719,962	242,001
Nebraska	1,943,344	1,762,408	180,936
Nevada	216,067	111,630	104,437
New Hampshire	862,325	617,350	244,975
New Jersey	6,384,570	4,908,361	1,476,209
New Mexico	892,520	716,547	175,973
New York	62,020,917	39,126,725	22,894,192
North Carolina	2,351,191	1,799,521	551,670
North Dakota	402,113	285,879	116,234
Ohio	8,070,289	7,188,322	881,967
Oklahoma	889,123	636,186	252,937
Oregon	3,386,655	2,773,882	612,773
Pennsylvania	17,683,149	15,274,703	2,408,446
Rhode Island	173,226	121,410	51,816
South Carolina	2,488,014	2,141,832	346,182
South Dakota	865,397	641,860	223,537
Tennessee	4,933,792	4,466,347	467,445
Texas	2,321,354	1,475,796	845,558
Utah	1,658,053	1,250,118	407,935
Vermont	253,957	182,247	71,710
Virginia	1,438,073	1,038,335	399,738
Washington	5,370,819	3,811,621	1,559,198
West Virginia	2,574,516	1,964,612	609,904
Wisconsin	2,121,459	1,734,324	387,135
Wyoming	335,609	222,331	113,278
Hawaii	817,312	541,062	276,250

Source: WPA state office reports.

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EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

DURING the fiscal year 1940 the WPA employed an average of 2,054,000 workers, or about a third less than the average number (3,014,000) employed in the fiscal year 1939. Starting with about 2,282,000 in July 1939, average monthly employment declined to a low of 1,721,000 in September, gradually increased in the autumn and winter until it exceeded 2,309,000 in February and March, and then dropped in the spring months to a June average that was only a little higher than that for the preceding September.

The numbers of persons employed by the WPA in the months since it was established in the summer of 1935 have fluctuated considerably in accordance with the amount of funds appropriated, reflecting changes in the volume of need arising from unemployment and from distress in agricultural areas. In the first months of its operation the program developed rapidly, until an average of 3,019,000 persons had project jobs in February 1936. From that time until September 1937, a period of expanding employment in private industry, the number of WPA workers was reduced gradually, except in the drought areas where several hundred thousand drought victims were provided with jobs in the last six months of 1936. In September 1937 only 1,456,000 workers were employed on WPA projects. The sharp recession in business activity that began in the fall of 1937 and the high level of unemployment during the ensuing year necessitated an increase in WPA employment which continued for more than 12 months. The expansion was accentuated by the serious condition of the tenant farmers and farm laborers in the South in the summer and fall of 1938 and by the New England hurricane which occurred in September of that year. Subsequent curtailment in operations reduced the average number employed to less than 2,600,000 in June, the last month of the fiscal year 1939, and further to 1,721,000 persons in September 1939. In order to meet the greater need for assistance that arises in winter months the number of WPA jobs was gradually increased to the 1940 peak in March. Seasonal reductions then brought employment down to 1,756,000 at the end of the fiscal year, the lowest June average in WPA history. (Table I of the appendix shows the number of persons employed on WPA projects, by weeks, from August 1935 through June 1940, and Tables II and III give state distributions by selected periods.)

The generally lower level of WPA employment in the fiscal year 1940 as compared with the fiscal year 1939 is attributable to the smaller appropriation made for the operation of the program in 1940 as a consequence of increasing private employment. Fluctuations during the year, however, reflect the operation of an employment schedule planned to reduce the number of persons working in the summer months so that more jobs can be provided in the winter when need is greatest. The unusual steepness of the decline in employment during the first few months of the fiscal year was chiefly the result of the 1939 ERA Act provision which required that all certified workers, except veterans, who had been continuously employed on WPA projects for 18 months or longer must be separated from the program. The act required that the ter-

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mination of all workers whose 18 months of employment had been completed by the beginning of the fiscal year be effected by the end of August. Because of the large numbers of workers affected, replacements could not be made as rapidly as terminations were required. Workers dismissed under this provision were not eligible for reemployment until 30 days after their removal and until they had been recertified as in need of employment.

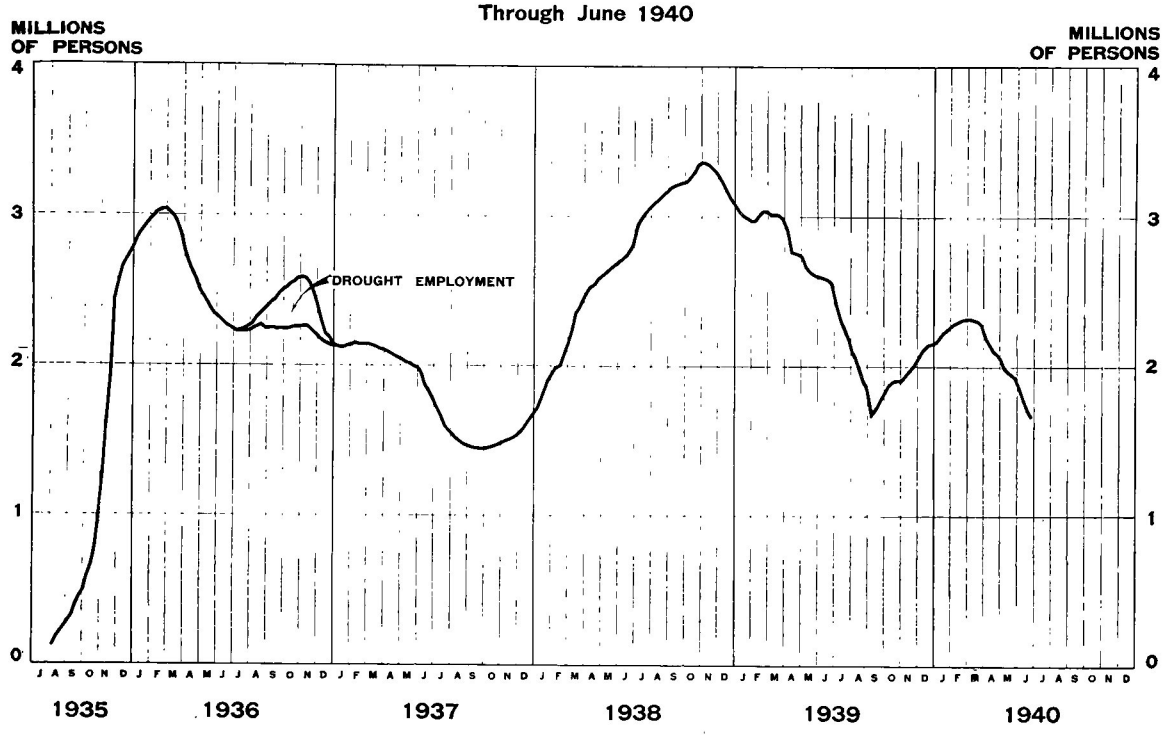
Most of the workers on WPA projects are certified persons referred to the WPA by local public relief agencies. At the end of June nearly 96 percent of the workers paid from WPA funds were certified persons. The large majority of those who were not certified were employed as project supervisors and the remainder were engaged to perform skilled jobs necessary for project operations for which certified workers were not available in sufficient numbers. Some of the project supervisory workers had originally been certified as in need of employment but were given noncertified status when they were assigned to supervisory duties. The percentage of workers on projects operated by the WPA who are certified as in need did not change much during the past year, but, in accordance with WPA regulations, a slight increase occurred in the relative numbers of certified workers on the WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies. At no time since the beginning of the program, however, have certified persons constituted less than 94 percent of the employment on projects operated by the WPA.

Some of the persons working on WPA projects are women who serve regularly as the economic heads of their families or temporarily while the usual economic head is incapacitated or otherwise unavailable for employment. Most of the women workers are employed in sewing rooms, on housekeeping aide projects, on units of the education and recreation programs, or on clerical and other types of professional and

CHART 3

EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS*

Through June 1940



* Includes persons employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

WPA 3600

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TABLE 8.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS [A]

MONTHLY AUGUST 1935–JUNE 1940

Month	Total	Projects Operated by WPA	WPA Projects Operated by Other Federal Agencies
1935			
August	[B] 220,163	[B] 220,163	
September	374,317	374,317	
October	705,169	705,169	
November	1,814,957	1,814,957	
December	2,667,190	2,667,190	
1936			
January	2,879,733	2,879,733	
February	3,019,098	3,019,098	
March	2,960,315	2,960,315	
April	2,626,367	2,626,367	
May	2,396,718	2,396,718	
June	2,285,622	2,285,622	
July	2,245,328	2,245,328	
August	2,332,380	2,332,380	
September	2,453,603	2,453,603	
October	2,552,574	2,552,574	
November	2,551,041	2,551,041	
December	2,247,461	2,247,461	
1937			
January	2,131,078	2,131,078	
February	2,149,391	2,149,391	
March	2,129,475	2,129,475	
April	2,078,221	2,078,221	
May	2,021,579	2,021,579	
June	1,878,008	1,878,008	
July	1,631,203	1,631,203	
August	1,510,894	1,510,894	
September	1,455,977	1,455,977	
October	1,462,605	1,462,605	
November	1,503,720	1,503,720	
December	1,596,676	1,596,676	
1938			
January	1,803,101	1,803,101	
February	2,003,840	2,003,840	
March	2,321,541	2,321,541	
April	2,540,464	2,540,464	
May	2,640,246	2,640,246	
June	2,743,025	2,743,025	
July	2,999,022	2,914,121	84,901
August	3,125,243	3,040,236	85,007
September	3,213,609	3,123,568	90,041
October	3,286,611	3,195,567	91,044
November	3,334,594	3,241,957	92,637
December	3,161,080	3,069,341	91,739
1939			
January	3,021,595	2,931,401	90,194
February	2,996,554	2,907,356	89,198
March	3,009,110	2,920,066	89,044
April	2,792,362	2,679,046	113,316
May	2,645,550	2,509,875	135,675
June	2,578,041	2,438,432	139,609
July	2,282,086	2,236,919	45,167
August	1,970,688	1,909,886	60,802
September	1,720,996	1,656,019	64,977
October	1,877,439	1,804,063	73,376
November	1,960,518	1,882,754	77,764
December	2,123,431	2,045,889	77,542
1940			
January	2,216,314	2,142,588	73,726
February	2,309,218	2,234,595	74,623
March	2,310,541	2,235,361	75,180
April	2,144,040	2,064,452	79,588
May	1,981,661	1,896,642	85,019
June	1,755,526	1,669,572	85,954

[A] Data represent averages of weekly employment counts made during the months.
[B] Average for last three weeks.

service projects. At the end of June 1940 the women working on projects operated by the WPA numbered about 243,000 and represented slightly more than 15 percent of the total employment. Although their numbers were about 100,000 less than a year earlier, women workers in June 1940 constituted a larger percentage of the employment total.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

QUARTERLY, DECEMBER 1935–JUNE 1940

Date	Number	Percent of All Workers
1935		
December 24	330,732	12.1
1936		
March 25	440,193	15.3
June 24	387,841	17.2
September 30	393,825	15.7
December 30	352,963	16.4
1937		
March 31	354,639	16.8
June 30	323,275	18.2
September 29	256,369	17.7
December 29	284,005	17.0
1938		
March 30	335,612	13.7
June 29	372,058	13.3
September 28	409,954	13.1
December 28	405,665	13.5
1939		
March 29	391,442	13.6
June 28	352,784	14.5
September 27	251,071	14.6
December 27	333,660	16.1
1940		
March 27	367,062	16.6
June 26	243,276	15.4

Labor Turnover on WPA Projects

The group of workers employed by the WPA is constantly changing. Thousands of persons leave WPA projects each month, and thousands of others are added to the program. The number of different individuals employed by WPA at some time between the beginning of the program and June 1940 is estimated at 7,800,000, although only 1,750,000 were employed on projects at the end of this period.

Between July 1939 and June 1940, a year in which WPA employment declined substantially, nearly 700,000 persons who had never before worked on the WPA program were assigned to

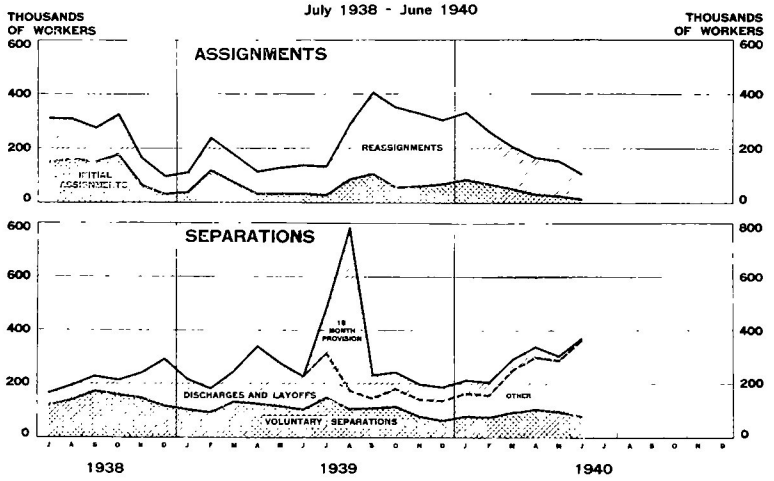
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project jobs. During the same period large numbers of former WPA employees who had left the program for private employment or been separated for other reasons were reassigned to project jobs. Reassignments, which ranged between 100,000 and 300,000 per month (see Chart 4), totaled nearly 2,375,000 during the 12-month period. Some persons, however, were reassigned more than once during the year, following brief periods of temporary private employment or of separation for other reasons.

CHART 4

ASSIGNMENTS AND SEPARATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS*

July 1938 - June 1940



* Includes persons employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

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Separations from the WPA program, ranging from about 200,000 to 800,000 per month, totaled over 3,850,000 for the year. Approximately 1,150,000 of these were voluntary separations, most of which were made in order to accept temporary or permanent jobs in private industry but some of them were for such reasons as new sources of income, illness, or injury. The number of voluntary separations varied between 64,000 and 148,000 each month, reflecting for the most part changes in private employment conditions. In the fiscal year 1940 the rate of voluntary separations (separations during the month as percent of employment at the beginning of the month) ranged between 3 and 7 percent and averaged approximately the same as in the preceding year. The highest rates occurred in September and October 1939. (See Table 10.)

The total volume of turnover in the 12 months ending with June 1940 was greatly influenced by the provision of the ERA Act of 1939, which required the dismissal of all certified workers, except veterans, who had been continuously employed on the program for 18 months or longer. Approximately a third of the workers employed on WPA projects at the beginning of July 1939 had been continuously employed under the program for 18 months or more. The statutory provision made it necessary to terminate these workers by August 31. Consequently, nearly 783,000 WPA workers were separated from project jobs during July and August. After September 1, 1939, the number of workers separated in accordance with the 18-month provision declined considerably, totaling only about 257,000 in the four months from September through December 1939 and 206,000 in the six months from January through June 1940.

Workers dismissed under the 18-month provision were made ineligible for WPA employment for at least 30 days; at the end of that period they might be recertified if still in need. That a considerable number of the workers dismissed under this provision were subsequently reassigned to WPA jobs is indicated by the results of a survey conducted in 23 large cities. More than a sixth of the 783,000 workers dismissed in these cities in July and August 1939 were interviewed in September and November 1939 and February 1940. The first interview, made three or four weeks after the workers had been terminated, indicated that only 8 percent had found private employment. By November, about 27 percent had been reassigned to WPA jobs and 13 percent had obtained employment in private industry. Scarcely any more of the dismissed workers had secured private employment by the time the last interview was made in February 1940, but 54 percent of them had been reassigned to WPA.

The volume of turnover, reflecting wide fluctuations in total WPA employment as well

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TABLE 10.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ASSIGNED TO AND SEPARATED FROM EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS [A]

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JULY 1938–JUNE 1940

Month	Assignments			Separations					Rate of Assignments (Percent) [B]	Rate of Separations (Percent) [B]	
						Discharges and layoffs					
	Total	Initial assignments	Reassignments	Total	Voluntary [C]	Total	18-month provision [D]	Other		Total	Voluntary
1938											
July	311,568	147,170	164,398	163,062	117,799	45,263	.....	45,263	11.4	5.9	4.3
August	308,952	162,915	146,037	191,195	137,276	53,919	.....	53,919	10.7	6.6	4.7
September	276,846	149,430	127,416	227,822	172,581	55,241	.....	55,241	9.0	7.4	5.8
October	327,085	179,673	147,412	212,827	157,986	54,841	.....	54,841	10.5	6.8	5.1
November	164,774	64,871	99,903	237,812	146,192	91,620	.....	91,620	5.1	7.4	4.5
December	97,056	29,703	67,353	294,146	115,478	178,668	.....	178,668	3.1	9.3	3.7
1939											
January	110,301	36,664	73,637	215,876	103,322	112,554	.....	112,554	3.7	7.3	3.5
February	239,754	119,066	120,688	180,183	94,707	85,476	.....	85,476	8.4	6.3	3.3
March	177,477	70,531	106,946	246,314	133,527	112,787	.....	112,787	6.1	8.5	4.6
April	114,938	29,489	85,449	340,427	123,582	216,845	.....	216,845	4.0	11.9	4.3
May	130,592	31,630	98,962	275,424	115,748	159,676	.....	159,676	5.0	10.5	4.4
June	139,574	31,775	107,799	225,904	103,169	122,735	.....	122,735	5.6	9.1	4.1
July	131,979	25,509	106,470	485,825	148,394	337,431	171,074	166,357	5.4	19.8	6.0
August	292,807	85,577	207,320	784,633	104,205	680,428	611,733	68,695	14.6	39.2	15.2
September	404,188	105,901	298,287	230,946	108,069	122,877	86,364	36,513	23.0	13.1	6.1
October	349,154	54,230	294,924	243,821	113,834	129,987	63,820	66,167	20.5	14.3	6.7
November	329,439	61,498	267,941	197,473	79,284	118,189	55,925	62,264	18.2	10.9	4.4
December	303,348	68,265	235,083	185,945	64,400	121,545	50,726	70,819	15.7	9.6	3.3
1940											
January	331,857	85,155	246,702	213,808	79,078	134,730	49,602	85,128	15.5	10.0	3.7
February	259,789	67,937	191,852	204,837	74,999	129,838	48,220	81,618	11.5	9.1	3.3
March	205,803	49,076	156,727	292,734	94,963	197,771	43,817	153,954	8.9	12.7	4.2
April	166,743	29,939	136,804	338,620	104,358	234,262	39,021	195,241	7.6	15.5	4.8
May	155,010	24,662	130,348	304,292	96,780	207,512	17,169	190,343	7.6	14.9	4.7
June	106,987	12,343	94,644	377,742	81,785	295,957	8,561	287,396	5.6	19.8	4.3

[A] Prior to January 1940 data do not include nonrelief employment. Data for workers employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies are not included prior to September 1938.

[B] Percent of total employment at beginning of month.

[C] Includes separations made for such reasons as new sources of income, death, or illness, as well as separations of persons leaving for private employment.

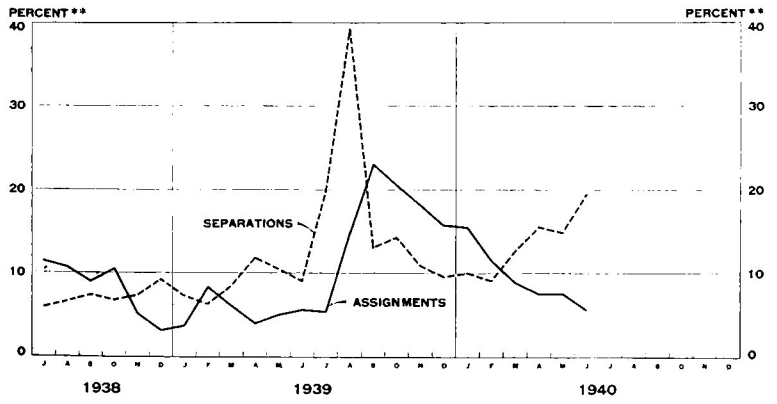
[D] Separated in accordance with section 16 (*b*) of the ERA Act of 1939 requiring separation after continuous WPA employment of 18 months.

as the effects of the legislative provision concerning duration of continuous employment, was greater in relation to the level of employment in the year ending June 1940 than in the preceding year. This is indicated by the monthly accession and separation rates shown in Chart 5. During the fiscal year 1939, separation rates ranged from 6 to 12 percent of employment at the beginning of the month, whereas in 1940 the lowest rate recorded for any month was 9 percent and the highest 39 percent. The maximum of 39 percent occurred in August 1939 when the large numbers of WPA workers who had been employed continuously for 18 months or more were being terminated. Assignment rates had ranged between 3 and 11 percent in the fiscal year 1939 as compared with a variation of from 5 to 23 percent during 1940; the highest rate reflects the large number of

CHART 5

RATE OF ASSIGNMENTS AND SEPARATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS*

July 1938 - June 1940



* Includes persons employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

** Percent of total employment at beginning of month.

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assignments made in September 1939 to replace workers dismissed in accordance with the mandatory termination provision.

Employment on WPA Projects Operated by Other Federal Agencies

Most WPA workers were employed on projects operated by the WPA during the 1940 fiscal year, but a few, representing from 2 to 5 percent of the total, were assigned to projects operated by other Federal agencies with transferred WPA funds. Less than 65,000 workers were employed on projects operated by other Federal agencies during July, August, and September 1939. During the next seven months average employment on these projects fluctuated around 75,000, and during May and June 1940 it reached approximately 85,000. The average for the year ending June 1940 was about 73,000 workers.

TABLE 11.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY AGENCY [A]

QUARTERLY, JUNE 1939–JUNE 1940

Agency	1939			1940	
	June	September	December	March	June
Total	2,578,041	1,720,996	2,123,131	2,310,541	1,755,526
Work Projects Administration	2,138,432	1,656,019	2,045,889	2,235,361	1,669,572
Other Federal agencies	139,609	64,977	77,542	75,180	85,954
Department of Agriculture	47,495	20,769	22,676	23,654	29,881
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	182	106	105	103	99
Bureau of Agricultural Economics			25	185	308
Agricultural Marketing Service				4	216
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	14,022	7,852	5,276	5,709	9,399
Forest Service	13,468	6,555	7,158	9,233	12,932
Bureau of Home Economics	425	153	211	265	252
National Agricultural Research Center	909	659	592	574	536
Rural Electrification Administration	243	211	199	209	209
Soil Conservation Service	18,246	5,170	9,051	7,216	5,855
Weather Bureau		63	59	66	75
Department of Commerce:					
Coast and Geodetic Survey		35	34	38	46
Executive Office of the President:					
National Resources Planning Board [B]	51				
Department of the Interior	21,298	7,597	10,300	10,584	13,408
Bureau of Biological Survey	2,631	1,039	1,168	1,148	1,847
Bureau of Fisheries	642	19	284	475	705
Office of Indian Affairs			76	93	100
General Land Office [B]		57	52	47	105
National Park Service	16,035	6,189	7,463	7,341	8,785
Bureau of Reclamation					179
Territories and Island Possessions:					
Alaska Railroad	345				
Alaska Road Commission					25
Alaska—miscellaneous	284		105	381	216
Virgin Islands	1,361	293	1,152	1,099	1,446
Department of Justice:					
Bureau of Prisons	222				
Department of Labor:					
Bureau of Labor Statistics	1,739	1,651	2,182	1,784	2,178
Library of Congress	116	46	121	130	123
Department of the Navy:					
Bureau of Yards and Docks	19,138	10,567	11,951	10,804	10,468
Federal Security Agency:					
Office of Education	703	363	409	360	339
Department of the Treasury	3,032	1,563	1,643	663	403
U. S. Coast Guard	381	133	165	178	153
Bureau of Internal Revenue	836				
Office of the Secretary (Division of Tax Research)	1,815	1,430	1,478	485	250
Veterans' Administration	938	667	1,257	1,239	1,512
War Department	44,877	21,719	26,969	25,924	27,596
Corps of Engineers	1,979	1,538	1,020	344	1,150
Quartermaster Corps	42,898	20,181	25,949	25,580	26,446

[A] Data represent averages of weekly employment counts made during the months.

[B] Public land inventory projects operated by the National Resources Planning Board of the Executive Office of the President with 1938 Act funds were continued with 1939 Act funds originally allocated to the National Resources Planning Board and subsequently transferred to the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior.

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The largest portion of the workers employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies during June 1940 were engaged in work for the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department. This agency employed nearly 26,500 persons on projects for the general improvement of army posts, forts, stations, and airfields. About 12,900 persons were working on projects operated by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture for the conservation and improvement of forest and range areas and for the development of recreational areas and facilities. Approximately 10,500 workers were employed on projects of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department that were undertaken to improve naval and air base facilities and to develop a submarine base.

WPA projects of only three other Federal agencies were employing more than 5,000 persons—the Soil Conservation Service and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Department of Agriculture, and the National Park Service of the Department of Interior. The projects of the Agriculture bureaus were concerned with the conservation of soil and moisture through land drainage and erosion control measures and with the prevention, control, and eradication of various plant diseases and animal pests. The chief project work of the National Park Service was the development of public recreational areas. (See Table VI of the appendix for state distributions of employment on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.)

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

JUNE 26, 1940

Type of Project	Number of Persons	Percent
Total	1,583,242	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	673,036	42.5
Primary roads	80,827	5.1
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads	294,152	18.6
Streets and alleys	171,219	10.8
Other	126,838	8.0
Public buildings	143,952	9.1
Educational	49,029	3.1
Other	94,923	6.0
Recreational facilities, excluding buildings	90,224	5.7
Sewer systems and other utilities	157,921	10.0
Water purification and supply	33,059	2.1
Sewage collection and disposal	99,947	6.3
Other	24,915	1.6
Airports and airways	22,174	1.4
Conservation	39,578	2.5
Land and water conservation	23,245	1.5
Other	16,333	1.0
Sanitation	24,067	1.5
Professional and service	399,214	25.2
Community service	109,291	6.8
Education	26,890	1.7
Recreation	36,336	2.3
Library	21,673	1.3
Museum	6,281	0.4
Art	5,499	0.3
Music	9,304	0.6
Writing	3,308	0.2
Research and records	74,643	4.7
Research and surveys	38,872	2.4
Public records	28,439	1.8
Historical records survey	7,332	0.5
Sewing	110,367	7.0
Welfare, excluding sewing	97,280	6.2
Public health and hospital work	10,931	0.7
Production	13,555	0.8
Housekeeping aide	26,727	1.7
Household workers' training	894	0.1
School lunches	23,539	1.5
Distribution of surplus commodities	21,634	1.4
Other	7,633	0.5
Miscellaneous	33,076	2.1

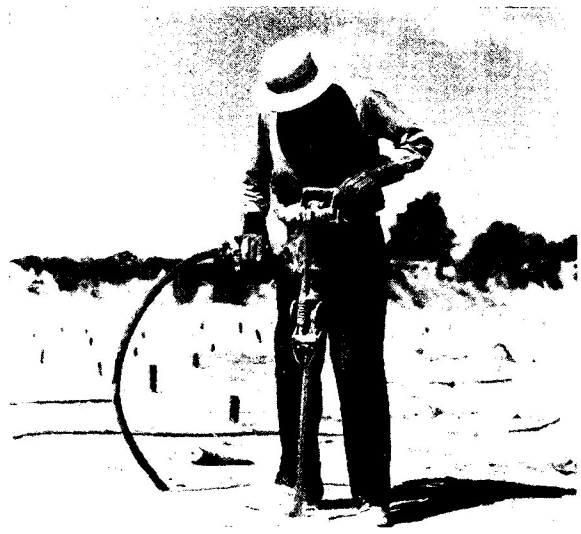
Employment on Different Kinds of Projects

A wide diversity of activities is typical of the projects operated by the WPA—a diversity which reflects in part the differences in community needs for various kinds of public improvements and services and in part the variation in the occupational abilities and training of workers eligible for WPA employment in those communities. Activities in the construction field predominate, however, and provide a large majority of the project jobs.

Three out of every four WPA workers employed on projects operated by the WPA at the end of June 1940 were working on construction projects. The largest portion of this group of workers were employed on highway, road, and street projects, working mainly on secondary and feeder roads and on streets and alleys; about 673,000 persons, or 42.5 percent of the total WPA project employees, were engaged on road or street work at the end of the fiscal year. Another large group of workers—almost 158,000, who made up a tenth of the total—were employed on projects for the construction or improvement of sewer systems, water purification and supply systems, and other public utilities. The majority of these employees were working on projects for the extension and improvement

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of sewage collection and disposal facilities. Nearly as many workers (144,000) were engaged in the construction of public buildings; a third of them were working on schools and other educational buildings, and the remainder on recreational, administrative, and other kinds of public buildings. About 90,000 workers had jobs on projects for the development of parks and other recreational facilities. Nearly 40,000 were engaged in conservation activities directed chiefly towards reduction of soil erosion and water conservation. About 24,000 persons were engaged on sanitation projects including drainage improvement and malaria control work, 22,000 were working on the construction and improvement of airports and airways, and 33,000 on miscellaneous construction projects involving several different types of work or on projects not elsewhere classified.



Drilling dynamite holes into limestone preparatory to leveling for a landing field

One WPA worker in every four was employed on professional or service projects which provided nearly 400,000 jobs. Welfare projects, staffed mainly by women, employed more than 200,000 persons. Of these persons 110,000 were working in sewing rooms, and the remainder served as housekeeping aides, assisted in health work, conducted household workers' training classes, prepared and served school lunches, worked on furniture- or toy-mending and canning projects, or aided in the distribution of surplus commodities. Another group of more than 100,000 persons were at work on community service projects, among which are education, recreation, library, and museum projects and the state arts programs. The remainder of the nonconstruction workers were engaged chiefly in various types of research and surveys and work on public records.

The relative number of persons employed on the various types of projects has shifted during the period of WPA operations. In the earlier years of the program the percentage of workers employed on road and street work increased,

TABLE 13.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

SELECTED PERIODS, MARCH 1936–JUNE 1940

Type of Project	March 1936 [A]	March 1937 [A]	March 30, 1938	March 22, 1939	June 21, 1939	September 27, 1939	December 27, 1939	March 27, 1940	June 26, 1940
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	37.2	35.7	43.0	44.2	42.7	44.6	43.7	43.6	42.5
Public buildings	8.2	8.5	7.6	8.1	9.2	8.8	8.0	7.1	9.1
Recreational facilities, excluding buildings	10.5	8.6	8.6	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.1	5.3	5.7
Sewer systems and other utilities	9.0	10.3	10.8	10.1	9.4	9.0	10.1	10.6	10.0
Airports and airways	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.4
Conservation	6.7	5.6	4.8	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.0	3.9	2.5
Sanitation	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
Professional and service	[B] 21.0	25.0	19.9	20.5	22.3	22.6	24.5	24.9	25.2
Community service	5.0	6.9	5.2	5.2	5.7	4.8	5.6	5.8	6.8
Research and records	2.1	2.8	3.0	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.7
Sewing	10.0	10.5	7.6	6.8	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.3	7.0
Welfare, excluding sewing	3.0	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.7	6.2
Other	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5
Miscellaneous	[B] 2.3	1.9	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1

[A] Data apply to the last half of the month.
[B] Not comparable with later periods since miscellaneous group for March 1936 includes certain types of work which have subsequently been included under professional and service projects.

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although it has varied only slightly since the beginning of 1938. Greater emphasis has recently been placed on professional and service projects, particularly on housekeeping aide and other welfare projects and on projects for work on public records and research. On the other hand considerably fewer workers, relative to the total, are being employed on projects for the improvement of recreational facilities, on conservation activities, and on sanitation work; in the fiscal year 1940, workers on such projects represented only half as large a percentage as in the first years of the program.

The distribution of workers by type of project reflects, among other influences, the effects of seasonal factors and of expanding and contracting operations. Adjustments to weather conditions are required in a program in which outdoor work predominates. Furthermore, when the amount of employment must be changed rapidly, workers may be assigned to or terminated from certain types of projects—such as road and street work—with greater facility than from others. Fluctuations in the relative importance of the various types also result from changes in private employment opportunities in agriculture and other industries, the diversity in the trends of private employment in different sections of the country, changes in the occupational distribution of workers assigned to WPA jobs, and variation in local needs for project work.

The emphasis given to different types of WPA projects varies considerably from state to state, but construction projects, particularly road projects, predominate in all state programs. Road work, in June 1940, provided more than half the WPA jobs in 13 states and Puerto Rico. Nearly all states employed at least a fifth of their WPA workers on road projects.

Other kinds of activities were prominent in a few states. In Idaho more than a fourth of the WPA personnel were working on conservation projects but in no other state were as many as a seventh of the workers employed on this type of project. Jobs on utility projects were relatively much more numerous in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and South Carolina than in the country as a whole; in each of these areas they represented more than a fifth of the employment. In nine states sewing projects accounted for more than a tenth of the total employment. Employment on major types of projects is shown for each state in Tables IV and V of the appendix.

Employment in Communities of Various Sizes

Forty out of every 100 persons employed on projects operated by the WPA at the end of June 1940 were working in metropolitan areas and counties whose largest cities had at least 100,000 population in 1930. The relative numbers of workers employed in such highly urban areas have been less during the 1940 fiscal year, however, than during earlier periods. Both in November 1937 and in June 1938 more than 45 out of 100 jobs were provided in these heavily populated sections.

As the proportion of WPA workers employed in the largest communities decreased, relatively more employment has been provided on WPA projects in rural counties—counties in which the largest community had fewer than 25,000 people. Almost half the total WPA employees were located in these counties in June 1940. Of this employment about half was in counties with cities of between 5,000 and 25,000 and half in counties whose largest municipality had less than 5,000 population. Representation of the group of counties with cities between 25,000 and 100,000 has shown little variation on a relative basis, accounting for between 15 and 16 percent of the total workers. (See Table 14.)

TABLE 14.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY SIZE OF COMMUNITY

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

SELECTED PERIODS, NOVEMBER 1937–JUNE 1940

Size of Community [A]	WPA Workers							Gainful Workers, 1930 [C]
	November 1937 [B]	June 29, 1938	June 21, 1939	September 27, 1939	December 27, 1939	March 27, 1940	June 26, 1940	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
100,000 and over	47.4	45.6	42.3	40.9	38.4	38.1	40.1	43.0
25,000–100,000	14.9	15.4	15.6	15.7	15.4	15.1	15.6	14.7
5,000–25,000	20.1	21.5	22.4	22.0	23.0	23.6	23.3	21.7
Under 5,000	17.6	17.5	19.7	21.4	23.2	23.2	21.0	20.6

[A] Community groupings are based upon a classification of counties according to the 1930 population of the largest municipality in each county.

[B] Data apply to the entire month.

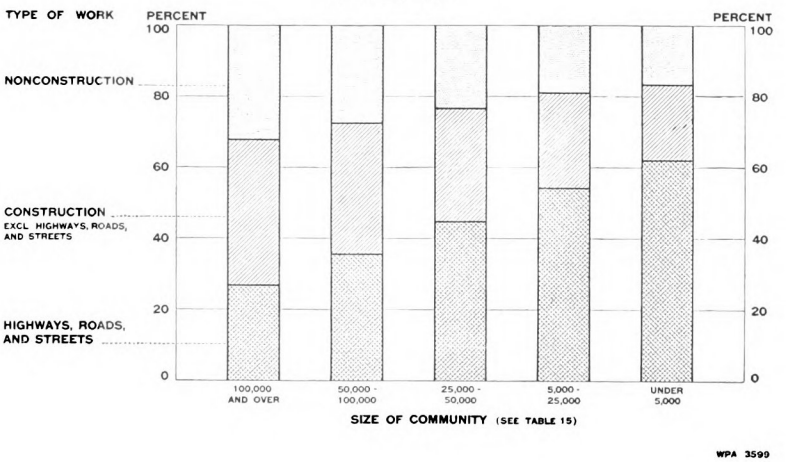
[C] Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population.

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CHART 6

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF WORK AND BY SIZE OF COMMUNITY

March 27, 1940



Groups of communities of various sizes differ considerably in respect to the types of WPA projects which they initiate. It is apparent from the accompanying chart that the relative number of persons employed on the major types of projects tends to vary according to the size of the community. The relative emphasis placed on nonconstruction work, for instance, is greatest in counties containing the largest cities and least in rural counties. In the largest cities nonconstruction projects provided a third of the jobs at the end of March 1940. In the strictly rural counties with no incorporated community of as many as 5,000 inhabitants, however, such projects accounted for only a sixth of the employment. This general tendency for emphasis on nonconstruction work to increase with the size of the community is evident in all the major types of projects within this group.

Employment on construction projects as a group tends to be largest, relatively, in the rural counties and smallest in the metropolitan areas. This tendency is particularly evident in the case of road work. Highway, road, and street projects provided only a fourth of the WPA employment in the metropolitan areas in March 1940, but the percentage of workers engaged in such activities increased steadily as the population of the largest city in the county decreased, until in the rural areas road work constituted almost two-thirds of the total Similarly, sanitation work was more important

TABLE 15.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY SIZE OF COMMUNITY

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MARCH 27, 1940

Type of Project	Size of Community [A]							
	Total	100,000 and over	50,000–100,000	25,000–50,000	10,000–25,000	5,000–10,000	2,500–5,000	Under 2,500
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	42.4	26.8	35.5	44.6	52.0	56.9	59.0	64.0
Public buildings	7.1	8.0	7.1	6.3	6.0	6.6	7.4	5.9
Recreational facilities, excluding buildings	5.3	9.3	6.2	3.9	3.3	2.3	1.9	1.4
Sewer systems and other utilities	10.7	14.4	13.1	12.0	9.9	7.4	6.4	4.5
Airports and airways	1.0	1.5	0.9	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.1
Conservation	3.9	3.5	5.0	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.5
Sanitation	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.4
Professional and service	25.0	32.9	28.1	23.9	19.9	19.0	17.6	16.4
Community service	5.8	8.0	6.2	5.9	4.6	4.5	3.3	3.2
Research and records	4.3	7.6	4.6	3.4	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.7
Sewing	8.3	9.7	9.2	8.3	7.5	7.1	7.1	6.3
Welfare, excluding sewing	5.8	6.5	6.7	5.7	5.0	5.2	5.4	4.7
Other	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5
Miscellaneous	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.8

[A] Community groupings are based upon a classification of counties according to the 1930 population of the largest municipality in each county.

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in rural than in urban areas. For other types of construction projects, such as those for the construction or improvement of sewer systems and other utilities and of recreational facilities, and, to a lesser extent, those for the construction of airports and airways and public buildings the relation differs. (See Table 15.) Over 14 percent of the entire employment in the metropolitan areas was provided on sewer system and other utility projects at the end of March, but less than 5 percent of the rural area employment was on this kind of work. Furthermore, projects for recreational facilities accounted for over 9 percent of the employment in the most highly urban group as compared with only a little more than 1 percent in the counties with the smallest populations.

Variation in emphasis on the different types of projects is a reflection of the differences in community needs in the respective areas. In the densely populated sections a marked shortage has existed in park facilities and places for children to play. In the rural and semirural areas, however, better roads are needed—particularly farm-to-market and other secondary roads, as contrasted with primary highways. The local differences in concentration on the nonconstruction projects, particularly community service and research and records projects, reflect the variations in the skills of the available workers as well as in community needs. Relatively few white collar workers are certified for employment in the small towns and rural areas. For the most part they are concentrated in the large city areas and it is in these areas that projects designed to use their skills are likely to be found.

Jobs in the Various Wage Classes

A majority of the jobs on projects operated by the WPA have always been for unskilled workers. Slightly less than two-thirds of the workers (63 out of each 100) at the end of June 1940 were assigned to jobs classified in the unskilled wage classes for which the lower monthly earnings are paid. This ratio was a little smaller than it had been a year earlier when nearly 66 percent of the workers were assigned at unskilled rates. During the 1940 fiscal year, however, fairly wide fluctuations occurred, the percentage of workers who were unskilled reaching as high as 72 percent in January and February.

The year ending with June 1940 marked the introduction of a new classification which

TABLE 16.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY WAGE CLASS

SELECTED PERIODS, JUNE 1936–JUNE 1940

Period	Grand Total	Project Wage Employees						Project Supervisory Employees
		Total	Unskilled [A]			Intermediate	Skilled	Professional and technical	
			Total	Group "B"	Group "A"				
1936									
June [B]	100.0	92.7	65.0	.....	.....	11.0	12.3	4.4	7.3
1937									
June [B]	100.0	96.0	65.1	.....	.....	12.7	13.3	4.9	4.0
1938									
June 29	100.0	97.3	72.9	.....	.....	11.1	10.2	3.1	2.7
September 21	100.0	97.3	71.9	.....	.....	11.7	10.7	3.0	2.7
December 28	100.0	96.7	69.9	.....	.....	12.1	11.5	3.2	3.3
1939									
March 22	100.0	96.8	70.1	.....	.....	12.4	11.2	3.1	3.2
June 21	100.0	96.4	65.8	.....	.....	14.2	12.9	3.5	3.6
September 27	100.0	96.3	71.0	9.6	61.4	13.5	9.6	2.2	3.7
December 27	100.0	96.8	70.5	9.8	60.7	13.8	10.0	2.5	3.2
1940									
March 27	100.0	96.9	70.6	9.8	60.8	14.1	9.7	2.5	3.1
June 26	100.0	96.0	62.7	6.6	56.1	16.9	13.2	3.2	4.0

[A] With the inauguration of the new schedule of monthly earnings on September 1, 1939, as prescribed in General Order No. 1, the unskilled wage class was divided into two groups: group B, including workers assigned jobs of a routine, simple, nonhazardous nature, and group A, including workers assigned to types of work normally done by construction and general laborers and to routine clerical work.

[B] Data are based on payrolls ending during the first half of the month.

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TABLE 17.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY WAGE CLASS

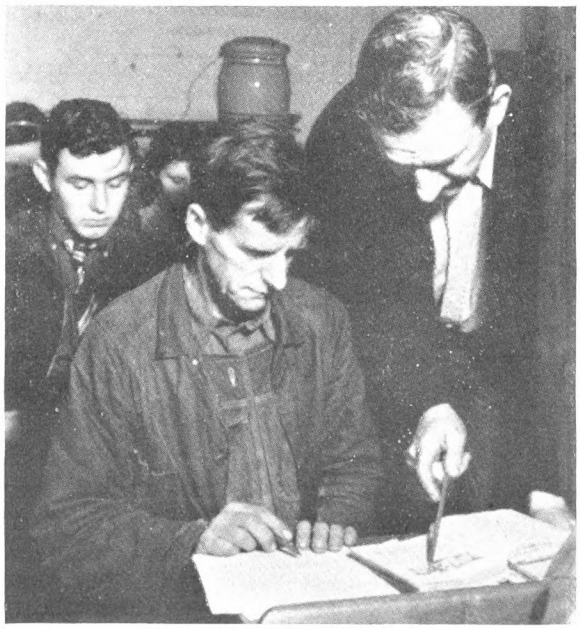
JUNE 26, 1940

Type of Project	Total	Project Wage Employees						Project Supervisory Employees
		Total	Unskilled		Intermediate	Skilled	Professional and technical	
			Group "B"	Group "A"				
Total	100.0	96.0	6.6	56.1	16.9	13.2	3.2	4.0
Highways, roads, and streets	100.0	96.4	0.5	74.5	11.9	8.2	1.3	3.6
Public buildings	100.0	95.9	0.2	47.8	16.8	29.2	1.9	4.1
Recreational facilities, excluding buildings	100.0	96.6	0.3	68.4	11.9	14.6	1.4	3.4
Sewer systems and other utilities	100.0	96.5	0.3	68.5	17.0	9.5	1.2	3.5
Airports and airways	100.0	96.2	0.1	68.6	12.5	13.7	1.3	3.8
Conservation	100.0	96.3	0.1	70.3	14.2	10.6	1.1	3.7
Sanitation	100.0	95.8	0.2	57.5	18.8	17.1	2.2	4.2
Professional and service	100.0	96.2	25.7	19.3	26.6	15.9	8.7	3.8
Community service	100.0	95.0	4.8	7.4	30.8	29.8	22.2	5.0
Research and records	100.0	95.1	1.1	12.7	48.3	24.8	8.2	4.9
Sewing	100.0	97.2	63.6	14.9	13.1	4.5	1.1	2.8
Welfare, excluding sewing	100.0	96.8	21.7	42.3	21.4	8.1	3.3	3.2
Other	100.0	96.8	10.2	20.6	21.2	11.7	3.1	3.2
Miscellaneous	100.0	81.1	0.4	41.3	16.6	21.6	1.2	18.9

divides unskilled workers into two groups, unskilled "A" and unskilled "B." The unskilled "B" employees do work of a simple nature requiring little education or training and for which proficiency may easily be acquired. Their work is not hazardous and does not require heavy physical labor. Seamstresses, janitors, and messengers are included in this group. The remainder of the unskilled workers are in the unskilled "A" wage class and they are paid approximately 10 percent more than unskilled "B" workers. Persons in the "B" classification constituted nearly 10 percent of the total employment during most of the 1940 fiscal year but dropped to 6.6 in June when occupations on sewing projects were reclassified and standardized. The unskilled "A" workers have represented between 56 and 62 percent of the total project employment.

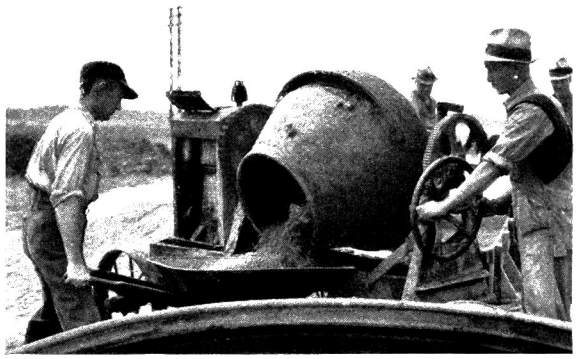
A majority of the remaining workers were assigned in the intermediate wage class which represented between 13 and 17 percent of employment during the 1940 fiscal year and was larger at the end of June than in any earlier month. The percentage represented by skilled workers ranged from 9 to 13 during the fiscal year and was generally lower than during most of the preceding years. With the curtailment of project employment in the spring of 1940, however, the relative numbers of skilled workers had increased to 13 percent by the end of June, representing a larger portion of the total than at any other time since 1937. Persons in the professional and technical wage class have made up between 2 and 3 percent of the total, and the project supervisory employees have represented no more than 3 or 4 percent during the fiscal year. (See Table 16.)

Generally speaking, the relative numbers of unskilled workers employed are largest during



Learning to read in a West Virginia WPA literacy class

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Workers constructing the foundation of a new municipal airport hangar

periods of marked program expansion and smallest when employment is being curtailed. During the summer months of 1937, for example, unskilled workers made up approximately 63 percent of the total as compared with over 70 percent in most months of 1938 when WPA employment was increasing. A reversal of this general tendency occurred in the fall of 1939 when the application of the 18-month rule necessitated the dismissal of a relatively larger number of intermediate and skilled workers than of unskilled workers. At the same time unskilled persons were relatively more numerous among those available for immediate assignment to replace dismissed workers than were skilled workers. Dismissed persons in the upper wage and skill brackets who had been doing work of a supervisory nature were difficult to replace. Another fact that affected the proportion of workers assigned in the skilled wage classes during the past fiscal year was a statutory provision effective July 1, 1939, which lengthened the hours of work for skilled personnel. These factors all tended to make the number of skilled workers relatively smaller and the number of unskilled workers relatively larger than would have been expected on the basis of previous WPA experience during periods of declining employment.

That various types of projects differ with respect to the skills they utilize is evident from Table 17, which presents the distribution of workers by wage class and by major type of project as of the end of June 1940. Workers of the unskilled "B" class were relatively most numerous on sewing projects where 64 workers out of each 100 were assigned to this wage class. Workers in the unskilled "A" group were employed in relatively large numbers on road and street and conservation projects; more than 70 out of each 100 workers on these types of work were assigned to this wage class. Nonconstruction projects as a group utilized relatively more intermediate or semiskilled persons than did any kind of construction work. Skilled and professional and technical workers were required in relatively large numbers on the various professional and service projects. Public building projects were the only major type of construction activity on which more than a fourth of the workers were classified as skilled, and no construction projects required more than a small representation of professional and technical personnel.

Hours and Earnings of WPA Workers

Persons employed on WPA projects are usually required to work 130 hours each month. For their work they are paid wages specified in a monthly earnings schedule which provides for variation in earnings on three bases: the region of the country in which the worker is located, the degree of urbanization (based on the population of the largest municipality) of the county in which he is employed, and the degree of skill required for the job to which he is assigned (wage class). These regulations are discussed in some detail on pages 83 to 85 of this report.

Provisions of the ERA Act of 1939 changed the requirement concerning hours of work considerably and necessitated some modification in the schedule of earnings. Prior to July 1, 1939, it had been required that the hourly rates paid to WPA workers should be the same as those prevailing locally for work of a similar nature. The application of this provision within the framework of a monthly earnings schedule meant that each worker was employed for whatever number of hours it was necessary for him to work at the local hourly rate for his skill to enable him to earn his assigned monthly wage. Skilled building construction workers, for instance, received hourly rates that were higher than those paid to unskilled laborers, and con-

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sequently they were required to work fewer hours per month. Among the skilled workers themselves there were wide hourly rate variations which therefore occasioned variations in the required hours of work per month. Many different work schedules consequently had to be arranged for workers in different occupations. The 1939 Act required that all project employees should work 130 hours a month, with certain specified exceptions. The change to a standard number of hours greatly simplified the scheduling of project operations and also the timekeeping procedure.

The 1939 ERA Act provisions relating to the monthly earnings schedule required that the Commissioner of Work Projects set up a schedule which would not vary for workers of the same type in different geographic areas any more than could be justified by differences in the cost of living, and which at the same time would not substantially affect the then existing national average labor cost per WPA worker. The revised schedule became effective September 1, 1939. (The schedule is presented in Table 39, page 85.)

Full-time monthly earnings during the year ending June 30, 1940, increased slightly throughout the year and averaged about $57.50. The increase was due in part to the new schedule and in part to variations in the relative amounts of employment in the various classifications which form the bases for differentials in the monthly earnings—the several wage classes, the different sections of the country, and the various community size groupings. Since workers may lose time during a payroll period because of interruptions in project operations, transfers between projects, and other factors outside of their control and because of time voluntarily lost through illness or other causes, actual earnings of workers employed during the year averaged several dollars less than full-time earnings, or about $54 a month. Project workers are permitted to make up time lost involuntarily but they are not always able to do so in full.

During the fiscal year 1940, employees worked a total of more than 2,900,000,000 hours on projects operated by the WPA. About 1,239,000,000 hours, or 42.6 percent of the total, were spent on highway, road, and street projects which typically employ large numbers of unskilled workers. Projects involving work on sewer systems and other utilities accounted for nearly 10 percent of the total or more than 282,000,000 hours of work. Persons employed on public buildings projects worked some 234,000,000 hours and those on projects for the development of recreational facilities over 174,000,000 hours. Nonconstruction activities accounted for more than 734,000,000 hours, or about a fourth of the total for projects of all types. Sewing projects on which nearly 238,000,000 hours were spent by project workers were outstanding among the nonconstruction projects.

TABLE 18.—TOTAL HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

CUMULATIVE THROUGH AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940

Type of Project	Cumulative through June 30, 1940		Year Ending June 30, 1940	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,418,525,274	100.0	2,912,005,127	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	5,853,359,493	40.6	1,239,244,914	42.6
Public buildings	1,154,635,508	8.0	234,147,394	8.0
Recreational facilities, excluding buildings	1,186,686,897	8.2	174,113,124	6.0
Sewer systems and other utilities	1,329,328,023	9.2	282,234,690	9.7
Airports and airways	208,361,556	1.4	35,730,255	1.2
Conservation	616,813,881	4.3	99,020,475	3.4
Sanitation	396,704,340	2.8	51,508,736	1.8
Sewing	1,342,464,687	9.3	237,854,239	8.2
Professional and service, excluding sewing	1,969,462,650	13.7	496,436,625	17.0
Miscellaneous	360,708,239	2.5	61,714,675	2.1

Comparison of the relative numbers of hours worked during the fiscal year 1940 on different types of projects with a similar distribution for the entire period of WPA operations reveals certain changes in emphasis. (See Table 18.) Highway, road, and street projects and the various kinds of professional and service work increased in relative importance during the last fiscal year while the percentage of total hours spent on recreational facilities, conservation, sanitation, and sewing projects declined, relative to earlier periods. Road work, nevertheless, accounted for more than two-fifths of the total of 14,419,000,000 hours worked on WPA projects during the five years since the program was initiated.

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

FUNDS used for operation of the Work Projects Administration program during the year ending June 30, 1940, were appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939, which was enacted into law on June 30, 1939. The act provided a specific appropriation of $1,477,000,000 for the WPA and reappropriated the unobligated balances of funds made available to it under prior Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts.[1] Funds carried over from prior acts amounted to $42,824,000. The gross amount available to the Work Projects Administration for the fiscal year, therefore, aggregated $1,519,824,000.

Deductions from the gross amount available to the WPA totaled $579,000 as of June 30, 1940, including $500,000 of the funds transferred to the Division of Procurement of the Treasury Department for the work relief supply fund, which is a revolving fund to facilitate central purchasing of supplies and materials, and $79,000 transferred to the Federal Works Agency for administrative expenses. This left a net sum of $1,519,245,000 available for project operations and administrative costs of the WPA and for allocation to other Federal agencies for the operation of projects similar in type and in labor requirements to those of the WPA. The net amount available was approximately one-third less than the amount available for the same purposes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

Allocations

By the end of June 1940, $1,401,393,000 of the $1,519,245,000 made available for the WPA program had been allocated for projects to be operated by the WPA. Allocation of the remainder of the available funds has been largely determined by statutory provisions. Under one of these provisions a maximum of $53,950,000 was authorized for administrative expenditures; the sum of $53,661,000 had been allocated for such purposes by June 30. The ERA Act of 1939 (in section 11) authorized the Commissioner of Work Projects to transfer

TABLE 19.—AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE TO WPA DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940

Specific appropriation, ERA Act of 1939	$1,477,000,000
Balances available from prior ERA Acts	42,823,577
Total funds available to WPA	1,519,823,577
Transfer of WPA funds to:	
Federal Works Agency, for administration	79,000
Procurement Division, for work relief supply fund	500,000
Net funds available to WPA	[A] 1,519,244,577
Projects operated by WPA	[A] 1,401,392,768
WPA expenses for administration	53,660,944
Allocations to other Federal agencies	[A] 59,934,463
Miscellaneous (tornado relief and damage claims)	42,000
Undistributed	4,214,402

[A] Net funds available to WPA include $9,884,299 of 1938 Act funds which continued to be available for obligation through provisions of the 1939 Act; of this amount, $7,685,976 was available for projects operated by WPA and $2,198,323 for WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939, as of June 30, 1940.

[1] The ERA Act of 1939 also contained appropriations for the National Youth Administration programs; for the rehabilitation and relief programs of the Farm Security Administration, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and for administrative expenses incurred by various Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of the act.

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funds up to $60,000,000 to other Federal agencies for the operation of projects similar to those prosecuted by the WPA, with the stipulation that not more than 4 percent of the allocations to each agency might be spent for administrative expenses.[2] By the end of June 1940, $57,736,000 of newly appropriated funds and $2,198,323 of 1938 Act funds that were still available for obligation were allocated for projects operated by other Federal agencies bringing the total available for that purpose during the fiscal year to $59,934,463. Of this total, $2,116,000 was for administrative purposes. Small amounts of the WPA funds were set aside for miscellaneous purposes ($7,000 for settlement of property damage claims; and $35,000 for direct relief of persons made destitute by the June 1939 tornado in Minnesota, as authorized by Public, No. 160, 76th Congress, approved June 30, 1939). A balance of $4,214,000 from the total WPA appropriation remained undistributed on June 30, 1940.

Twenty-eight Federal agencies received allocations from the $57,736,000 transferred by the WPA. As is shown in Table 20, $17,512,000 was made available to the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army for the construction or improvement of buildings and utilities, landing fields, roads, recreational facilities, and other work at forts and other army posts. The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department received $10,000,000 for new construction and improvement work at the principal naval bases on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. WPA funds were allocated to numerous agencies of the Department of Agriculture during the year. The Forest Service extended its work of conservation and development of forest and range areas with an allocation of $6,619,000; the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine received $5,883,000 for further work in the control and eradication of insect pests and plant diseases; and the Soil Conservation Service enlarged its program of erosion control and other soil conserving measures with an allocation of $4,643,000. To the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior was transferred $5,693,000 for the further development of public recreational areas in national parks. The Bureau of Labor Statistics received an allocation of nearly two million dollars ($1,987,000). Smaller amounts were transferred to the other agencies.

The status of funds- the amounts allocated, obligated, and expended- -that were appropriated to the WPA under the ERA Act of

TABLE 20.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS ALLOCATED TO FEDERAL AGENCIES FOR WPA PROJECTS UNDER THE ERA ACT OF 1939, BY AGENCY

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

Agency	Total	Work Projects	Administrative
Total	$57,736,140	$55,619,843	$2,116,297
Department of Agriculture	18,116,541	17,392,147	724,394
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	100,000	96,000	4,000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	125,917	120,881	5,036
Agricultural Marketing Service	67,708	65,000	2,708
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	5,883,120	5,667,100	216,020
Forest Service	6,619,411	6,364,253	255,158
Bureau of Home Economics	239,692	230,106	9,586
National Agricultural Research Center	140,137	134,533	5,604
Rural Electrification Administration	198,857	190,903	7,954
Soil Conservation Service	4,643,366	4,467,371	175,995
Weather Bureau	58,333	56,000	2,333
Undistributed	40,000	--	40,000
Department of Commerce:			
Coast and Geodetic Survey	30,817	29,769	1,048
Department of the Interior	7,557,361	7,254,797	302,564
Bureau of Biological Survey	855,014	820,798	34,216
Bureau of Fisheries	226,802	217,733	9,069
Office of Indian Affairs	67,745	65,039	2,706
General Land Office[1]	95,625	91,800	3,825
National Park Service	5,693,379	5,465,559	227,820
Bureau of Reclamation	37,273	35,783	1,490
Territories and Island Possessions:			
Alaska Road Commission	8,042	7,721	321
Alaska, miscellaneous	165,093	158,492	6,601
Virgin Islands	408,388	391,872	16,516
Department of Labor:			
Bureau of Labor Statistics	1,986,756	1,924,038	62,718
Library of Congress	116,500	116,000	500
Department of the Navy:			
Bureau of Yards and Docks	9,999,995	9,660,000	339,995
Federal Security Agency:			
Office of Education	488,741	471,143	17,598
Department of the Treasury	964,009	925,888	38,121
U. S. Coast Guard	73,201	70,712	2,489
Office of the Secretary (Division of Tax Research)	890,808	855,176	35,632
Veterans' Administration	963,704	929,728	33,976
War Department:			
Quartermaster Corps	17,511,716	16,916,333	595,383

[1] 1939 Act funds allocated to the National Resources Planning Board of the Executive Office of the President were transferred to the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior in January 1940.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939, as of June 30, 1940.

[2] The 1938 Act had authorized the allocation to other Federal agencies of an amount up to $88,000,000 out of the $2,250,000,000 appropriated to the WPA by that act for the fiscal year 1939.

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1939, as well as the status of the 1938 Act funds, as of June 30, 1940, is shown by agencies in Table VIII of the appendix.

Expenditures of WPA Funds

WPA expenditures of Federal funds during the year ending June 30, 1940, totaled $1,520,106,000. This amount includes not only expenditures of funds appropriated by the ERA Act of 1939, but also checks issued in liquidation of obligations which had been incurred under prior acts and were carried over into the fiscal year 1940.

Approximately 93 percent, or $1,408,572,000, of the expenditures were made for projects operated directly by the WPA. (These Federal funds used on WPA project operations are analyzed in connection with sponsors' expenditures in a following section.) Small amounts totaling $47,300 were spent for the relief of victims of the Minnesota tornado, for settlement of property damage claims, and for final payments in connection with the surplus clothing program and the aid to self-help and cooperative associations initiated under the ERA Act of 1938. Administrative expenses for activities conducted by the WPA amounted to $53,171,000. Expenditures of $58,316,000 were made from WPA funds transferred to other Federal agencies. Of this amount $56,157,000 was spent on project operations and $2,159,000 for administrative purposes. Expenditures under the various ERA Acts are shown by agencies in Table VIII.

Trend of Expenditures

The expenditure of $1,520,106,000 in Federal funds by the WPA in the year ending June 30, 1940, represents a reduction of 32 percent from the amount spent in the previous fiscal year during which WPA employment had reached a peak in the expansion of operations following the business recession that started in late 1937. Expenditures during the 1940 fiscal year were slightly higher (6.5 percent) than in the year ending June 30, 1938, were 16 percent lower than in the fiscal year 1937, and 21 percent above those in the fiscal year 1936 during which the WPA program was initiated and developed. The amounts of funds expended by the Work Projects Administration in the various fiscal years are given in Table 21 and are shown by states in Table IX of the appendix.

Month-to-month changes in WPA expenditures are determined primarily by changes in WPA employment which are analyzed in another section of the report. Total payments made during any given month, however, do not have a fixed relationship to the number of jobs provided in that period. Expenditure figures

TABLE 21.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY WPA AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY FISCAL YEAR [A]

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

Year Ending June 30—	Grand Total	Activities Conducted by WPA						WPA Activities Conducted by Other Federal Agencies [C]
		Total		Projects operated by WPA		Administration [B]		
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Total	[D] $8,254,491,130	[D] $8,122,625,761	100.0	$7,784,963,583	95.8	$321,787,526	4.0	$131,865,369
1936	1,258,130,249	1,258,130,249	100.0	1,193,567,378	94.9	64,562,871	5.1	
1937	1,818,130,501	1,818,130,501	100.0	1,751,286,222	96.3	66,844,279	3.7	
1938	1,427,374,309	1,427,374,309	100.0	1,363,566,376	95.5	63,807,933	4.5	
1939	[E] 2,230,749,993	[E] 2,157,200,362	100.0	2,067,971,970	95.9	73,401,072	3.4	73,549,631
1940	[F] 1,520,106,078	[F] 1,461,790,340	100.0	1,408,571,637	96.4	53,171,371	3.6	58,315,738

[A] Does not include funds for NYA activities or WPA funds transferred under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936 for land utilization and rural rehabilitation programs administered by the Farm Security Administration.

[B] Includes NYA administrative expenses incurred prior to July 1939.

[C] Includes work project and administrative expenditures of WPA funds allocated under sections 3 and 11 of the ERA Acts of 1938 and 1939, respectively.

[D] Includes amounts for miscellaneous activities itemized in footnotes E and F, in addition to work project and administrative expenditures.

[E] Includes $15,827,320 expended for purchases of surplus clothing and aid to self-help and cooperative associations.

[F] Includes $47,332 expended for tornado relief, purchase of surplus clothing, aid to self-help and cooperative associations, and settlement of property damage claims.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

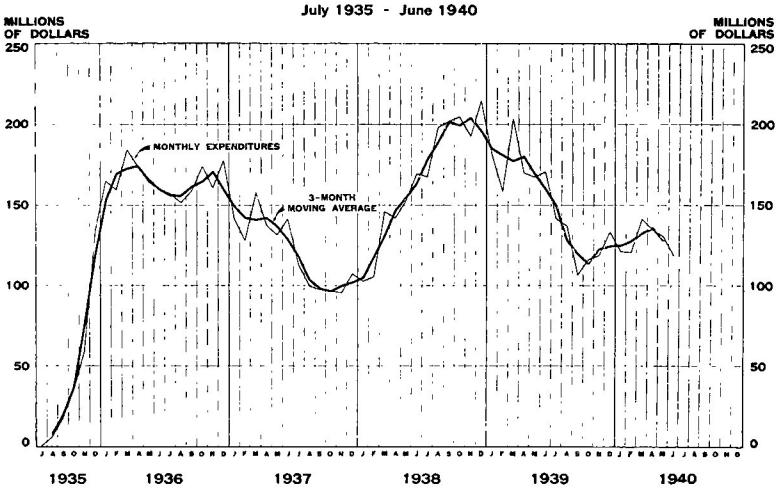
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do not fully reflect changes in employment immediately. Since workers are paid at semimonthly intervals, as much as two weeks might elapse between a worker's initial assignment to a project and the receipt of his first pay check. Similarly, some time is required to check material deliveries and complete payments to vendors. Variation also arises because of differences in the number of project payroll periods ending within a month and other technical factors associated with payroll, purchasing, and accounting procedures.

CHART 7

WPA EXPENDITURES*

July 1935 - June 1940



* Includes WPA funds allocated to other Federal agencies from July 1938 to date.

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The amounts expended from the beginning of WPA operations in July 1935 through June 1940 are presented by quarters in Table 22 and by months in the accompanying chart. The chart also depicts the average monthly rate for successive three-month periods. The moving average curve provides a more representative meas-

TABLE 22.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY WPA AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

QUARTERLY, JULY 1935-JUNE 1938; MONTHLY, JULY 1938-JUNE 1940

[In thousands of dollars]

Period	Total	Activities Conducted by WPA [A]	WPA Activities Conducted by Other Federal Agencies [B]
1935			
July–September [C]	7,645	7,645	
October–December [C]	76,055	76,055	
1936			
January–March [C]	169,617	169,617	
April–June [C]	166,059	166,059	
July–September [C]	155,827	155,827	
October–December [C]	170,984	170,984	
1937			
January–March [C]	142,525	142,525	
April–June [C]	136,707	136,707	
July–September [C]	101,976	101,976	
October–December [C]	98,475	98,475	
1938			
January–March [C]	116,691	116,691	
April–June [C]	153,473	153,473	
July	167,544	165,170	2,374
August	198,174	192,510	5,664
September	201,533	196,060	5,473
Average	189,084	184,580	4,504
October	204,743	198,727	6,016
November	192,607	186,911	5,696
December	214,794	208,156	6,638
Average	204,048	197,931	6,117
1939			
January	181,427	176,111	5,316
February	158,858	153,357	5,501
March	203,183	197,375	5,808
Average	181,156	175,614	5,542
April	169,937	163,096	6,841
May	167,211	158,680	8,531
June	170,739	161,047	9,692
Average	169,296	160,941	8,355
July	141,716	137,097	4,619
August	137,074	132,488	4,586
September	106,280	102,121	4,159
Average	128,357	123,902	4,455
October	116,016	111,248	4,768
November	118,565	113,479	5,086
December	133,301	127,804	5,497
Average	122,627	117,510	5,117
1940			
January	121,059	116,470	4,589
February	120,432	115,890	4,542
March	141,645	136,929	4,716
Average	127,712	123,096	4,616
April	134,775	129,806	4,969
May	130,572	125,340	5,232
June	118,671	113,119	5,552
Average	128,006	122,755	5,251

[A] Includes expenditures for work projects, purchases of surplus clothing, aid to self-help and cooperative associations, tornado relief, settlement of property damage claims, administration of WPA, and administration of NYA prior to July 1939.

[B] Includes expenditures for work projects and for administration made from WPA funds allocated under sections 3 and 11 of the ERA Acts of 1938 and 1939, respectively.

[C] Average of the three monthly totals.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

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ure of the trend in WPA operations because it minimizes the time lag between employment and expenditures and irregularities arising from other technical factors.

During the first three months of fiscal year 1940, project operations declined steadily, partly because workers were being discharged under the provision prohibiting more than 18 months' continuous employment more rapidly than replacements could be made. By the end of the quarter, funds were being spent at a level only slightly above the monthly rate which prevailed in the autumn of 1937, when project employment was at the lowest point reached after the program got fully under way in the latter part of 1935. (See Chart 7.) The normal increase in WPA employment that begins with the approach of the winter season raised the monthly rate of expenditures gradually in the months from October through December 1939. During the next two months the unusually severe weather conditions which prevailed over large sections of the country curtailed project operations, prevented the employment of a full quota of workers, and resulted in loss of working time on the part of many employees. In March, however, operations were expanded to allow the workers to make up time lost involuntarily, and expenditures increased about $20,000,000 over the January-February level. Workers continued to make up lost time during the spring, and because of this factor and the normal lag of expenditures the totals for April and May showed only moderate declines from the March peak. Over the entire 12-month period, July 1939 through June 1940, WPA expenditures averaged $126,700,000 per month, as compared with approximately $185,900,000 per month during the 1939 fiscal year.

Objects of Expenditures

Ninety-one percent of the total expenditures made from WPA funds in the fiscal year 1940 for programs operated by the WPA and other Federal agencies represent payments for wages and salaries. For this purpose $1,384,489,000 was expended. Most of this sum was used for wages of workers employed on projects operated by the WPA; the total also includes salaries of administrative employees. Eight percent of all WPA expenditures is used in procuring materials, supplies, and equipment and office space. The remainder, amounting to 1 percent, is used for contractual services, such as light, heat, and

TABLE 23.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY WPA AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1939, AND JUNE 30, 1940

Object of Expenditure	Year Ending June 30, 1939						Year Ending June 30, 1940					
	Total		Activities conducted by WPA [A]		WPA activities conducted by other Federal agencies [B]		Total		Activities conducted by WPA [C]		WPA activities conducted by other Federal agencies [B]	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	$2,230,749,993	100.0	$2,157,200,362	100.0	$73,549,631	100.0	$1,520,106,078	100.0	$1,461,790,340	100.0	$58,315,738	100.0
Personal services	2,006,893,008	90.0	1,940,662,405	90.0	66,230,603	90.0	1,384,488,884	91.1	1,333,052,839	91.2	51,436,045	88.2
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	140,018,289	6.3	134,458,556	6.2	5,559,733	7.6	90,815,921	6.0	86,041,727	5.9	4,774,194	8.2
Rent	61,565,054	2.7	60,889,660	2.8	675,394	0.9	26,971,107	1.7	26,447,579	1.8	523,528	0.9
Contractual services	19,793,678	0.9	18,933,748	0.9	859,930	1.2	16,479,069	1.1	15,661,219	1.1	817,850	1.4
Other	2,479,964	0.1	2,255,993	0.1	223,971	0.3	1,351,097	0.1	586,976	(D)	764,121	1.3

[A] Includes expenditures for projects operated by WPA, purchases of surplus clothing, aid to self-help and cooperative associations, and WPA and NYA administrative expenses.

[B] Includes work project and administrative expenditures of WPA funds allocated under sections 3 and 11 of the ERA Acts of 1938 and 1939, respectively.

[C] Includes expenditures for projects operated by WPA, final payments in the surplus clothing purchase and aid to self-help and cooperative association programs initiated under the ERA Act of 1938, tornado relief, payments for property damage claims, and WPA administrative expenses. Does not include NYA administrative expense.

[D] Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

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communications, and for special grants, such as that for tornado relief, and for other miscellaneous items. During the year ending June 30, 1940, the value of materials, supplies, and equipment purchased totaled $90,816,000, rent for equipment and buildings amounted to $26,971,000, and contractual services and miscellaneous items cost $17,830,000.

Personal services represented a slightly smaller percentage of the funds transferred to other agencies than of funds expended directly by the WPA, as shown in Table 23. Differences also exist in the relative amounts expended for the various nonlabor purposes; a somewhat larger portion of the transferred funds than of the funds used directly by the WPA have been spent for purchases of materials, supplies, and equipment, and relatively smaller amounts for rent.

Administrative Expenditures [3]

A total of $53,171,000 was spent for the administration of the WPA during the year ending June 30, 1940. This amount represents a reduction of more than a fourth from the amount spent during the previous year. The total for the year constitutes the lowest annual amount spent by the WPA for administration in the five years of its existence. (See Table 21 above.) It should be noted that administrative expenditures in previous years included the cost of administering the NYA program, which was operated as a part of the WPA program. This cost, however, represented only a small proportion of the administrative expenditures; even with an expanded and independent program in the fiscal year 1940 the NYA has spent only $4,583,000 for administrative purposes.

Statutory limitation was placed on the amount that might be expended by the WPA for administrative purposes from the funds appropriated in the ERA Act of 1939. A provision of this act set $50,000,000 as the maximum that might be so expended, with sublimitations as follows: $42,500,000 for salaries, $4,200,000 for travel, $600,000 for communications, and $500,000 for printing and binding. When these amounts proved to be insufficient for the effective administration of the WPA program, changes in the limits were authorized in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, approved April 6, 1940. The new limitations set the total at $53,950,000; raised the salary limitation to $44,700,000, the amount for travel to $4,575,000, and the amount for communications to $725,000; and lowered the limitation on printing and binding to $475,000 from $500,000. The revised sublimitations totaled $50,475,000, leaving $3,475,000 to be spent on other items of administrative cost, such as supplies and materials, and rent of office space. The expenditures listed in Table 24 include checks issued during fiscal year 1940 to liquidate obligations incurred under earlier acts in addition to expenditures made against the several sublimitations of the 1939 Act.

Most of the administrative expenditures were made for the salaries of the administrative staff. During the year ending June 30, 1940, salary payments amounted to $43,583,000, or 82 percent of all administrative costs. An average of 26,900 persons were employed in administrative work during the year—the smallest number to be employed during any year of WPA operations. The number of administrative employees represents a reduction of 21

TABLE 24.- AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR ADMINISTRATION OF WPA, BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE [A]

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940

Object of Expenditure	Amount	Percent
Total	$53,171,371	100.0
Personal services	43,583,210	82.0
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	2,075,616	3.9
Rent	1,397,535	2.6
Contractual services	6,076,865	11.4
Communication	764,484	1.4
Travel, including subsistence	4,160,122	7.8
Transportation of things	199,214	0.4
Printing and binding	567,495	1.1
Heat, light, power, water, electricity	229,616	0.4
Other	155,934	0.3
Other	38,136	0.1

[3] Not included in this section are the funds transferred to other Federal agencies for administrative costs in connection with projects operated by them with transferred WPA funds.

[A] Does not include administrative expenditures of WPA funds allocated to other Federal agencies under sections 3 and 11 of the ERA Acts of 1938 and 1939, respectively.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

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percent from the average of 34,100 employed during the year ending June 30, 1939. Most of the administrative personnel are located in state and local offices; employment in these offices averaged 25,100 persons during the past year. An average of 1,500 persons were working in the central office in Washington. The remaining 300 administrative employees were persons employed in regional offices and other field employees.

Other administrative expenditures included $6,077,000 for travel, communication, and other contractual services; $2,076,000 for purchases of materials, supplies, and equipment; and $1,398,000 for rent of buildings and equipment. Expenditures for administrative purposes during the fiscal year 1940 are shown in detail in Table 24.

Sponsors' Expenditures

The WPA, although a Federal program, is operated in close cooperation with state and local public bodies (and to a limited extent, other Federal agencies) which not only sponsor the initiation and prosecution of projects but also participate in financing them. From the beginning of the program through June 1939, sponsors expended steadily increasing amounts each year for projects operated by the WPA. In the year ending June 1940, sponsors' expenditures slightly exceeded the amount expended in the preceding year, even though WPA funds had been reduced by about a third. Their contributions in the year ending June 30, 1940, amounted to $494,378,000. Sponsors' expenditures in the fiscal year 1939 totaled $493,939,000, having increased from $371,608,000 in the fiscal year 1938, $300,604,000 in the fiscal year 1937, and $132,890,000 in the fiscal year 1936.

TABLE 25.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY FISCAL YEAR AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

Year Ending June 30—	Total	WPA Funds	Sponsors' Funds	
			Amount	Percent of total funds
Total	$9, 578, 382, 136	$7, 784, 963, 583	$1, 793, 418, 553	18. 7
1936	1, 326, 457, 262	1, 193, 567, 378	132, 889, 884	10. 0
1937	2, 051, 890, 076	1, 751, 286, 222	300, 603, 854	14. 7
1938	1, 735, 173, 997	1, 363, 566, 376	371, 607, 621	21. 4
1939	2, 561, 911, 030	2, 067, 971, 970	493, 939, 060	19. 3
1940	1, 902, 949, 771	1, 408, 571, 637	494, 378, 134	26. 0

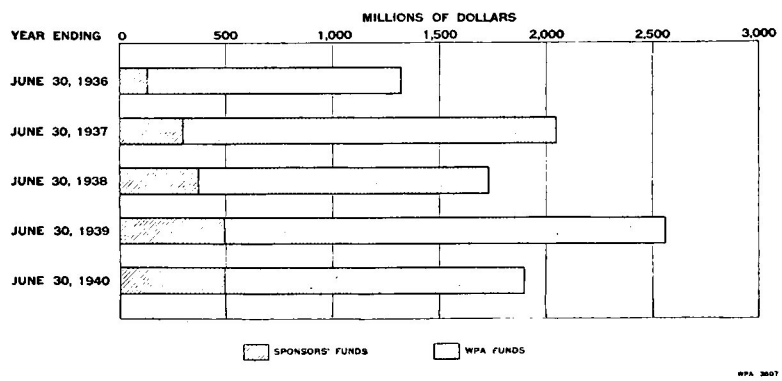
Source: WPA expenditures based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA state office reports.

In terms of the percentage of total project costs as well as in the absolute amount of expenditures, sponsors have increased their financial participation in project operations throughout the period of the WPA program. The percentage of total costs paid by sponsors, however, is necessarily affected by the level of WPA activities; a large volume of WPA employment with its consequent high level of WPA expenditures is associated with relatively smaller sponsors' contributions notwithstanding the fact that sponsors have increased the absolute amounts of their expenditures in times of expanding employment. This tendency reflects the greater financial ability of the Federal Government to deal quickly with changes in unemployment and, conversely, the less flexible financial resources of the states and localities.

CHART 8

WPA AND SPONSORS' EXPENDITURES ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY FISCAL YEAR AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

Through June 30, 1940



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Sponsors' expenditures represented 26 percent of total project costs during the 1940 fiscal year—a higher percentage than in any earlier period. The ratio averaged 25 percent during the July-September quarter, 27 percent during the period from October through December, 24 percent during the first three months of 1940, and 27 percent from April through June. The percentage for each fiscal year, together with the actual amounts of sponsors' funds and WPA-Federal funds expended, are presented in Table 25.

The ERA Act of 1939 provides that at least 25 percent of the cost of all non-Federal projects approved after January 1, 1940, shall be paid by sponsors. This regulation applies to the aggregate of all non-Federal projects within a state, enabling sponsors to balance a relatively low contribution rate on some individual projects with higher rates on others. Since many of the projects in operation during the last half of the fiscal year had been approved prior to January 1, expenditure figures for the year reflect only partially the effect of this provision.

Sponsors' funds, for the most part, consist of funds supplied by highway and street commissions, departments of health, welfare, and education, and similar agencies of municipalities, states, counties, townships, or other public bodies. Relatively small amounts of Federal funds are supplied by Federal agencies such as the War and Navy Departments, the Veterans' Administration, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, which also sponsor projects operated by the Work Projects Administration.

WPA and Sponsors' Expenditures on Projects Operated by WPA [4]

The $494,378,000 provided by sponsors for the financing of project costs during the year ending June 30, 1940, supplemented expenditures of $1,408,572,000 from Federal funds appropriated to the WPA. In the aggregate, $1,902,950,000 of sponsors' and WPA money were used during the fiscal year in the prosecution of WPA work projects. This sum represents a reduction of approximately one-fourth from the total amount expended for projects operated by the WPA during the previous fiscal year. Total project costs are shown by states and by sources of funds and objects of expenditure in Tables XII and XIII of the appendix.

[4] Not included in the following discussion are WPA funds expended on projects operated by other Federal agencies.

Objects of Expenditures

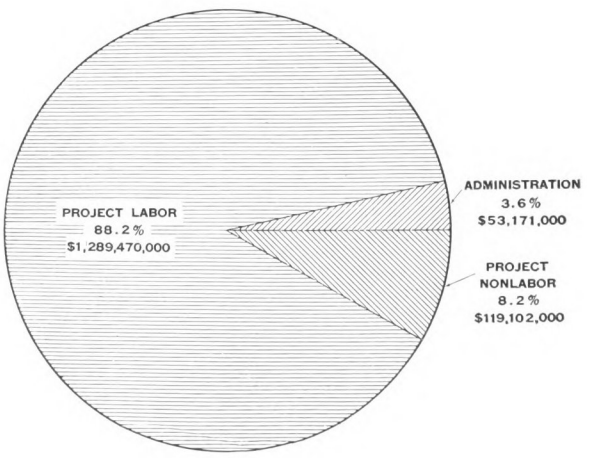
Most of the WPA funds spent for projects operated by the WPA are used to pay the wages of project workers. The larger share of sponsors' funds, on the other hand, is spent in the procurement of supplies, materials, and equipment for project operation. Wage costs accounted for nearly 92 percent of the WPA funds expended during the fiscal year 1940 and for only 16 percent of sponsors' funds. Wage payments made by sponsors were for engineers, supervisory personnel, operators of heavy equipment, and other key personnel not available among persons certified for WPA employment.

Of the total of $1,902,950,000 expended on projects in the 1940 fiscal year, about $1,368,986,000 was expended for wages and salaries.

CHART 9

DISTRIBUTION OF WPA EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE*

Year Ending June 30, 1940



* Expenditures of WPA funds for administration and projects operated by WPA.

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TABLE 26.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940

Object of Expenditure	Total		WPA Funds		Sponsors' Funds		
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Percent of total
Total	$1,902,949,771	100.0	$1,408,571,637	100.0	$494,378,134	100.0	26.0
Personal services	1,368,986,316	71.9	1,289,469,619	91.5	79,516,697	16.1	5.8
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	298,181,017	15.7	81,006,925	5.8	217,174,092	43.9	72.8
Rent of equipment	175,178,035	9.2	25,986,092	1.8	149,191,943	30.2	85.2
Other [A]	60,604,403	3.2	12,109,001	0.9	48,495,402	9.8	80.0

[A] Includes sponsors' purchases of land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

Source: WPA expenditures based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA state office reports.

This sum represented 72 percent of the combined WPA and sponsors' funds expended on projects, a slightly smaller proportion than in previous years. The lower percentage reflects the greater relative importance of sponsors' funds—which are expended for materials and equipment—in total project outlays. More than 94 percent of the wage payments were made from WPA funds. The 6 percent supplied by sponsors was expended for wages and salaries of specially qualified workers who were necessary for project operations.

Outlays for nonlabor purposes during the year ending June 30, 1940, totaled $533,964,000 and included $298,181,000 for materials, supplies, and equipment purchased, $175,178,000 for rent of equipment, and $60,605,000 for rent of buildings, contractual services, and miscellaneous items. Table 26 presents the distribution of these amounts by source of funds.

Average Expenditures per Worker Employed

The cost to the Federal Government of employing a worker for a month on projects operated by the WPA averaged about $61.50 during the year ending June 30, 1940. Of this amount approximately $54.25 was paid out in wages to the worker, $5.00 was for materials and other non-labor items required for project operations, and $2.25 for administration. In addition to WPA expenditures, project sponsors expended, on the average, about $21.00 per month per worker paid from WPA funds.

The new earnings schedule which went into effect September 1939, raised average full-time earnings slightly and thus tended to increase the basic earnings. This increase was somewhat offset by the lower limitation on the amount of WPA funds that might be expended for nonlabor costs ($6 per worker per month instead of the $7 permitted in the previous year). The average expenditure per worker employed was further reduced in the course of the year by the fact that unusually severe winter weather caused an abnormally large amount of lost time and not all of the time lost could be made up. The net effect of the various factors was an increase of about one-half dollar over the average cost per worker per month of the preceding year. The distribution by object of expenditure was only slightly changed from that obtaining in the year ending June 30, 1939, the labor cost increasing by a small amount. The distribution of outlays of Federal funds during the fiscal year 1940 by object of expenditure is shown in Chart 9 in terms of percentages

Sponsors' expenditures per worker per month, on the other hand, increased by more than $6.50 or about 50 percent. Of this amount approximately $5.50 represented increased expenditures for nonlabor costs.

Nonlabor Costs

Many different kinds of materials, supplies, and equipment, ranging in variety from spools of cotton thread to pile drivers, are required for the operation of WPA projects. Practically every kind of construction material is used as well as many goods of a nonconstruction nature.

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Some machinery and equipment is purchased for use on projects but most of it, especially heavy and expensive equipment, is rented.

More than half (57 percent) of all project expenditures for nonlabor purposes have been made for the purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment. From the beginning of WPA operations through June 30, 1940, such purchases from many branches of industry have amounted to $1,335,381,000 of which sponsors contributed 61 percent. Of this amount, $298,181,000 was spent during the 1940 fiscal year, $81,007,000 from Federal and $217,174,000 from sponsors' funds. Equipment rent accounted for more than a third of the total nonlabor expenditures during the entire period through June 1940; the amounts spent for this purpose totaled $820,505,000 of which $526,643,000 was provided by project sponsors. The remainder of the nonlabor expenditures were made for rent of buildings, heat, light, and other contractual services and for purchases of land by sponsors. Expenditures for these various purposes during the entire period of WPA operations through June 1940 are shown by source of funds in Table 27.

For the operation of a program involving highway and other construction activities as extensive as those of the WPA, large expenditures are necessary for construction machinery such as paving equipment, road scrapers, power shovels, electrical machinery, trucks, and tractors. Payments for all equipment rented or purchased totaled $887,476,000 from both

TABLE 27.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED FOR NONLABOR PURPOSES ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PURCHASE OR RENT AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

Type	Total		WPA Funds	Sponsors' Funds	
	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent of total
Total	$2,359,155,760	100.0	$869,614,823	$1,489,540,937	63.1
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	1,335,381,231	56.6	519,747,904	815,633,327	61.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	464,565,073	19.7	189,816,545	274,748,528	59.1
Cement	122,425,383	5.2	71,531,416	50,893,967	41.6
Clay products	59,006,004	2.5	22,126,590	36,879,414	62.5
Concrete products	67,574,721	2.9	27,697,108	39,877,613	59.0
Crushed stone	79,733,744	3.4	31,266,349	48,467,395	60.8
Sand and gravel	90,805,992	3.8	25,555,622	65,250,370	71.9
Other	45,019,229	1.9	11,639,460	33,379,769	74.1
Metal products, excluding machinery	265,615,070	11.3	87,537,677	178,077,393	67.0
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	67,241,388	2.8	19,298,449	47,942,939	71.3
Structural and reinforcing steel	58,487,629	2.5	23,846,447	34,641,182	59.2
Iron and steel products [A]	79,564,245	3.4	24,108,696	55,455,549	69.7
Other	60,321,808	2.6	20,284,085	40,037,723	66.4
Lumber and its products, excluding furniture and fixtures	135,512,812	5.7	37,438,365	98,074,447	72.4
Bituminous mixtures, paving and other	116,256,621	4.9	47,643,796	68,612,825	59.0
Textiles	88,578,232	3.7	58,746,889	29,831,343	33.7
Machinery and equipment	66,971,322	2.9	33,684,995	33,286,327	49.7
Electrical machinery, supplies, and equipment	27,894,295	1.2	9,031,694	18,862,601	67.6
Paving, other construction, and transportation equipment	13,867,613	0.6	10,722,862	3,144,751	22.7
Other	25,209,414	1.1	13,930,439	11,278,975	44.7
Chemicals and allied products	41,352,163	1.7	13,537,612	27,814,551	67.3
Petroleum products	34,579,731	1.5	16,247,071	18,332,660	53.0
Miscellaneous	121,950,207	5.2	35,094,954	86,855,253	71.2
Rent of equipment	820,504,894	34.8	293,862,174	526,642,720	64.2
Motor vehicles	452,956,586	19.2	202,686,687	250,269,899	55.3
Teams and wagons	40,072,121	1.7	31,806,159	8,265,962	20.6
Construction equipment	302,840,975	12.8	56,142,295	246,698,680	81.5
Other	24,635,212	1.1	3,227,033	21,408,179	86.9
Other [B]	203,269,635	8.6	56,004,745	147,264,890	72.4

[A] Not elsewhere classified.
[B] Includes space rents, contractual services such as light and telephone, land leases and easements, and other miscellaneous expenditures.

Source: WPA state office reports.

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WPA and sponsors' funds through June 30, 1940. This amount comprises about 38 percent of all nonlabor expenditures during the entire period. Under the provisions of the ERA Act of 1939 construction equipment or machinery may not be purchased from WPA funds unless they cannot be rented at prices which the Commissioner determines to be reasonable. Practically all of the equipment provided by sponsors is also rented. Of the total expended for machinery and equipment since the beginning of operations, over nine-tenths has been for rented equipment.

The construction aspects of the WPA program are also evident from the predominance of construction materials among purchases made for project purposes. Stone, clay, and glass products—chiefly cement, sand and gravel, and crushed stone—required the largest expenditures. Approximately $464,565,000, or about 20 percent of all nonlabor expenditures through June, was spent for purchases of this kind of material. A large quantity of metal products was also used; about $265,615,000 was spent for cast-iron pipe and fittings, structural and reinforcing steel, and other metal products.

Lumber and lumber products and bituminous mixtures for paving and other purposes were also purchased in large volume, requiring the expenditure of $135,513,000 and $116,257,000, respectively. Other relatively important types of construction materials were chemicals and allied products for which $41,352,000 was spent, and petroleum products, purchases of which totaled $34,580,000. Textiles are the principal nonconstruction material purchased in large quantities and are used chiefly on sewing projects; expenditures for textiles during the entire period amounted to $88,578,000. Amounts expended for these and other items of materials, supplies, and equipment are shown by source of funds in Table 27.

Types of Projects

Construction activities accounted for three-fourths of the total expenditure of $1,902,950,000 in WPA and sponsors' funds for projects operated by the WPA during the year ending June 30, 1940. Twenty-four percent of the total was used for education, health, sewing, and other professional and service projects.

Among the various types of projects, highway, road, and street work predominated, as it has since the initiation of the WPA program. The $791,863,000 spent for this type of work represented nearly 42 percent of the year's total. Second in importance among construction activities are projects involving the construction or improvement of sewer and water supply systems, and other public utilities which accounted for about $199,839,000, or nearly 11 percent of total expenditures from Federal and sponsors' funds. A total of $183,448,000 was expended for the construction and improvement of public buildings. Work on recreational facilities, excluding recreational buildings, utilized about $119,000,000 or 6.3 percent of the total. The other major types of construction work—conservation projects, airports and airways, and sanitation projects—represented 3.4, 2.0, and 1.6 percent, respectively, of the total expenditures made during the fiscal year.

Community services, such as educational and recreational activities, arts programs, and library and museum work, accounted for more than one-fourth of the expenditures for nonconstruction work and represented nearly 7 percent of the total project costs during the fiscal year. Expenditures for sewing projects represented 6 percent of the total; 5 percent was expended for research and records projects and 5 percent for welfare projects other than sewing, including, among other activities, projects involving housekeeping aid to families in need, school lunches, distribution of surplus commodities, and health work.

The types of work accomplished on the WPA program, of course, vary considerably from state to state, because of such factors as geographic, industrial, and economic differences, population concentration, the construction needs and financial resources of local communities, and other state characteristics. Road and street construction was the most important type of work in most states, but was more important in some than in others. In five states (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Tennessee, and West Virginia) more than 60 percent of the total expenditures during the year were made for projects on highways, roads, and streets. On

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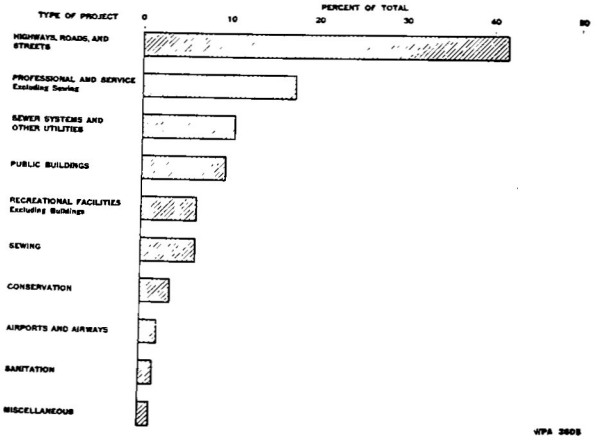
the other hand, this type of project accounted for less than a fifth of the total expenditures in California, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia. Work on public buildings represents a much larger part of total project expenditures in the western states of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Arizona, and California and also in South Carolina and New York than in the country as a whole. In Hawaii, nearly half the work during the year has been on public buildings. Relatively large expenditures for the extension of sewer systems and other utilities were made in several New England states and in Delaware. Conservation work has continued to be concentrated in the Far West and in some of the New England states in which the September 1938 hurricane caused extensive damage. Variations in the relative importance of other types of work in the several state programs are shown in Tables XIV and XV of the appendix.

Sponsors of all types of projects operated by the WPA provided 26 percent of the total cost during the fiscal year 1940 as compared with a cumulative average of 19 percent over the entire period of the program's operation.

CHART 10

WPA AND SPONSORS' EXPENDITURES ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

Year Ending June 30, 1940



In general, the sponsors' share of the total cost of projects which require a relatively large outlay for materials and other nonlabor costs is relatively high. For example, in the fiscal year 1940 sponsors provided 40 percent of all costs of airport and airway projects and 30 percent

TABLE 28.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940

Type of Project	Cumulative through June 30, 1940					Year Ending June 30, 1940				
	Total		WPA funds	Sponsors' funds		Total		WPA funds	Sponsors' funds	
	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent of total
Total	$9,578,382,136	100.0	$7,784,963,583	$1,793,418,553	18.7	$1,902,949,771	100.0	$1,408,571,637	$494,378,134	26.0
Highways, roads, and streets	3,727,392,468	38.9	2,931,737,719	795,654,749	21.3	791,863,207	41.6	564,179,031	227,684,176	28.8
Public buildings	998,896,803	10.4	767,997,960	230,898,843	23.1	183,447,897	9.6	128,113,046	55,334,851	30.2
Recreational facilities, excluding buildings	855,246,233	8.9	743,329,295	111,916,938	13.1	119,339,923	6.3	93,008,294	26,331,629	22.1
Sewer systems and other utilities	964,742,044	10.1	756,994,825	207,747,219	21.5	199,838,640	10.5	143,281,526	56,557,114	28.3
Airports and airways	200,505,453	2.1	150,811,719	49,693,734	24.8	37,279,450	2.0	22,261,788	15,017,662	40.3
Conservation	378,585,501	4.0	325,993,909	52,591,592	13.9	64,818,819	3.4	50,430,110	14,388,709	22.2
Sanitation	201,426,069	2.1	160,707,805	40,718,264	20.2	29,788,136	1.6	21,517,617	8,270,519	27.8
Professional and service	2,059,926,688	21.5	1,809,312,734	250,613,954	12.2	451,083,001	23.7	368,484,207	82,598,794	18.3
Community service	596,391,634	6.2	513,150,736	83,240,898	14.0	131,897,325	6.9	103,828,576	28,068,749	21.3
Research and records	413,081,844	4.3	355,832,295	57,249,549	13.9	98,474,461	5.2	80,471,884	18,002,577	18.3
Sewing	632,908,404	6.6	586,745,805	46,162,599	7.3	118,135,663	6.2	103,538,209	14,597,454	12.4
Welfare, excluding sewing	312,288,806	3.3	255,239,933	57,048,873	18.3	90,114,556	4.7	69,845,064	20,269,492	22.5
Other	105,256,000	1.1	98,343,965	6,912,035	6.6	12,460,996	0.7	10,800,474	1,660,522	13.3
Miscellaneous [A]	191,060,877	2.0	138,077,617	53,583,260	28.0	25,490,698	1.3	17,296,018	8,194,680	32.1

[A] Includes adjustment of WPA expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department; sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available; and projects not included under the headings above.

Source: WPA state office reports.

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of the costs of public buildings projects, which require more materials and equipment than do some other types of work. The sponsors' share of the total cost is lower, on the other hand, for projects requiring relatively small nonlabor expenditures, such as certain conservation activities and many types of professional and service work, since the wages of all certified workers are paid from Federal WPA funds.

Detailed data on expenditures for each type of project by source of funds and object of expenditures from the beginning of the program through June 30, 1940, are shown in Table X of the appendix, and for the year ending June 30, 1940, in Table XI.

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PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A BASIC requirement of the WPA program is that workers shall be employed on projects of a useful nature. Project work performed by WPA employees has involved many kinds of activity and has produced a wide variety of useful public improvements and public services. Most of the work has been directed towards the improvement and extension of physical facilities for transportation, education, recreation, public health and sanitation, and welfare, and facilities required in the performance of other government functions. More adequate highway and street systems; new airports; thousands of new and improved school buildings, hospitals, and other public buildings; additional sewage and water treatment facilities; and many other achievements that are tangible and enduring have resulted from WPA construction work. Significant contributions to the scope and quality of public services have resulted from the nonconstruction projects through which instruction, recreational leadership, personnel for planning and research, and other kinds of assistance have been made available to the various communities.

Town, city, county, and state governments and other public sponsoring agencies have taken the initiative in the WPA undertakings. They not only propose the projects and participate actively in their operation, but they also contribute about one-fourth of the total project costs. Local sponsorship under these conditions assures the prosecution of projects adapted to meet the specific needs of the individual community. The influence of local conditions also appears in the selection of projects that are adapted to the occupational abilities of the workers referred to the WPA by local welfare authorities.

Transportation and Communication

Improvement and extension of facilities for transportation and communication, important elements of the social and economic life of the Nation, have always predominated in the WPA program. Projects of this type—principally work on roads and streets but also including work on airports and air navigation facilities and aids to water transportation—have accounted for about two-fifths of all expenditures of project funds.

Road work is especially suitable for operation under the WPA program. Since the demand for improved roads and streets is constantly being brought to the attention of public officials in all sections of the country, practically every community has requested WPA projects relating to transportation facilities. Road improvement is a type of work that can readily be performed by the unskilled or semiskilled manual workers who constitute the majority of the persons for whom WPA jobs are required. Road projects have the additional characteristic of permitting the flexibility of operation needed on the WPA program. Work on roads and streets can be curtailed or suspended during harvest seasons when WPA workers are able to obtain temporary agricultural employment, and it can be

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TABLE 29.—HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

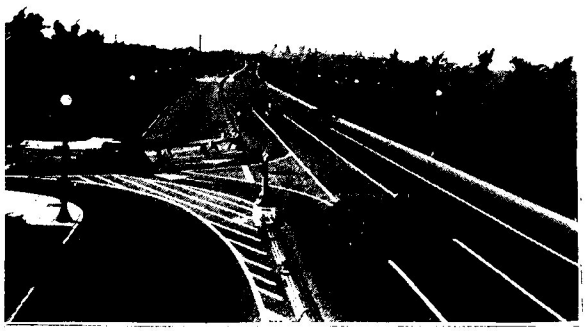
Item	Miles		
	Total	High type surface	Low type surface and unsurfaced
Total	470,118	51,246	418,872
Rural roads	412,204	29,062	383,142
Streets and alleys	50,341	20,576	29,765
Other roads	7,573	1,608	5,965

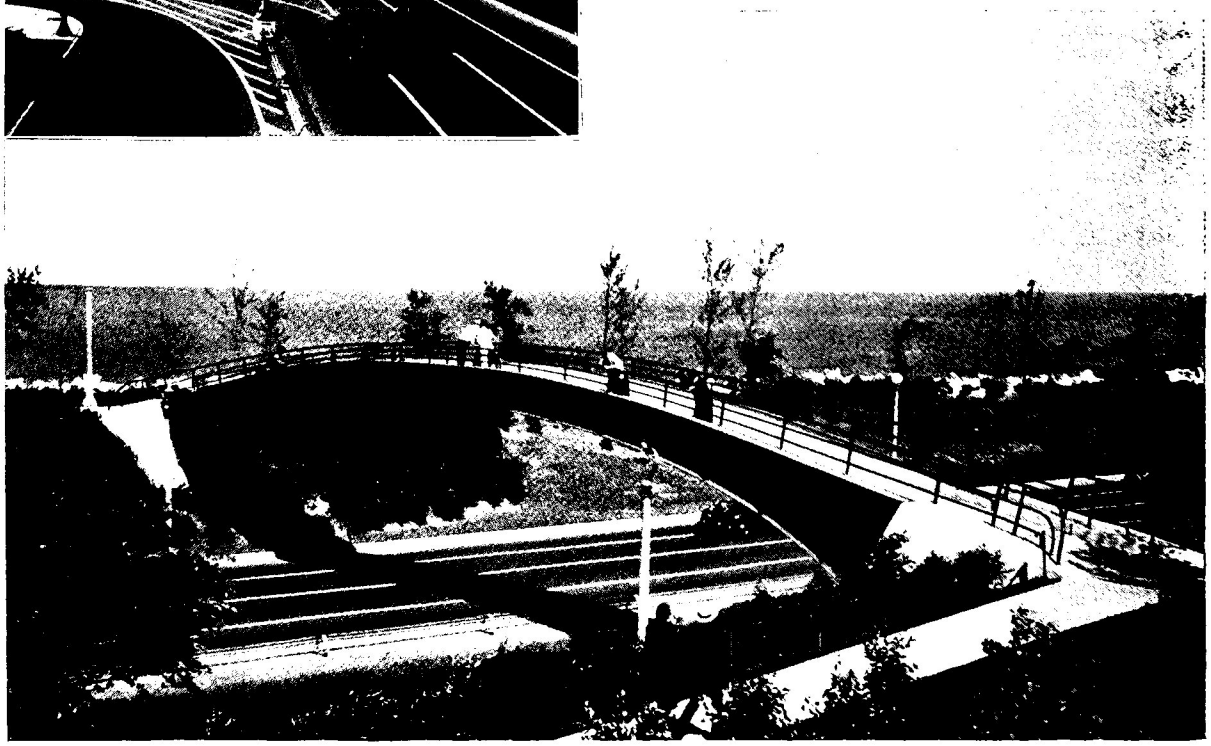
expanded rapidly when economic and unemployment conditions make it necessary to increase WPA employment.

As a result of the operation of highway projects from the beginning of the WPA program in the summer of 1935 through December 1939, the construction or improvement of 470,000 miles of roads and streets had been completed. This total included about 28,000 miles of new hard-surfaced roads and 23,200 miles of reconditioned highways with this type of surfacing. The extent of WPA road construction in each state is indicated in the accompanying map.[1]

Rural sections of the country have been the chief beneficiaries of WPA road work in terms of mileage. Roads constructed or reconstructed by WPA workers in rural areas totaled about 412,000 miles. On most of this mileage (383,000 miles) roadbeds were graded and drained and frequently surfaced with crushed stone or gravel. These are the roads, largely of the feeder or farm-to-market variety, which give the farmer year-round access to markets, shopping centers, schools, and churches and

[1] The total mileage of road work completed in each state is shown in Table XVIII of the appendix together with state distributions of certain other items of construction work, all of which is under the jurisdiction of the Engineering Division. Accomplishments on work in the nonconstruction field, performed under the jurisdiction of the Division of Professional and Service Projects, are shown by states for selected items in Table XVII.





Portions of Chicago's Outer Drive along Lake Michigan and a pedestrian overpass

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Four hundred thousand miles of rural roads have been built or improved by WPA workers; the roads shown here are in Ohio (right) and Wisconsin (below)

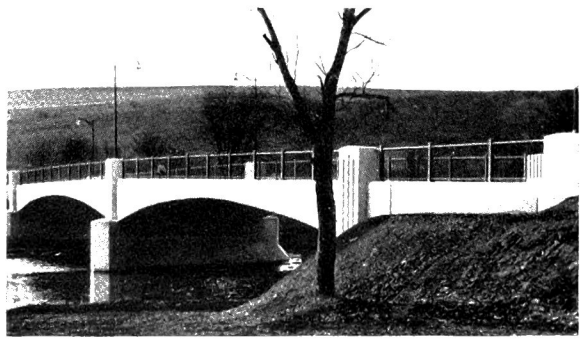




permit regular mail delivery. A much smaller portion (29,000 miles) of the rural roads on which work was done had concrete, brick, blacktop, bituminous concrete, or macadam surfaces; these are mainly primary highways that link urban areas. Work on the roads ranged from completely new construction of road base and surface—including such operations as clearing, grubbing, excavating, grading, and surfacing—to the grading and stabilization of roadbeds.

In urban areas, much of the project work has been directed towards the reduction of traffic congestion. Streets that were built when the population was smaller and the traffic slower have to be reconstructed to meet modern conditions. This involves the widening of streets, replacing of old surfaces with more durable or suitable materials, and erection of traffic signs and traffic lights. Street work accomplished through WPA projects has been chiefly of this nature. New hard surfaces were laid on nearly 12,000 miles of streets and alleys, and 9,000 miles of such surfaces were rebuilt in the four and one-half years of WPA operations. In addition, nearly 30,000 miles of city streets and roads with dirt, clay, sand, and gravel surfaces were built or improved by the WPA ;much of this mileage is in suburban areas.

Besides work on road bases and wearing surfaces, highway improvement requires the construction or reconditioning of many appurtenant structures, such as bridges, culverts, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and guardrails. Under the WPA road building program, 57,200 new bridges and viaducts had been completed by the end of 1939. They average over 30 feet in length. Ten thousand of the new bridges are masonry or concrete structures which in many instances replace the single-lane spans of an earlier day and are wide and sturdy enough to support at least two-lane traffic. About 4,500 are of steel and average more than 50 feet in length, some being well over 100 feet. The majority of the new bridges, however, are built of wood. Half of the 42,500 new wooden bridges are in five southern states; Alabama and Mississippi together account for 11,600 of them. Many are small bridges but, nevertheless, fill a real need by replacing weakened structures



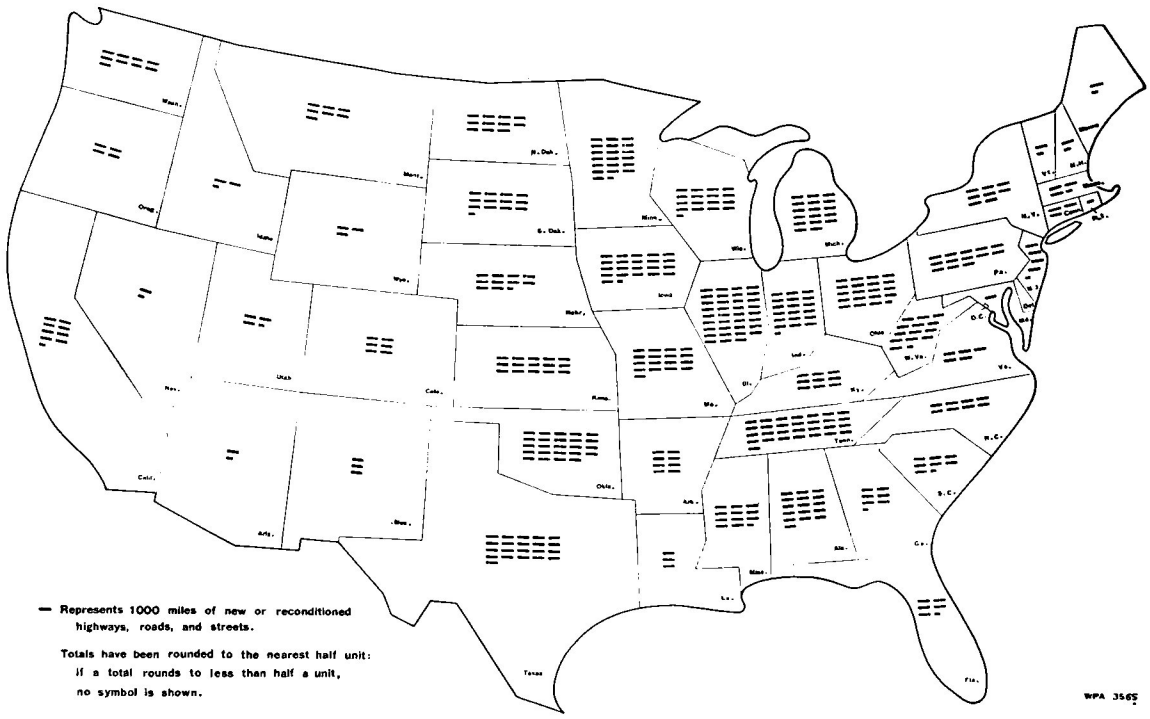
Lorings Bridge in Cortland County, New York, is one of the 10,000 concrete or masonry bridges built through WPA project activities

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CHART 11

HIGHWAYS, ROADS, & STREETS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED BY WPA

Cumulative Through December 31, 1939



or by providing passage over a creek rather than through it. Other road appurtenances completed by WPA workers included the construction of 677,000 new culverts and the reconditioning of nearly 84,000 others, new construction of almost 19,000 miles and the improvement of 3,400 miles of curbs and gutters, and the completion of about 109,000 miles of drainage ditches of which approximately two-fifths were newly dug. For the safety of motorists nearly 2,600 miles of guardrails and guardwalls were built or improved and 639,000 traffic signs were erected.

To facilitate night driving some 600 miles of road were equipped with 21,000 new light standards and on 1,400 miles of road about 58,000 light standards were reconditioned. The appearance and safety of 30,000 miles of highway were improved by the removal of stumps and other unsightly objects, planting of shrubs and trees, sodding and seeding of road shoulders and parkways, and other beautification work.

Closely related to the construction work done on roads and streets are the traffic surveys made by WPA workers. These frequently have led to changes that have reduced accidents and improved traffic conditions. Among the surveys was one conducted in the Chicago Park District which resulted in the construction of pedestrian subways, a grade separation, ramps, split drives, and improvements at

TABLE 30.—BRIDGES, CULVERTS, AND OTHER ROAD APPURTENANCES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

Type of Road Appurtenance	Unit of Measurement	Total	New Construction	Reconstruction or Improvement
Bridges and viaducts	Number	94,711	57,200	37,511
Wood	Number	64,133	42,500	21,633
Steel	Number	16,751	4,486	12,265
Masonry	Number	13,827	10,214	3,613
Culverts	Number	761,122	677,339	83,783
Sidewalks and paths	Miles	21,115	15,403	5,712
Curbs	Miles	17,262	14,532	2,730
Gutters	Miles	4,875	4,190	685
Guardrails and guardwalls	Miles	2,587	1,727	860

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hazardous intersections designed to increase the range of visibility.

Project operations involving construction and improvement of airports and air navigation facilities have made important contributions to the development of the Nation's air transportation system and have involved work on about 90 percent of the airports that were airline stops at the end of March 1940. Accomplishments in this field are discussed in some detail on pages 34 to 37 of this report.

Water transportation also has been facilitated by a number of project activities. These have included such work as the construction or reconditioning of docks, wharves, and piers and of jetties and breakwaters. A number of artificial channels and canals also have been constructed or improved. The extent of the work completed by the end of 1939 is shown in Table XVI of the appendix.

For improved communication services, WPA project workers have placed in conduits or strung 2,700 miles of telephone and telegraph line and have reconditioned more than 1,500 miles of line. Through this work the fire-fighting efforts of the Forest Service have been greatly facilitated and communication at army bases and on other Federally owned property has been improved. These totals do not include the 2,000 miles of police, fire alarm, and traffic signal lines which WPA workers have installed or reconditioned.

Education

State and local governmental agencies responsible for the provision of educational opportunities in their respective communities have been aided in performing this function by activities of the WPA. Project workers have been instrumental in adding to and modernizing the educational plant and equipment of the communities and in providing instruction for groups of persons not covered by the usual public education programs.

That great need for construction and modernization of school buildings has existed in the United States for some time was indicated by surveys of the United States Office of Education and of the National Education Association. The NEA has estimated that several million school children were improperly housed, in the sense that their classes were held in buildings condemned by public officials, in temporary buildings, or in buildings which could accommodate them only part time.[2] The Office of Education as a result of its study reported that about two-fifths of the school buildings in some 500 cities were more than 30 years old, with the comment that "school buildings which are more than 30 years old are, as a general rule, obsolescent from both an educational and construction standpoint."[3]

TABLE 31.- SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

Type of Building	Number of Buildings
Schools:	
New construction and additions	5,502
Improvement	27,801
Libraries:	
New construction and additions	161
Improvement	761

It is impossible to determine what proportion of the thousands of buildings that had been condemned as unsafe and of the other thousands that were temporary or otherwise inadequate have been replaced or modernized by WPA. Nevertheless, the 4,000 new school buildings that have been constructed through WPA project operations, the 1,500 additions built, and the 27,800 buildings renovated or modernized undoubtedly have resulted in considerable improvement in school facilities. The map on the next page indicates the number of educational buildings (schools and libraries) constructed or renovated in each state during the first four and one-half years of WPA program operations.

Much of the new construction work has involved replacing antiquated schoolhouses with modern buildings; frequently a consolidated school has replaced several old structures that were built before modern transportation made it possible for a school to serve a large area. A large proportion of the new schools have been built in the southern and southwestern states.

[2] "The Nation's School Building Needs," *Research Bulletin of the National Education Association*, Washington, D. C., National Education Association; Vol. XIII, No. 1, January 1935.

[3] Alice Barrows, *The School Building Situation and Needs*, Bulletin 1937, No. 35, Washington, D. C.; United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education, 1938, p. 12.

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Reconstruction work has been even more extensive than new construction. On many small rural school buildings sagging roofs and steps were replaced, and window sashes were repaired. New heating facilities and electric wiring were often installed to reduce fire hazards, new blackboards built, and badly needed painting and other desirable improvements effected. Work of this nature also was done on the buildings of city school systems. In many instances dilapidated school buildings with obsolete plumbing, heating, and lighting equipment and sometimes with serious structural faults, have been made into modern educational plants that have good lighting, heating, and toilet facilities.

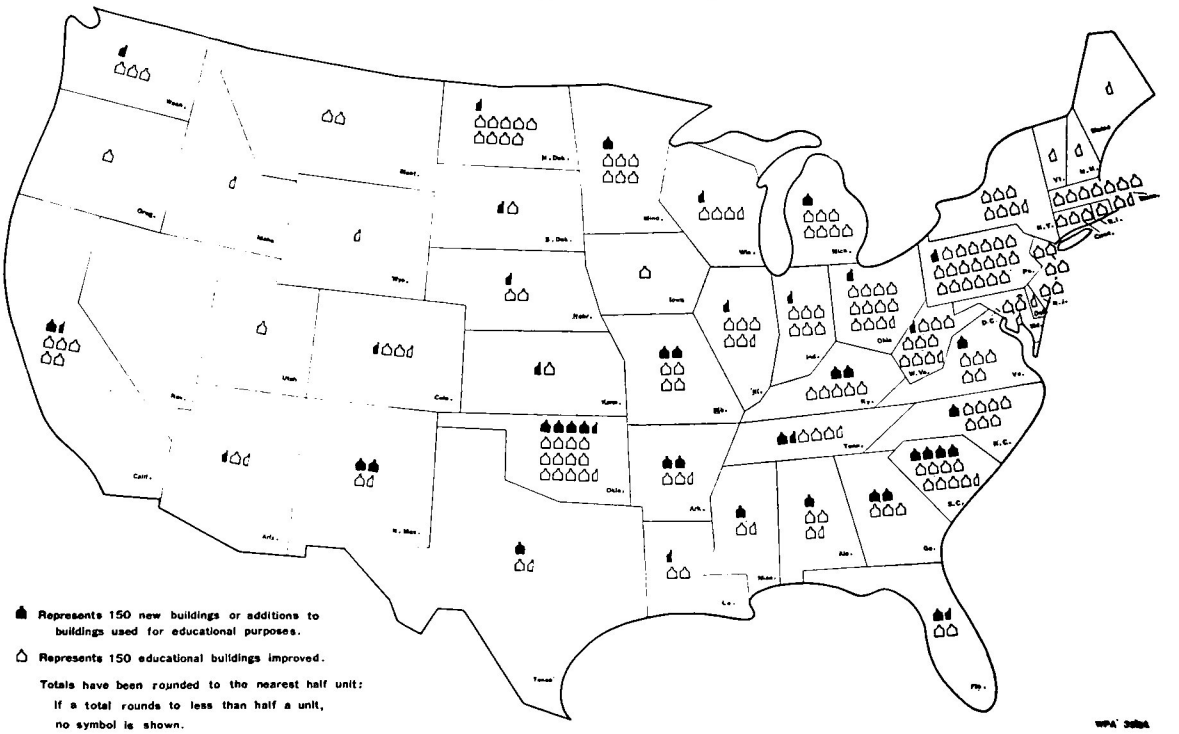
Another way in which the WPA aids state and local governments in educational activities is in making available unemployed teachers to conduct classes for persons beyond school age and for preschool children from low-income families. To assure the integration of this project work with the state's regular school system all projects for the employment of teachers are operated on a state-wide basis and are sponsored by state departments of education; units of the project are cosponsored by local boards of education and other local bodies. The classes conducted offer a wide variety of instruction and training, depending on the interests and needs of the students and on the training and experience of the unemployed teachers available. In January 1940, when a survey of the education program was conducted, enrollment in adult education classes alone totaled more than one million persons. (See Table XVII of the appendix for the state distribution.)

WPA literacy and naturalization classes are directed towards elimination of illiteracy and preparation of foreign-born persons for the responsibilities of citizenship. The need for this type of instruction is indicated by the 1930 census data, which reported about 4,000,000 persons 10 years of age and over as illiterate (unable to read and write) and more than

CHART 12

EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED BY WPA

Cumulative Through December 31, 1939



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3,000,000 persons of voting age as aliens. Illiteracy has been greatly reduced through WPA classes in reading and writing. Instruction does not stop there, however. Many of these people and others with only the most elementary training are enabled to continue their studies until they are functionally literate and can derive pleasure from the printed page. All instruction in naturalization classes is conducted in accordance with plans approved by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, and emphasis is placed on the principles of democratic government, the responsibilities of citizenship, and the history of the United States. Since ability to read and write English is one of the requirements for citizenship, literacy and naturalization work are closely related, and in a few states these classes are combined. About 293,000 persons were enrolled in WPA literacy and naturalization classes during a two-week period in January 1940 when a survey of the education program was made.

TABLE 32.—PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY WPA

TWO-WEEK PERIOD IN JANUARY 1940

Type of Activity	Unit of Measurement	Number
Adult education:		
Literacy and naturalization classes	Number of enrollees	293,000
Vocational training classes	Number of enrollees	191,000
Correspondence courses	Number of enrollees	48,000
Other	Number of enrollees	534,000
Lectures and forums	Total attendance	161,000
Nursery schools	Number of enrollees	38,000
Special instruction for institutionalized and handicapped children	Number of enrollees	4,000
Art instruction classes	Number of enrollees	47,000
Music instruction classes	Number of enrollees	160,000

Classes in vocational training during the same period had an enrollment of approximately 191,000 persons. The objective of this instruction is to aid unemployed men and women in obtaining private employment through specialized training for various occupations. In family-life education the emphasis is not primarily on skills but rather on the effect of better homemaking upon family relationships. The improvement of family life may arise through discussions of such topics as diets, menu planning, child care and training, family relationships, home management, and home beautification. Also offered are classes in public affairs, in which such local problems as sanitation or the provision of public recreational facilities are discussed. Other courses cover health education, where the emphasis is on safety, first aid, and home hygiene. In addition to those attending classes nearly 50,000 persons were receiving instruction through correspondence courses during the two-week period.

The WPA nursery school program is designed to serve children from relief or other low-income groups. The children are placed in an educational environment which provides opportunities for all-round development. The school day is so arranged as to bring to the children a consistent health program, a well balanced, nourishing noonday meal, and other advantages which they would be unable to enjoy at home. A regular well planned parent education program for mothers and fathers of children in the nursery school is an important phase of these nursery school projects. The 1,354 nursery schools in operation during the two-week period in January 1940 had an enrollment of about 38,000 children.

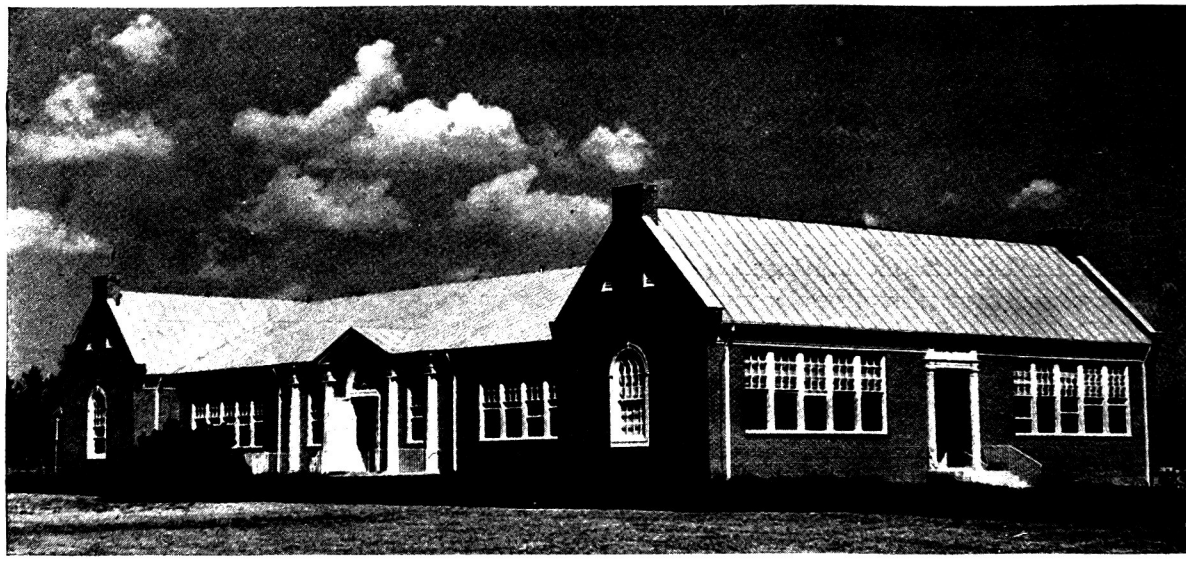
Other activities conducted under the education program include lectures and forums, art and music instruction, and special instruction given to handicapped children in hospitals, hospital schools, and homes. Lecture attendance totaled 161,000 persons, enrollees in art and music instruction aggregated 207,000, and handicapped children receiving special instruction numbered 4,000 in the survey period.

Some of the educational services initiated under the program have been taken over by state authorities as permanent features of their regular educational programs. This development has opened up new job opportunities for unemployed teachers and has resulted in the expansion of public services provided in the various communities.

Visual education aids for use in public schools have been produced by WPA workers employed on museum extension projects. Three dimensional models, maps, projection slides, models of derricks, and numerous other devices have been designed which bring pertinent subject matter within range of a child's sensory experience. Through a related group of projects museum staffs have been assisted in

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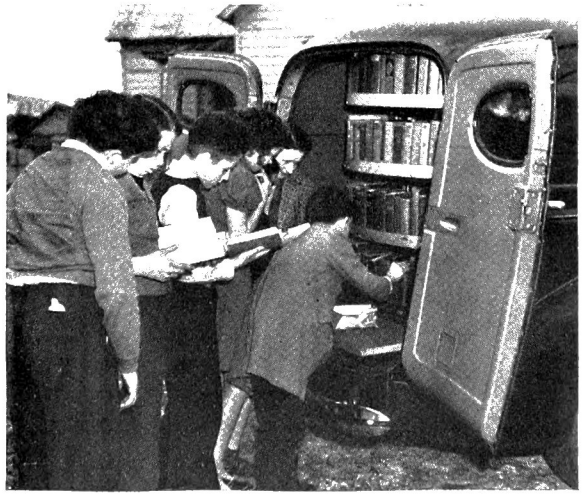
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The new South Ward School in McKinney, Texas, contains eight classrooms

classifying and indexing a wide variety of art, archeological, and historical materials.

In another educational field—that of library work—WPA project activities have resulted in marked contributions to the library facilities of many communities. Construction work has provided 161 new public libraries or additions and 761 renovated libraries. Furthermore, WPA workers have operated or assisted in the operation of thousands of public libraries; in December 1939 WPA employees served in approximately 9,400 libraries, among which were 135 bookmobiles operated for the benefit of rural or other communities which had had inadequate library facilities. This work has been directed towards reducing the number of persons in the United States who are without library service; it is also expected that the library demonstrations provided will result in permanent increase of service through local appropriations for their continuance. Other phases of library work, not included in the work already mentioned, are the renovation of over 67,000,000 library books and the transcription of nearly 4,000,000 pages of Braille for the use of blind readers.



Bookmobiles are the means of circulating books in areas where library facilities are inadequate

In addition to schoolhouses and libraries, other related work, such as the construction or improvement of administration buildings, dormitories, gymnasiums, stadiums, athletic fields, and water supply and sewage disposal facilities, has been done for public educational institutions. These accomplishments, however, are not included in the figures presented in this section; they are reported under recreation or other pertinent headings in the following pages.

Recreation

In recent years the need for recreational facilities and services has been increasing steadily, far outstripping the development of these facilities and services in many communities. Public agencies have attempted to rem-

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edy this situation to some extent by sponsoring WPA projects for the construction of numerous parks, recreational buildings, and other recreational facilities and projects supplying leadership in the organization and direction of recreational activities.

In the course of WPA operations 6,900 new recreational buildings or additions have been completed for communities in all parts of the country. Included in this total are 411 auditoriums and over 1,000 gymnasiums; the remainder of the buildings are pavilions, bathhouses, park shelters, clubhouses, and various other structures for recreational purposes. Nearly 4,300 buildings of these types have been reconstructed, most of which are located in public parks or on school grounds.

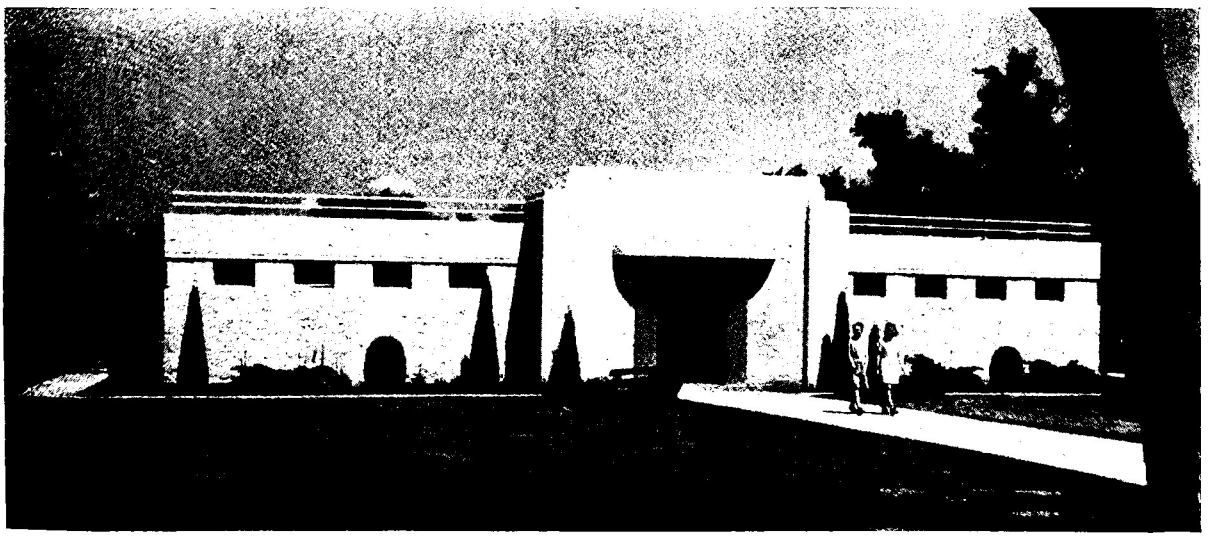
Numerous recreational facilities other than buildings also have been constructed by WPA workers. Among them are 1,720 new or enlarged stadiums and grandstands, with accommodations for nearly 3,000,000 persons; 1,400 new or larger parks; over 2,400 school and city playgrounds; about 2,500 athletic fields; nearly 7,800 tennis courts; some 200 golf courses; 1,300 swimming and wading pools; approximately 1,000 ice skating areas; and nearly 300 miles of ski trails and 56 ski jumps. The number of these facilities reconstructed or improved exceeds the volume of new construction in many instances, as may be seen from Table 33. This is particularly true of parks and of playgrounds; nearly 5,400 parks and 7,900 playgrounds were improved.

TABLE 33.—RECREATIONAL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

Type of Facility	Number		
	New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement
Recreational buildings	6,504	396	4,286
Auditoriums	317	94	308
Gymnasiums	859	161	567
Other	5,328	141	3,411
Stadiums and grandstands	1,642	79	584
Parks	1,306	123	5,375
Playgrounds	2,332	84	7,880
Athletic fields	2,496	37	2,016
Fairgrounds and rodeo grounds	37	5	235
Tennis courts	7,798		2,545
Golf courses	204		208
Handball courts	1,374		106
Horseshoe courts	1,795		144
Swimming pools	630		283
Wading pools	640		62
Ice skating areas	1,047		74
Ski trails (miles)	298		52
Ski jumps	56		12
Bandshells	162		66
Outdoor theatres	115		23

Some of the leadership and supervision required to make effective use of recreation facilities is furnished through WPA recreation projects. Recreation projects are operated on a state-wide basis with local cosponsorship of the activities. Community recreation councils represent the community point of view, indicate community recreational preferences, aid



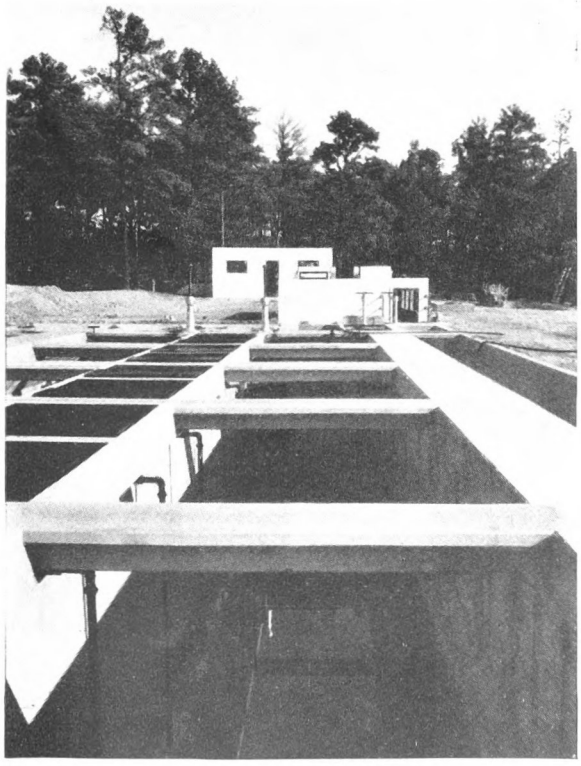
This bathhouse and the adjoining swimming pool were built by WPA workers for the benefit of residents of Winfield, Kansas

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in the planning and coordination of the local program, and assist in making materials and equipment available. The extent of public interest in the recreation program is indicated by the fact that in February 1939 some 5,500 community recreation councils were actively cooperating in the operation of the projects that provide leisure-time activities under the leadership of WPA workers.

Practically all the states and three-fifths of the 3,000 counties of the United States participate in the recreation program of the WPA. Although the recreation activities conducted vary somewhat with the section of the country and the time of year, they include nearly every sport and every type of recreation. According to the survey made in a week of February 1939,[4] the public devoted nearly 15,700,000 hours to recreation under the leadership of WPA workers. Hours spent by participants in the many kinds of physical recreation, such as snow and ice sports, basketball, gymnastics, and volley ball, represented well over two-fifths (45 percent) of all hours spent in recreation activities. Social recreation, comprising indoor games, dancing, special events, and the like accounted for nearly a third (31 percent) of all participant hours. Recreation with a cultural emphasis was third preference among participants in the program; about a fifth (21 percent) of the total hours were spent on this group of activities which included sculpturing, play production, sketching, painting, block printing, and instrumental and choral music as well as study groups devoted to the appreciation and history of art, music, and literature.

[4] *Community Recreation Programs: A Study of WPA Recreation Projects*, Work Projects Administration, Washington, D. C., February 1940.



Treatment plant built to enlarge the sewage system of Atlanta, Georgia

TABLE 34.—PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RECREATION ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY WPA

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 18, 1939

Type of Activity	Number of Participant Hours
Total	15,680,000
Physical	7,016,000
Social (indoor games, folk dancing, etc.)	4,798,000
Cultural (arts, crafts, drama, music, etc.)	3,337,000
Therapeutic	23,000
Children's play centers	334,000
Other	172,000

A relatively small part of the program consisted in the supervision of play in children's play centers and in the provision of therapeutic recreation in state hospitals, asylums, and other public institutions for handicapped and delinquent persons. These activities together consumed about 3 percent of the total participant hours. The number of participant hours for each major type of recreation activity supervised by WPA during a week in February 1939 is shown in the accompanying table.

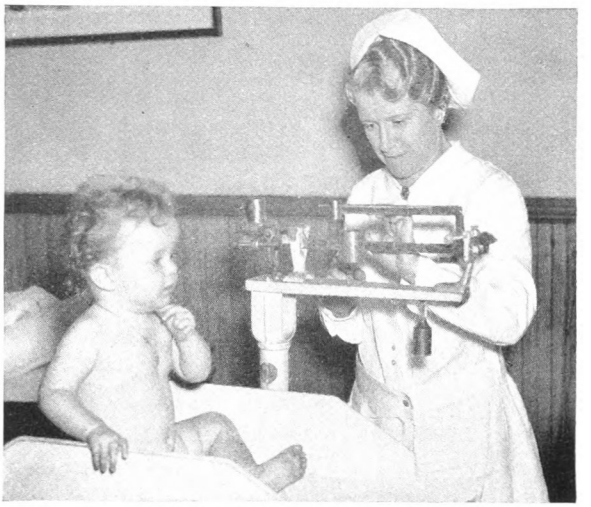
Public Health and Sanitation

Project sponsors and the WPA have cooperated in the operation of many projects designed to promote the public health, prevent the spread of disease, and provide healthful living conditions for the American people. These projects involve not only the construction and improvement of hospitals and of sewer and water supply systems and related drainage and mine-sealing work, but also the provision of direct medical and health services.

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Among the WPA accomplishments in the public health field are the construction of 132 new hospitals and of 66 additions to hospitals or other buildings, and the improvement or renovation of about 1,500 others. Many of the newly built hospitals were provided for towns or communities which previously had been without hospital facilities of any kind. Others, such as the new building at Blythe, California—an isolated community of about 2,300 persons that was approximately 100 miles from any adequate hospital—replaced obsolete and inadequate structures. Taking the place of an emergency hospital housed in limited quarters, the new hospital has room for about 100 patients and contains a maternity ward and operating, sterilization, and X-ray rooms. Some of the new hospitals were designed to care for victims of particular diseases, such as tuberculosis and infantile paralysis, who require special care and equipment. The Morris Memorial Hospital at Milton, West Virginia, for example, is designed for the better care of victims of infantile paralysis and other crippling diseases. Work performed by WPA workers there included the installation of heating, plumbing, and electrical facilities and of operating room equipment. They also erected chlorinating and pumping equipment with which salt water from wells on the property is pumped into two therapeutic pools in the hospital building. Most of the 66 additions are new wings to provide increased ward space.

Also in the interest of public health is the work done in improving water supply and sewage disposal systems. Both the quantity and quality of the water supply of many communities have been improved by the work done on water treatment plants and pumping stations and by the installation or improvement of aqueducts, mains, and distribution lines. Over 130 new or enlarged water treatment plants were completed and 111 existing plants were renovated through WPA project operations. In most of these treatment plants water is chlorinated or otherwise treated to make it safe for drinking. WPA work at Hallock, Minnesota, has provided a modern water filtration and softening plant for residents who formerly had to haul water to town in tank wagons. Well water in this area, underlaid by beds of salt, was unfit for domestic use. The new plant purifies and softens nearly 300,000 gallons daily of the local surface waters, and its capacity can be increased to 430,000 gallons (adequate for a population of 5,000) by the addition of one filter unit. The 690 new or enlarged pumping stations and 228 reconstructed plants, together with 9,638 miles of new and 2,774 miles of improved aqueducts, water mains, and distribution lines, have materially increased the supply of water in many communities. Where facilities have been used to tap new sources, the quality of the water also was improved. Many communities have been provided with their first adequate water facilities through the WPA program; previously they had to depend on private wells and cisterns, and sometimes even on creeks for their supply of fresh water.



Assistance to child health clinics is one of the types of direct health service provided by WPA workers

TABLE 35.—PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

Type of Facility	Unit of Measurement	New Construction	Reconstruction or Improvement
Hospitals	Number	[A] 198	1,482
Water treatment plants	Number	[A] 133	111
Water lines	Miles	9,638	2,774
Sewage treatment plants	Number	[A] 591	320
Sewer lines	Miles	15,460	3,113
Pumping stations	Number	[A] 690	228
Garbage incinerators	Number	76	41
Mosquito control drainage	Miles of ditch, canal, and pipe	13,059	18,106
	Acres drained	1,847,000	1,826,000
Sanitary privies	Number	1,761,000	29,000
Abandoned mine sealing	Number of openings sealed	173,000	----------

[A] Includes additions to existing facilities.

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In many instances streams and lakes have been reclaimed for sport and recreation as a result of the construction or reconditioning of sewage disposal plants by WPA workers. Sewage and garbage that formerly polluted these waters is now neutralized in 591 new or enlarged treatment plants or reduced to harmless ash in the 76 new or 41 reconstructed incinerators. The installation of a sewage treatment plant usually calls for some extension or reconstruction of the sewer mains which often were planned to accommodate a much smaller load. For example, in one eastern city where a sewage treatment plant large enough to provide service for 30,000 persons has been added to existing facilities, five and one-half miles of intercepting sewers and three miles of lateral connecting sewers had to be laid. Some communities, whose residents have had no modern sanitary facilities, have been equipped with complete sewerage systems; illustrative of these is a small Ohio town where a treatment plant was constructed and nearly six miles of sewers laid by WPA workers.

Altogether, through December 1939, WPA workers had constructed 15,000 miles of storm and sanitary sewers and improved another 3,000 miles. These included pipe less than a foot in diameter as well as large mains with diameters of more than five feet. In rural regions where it is impractical to install sewage treatment systems, WPA workers have constructed 1,760,000 sanitary privies, nearly 800,000 of which were built in six southern states.

Another type of WPA work in the field of public health has been the sealing of openings of abandoned coal mines in order to prevent the entrance of oxygen which, together with water and the mineral pyrites found in coal veins, forms sulphuric acid. This acid, when present in streams, makes the waters unfit for drinking and stock watering, kills fish and vegetation along the banks, and damages locks, dams, waterfront structures, boats, and water systems. In the Ohio River basin, where the mine-sealing program of WPA has been a major factor in improving water supplies, the acid pollution has been reduced by more than half.

The drainage and treatment of mosquito-breeding swamps and improvement of drainage structures by WPA workers has been a strong weapon in the fight against malaria. By the end of December 1939, drainage of about 2,900 square miles had been completed, and drainage structures on an additional 3,000 square miles had been reconditioned. WPA work in this field, according to public health officials, has greatly advanced malaria control in this country.

TABLE 36.—MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES PROVIDED OR FACILITATED THROUGH PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA [A]

TWO-WEEK PERIOD IN JANUARY 1940

Service	Number of Persons
Medical and dental examinations and treatments	242,700
Tests made (Wassermann, Kahn, Schick, Mantoux, Dick, etc.)	82,500
Immunizations completed (diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, etc.)	17,200

[A] Includes services by local agencies substantially assisted by WPA professional personnel.

Direct medical and health services for persons who could not otherwise afford them have been furnished by WPA white collar and professional workers, most of them unemployed physicians, registered nurses, dentists, and chemists. Usually these services are supplementary to those provided by local health agencies at medical and dental clinics, but often they are extended in regions where such services are otherwise not available. During a two-week period in January 1940, WPA doctors, dentists, and nurses assisted in the examination and treatment of about 243,000 children and adults. Some were treated in dental and medical clinics, others in their own homes or in public schools and other institutions. During the same period the WPA workers made about 83,000 tests (such as the Schick test for susceptibility to diphtheria) and administered 17,000 immunizations against diphtheria, typhoid fever, whooping cough, and other infectious diseases.

Welfare

Welfare activities of state and local governmental agencies, other than health services, have also been extended through the cooperation of the WPA. On sewing room projects, operated in all states, WPA workers produce

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for the use of needy persons a variety of garments; many types of household articles including sheets, pillowcases, towels, and other linens; and surgical dressings and first aid supplies. Through December 31, 1939, the project employees, most of whom are women, had completed almost 222,700,000 pieces of clothing and about 68,000,000 other articles. The accompanying map indicates the number of articles produced on WPA sewing projects in each state.

Projects on which lunches are served to undernourished school children result not only in better health but in better grades, better school attendance, and better attitudes on the part of the children. From the beginning of the program through December 1939, more than 384,000,000 lunches were served; on one day in January 1940, about 1,000,000 children received lunches prepared by project workers in nearly 11,200 participating schools.

Housekeeping aide projects provide nonnursing service in homes where the regular homemaker is incapacitated or where some other emergency exists. Up to the end of 1939, over 17 million visits had been made by housekeeping aides, who render the needed emergency assistance and also attempt to introduce into the home better methods and higher standards which will be of permanent value to the family.

TABLE 37.—ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON SELECTED TYPES OF WELFARE PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

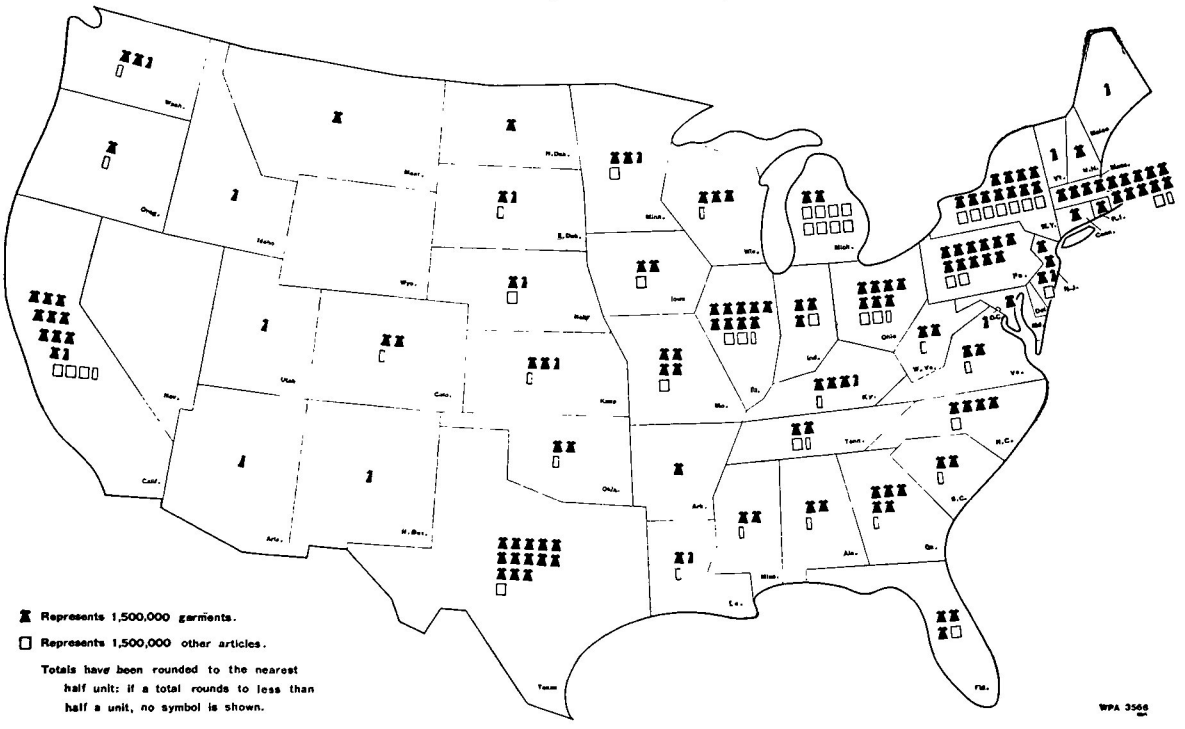
Item	Number
Visits made by housekeeping aides	17,159,000
Lunches served to school children	384,213,000
Articles produced in sewing rooms	290,643,000
Garments	222,683,000
Men's	47,299,000
Women's	57,793,000
Boys'	41,288,000
Girls'	48,342,000
Infants'	27,961,000
Other articles	67,960,000
Food preserved:	
Quarts canned	42,203,000
Pounds dried	1,819,000

Workers on canning projects preserve large quantities of food obtained from WPA gardening projects, the Federal Surplus Commodities

CHART 13

ARTICLES MADE ON WPA SEWING ROOM PROJECTS

Cumulative Through December 31, 1939



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WPA workers preparing lunches for undernourished school children

Corporation, or from project sponsors. During four and one-half years of WPA operations they canned over 42,000,000 quarts and dried 1,819,000 pounds of foodstuffs. On other production projects WPA workers make furniture, repair shoes, and construct and repair toys. Food canned and goods produced on WPA projects are distributed to public institutions and to needy persons designated by state and local welfare agencies. Some of the food is also used for the noonday lunches prepared for children on the school lunch projects. Similar disposition is made of the surplus commodities purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation which, together with the goods and foods produced on WPA projects, are distributed through the use of WPA labor.

Conservation and Flood Control

A group of WPA projects are directed towards flood control, the reduction of the loss of valuable topsoil through water and wind erosion, and the conservation of water, timber, game, and fish. The improvement of riverbank and shoreline tends to prevent erosion, as does also the work on streambeds, which involves clearing away snags and brush, straightening channels, and installing various checks upon the unimpeded flow of water. A similar purpose is served by construction or reconditioning of retaining walls and revetments along roads and streams and by extensive riprapping of critical slopes and surfaces. Numerous percolation, check, and diversion dams also have been built for soil erosion control.

For the purpose of holding unruly floodwaters in their courses many miles of new levees and embankments have been built. Other embankments with earth, cinder, and slag fills which did not effectively prevent seepage at highwater have been improved through the construction of concrete cores. The amount of such work completed by the end of 1939 is shown in Table 38.

Besides the land reclaimed by drainage work on other types of projects, WPA workers have improved or reclaimed over 3,000,000 acres (an area nearly as large as the state of Connecticut) by constructing nearly 800 miles and renovating 3,800 miles of irrigation canals, flumes, or pipes. Nearly all of this land is in the Far West; over half of it in California alone. Also in the western part of the country are many of the 436,000 acres of forest lands that have been planted and much of the large area of forest that has been protected against fire by the building of 4,700 miles of firebreaks and 4,000 miles of forest and fire trails.

Through other WPA project operations woods, lakes, and streams in all parts of the country have been stocked with game and fish. On the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Chesapeake Bay around to the mouth of the Mississippi River, 5,800,000 bushels of oysters have been planted in depleted oyster beds. The stocking of lakes and streams with fish has been facilitated by the construction of 233 new fish hatcheries, including additions, some of which are in the form of rearing pools and ponds for broodstock, and by the reconstruction of 131 other hatcheries. Numerous sanctuaries have

TABLE 38.—CONSERVATION AND FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

Item	Unit of Measurement	New Construction	Reconstruction or Improvement
Fish hatcheries	Number	[A] 233	131
Firebreaks	Miles	4,742	586
Fire and forest trails	Miles	3,819	1,171
Reforestation	Acres		435,592
Oysters planted	Bushels	5,814,000	
Levees and embankments	Miles	412	857
Retaining walls and revetments	Miles	1,252	110
River bank and shore improvement	Miles		3,495
Streambed improvement	Miles		6,192
Irrigation systems	Acres	235,000	2,902,000

[A] Includes additions to previously existing fish hatcheries.

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been established for the protection of birds, especially waterfowl, and other animals. Furthermore noxious plants and insect pests have been eradicated from thousands of acres of land and millions of predatory animals have been killed.

Some of the work accomplished on projects of other types has a bearing on conservation. For example, the thousands of miles of drainage along roadsides, the drainage of wet weather ponds and marshes for mosquito control, the placing of culverts, the sealing of abandoned mine-openings, and the construction of storage dams all contribute, at least indirectly, towards conservation of natural resources.

Other Buildings

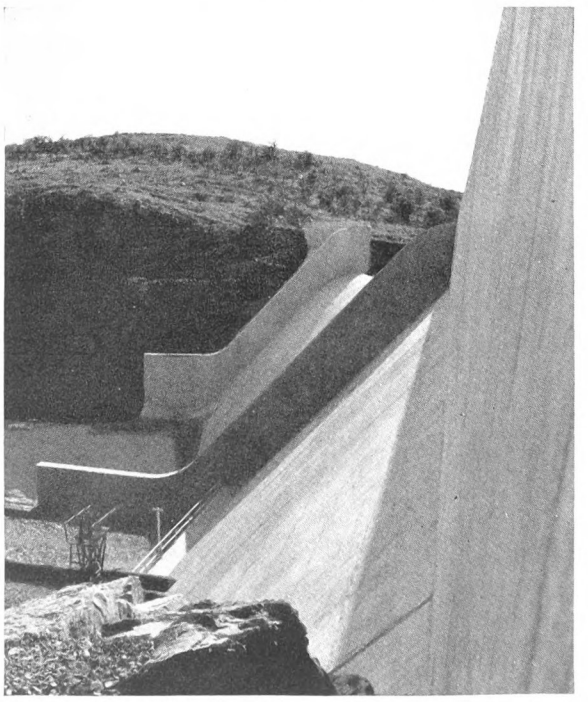
The public buildings described in connection with WPA work in the fields of education, health, and recreation represent only about half the public buildings that have been erected or renovated by WPA workers. In addition to the 34,000 educational buildings, 11,000 recreational buildings, and 1,680 hospitals already mentioned, about 42,000 other buildings of various types had been completed by the end of 1939. Altogether, in the course of WPA project operations, more than 23,000 new buildings had been constructed, additions made to about 2,800, and about 63,000 others had been renovated and improved.

Among the 42,000 other buildings constructed or remodeled by WPA workers were over 4,600 office and administrative buildings housing state, city, county, and township and other government employees. About 3,200 were garages, another 3,600 were storage buildings, nearly 2,200 were fire houses, and 600 were armories.

Frequently the new or remodeled buildings make possible long contemplated economies in operation, as in the case of the new town hall at Sparta, New Jersey. Once an old country school, it now houses several governmental units that were previously located in widely scattered buildings—the fire and police departments, the township jail, and the library. Other facilities in this renovated building are an apartment for the building custodian, two bowling alleys, an auditorium with stage and dressing rooms, a kitchen, and a heating plant. It is expected that this centralization will reduce maintenance costs, expand community services, and result in greater efficiency in township government. Similar examples are numerous among the thousands of buildings that have been constructed or modernized through WPA project operations.

Garages built to house highway equipment provide another example of the way in which WPA building construction has facilitated the normal work of local governmental bodies. Many counties have found that efficiency required the purchase of expensive highway equipment but considerations of economy frequently forced them to keep it in buildings that were not advantageously located, did not properly protect the machinery against weathering, or did not have space for repair work or for the storage of tools and materials. Some of the 1,700 new garages built on WPA projects replace such inadequate structures.

Of particular interest is the group of buildings erected for the Michigan State Diagnostic, Research, and Control Laboratory at Lansing, Michigan. They provide facilities for the



Latonka Dam built by WPA workers at Medicine Park, Oklahoma

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At work on an infant mortality survey for Kentucky

preparation of serums, analysis of foods, feeds, and fertilizers, and testing of liquor, gasolines, and oil. Among the buildings of the group are stables for the horses used in the production of immunizing serums and structures to house other animals used for laboratory purposes.

Examples which might serve to illustrate the wide variety of other buildings constructed or improved through WPA activities in all parts of the country range from the municipal bus terminal in Hackensack, New Jersey, to the Juvenile Detention Home in Fulton County, Georgia. Also included are such other structures as weather stations, dormitories, teacherages, barracks, guardhouses, workshops, community centers, comfort stations, greenhouses, barns, and stables.

Miscellaneous Types of Work

Many kinds of projects authorized for operation under the WPA, requested by sponsors to meet local needs, and worked on by unemployed persons from practically all occupational backgrounds have not yet been mentioned in this classified summary of activities. For some of them accurate measurement in physical terms is difficult and hence no accomplishment data are presented. For others the items of accomplishment that can be summarized give an inadequate representation of the value of the work done; this is particularly true of the arts program, the survey of historical records, and the research projects of many types.

Under the arts program WPA artists have made thousands of easel and mural paintings for schools, libraries, and other public buildings. Their work also included mosaics, sculptures, water colors, etchings, prints, photographs, and dioramas. Some of their work has been acclaimed by art critics and added to great art collections. Posters that they have prepared have been of particular value in health and safety campaigns. Through the employment of unemployed musicians on the music project, millions of persons have been able to enjoy the works of great composers; during a two-week period of January 1940, about 2,500 musical performances were given for an aggregate audience of 1,100,000 persons. Members of the writers' craft have produced works on a wide variety of American subjects. Notable among these is the American Guide Series, which has entailed an amount of research far beyond the scope of private organizations.

The survey of historical records project facilitates work in the field of historical research by arranging and cataloging records which hitherto had been inaccessible. On other research projects, sponsored by both Federal and local agencies, WPA workers have conducted housing, traffic, and engineering surveys; tabulated, analyzed, and charted weather data of value to aviation; and made studies relating to syphilis, tuberculosis, industrial diseases, public health, public welfare, family incomes, cost of living, employment and unemployment, public finance, and taxation. These projects not only have made much valuable information available to students, but also, in many instances, have aided the sponsoring agencies in solving their own administrative problems.

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OPERATING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

THE operation of a nation-wide project program employing between a million and a half and three million workers, as the Work Projects Administration has done since it was established in 1935,[1] requires the formulation of definitive administrative policies, the development of detailed procedures and regulations, and the establishment of standard operating methods for effective functioning of the program. Criteria must be established for the selection of workers and methods devised for assigning them to project jobs, determining their rates of pay and hours of work, and facilitating their return to private employment. Similarly, the numerous details of eligibility, specifications, approval, and operation of the work on which employment is to be provided, must be reduced to procedures applicable to the thousands of projects operated in all sections of the country. The working rules governing employment and project operations are in the form of legislative regulations and administrative instructions from the Commissioner of Work Projects. Many of the administrative regulations developed by the WPA through experience in operating the program have been incorporated in the acts appropriating funds for the WPA. Basically, the administrative regulations have been designed to carry out the provisions of the acts and to promote efficiency in operations. They are summarized in the following pages with the purpose of showing how the WPA program operates.[2]

The WPA program is operated through a system of state and regional offices. State administrations, functioning in each of the states and in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, are headed by administrators who are responsible to the Commissioner of Work Projects for the efficient operation of the program in these areas.[3] Where necessary for operating purposes, the state administration functions, in turn, through two or more district offices which are directed by district managers responsible to the state administrator. Nine regional directors, who are official representatives of the Commissioner in the field, coordinate the work of the WPA in the states of their respective regions.

Employment Regulations

Policies and regulations regarding the persons employed on work projects and the conditions of their employment have developed from both statutory provisions and administrative considerations. The various acts appropriating funds for the WPA have specified the general rules of eligibility for employment. Working procedures for determining whether or not applicants meet these eligibility requirements,

[1] The original name, Works Progress Administration, was changed to Work Projects Administration by Reorganization Plan No. I, effective July 1, 1939, which made the WPA a unit of the Federal Works Agency but did not materially alter its original function.

[2] The WPA program includes projects operated by other Federal agencies with WPA funds; the rules and regulations discussed in this section generally apply to these projects as well as to those operated directly by the WPA.

[3] For administrative purposes, separate administrations have been established for Northern California and Southern California and for New York City and the remainder of New York State.

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however, have been developed by the WPA in cooperation with local public welfare or relief agencies. Regulations concerning assignments to project jobs or other matters affecting the worker in his WPA employment have been established chiefly by administrative action but to some extent have been indicated by law. Wages of project workers are paid in accordance with a schedule of monthly earnings determined by the WPA in conformity with legislative requirements.

Eligibility Requirements for Employment

In general, employment on WPA projects is provided for employable citizens in need of jobs, including men and women who have a wide variety of experience, skills, and occupational training. These workers must meet established eligibility requirements. The eligibility of unemployed workers for WPA jobs is determined primarily by their need of employment. To be eligible, the worker must also be at least 18 years of age and a citizen of the United States. Furthermore, he is not eligible for WPA employment if he is a Communist or member of a Nazi Bund or if he advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the United States Government.

Only one member of a family is eligible for employment on the WPA program, even though there are several employable members in the family. Usually the WPA employee is the normal wage earner of the family; however, in some instances where the normal earner is unable to work the priority may be changed, permitting the employment of another member of the family.

Referral and Certification

Need of employment has been a fundamental condition of eligibility since the inception of the WPA program. Workers meet this eligibility requirement if they are unemployed and if their incomes are insufficient to provide their families with a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health. In most instances the local department of public welfare or the local relief agency reviews the needs and resources of persons who apply for relief and is responsible for determining eligibility for WPA employment so far as this basic condition is concerned.

Before referring applicants to the WPA for project jobs the welfare or relief agency investigates other conditions of eligibility. The agency will not refer persons who are under 18 years of age, who are considered to be unemployable, or who are aliens. If the worker is found eligible on the basis of these requirements and if he has registered with the local public employment office, his application is referred to the WPA. All workers are required to execute an affidavit as to their citizenship and loyalty to the United States.

Actual determination of employability—ability to perform work on a project in a satisfactory manner—is made by the WPA through its Division of Employment. A worker, whose employability has been determined and who meets the other eligibility requirements mentioned above, receives a notice of certification from the WPA and becomes available for assignment to a project. The worker's past employment history is then reviewed to ascertain the occupation for which he is best fitted by training, experience, and ability.

Assignment

The number of persons certified as eligible for WPA employment generally is larger than the number of WPA jobs available. In placing workers on projects, preference within the group awaiting assignment and qualified to perform a given job is first given on the basis of relative need. Where the relative needs are found to be the same, preference is given to veterans[4] as required by provisions of the Emergency Relief Appropriations Acts. No discrimination is made among the persons awaiting assignment on the basis of age if the worker is able to perform project work satisfactorily. An individual will not be assigned if another member of the family is already employed on a WPA project; the family head, or the chief wage earner, is usually the member assigned to WPA employment.

[4] Beginning July 1, 1940, the wife of an unemployable veteran and a veteran's widow who has not subsequently remarried are given the same preference as a veteran.

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A relatively small number of persons who have not been certified as in need may be assigned to project work. These exceptions from the basic certification requirement are made in order to permit the employment of key persons essential to the efficient operation of a project—such as certain types of skilled labor, experts, technicians, and supervisory personnel—who may not be available on the relief rolls. In general, such exempted personnel may not exceed 5 percent of the total number of persons employed on any WPA project. Under certain circumstances the Commissioner or his authorized representative may authorize exemptions from this regulation. On WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies, however, the number of noncertified persons may not exceed 10 percent.

In making assignments to project work the WPA endeavors to place the individuals on the kind of jobs for which they are best qualified. Proximity of the worker's residence to the project site is also considered and workers are assigned to projects nearest their homes so far as practicable.

The WPA has formulated certain regulations to facilitate the transfer of its workers into private industry. Persons employed on WPA projects must maintain active registration with public employment offices and must accept bona fide offers of private employment. If the worker loses such private employment through no fault of his own, the WPA will reassign him to project work provided he is still in need and has exhausted any unemployment compensation benefits which may have accrued during his period of employment. Similarly, workers employed on WPA projects are expected to accept offers of employment on projects of other Federal agencies when the earnings are comparable with those established for similar work on WPA projects. Directed towards the same general objective is the statutory provision that requires the separation of all workers (except veterans) who have been continuously employed on WPA projects for 18 months. Such workers are ineligible for WPA employment for a period of 30 days; at the end of that time, if they are still in need, they may be recertified as eligible for WPA employment. This provision was modified in the ERA Act for the fiscal year 1941 to exempt wives of unemployable veterans and veterans' widows who have not subsequently remarried.

A review of the need status of certified WPA workers at least once every six months has been required by law.[5] During the six months ending December 1939, 2.7 percent of the workers whose eligibility was reviewed were found to be ineligible, and their employment was therefore terminated. During the second half of the fiscal year a similar proportion of the certifications reviewed were canceled.

Hours and Earnings

Monthly earnings of WPA workers were modified by provisions of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939 which directed the Commissioner of Work Projects to fix a monthly earnings schedule which should not vary between geographical areas to any greater extent than could be justified by differences in cost of living and which would not "substantially affect the current national average labor cost per person." The schedule so established, given in Table 39, was placed in effect on September 1, 1939. The new schedule, like those established in earlier years, provides for variation in monthly earnings according to the degree of skill required for the job to which the worker is assigned, the geographical region, and the degree of urbanization of the county in which the worker is employed.

The country is divided into three wage regions. As shown in the accompanying map, Wage Region I includes the northeastern and north central part of the country; Region II, the western states; and Region III, the southeastern and south central sections of the country. The rates paid in Regions I and II differ only in the areas with relatively small populations; they are higher for workers in the less populated areas of the West than in areas of the same degree of urbanization in the northeastern and north central part of the country. Differences existing in the West between the cost of living in small towns and the cost of living in large cities are typically less than similar differences in other sections of the

[5] Effective July 1, 1940, this provision was modified to require redetermination of eligibility once in 12 months.

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CHART 14

WPA WAGE RATE REGIONS*

Effective September 1, 1939



* The schedule of monthly earnings is shown in Table 39

WPA 3230

country. Rates in both Regions I and II are higher than those in Region III, where living costs are relatively low.

Within each wage region, counties are distributed among four urbanization groups based upon the 1930 population of the largest municipality in each county. The groups to which differentials in wages apply are those in which the largest city in the county had 100,000 or more inhabitants in 1930, between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants, between 5,000 and 25,000 inhabitants, or less than 5,000 inhabitants. In the case of 19 large metropolitan districts the wage schedule of the county with the largest municipality applies to the entire metropolitan area as defined in the 1930 Census.

In differentiating among types of work performed, five wage classes are established—unskilled "B," unskilled "A," intermediate, skilled, and professional and technical. Monthly earnings established by the schedule range from $31.20 to $94.90. The lowest wages apply to employees doing work classified as unskilled "B" (work of a simple nature requiring little education or training and which does not involve hazards or heavy physical labor) in counties in Wage Region III in which the 1930 population of the largest town was less than 5,000. Highest rates apply to workers holding professional or technical jobs in counties of Regions I or II that contain a city having a population of 100,000 or more in 1930.

New regulations in regard to working hours of persons employed on WPA projects became effective July 1, 1939, in accordance with the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939. Under these provisions all project workers, except supervisory employees, are required to work 130 hours per month but not more than 8 hours in any day or 40 hours in any week. Prior to the introduction of the 130-hour regulation each certified employee worked as

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many hours as were necessary to reach the monthly wage at which he was assigned, at the prevailing hourly rate of pay for the type of work performed. This procedure had caused considerable difficulty in scheduling project operations, necessitating several work shifts of various lengths on individual projects. The standard work month has made possible a considerable simplification of project working plans and has increased operating efficiency.

Exceptions to the limitations on hours of work and monthly earnings may be made by the Commissioner of Work Projects or his authorized representative where necessary to protect work already done on a project, to permit making up lost time, or to meet an emergency (such as flood or hurricane) involving the public welfare. Certified workers with no dependents may be required to work fewer hours and receive correspondingly smaller earnings. Hours and earnings on projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as being important for military or naval purposes may likewise be exempted from the provisions at the discretion of the Commissioner of Work Projects.

Further exceptions up to a maximum of 5 percent of all project workers in any state are permitted in the case of technicians, certain types of skilled workers, and supervisory workers essential to project operations, when these are not available on lists of certified workers referred to the WPA. (Beginning July 1940 exemptions will be made where necessary on projects certified by the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy as being important for military or naval purposes.)

TABLE 39.—SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY EARNINGS ON WPA PROJECTS

EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1939

Counties in Which the 1930 Population of the Largest Municipality Was—	Wage Class				
	Unskilled "B"	Unskilled "A"	Intermediate	Skilled	Professional and technical
Wage Region I					
100,000 and over [A]	$52.00	$57.20	$68.90	$89.70	$94.90
25,000 to 100,000	48.10	52.00	62.40	81.90	84.50
5,000 to 25,000	42.90	48.10	57.20	74.10	76.70
Under 5,000	39.00	42.90	52.00	67.60	68.90
Wage Region II					
100,000 and over [A]	52.00	57.20	68.90	89.70	94.90
25,000 to 100,000	48.10	52.00	62.40	81.90	84.50
5,000 to 25,000	46.80	50.70	61.10	79.30	81.90
Under 5,000	44.20	49.40	59.80	76.70	78.00
Wage Region III					
100,000 and over [A]	46.80	50.70	61.10	79.30	81.90
25,000 to 100,000	42.90	48.10	57.20	74.10	75.40
5,000 to 25,000	36.40	40.30	48.10	62.40	65.00
Under 5,000	31.20	35.10	42.90	54.60	55.90

Wage Region I—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Wage Region II—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Wage Region III—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

[A] The schedule of monthly earnings applicable to counties in which the 1930 population of the largest municipality was 100,000 or more is applicable to the entire area included within the following metropolitan districts, as such districts are defined by the 15th Census of the United States, 1930: Baltimore; Boston; Buffalo-Niagara; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Detroit; Kansas City, Kans.-Kansas City, Mo.; Los Angeles; Milwaukee; Minneapolis-St. Paul; New York City-Northeastern New Jersey; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; Providence-Fall River-New Bedford; St. Louis; San Francisco-Oakland; Scranton-Wilkes-Barre; Washington, D. C.

Project Procedures

In planning and prosecuting the work to which persons certified for WPA employment are assigned, definite procedures must be formulated and observed if constructive results are to be obtained. WPA procedures governing the proposal and operation of projects, like those relating to employment, have been determined both by law and by the requirements of efficient program operation. Acts appropriating funds for the WPA have specified the general types of projects that are eligible for operation and have placed specific limitations on the use of Federal funds in the operation of these projects. Such statutory provisions have been incorporated with administrative requirements in the formulation of regulations governing all the various steps of project initiation and operation.

Eligibility Requirements for Projects

To be eligible for operation under the WPA program, projects must meet three general requirements: they must provide benefits needed by the community, without taking over functions which the sponsor could normally carry on without WPA assistance, or displacing persons already employed; they must be suitable

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to the utilization of the occupational skills of the eligible unemployed workers in the area where they are to be prosecuted; and they must promote the public welfare rather than benefit any private institutions or individuals. These general provisions are assured in part by regulations as to who may sponsor projects and where they may be operated.

Projects may be sponsored only by public agencies. Towns, cities, counties, states, and other political subdivisions and legally constituted agencies thereof sponsor the majority of projects; a relatively small number are sponsored or cosponsored by agencies of the Federal Government. Until August 31, 1939, the WPA itself sponsored a few projects that were nationwide in scope, but such projects have been discontinued. In a few specific cases nonprofit quasi-public agencies legally controlled by public authority are allowed to sponsor WPA projects, if the agencies receive their principal support by regular budgetary appropriation from public revenue and if their assets, upon dissolution, revert to public ownership. In addition, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, provides specifically for sponsorship of projects for electric transmission and distribution lines or systems to serve persons in rural areas by nonprofit and cooperative associations and for sponsorship of irrigation projects by community ditch organizations.

Projects must, in general, be operated on public property. In exceptional cases, which will result in large public benefit, projects involving improvements to private property may be operated, provided leases, easements, or other legal authority granted to a public agency are sufficient in duration to cover the normal expected life of the improvements to be accomplished by means of the Federal grant.

The scope of project activities that may be operated under the general eligibility requirements is extremely wide. Fields in which work may be prosecuted as specified by law include, among others, road work; construction of public buildings, recreational facilities, public utilities such as sewer systems and water supply systems, and airports; conservation activities; and professional and service projects. The construction work being prosecuted in accordance with this statutory authority involves both improvement of existing facilities and new construction jobs. Nonconstruction activities cover educational, recreational, and other cultural and community service types of work, as well as a wide variety of public welfare and research activities.[6]

Certain restrictions, however, have been placed upon the kind of work that may be undertaken as a WPA project. For example, regulations have been established to prohibit the operation of projects that would compete with other public work or with private industry. No work or service may be undertaken which would result in the displacement of personnel regularly employed by the project sponsor or other public agency or which would prevent the employment of persons who otherwise would be employed by them. In the avoidance of competition with private industry the production of construction materials such as stone, gravel, and brick is not encouraged and is limited (with the exception of concrete pipe, which after July 31, 1940, will be subject to strict prohibition) to materials needed in the prosecution of a project when it is shown that necessary materials could not otherwise be obtained with available resources. By legislative provision projects for the improvement of penal and reformatory institutions are ineligible except when the President determines that they will not cause or promote competition of the products of convict labor with those of free labor. Also ineligible are projects for the development of factories or plants which contribute directly or indirectly to the production of goods for sale in competition with existing industries (statutory exceptions are made for products derived from the first processing of sweet potatoes and for naval stores products).

In addition to the regulations formulated to prevent competition with private industry, the operation of certain specific kinds of work is prohibited. WPA funds may not be used for the manufacture, purchase, or construction of naval vessels, munitions, or other implements of war. Also prohibited is the use of funds for the operation of theatre projects, although such projects were eligible for operation prior to June 30, 1939. Work camps may not be

[6] The nature of project work undertaken by the WPA is described in more detail on pp. 65 to 80.

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established except as an incidental part of other projects where necessary because of difficulty of transportation or other special conditions.

Projects for the extension or improvement of streets and utilities in relatively undeveloped areas are ineligible except where the utility or improvement is not dependent on the area traversed or where there is assurance that the work will result in definite public benefit within a reasonable period, particularly in connection with low-cost housing developments such as the undertakings that are insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

With respect to the housing programs of the United States Housing Authority the WPA may not perform work on actual building construction but assists in such programs through the prosecution of projects for housing surveys, preparation of publicly owned sites, and construction or improvement of public facilities such as streets, sewers, water mains, and parks, when such projects are set up under eligible sponsorship.

A further requirement for project eligibility, specified in the ERA Act of 1939, concerned the size of buildings: no Federal project was eligible for approval after July 1, 1939, which involved the construction of a building on which the total estimated cost exceeded $50,000 and no non-Federal building project on which the total estimated cost to the Federal Government exceeded $52,000 was eligible unless the project was one for which a bond issue had been authorized at an election held on or prior to July 1, 1939. The ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, raised the limitation on the Federal cost of buildings projects to $100,000 and exempted from this limitation projects for which bond issues had been authorized prior to May 16, 1940, and projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as being important for national defense.

Sponsorship Procedures

Properly qualified sponsoring agencies initiate formal consideration of work which they wish to have undertaken as WPA projects by submitting project proposals to the state or local WPA office. These proposals give detailed information as to the location and purpose of the projects, a general description of the work, detailed construction and cost specifications, and other pertinent data.

Each sponsor, in initiating the proposal, is required to sign a certification with regard to the accuracy of the data supplied in the proposal and an agreement to the effect that the project will not be placed in operation until assurance is given that the sponsor's contributions will be made available as specified in the proposal and as required by project operations. Also included in the agreement is the assurance that, if the proposed work is undertaken, the sponsor will finance such part of the entire cost as is not to be supplied from Federal funds and that the proposed work will be done in conformance with all legal requirements and rules and regulations of the WPA and in accordance with the specifications given in the proposal.

Until the first of January 1940 the size of sponsors' contributions was not fixed by law, either in relative or absolute terms, but was largely controlled through the limitation of the amount of Federal funds allotted for non-labor costs—a limitation which was established at $6 per worker per month under the 1939 ERA Act. In addition statutory provisions now require that at least 25 percent of the total cost of all non-Federal projects approved on and after January 1, 1940, for operation in any state must be supplied by the sponsor. (Under the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, effective July 1, 1940, projects certified as important for defense may be exempted from these requirements.)

The sponsor's contribution, as defined by WPA regulations, may be made available in the form of cash, materials, supplies, and equipment rental; personal services at the project site or consulting, engineering, and other professional services; land or leases, easements, or other rights to land, necessary for project operations; or other items essential to the project. Credit is allowed, however, only to the extent that such contributions represent a financial burden undertaken by the sponsors specifically for the project.

Application and Approval Procedures

If, in view of the requirements indicated above, the proposal is found to be acceptable

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by the state or local WPA office to which it is submitted, an application form is prepared on the basis of the data given in the proposal and is submitted to the state administrator. For projects sponsored by Federal agencies, the application is prepared by the agency concerned and forwarded to the state administrator for approval. After careful review to see that the project conforms to the various rules and regulations of the WPA and after approval by the state administrator, the application, together with any supporting documents that may be necessary, is transmitted to the Federal WPA in Washington, D. C., and there referred for recommendation to the operating division (Engineering Division or Division of Professional and Service Projects) having jurisdiction over that type of work.

Applications for certain types of projects are also reviewed by various other governmental agencies performing related work or having an advisory interest in such work. This review enables the WPA to benefit from the technical experience of these agencies and insures that the project will conform to their general policies and not conflict with other proposed work. For instance, projects for the construction or improvement of Federal-aid highways must be approved by the Public Roads Administration, and projects providing for malaria-control drainage, land reclamation, or drainage of swamps and ponds for elimination of mosquitoes, must be reviewed and recommended by the Biological Survey of the Department of the Interior before they are approved by the WPA in Washington. Each application approved by the WPA must also be approved by the President before the project becomes available for operation. Federal projects are subject to approval by the Bureau of the Budget before final approval by the President.

From the reservoir of projects that have received Presidential approval the state administrator may at any time select those best suited for operation under the conditions then prevailing. Once a project is chosen for operation it may be operated in its entirety as approved or in parts that represent self-contained units of work included in the approved project. Chief considerations in selecting a project are the need for the type of employment which the project would supply, the immediate availability of the kinds of labor required, and the usefulness of the project. Cost factors are also important considerations in project selection.

By means of the reserve of approved projects a high degree of flexibility is maintained in the program. The program thus can be expanded quickly when an increased number of jobs is needed for eligible unemployed workers, and its content can be modified with changes in the occupational distribution of workers available for assignment to project jobs.

Operating Procedures

After a project has been selected by the state administrator for operation, a project engineer or supervisor is chosen by the local WPA and schedules of work and of material and equipment deliveries are arranged between the WPA operating division concerned and the sponsor. The operation of the projects that have been approved and selected is the responsibility of the WPA, with full consideration being given to the recommendations of the sponsor regarding the conduct of work. When all details of operation have been developed, the workers necessary for project operations are requisitioned from the Division of Employment by the division having supervision of the project. The supervisor of the project is responsible to the local representative of the WPA operating division for the efficient operation of the project. The sponsor is usually responsible for technical advice on the project work, but all matters relating to employment and to WPA finances are entirely within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Particular attention is paid to the provision of safe working conditions on projects. Buildings are inspected for fire, accident, and health hazards. Mechanical equipment is required to meet safety requirements. Regular inspections during the period of operation insure the application of comprehensive safety regulations. Precaution is exercised in handling and storing inflammable and explosive material. Only experienced men are assigned to jobs involving

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unusual hazards, and all workers are familiarized with precautionary measures if these are necessary. Special safety devices such as goggles and helmets are provided where the type of work makes this advisable. When accidents do occur, compensation is provided for WPA workers through the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, to which funds have been made available for this purpose under each of the ERA Acts.

In addition to the regulations governing the initiation and prosecution of projects, an accounting system has been developed to control the expenditure of funds required for the program. These financial controls are maintained by the WPA Division of Finance and the Treasury Department. They cover sponsors' as well as WPA funds, both labor and nonlabor items, and involve constant control of all transactions on individual projects.

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FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Jobs for the unemployed and assistance for various groups of persons who are unable to work are currently being provided through several public programs. Public assistance is also given to certain farm families whose need is not directly attributable to unemployment or to unemployability but to the fact that the returns from their farming operations are not adequate to meet their basic subsistence requirements.

Federal Work Programs

The unemployed group contains many young persons whose lack of training and work experience seriously handicaps them in their efforts to obtain employment. Through the special youth programs of two agencies included in the Federal Security Agency—the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration—the Federal Government enables young men and young women to extend their training and to develop skills needed by private enterprise. Jobs for adult workers are provided on projects of other Federal agencies. The principal employment-providing program of the Federal Government is operated by the Work Projects Administration, which is included in the Federal Works Agency. WPA projects supply many kinds of construction and nonconstruction work for unemployed men and women having practically all types of skills and occupational backgrounds. In addition, a considerable number of workers, particularly those experienced in the construction industry, are employed on public works projects financed by other constituent administrations of the Federal Works Agency and by other agencies and departments of the Federal Government that participate in construction work.

Work Projects Administration

The primary objective of the WPA program is to employ unemployed workers on public work projects. Since 1935, the year in which it was established, the WPA has furnished more employment each month than have all other Federal work and construction programs combined. An average of approximately 1,735,000 persons were employed on WPA projects during June 1940 (Table 40). An outstanding characteristic of the program is its flexibility which has enabled it to be expanded or contracted rapidly with changes in unemployment and economic conditions. In other sections of this report the kinds of work undertaken by the WPA, the statutory provisions governing its operation, the accomplishments on project activities, the amounts of funds expended, and other aspects of the program are discussed in some detail. In order to facilitate comparisons with other Federal work programs, however, certain facts concerning the workers employed on the program are summarized below.

Only one member of a family group may be

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employed on the WPA program. Although men and women of all ages from 18 upward may be certified for WPA employment, the program employs relatively few persons under 20 years of age or over 65 because other programs have been established by the Federal Government for young people and for the aged. The size of families of WPA workers is slightly larger on the average than that of families assisted through most other programs. The widely varied occupational and educational characteristics of WPA workers are important in determining the kind of projects selected for operation in a given community. WPA workers receive standard monthly wages, that vary in accordance with the skill required for the job to which the worker is assigned. The established wage schedule also varies between geographical areas, geographical differences being limited to differentials in living costs.

Civilian Conservation Corps

The Civilian Conservation Corps, organized in April 1933, furnishes employment and vocational training to young men who are unemployed and in need of employment. Nearly nine-tenths of the CCC enrollees are "Juniors" who are selected from among unmarried men between the ages of 17 and 23, inclusive, that are not in regular attendance at school. They allot to their dependents about three-quarters of their basic cash allowances of $30 a month. Enrollees are employed on public projects for the conservation and development of natural resources. They receive maintenance in camps where they may participate in education and training programs that supplement the experience obtained through project work. In June 1940 Congress authorized the CCC to offer special training in noncombatant subjects essential to the operations of military and naval establishments. Such subjects include cooking, first aid, operation and maintenance of motor vehicles, road and bridge construction and maintenance, photography, radio, and signal communications. The CCC is authorized to maintain in the continental United States a maximum enrolled strength of 300,000 men, of whom not more than 30,000 may be war veterans; in addition, provision is made for the enrollment of not more than 10,000 Indians and a maximum of 5,000 men in the territories and possessions. Actual enrollment in the CCC usually has approached the authorized maximum except when discharges and replacements are being made at the end of enrollment periods.

National Youth Administration

The NYA provides part-time employment for young women as well as young men on its student and out-of-school work programs. High school and college students who otherwise would be unable to remain in school receive monthly earnings for work performed under the NYA student work program. Approximately 350,000 high school and nearly 130,000 college and graduate students received such earnings in May 1940. All work is done under the direction of local school authorities, who establish the hourly rates of pay. Students are permitted to work a sufficient number of hours each month to earn specified maximum allowances. High school students may receive a maximum of $6; college students may earn $20 and graduate students (since September 1939) as much as $30 per month. The student work program began in the autumn of 1935. In the two preceding school years the Federal Emergency Relief Administration had furnished similar assistance to college and graduate students but made no provision for students of lower grades.

Thousands of needy youths who are not attending school receive part-time employment on the out-of-school work program of the NYA. Nearly all of them are between 18 and 24 years of age. Payments were made to approximately 270,000 persons for work performed on this program during June 1940. The project work is supplemented by a program of related training, which consists of specially developed class work on such subjects as blueprint reading, shop arithmetic, and citizenship. Emphasis is now being given to the development of fundamental skills required for automotive and aircraft mechanics, metal and mechanical shop work, and for other occupations that are of

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importance for the national defense. Wherever possible, instruction is supplied by vocational schools and the local public school systems. In areas where educational institutions do not have adequate facilities for this work, courses are conducted by NYA supervisors or by personnel from other public agencies.

Public Works Administration and Other Federal Agencies

Construction projects of various units of the Federal Government other than the WPA, NYA, and CCC have provided employment for large numbers of experienced workers most of whom are not certified as being in need of relief. Nearly all of this construction work is handled on a contract basis. It has been financed both from regular appropriations and from funds made available by emergency appropriation acts. Major programs of public works are conducted by the Public Works Administration, the Public Roads Administration, the Public Buildings Administration, and the United States Housing Authority, all of which have been component parts of the Federal Works Agency since July 1, 1939. Construction work also is done by other Federal departments and agencies chiefly to improve and extend their own physical facilities.

The nation-wide program of PWA projects furnished employment to approximately 80,000 workers in June 1940. Seventy thousand of them were engaged on projects operated by state and local governments for which the PWA has made grants of up to 45 percent of total costs, often lending to sponsoring bodies some or all of the remainder. In the period since it was established in 1933, the PWA has also financed a large number of construction projects that are planned and supervised by other Federal departments and agencies, including the War and Navy Departments, the Public Roads Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Coast Guard.

Nearly 320,000 additional workers were employed on a wide variety of Federal construction projects in June 1940. Approximately 92,000 of them were engaged on Federal-aid highway work under the supervision of the Public Roads Administration. The War Department employed about 35,000; the Navy Department, almost 80,000; and the United States Housing Authority, over 41,000 persons.

Public Assistance Programs

Public assistance programs serve chiefly those destitute persons who are unable to work on public projects. Dependent children, aged persons, and blind persons are aided through the three special assistance programs that are financed in part by the Social Security Board of the Federal Security Agency. The Federal Government also provides aid for certain low-income farm families by meeting the costs of a program of subsistence grants administered by the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture. State and local governments are entirely responsible for extending general relief to families and single persons who are in need but for various reasons cannot be aided through the employment or assistance programs in which the Federal Government participates.

Many needy families also receive agricultural commodities that are purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation of the Department of Agriculture in order to remove surpluses of farm products. Most of the families to whom the commodities are distributed are primarily dependent on general relief or some other form of assistance, although in certain areas where general relief funds are inadequate some families receive no other type of aid. Surplus commodities are given in addition to, and not as a part of, earnings or assistance payments made under other programs. In an increasing number of areas, surplus commodities are distributed by means of a food stamp plan. Recipients of WPA earnings, general relief, and other forms of public assistance are given blue stamps which may be used at regular grocery stores to purchase any food currently designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a surplus commodity. In order to receive the free blue stamps, recipients are required to purchase orange colored stamps in amounts approximately equivalent to their normal food expenditures. The orange stamps may be used for all types of food. The plan, which was intro-

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duced experimentally in a few cities early in 1939, was gradually extended to new areas in 1940. A similar program for the distribution of surplus cotton goods was undertaken experimentally in April 1940.

Special Types of Public Assistance

Under the Social Security Act the Federal Government participates in three special types of public assistance—aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and old-age assistance. Since February 1936, Federal grants-in-aid have been made to states in which programs meet the requirements of the act. Federal contributions are based on the amounts contributed by the states for the assistance of needy individuals who are 65 years of age or older and are not inmates of public institutions; for needy children under the age of 16, or under the age of 18 if regularly attending school, who have been deprived of the support of one or both parents and who are living in the home of a relative; and for needy blind individuals who are not inmates of a public institution. Up to specified limits for each type of recipient, the Federal Government currently pays for one-half of the assistance given to each individual and for part of the costs of administration. In June 1940, payments were made to 1,970,000 recipients of old-age assistance, 72,000 recipients of aid to the blind, and 346,000 families on behalf of 831,000 dependent children.

Farm Security Administration Grants

The Farm Security Administration makes subsistence grants to destitute and low-income farmers, farm tenants, and sharecroppers to supply them with food, medical care, clothing, and other items needed for family subsistence. Approximately 60,000 grants were made by the FSA in June 1940. In the past, chief emphasis has been given to cases of extreme distress in farm areas devastated by drought, flood, storms, and similar catastrophes. Now, an increasing proportion of the grants are being given to families that are potential recipients of FSA loans. The FSA makes loans to low-income farm families who are unable to obtain adequate credit from any other source, for the purchase of farm supplies, equipment, livestock, and land.

General Relief

A residual group of persons who for various reasons are not reached by programs in which the Federal Government participates receive general relief from local and state governments. The group includes physically handicapped and other unemployable persons who do not meet eligibility requirements for any of the special types of public assistance and also certain employable persons who cannot be assisted through the work programs because of limitations in their occupational backgrounds, shortage of available funds, or other factors. In some areas, general relief is also given to families who receive aid under other programs if the family income including such aid is considered insufficient to meet their minimum requirements.

The actual administration of general relief is characterized by lack of uniformity. Practices with respect to eligibility requirements and standards of care differ widely from community to community. In areas where general relief standards are highest, all of the types of cases mentioned above are aided. In a large number of communities, however, general relief is rarely given to any family that contains a member considered to be employable, and relief allowances in these communities fall far short of adequate subsistence requirements.

Nearly all of the general relief given by state and local governments after the discontinuation of Federal Emergency Relief Administration grants has been in the form of direct relief. During the past year, however, a number of the communities that assist families with employable members have developed some form of work relief for part of their general relief cases. Work relief administered by local agencies is usually limited to activities that do not require the variety of skills used on WPA projects, and the amounts paid to the workers are generally much lower than WPA wage rates for unskilled workers.

In the country as a whole, 1,373,000 families and single persons received general relief in June 1940. The average general relief case

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has about three persons as compared to an average of nearly four (3.76) persons in families of certified WPA workers. Funds appropriated for general relief by state and local governments frequently are inadequate, and this factor, rather than actual need, often determines the volume of general relief payments.

Unduplicated Numbers of Households and Persons

The total number of recipients of all Federal work and public assistance programs cannot be obtained by simple addition. Payments made under some of the programs are intended to meet the needs of a family group; those made under others, such as the student work program, are intended only for certain individuals. Some family groups, moreover, benefit from more than one type of aid during a single month. One member may be enrolled in the CCC and the remainder of the family may receive general relief. Statistical duplication in monthly totals also may arise when a family receives one form of assistance in the first part of a month and is transferred to another in the latter part of the month, and is therefore included in the recipient count for two programs during the same month.

No Federal agency collects complete statistics on the unduplicated number of recipients aided by all programs. The Work Projects Administration and the Social Security Board have, however, prepared monthly estimates of the unduplicated numbers of *households* and the unduplicated numbers of *persons* in the households benefiting from Federal work programs and the various forms of public assistance. The coverage of these series and of the comparable series on payments to recipients is described in the technical notes beginning on page 104.

Changes in the Fiscal Year 1940

A total of about 5,700,000 households containing approximately 16,100,000 persons were benefiting from the various programs at the end of the fiscal year 1940. The number of persons was equivalent to 12 percent of the total population in 1940 reported in preliminary releases of the Bureau of the Census. These were the lowest June figures since 1937, as may be seen

TABLE 40.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM [A]

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

JUNE 1940

[In thousands]

Program	Program Reporting Unit			Persons Benefited [B]	
	Unit	Number	Percent change from June 1939	Number	Percent change from June 1939
Unduplicated Total	Households	5,700	−14	16,070	−18
Work Projects Administration	Employees	1,734	−33	6,460	−33
National Youth Administration:					
Student work program	Employees	313	+12	313	+12
Out-of-school work program	Employees	269	+26	289	+24
Civilian Conservation Corps	Enrollees	240	−10	1,040	−10
Public Works Administration:					
Non-Federal projects	Employees	70	−66	210	−66
Federal projects	Employees	7	−79	21	−79
Other Federal work and construction projects:					
Emergency funds	Employees	4	−52	13	−55
Regular funds	Employees	312	+30	936	+30
Special types of public assistance:					
Old-age assistance	Recipients	1,970	+7	3,849	+9
Aid to dependent children	Families	346	+11		
Aid to the blind	Recipients	72	+5		
General relief [C]	Cases	1,373	−12	4,256	−11
Farm Security Administration grants	Grant vouchers	60	−12	300	−12

[A] See notes on pp. 104 to 109 for source and description of data included; percentages computed from unrounded figures.

[B] Number of persons benefited from special types of public assistance estimated by the Division of Public Assistance Research, Social Security Board; number for other individual programs estimated by WPA.

[C] A relatively small number receiving only hospitalization or burial are included in figures for 1940 but not for 1939.

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from Table 41 or Chart 15. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, was one in which a substantial decline occurred in the estimated net number of recipients of Federal work program earnings and public assistance. Starting from a lower level than that which marked the beginning of the previous fiscal year, the number of households was 14 percent smaller in June 1940 than in June 1939. The net reduction in the total number of persons amounted to 18 percent.

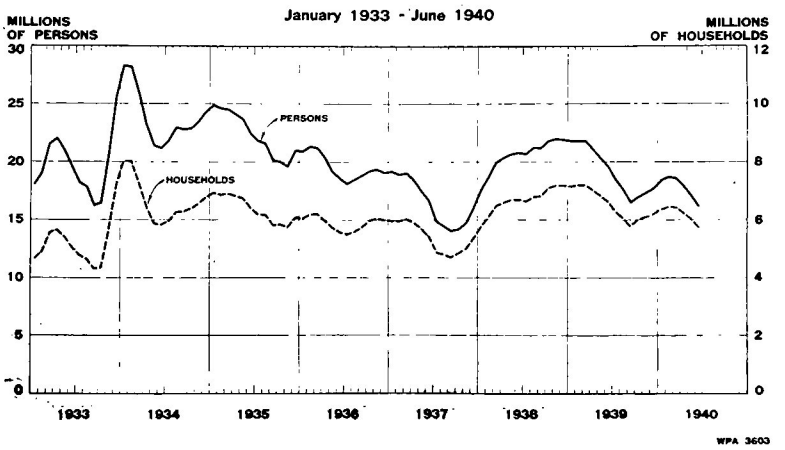
Because the WPA operates the largest single program of public work for the unemployed and because it is the most flexible of the Federal work programs, changes in the volume of WPA employment determine to a very large extent the trend in the aggregate numbers benefiting from all programs. The sharp drop in the totals between June 1939 and June 1940 was attributable chiefly to a heavy decline in WPA employment.[1]

Month-to-month changes in employment on other Federal work programs during the fiscal year 1940 for the most part followed patterns established in previous years. NYA employment increased as the school year progressed; CCC enrollment showed little change other than the temporary declines that occur every three months at the end of enrollment periods; and employment on regular Federal construction projects followed the usual seasonal pattern associated with the effect of weather conditions on outdoor employment. Increased appropriations for the fiscal year 1940, however, permitted a substantial expansion of the NYA programs, and by the spring of 1940 the number of youths employed exceeded previous all-time highs. Nearly 340,000 youths were employed on the out-of-school work program in February and 480,000 students were employed on the student work program in April. Employment on regular Federal construction projects ranged from 200,000 to 315,000 workers between June 1939 and June 1940, and fluctuated at a higher level than in any previous fiscal year. Noteworthy among the increases were those in the number of persons employed on projects of the Navy Department, the United States Housing Authority, and the United States Maritime Commission. Employment on PWA projects and other Federal work and construction projects financed from emergency appropriations dropped steadily as no new appropriations for the fiscal year 1940 were made for these activities.

Throughout the fiscal year the three special assistance programs in which the Social Security Board participates continued to register moderate growth. One state was added to the number operating programs for aid to the blind under plans approved by the Social Security Board, bringing the total to 41 states and the District of Columbia. As in the previous fiscal year, the Federal Government participated in the old-age assistance programs of all 48 states and the District of Columbia, and in the aid-to-dependent-children programs of 40 states and the District of Columbia. In January 1940 coverage of the old-age assistance program was broadened in three states in compliance with a provision of the original Social Security Act. The act specifies that after January 1, 1940, no state imposing a minimum-age requirement of more than 65 years will be eligible for Federal old-age assistance grants; until that

CHART 15

HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BENEFITING FROM EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PUBLIC RELIEF



[1] See pp. 1 and 2 for a more complete analysis of changes in WPA employment during the fiscal year.

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date it permitted states to require a minimum age of as much as 70 years. The act, however, authorizes the Federal Government to share the cost of assistance given to individuals between the ages of 65 and 70 as well as those over 70; hence all but three states had adopted the 65-year limit long in advance of the date required by the statute.

Also effective January 1 were liberalizations of Federal participation in the three special types of assistance made in accordance with amendments to the Social Security Act ap-

TABLE 41.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM [A]

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933–JUNE 1940

[In thousands]

Year and Month	Unduplicated Total		Work Projects Administration	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps	Public Works Administration		Civil Works Program	Other Federal Work and Construction Projects	
	Households	Persons in these households		Student work program	Out-of-school work program		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects		Emergency funds	Regular funds
1933											
January	4,656	18,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152
February	4,908	19,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144
March	5,526	21,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168
April	5,646	21,986	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	190
May	5,403	20,966	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	221
June	5,032	19,485	.....	.....	.....	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	237
July	4,787	18,186	.....	.....	.....	294	.....	(B)	.....	.....	208
August	4,628	17,841	.....	.....	.....	286	.....	5	.....	.....	180
September	4,295	16,215	.....	.....	.....	274	1	43	.....	.....	167
October	4,356	16,438	.....	.....	.....	222	3	132	.....	.....	122
November	5,648	20,735	.....	.....	.....	289	9	223	1,532	.....	91
December	7,230	25,573	.....	.....	.....	290	25	239	3,597	.....	66
1934											
January	8,019	28,228	.....	.....	.....	297	21	226	4,311	.....	45
February	8,011	28,203	.....	.....	.....	293	23	226	3,854	.....	36
March	7,268	25,972	.....	.....	.....	268	21	229	2,609	.....	32
April	6,436	23,182	.....	.....	.....	256	34	284	1,105	19	38
May	5,869	21,387	.....	.....	.....	294	51	380	23	19	44
June	5,817	21,179	.....	.....	.....	284	76	448	(B)	19	42
July	5,964	21,779	.....	.....	.....	316	95	446	(B)	18	41
August	6,260	22,905	.....	.....	.....	357	111	411	.....	17	44
September	6,283	22,771	.....	.....	.....	330	120	348	.....	17	42
October	6,375	22,849	.....	.....	.....	350	125	309	.....	18	44
November	6,552	23,431	.....	.....	.....	352	124	288	.....	17	42
December	6,746	24,261	.....	.....	.....	330	107	224	.....	14	39
1935											
January	6,934	24,835	.....	.....	.....	358	94	168	.....	12	34
February	6,856	24,572	.....	.....	.....	347	78	144	.....	12	31
March	6,885	24,465	.....	.....	.....	306	83	158	.....	12	32
April	6,823	24,068	.....	.....	.....	293	100	200	.....	13	38
May	6,735	23,646	.....	.....	.....	338	114	244	.....	13	42
June	6,404	22,457	.....	.....	.....	351	120	269	.....	14	44
July	6,180	21,817	.....	.....	.....	401	127	253	.....	18	46
August	6,175	21,627	220	.....	.....	481	135	240	.....	39	49
September	5,792	20,153	374	35	.....	483	128	199	.....	86	58
October	5,836	20,000	705	184	.....	459	123	172	.....	137	74
November	5,731	19,604	1,815	234	.....	480	110	139	.....	183	77
December	6,083	20,998	2,667	283	.....	459	98	106	.....	216	68
1936											
January	6,053	20,910	2,880	321	17	426	95	83	.....	232	50
February	6,184	21,336	3,019	360	79	403	87	74	.....	265	44
March	6,192	21,256	2,960	393	163	355	123	76	.....	286	49
April	5,960	20,384	2,626	417	181	322	172	81	.....	351	61
May	5,698	19,183	2,397	401	178	348	213	90	.....	392	78
June	5,545	18,549	2,286	215	184	336	240	96	.....	419	105
July	5,479	18,095	2,245	(B)	165	350	247	75	.....	416	140
August	5,582	18,472	2,332	2	162	338	246	71	.....	405	156
September	5,715	18,819	2,449	63	167	299	234	64	.....	385	162
October	5,968	19,187	2,548	341	166	330	214	58	.....	364	165
November	6,042	19,356	2,546	399	172	343	200	49	.....	331	159
December	5,986	19,055	2,243	411	178	328	175	39	.....	302	141

[A] See notes on pp. 104 to 109 for description of data included.
[B] Less than 500 persons.

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proved in August 1939.[2] From July 1939 to June 1940 the number of old-age assistance recipients rose from nearly 1,860,000 to about 1,970,000; the number of families receiving aid

[2] Effective January 1, 1940, the maximum monthly payment for old-age assistance or aid to the blind towards which the Federal Government contributes one-half was increased from $30 to $40; and the ratio of Federal participation in payments for aid to dependent children under 16 years of age was increased from one-third to one-half of the maximum amount of $18 a month for the first child and $12 a month for each additional child aided in the same home. Federal reimbursement provisions were also extended to cover needy children 16 and 17 years of age who are regularly attending school.

TABLE 41.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM [A]—Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933–JUNE 1940

[In thousands]

Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief				Federal Emergency Relief Administration Special Programs					Year and Month
			Relief									
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Total	Poor relief	Emergency relief	Non-relief	Transient	Emergency education	College student aid	Rural rehabilitation	Farm Security Administration Grants	
												1933
116	112	25	4,247	114	4,133	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	January.
116	108	24	4,512	112	4,400	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	February.
112	113	24	5,087	109	4,978	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	March.
110	111	25	5,185	114	5,071	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	April.
109	111	24	4,849	114	4,735	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	May.
108	108	24	4,328	114	4,214	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	June.
106	109	25	4,062	135	3,927	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	July.
105	110	24	3,940	152	3,788	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	August.
105	111	24	3,589	161	3,428	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	September.
104	111	25	3,647	171	3,476	.....	67	(B)	.....	.....	.....	October.
105	111	24	4,037	167	3,870	.....	75	2	.....	.....	.....	November.
107	112	25	3,246	153	3,093	.....	90	11	(B)	.....	.....	December.
												1934
123	110	27	3,135	173	2,962	.....	102	28	1	.....	.....	January.
123	109	26	3,284	171	3,113	.....	104	34	31	.....	.....	February.
125	111	26	3,770	177	3,593	.....	135	33	61	.....	.....	March.
125	109	27	4,544	181	4,363	112	167	26	66	(B)	.....	April.
128	110	26	4,551	190	4,361	85	184	17	64	32	.....	May.
130	109	29	4,441	175	4,266	67	204	9	34	42	.....	June.
134	110	32	4,531	175	4,356	72	244	9	.....	42	.....	July.
141	110	31	4,766	191	4,575	75	273	10	.....	40	.....	August.
145	109	31	4,809	190	4,619	68	261	14	69	40	.....	September.
154	111	33	4,848	199	4,649	72	268	24	96	46	.....	October.
164	111	32	5,013	192	4,821	83	268	31	100	52	.....	November.
206	113	33	5,285	207	5,078	82	243	35	100	69	.....	December.
												1935
240	108	33	5,500	224	5,276	79	246	40	102	72	.....	January.
256	107	32	5,470	230	5,240	72	240	42	103	87	.....	February.
263	108	32	5,410	238	5,172	56	281	44	105	173	.....	March.
274	110	33	5,254	241	5,013	59	288	44	104	210	.....	April.
281	110	32	5,077	235	4,842	62	281	41	100	205	.....	May.
293	108	33	4,764	230	4,534	65	269	32	52	204	.....	June.
302	110	34	4,595	231	4,364	68	263	28	.....	167	.....	July.
314	110	33	4,460	240	4,220	55	249	32	.....	108	.....	August.
326	110	33	4,161	251	3,910	30	170	25	.....	45	.....	September.
347	112	35	3,975	252	3,723	20	140	19	.....	10	.....	October.
359	113	34	3,723	260	3,463	14	110	17	.....	3	6	November.
378	117	35	2,879	269	2,610	7	83	8	.....	1	130	December.
												1936
430	123	37	2,216	.....	.....	3	39	1	.....	.....	151	January.
473	132	41	2,136	.....	.....	3	27	(B)	.....	.....	139	February.
505	132	43	2,010	.....	.....	1	23	(B)	.....	.....	172	March.
571	144	42	1,827	.....	.....	1	15	(B)	.....	.....	108	April.
607	149	43	1,657	.....	.....	1	13	(B)	.....	.....	86	May.
650	156	44	1,555	.....	.....	1	11	(B)	.....	.....	62	June.
788	158	42	1,452	.....	.....	1	10	(B)	.....	.....	41	July.
807	148	43	1,434	.....	.....	(B)	9	(B)	.....	.....	60	August.
899	140	44	1,389	.....	.....	(B)	9	(B)	.....	.....	77	September.
973	154	44	1,396	.....	.....	(B)	9	(B)	.....	.....	88	October.
1,035	158	45	1,406	.....	.....	(B)	9	(B)	.....	.....	93	November.
1,106	160	45	1,510	.....	.....	(B)	11	(B)	.....	.....	135	December.

[A] See notes on pp. 104 to 109 for description of data included.
[B] Less than 500 persons.

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to dependent children increased from approximately 310,000 to almost 350,000; and recipients of aid to the blind increased by about 3,000 to nearly 72,000.

During the fiscal year 1940, general relief fluctuated at a somewhat lower level than in the preceding year.[3] The downward trend in the national total was attributable in part to general improvement in economic conditions, but shortages of funds and expansion of the Social Security programs were responsible to some extent for declines in certain areas. Changes in private employment have little effect on general relief in states where it is virtually restricted to cases having no employable member. This is not true of the larger industrial states in which a high percentage of

[3] Because data for months beginning with January 1940 include a small number of cases that received only hospitalization and/or burial, they are not entirely comparable with those for prior months.

TABLE 41.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM [A]—Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933–JUNE 1940

[In thousands]

Year and Month	Unduplicated Total		Work Projects Administration	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps	Public Works Administration		Other Federal Work and Construction Projects	
	Households	Persons in these households		Student work program	Out-of-school work program		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects	Emergency funds	Regular funds
1937										
January	5,973	19,156	2,127	417	185	350	147	30	248	119
February	5,958	18,875	2,145	427	189	345	130	27	207	113
March	6,008	19,005	2,125	440	192	303	133	26	201	116
April	5,878	18,366	2,075	442	192	303	143	27	212	130
May	5,669	17,452	2,018	424	185	301	154	30	222	154
June	5,388	16,669	1,874	249	173	277	152	29	232	175
July	4,885	14,817	1,628	.....	150	276	144	28	220	194
August	4,782	14,408	1,509	[B]	133	278	135	26	178	205
September	4,696	13,985	1,454	36	127	233	120	24	169	209
October	4,838	14,163	1,460	244	123	263	107	21	166	205
November	4,992	14,685	1,501	283	127	298	91	18	160	196
December	5,338	15,967	1,594	304	136	284	77	15	147	165
1938										
January	5,771	17,506	1,801	310	146	285	65	11	120	138
February	6,089	18,638	2,001	320	152	278	63	9	114	130
March	6,480	19,967	2,319	327	155	262	65	9	122	141
April	6,578	20,357	2,538	334	159	262	73	8	152	158
May	6,686	20,685	2,638	329	179	257	82	9	209	187
June	6,684	20,774	2,741	219	209	245	84	8	243	206
July	6,637	20,685	2,996	.....	215	284	81	7	153	219
August	6,772	21,192	3,122	2	219	290	78	8	16	236
September	6,812	21,217	3,209	49	221	268	80	22	17	246
October	7,076	21,760	3,282	322	220	291	94	24	16	243
November	7,162	21,964	3,330	364	230	293	105	34	13	225
December	7,156	21,892	3,156	372	240	275	122	35	13	199
1939										
January	7,131	21,740	3,016	372	237	295	140	34	10	168
February	7,170	21,759	2,990	382	242	296	144	31	9	158
March	7,177	21,739	3,004	380	236	259	150	31	8	161
April	6,987	20,986	2,786	384	228	285	170	34	8	180
May	6,806	20,233	2,638	372	225	292	188	36	9	206
June	6,605	19,487	2,570	280	214	266	205	35	9	239
July	6,251	18,466	2,279	[B]	207	288	197	30	6	258
August	6,032	17,627	1,967	1	211	289	192	27	6	271
September	5,767	16,492	1,715	70	225	255	180	25	6	281
October	5,999	16,969	1,867	362	238	288	160	23	6	286
November	6,098	17,283	1,946	423	261	292	150	19	5	278
December	6,183	17,695	2,109	434	296	266	123	15	5	260
1940										
January	6,378	18,436	2,203	437	322	293	94	12	4	209
February	6,451	18,716	2,293	456	336	296	78	10	4	203
March	6,431	18,638	2,294	473	335	264	71	10	4	221
April	6,247	17,941	2,125	480	320	272	72	9	4	254
May	6,039	17,165	1,963	476	296	270	72	8	4	284
June	5,700	16,070	1,734	313	269	240	70	7	4	312

[A] See notes on pp. 104 to 109 for description of data included.
[B] Less than 500 persons.

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the total number of cases is concentrated. The national general relief totals were therefore influenced materially by changes in the volume of private employment and public employment, principally that provided on WPA projects, and to some extent by benefits paid under the unemployment compensation program.

From the comparatively low level of 1,540,000 in July 1939, the number of general relief cases rose to more than 1,670,000 in September and then fell almost to 1,560,000 in December, the lowest December figure since 1936. The unusual trend during these months reflected to a marked degree an especially large volume of turnover between the general relief and the WPA programs. Many of the workers terminated from WPA employment in July and August because they had completed the legal maximum of 18 months' continuous employment were added to the general relief rolls.

TABLE 41.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM [A]—Concluded

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933–JUNE 1940

[In thousands]

Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief		Federal Emergency Relief Administration Special Programs		Farm Security Administration Grants	Year and Month
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Relief	Nonrelief	Transient	Emergency education		
								1937
1,150	166	47	1,662	(B)	10	(B)	335	January.
1,200	171	47	1,726	(B)	6	(B)	229	February.
1,256	178	48	1,684	(B)	6	(B)	323	March.
1,296	183	49	1,550				300	April.
1,327	189	49	1,382				218	May.
1,290	192	50	1,277				191	June.
1,392	196	50	1,257				54	July.
1,432	203	51	1,271				78	August.
1,467	209	52	1,265				67	September.
1,503	215	54	1,270				71	October.
1,541	220	55	1,368				83	November.
1,577	228	56	1,626				109	December.
								1938
1,600	234	57	1,893				108	January.
1,623	241	59	1,996				119	February.
1,646	247	60	1,994				126	March.
1,662	252	60	1,815				117	April.
1,677	256	62	1,696				112	May.
1,657	258	62	1,648				93	June.
1,707	260	63	1,610				70	July.
1,716	265	64	1,581				62	August.
1,731	268	65	1,526				69	September.
1,746	271	65	1,497				79	October.
1,762	274	66	1,518				89	November.
1,776	280	67	1,631				115	December.
								1939
1,787	287	67	1,772				126	January.
1,799	296	67	1,844				123	February.
1,813	298	67	1,851				127	March.
1,830	296	68	1,724				114	April.
1,832	299	68	1,644				87	May.
1,842	311	68	1,568				69	June.
1,858	312	69	1,540				46	July
1,871	312	69	1,583				72	August.
1,884	313	69	1,671				50	September.
1,894	313	69	1,633				50	October.
1,903	313	69	1,565				65	November.
1,908	315	70	1,563				97	December.
								1940
1,924	325	70	1,689				107	January.
1,929	329	70	1,687				115	February.
1,935	334	71	1,630				119	March.
1,944	339	71	1,545				86	April.
1,956	342	71	1,461				71	May.
1,970	346	72	1,373				60	June.

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Conversely, large numbers of WPA replacements were later made from the relief rolls. The large increase between December and January was attributable in part to the suspension of certain WPA project operations in many areas because of unusually severe weather conditions. During the first quarter of 1940 the number of general relief cases ranged between 1,630,000 and 1,690,000, but by April the total had dropped below 1,550,000. Decreased seasonal needs and increased employment opportunities contributed to the reduction in the number of cases during the last quarter of the fiscal year to 1,373,000 in June, the lowest point since 1937. There is reason to believe that declines would have been greater if WPA project employment had not been curtailed simultaneously.

The number of Farm Security Administration grants, ranging between 40,000 and 120,000, was also smaller, on the average, than it had been during the preceding fiscal year. Pronounced fluctuations characterized the figures for the states in which the FSA expanded its grant program temporarily to meet emergencies created by droughts, floods, and unusually cold weather in southern states. Outstanding were increases in the numbers of grants made in the drought and flood areas of southeastern states in the fall of 1939 and the following winter. In February 1940, this form of assistance was expanded in Florida and other southern states where freezing weather caused widespread crop destruction.

Changes in the Period 1933–40

Fluctuations in the unduplicated numbers of households and persons benefiting from Federal work programs and public relief have been influenced primarily by seasonal variations in relief needs and by changes in the volume of unemployment and in general economic conditions. Changes in the adequacy and coverage of individual relief and employment programs and, to some extent, in the adequacy of funds supplied for these programs are also influences that should be taken into consideration in interpreting fluctuations in the aggregate numbers of recipients. At times, these factors have been temporarily overshadowed by emergency needs arising from hurricanes, floods, and widespread drought.

Both the number of households and the number of persons benefiting rose during the first quarter of 1933. From the total of 5,650,000 households and 22,000,000 persons reached in April, the number assisted declined steadily during the next five months. A parallel movement occurred in the volume of unemployment as Federal recovery measures got under way.

Figures for the winter of 1933–34 reflect seasonal increases in need and the rapid growth of the Civil Works program initiated in November 1933, which recruited approximately one-half of its employees from relief rolls and the remainder from the large group of unemployed persons who had not been receiving relief. In January 1934, when Civil Works employment was at its maximum, the numbers of households and persons benefiting from all programs rose to the highest points recorded during the seven and one-half year period. About 8,000,000 households containing over 28,000,000 persons, a number equivalent to more than a fifth of the national population, received assistance in that month. The curtailment of the Civil Works program in the first quarter of 1934 marked the beginning of a gradual downward trend in the unduplicated numbers of recipients which continued until the autumn of 1937. The usual seasonal pattern was distorted in the summers of 1934 and 1936 by the necessity of aiding thousands of distressed families in areas that were devastated by severe drought conditions.

Relief needs were met much more adequately in 1934 and 1935 than in 1933. One of the primary objectives of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, which financed most of the assistance given between the date of its establishment in May 1933 and the latter part of 1935, was to raise relief standards, particularly in those areas where they had been lowest. Standards were again raised when new programs were introduced in 1935 to replace the system of FERA grants to the states.

The declines in the aggregate numbers of recipients, which became especially pronounced in the summer of 1937, were interrupted by the sharp contraction in business activity that took place in the latter part of that year. The numbers of households and persons were greatly

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expanded to meet the increased needs resulting from the steep rise in the volume of unemployment. The number of recipients, however, did not increase as rapidly as did unemployment, a lag which may be attributed in part to the fact that many workers, before becoming unemployed, had accumulated sufficient resources to finance several weeks or months of unemployment and in part to the limitations of funds available for the several programs. After reaching a high point in 1938 the trend in recipients was generally downward until the fall of 1939, following improvement in economic conditions. Since September 1939, the trend has followed the winter increase in unemployment and the subsequent improvement during the spring.

TABLE 42.- INDEX OF UNEMPLOYMENT [A]

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1940

[1935-39—100]

Month	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
January	167.2	135.3	131.7	110.6	88.8	121.1	117.4	107.4
February	170.4	131.3	126.3	111.1	88.0	125.3	118.4	110.4
March	173.0	119.7	121.8	104.1	80.5	125.7	114.9	108.6
April	168.9	116.8	116.5	97.8	75.4	125.2	112.5	105.1
May	162.8	111.2	112.2	90.3	65.5	126.1	110.0	103.5
June	152.7	108.7	107.5	85.5	63.8	121.3	104.7	96.1
July	145.1	116.0	105.7	82.4	60.4	121.3	110.0	------
August	134.5	118.2	104.9	74.9	60.2	117.5	103.6	------
September	124.8	119.9	101.3	73.8	59.4	109.2	96.0	------
October	126.5	124.2	102.3	76.4	66.7	108.4	93.4	------
November	131.8	131.4	102.4	78.3	84.1	110.5	97.7	------
December	134.8	129.9	106.7	83.5	103.6	109.1	96.8	------

[A] Based on estimates prepared by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Indexes of Unemployment and Persons Benefited

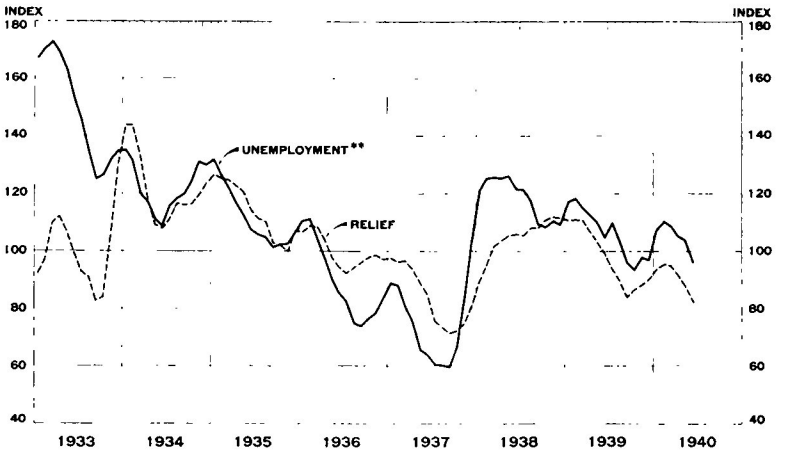
In Chart 16 changes in the total number of persons benefited by the Federal work and public assistance programs are compared with changes in the volume of unemployment estimated by the National Industrial Conference Board. The chart suggests that unemployment has generally predominated among the factors that have determined the unduplicated numbers of persons benefited by the several programs, although part of the recipients are not directly affected by unemployment, and other factors, noted above, have been of importance in certain periods. Clearly evident are the different levels of the two series during the first nine months of 1933, the rapid rise in recipients with the development of the Civil Works program, and the relatively high degree of conformity in general movement in the period following the curtailment of this program in 1934—a period in which the needs of the unemployed were met more adequately than they were in 1933.

The curves indicate that winter peaks in unemployment, as well as in needs for fuel and clothing, contribute to the high degree of seasonality in the relief series. The effects of the extra drought relief employment provided by the WPA in the last half of 1936 and the delayed expansion in relief activities following the rise in unemployment that began in the autumn of 1937 are also apparent. When large groups of workers become unemployed, as they did in the winter of 1937–38, only a part of them are forced to apply for assistance immediately. Many are able to finance short periods of unemployment from previously accumulated savings or resources, assistance given by friends and relatives, or, in recent years,

CHART 16

INDEXES OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND PERSONS BENEFITING FROM EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PUBLIC RELIEF*

January 1933 - June 1940



* 1935 - 39 = 100.

** Based on estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board.

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TABLE 43.—INDEX OF PERSONS BENEFITING FROM EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PUBLIC RELIEF[A]

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933–JUNE 1940

[1935–39=100]

Month	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
January	92.1	143.8	126.5	106.5	97.6	89.2	110.8	93.9
February	97.2	143.7	125.2	108.7	96.2	95.0	110.9	95.4
March	109.8	132.3	124.7	108.3	96.8	101.7	110.8	95.0
April	112.0	118.1	122.6	103.9	93.6	103.7	106.9	91.4
May	106.8	109.0	120.5	97.7	88.9	105.4	103.1	87.5
June	99.3	107.9	114.4	94.5	84.9	105.9	99.3	81.9
July	92.7	111.0	111.2	92.2	75.5	105.4	94.1	------
August	90.9	116.7	110.2	94.1	73.4	108.0	89.8	------
September	82.6	116.0	102.7	95.9	71.3	108.1	84.0	------
October	83.8	116.4	101.9	97.8	72.2	110.9	86.5	------
November	105.7	119.4	99.9	98.6	74.8	111.9	88.1	------
December	130.3	123.6	107.0	97.1	81.4	111.6	90.2	------

[A] Based on estimates shown in Table 41.

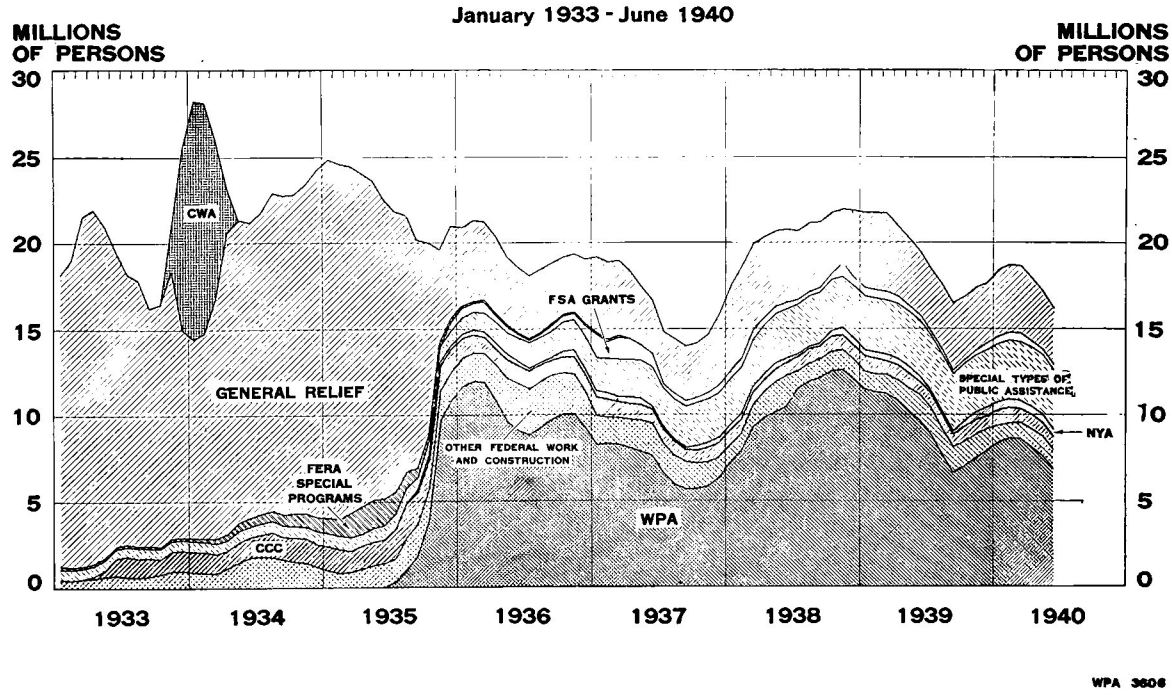
from unemployment compensation benefits. It is not until such resources are exhausted during continued periods of unemployment that it becomes necessary for many persons to apply for relief. As a result of these factors there is a tendency for rises in unemployment to anticipate increases in relief needs by several weeks or months. Because of this relationship and the expansion of the WPA program in southern states to aid sharecroppers who were in extreme distress because of the collapse of cotton prices, the rise in the total number of persons benefiting from relief and employment programs continued throughout most of 1938.

Number of Persons Benefited

During the seven and one-half year period beginning with January 1933, there has been a gradual decline in the average number of persons per household receiving Federal work program earnings and public assistance. Part of the change is attributable to the tendency for two-family relief cases to separate during the FERA period; part of it has resulted from an increase in the relative number of small house-

CHART 17

PERSONS BENEFITING FROM EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM



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holds included in the totals. This tendency has been particularly marked in the period beginning with 1936, when increasingly large numbers of one- and two-person families have been aided under the old-age assistance program.

Wide differences exist in the average number of persons per household benefiting under the various programs included in the unduplicated totals. Changes in the numbers aided are therefore more significant when measured in terms of persons than in terms of households. The program composition of the unduplicated numbers of persons benefiting from employment on Federal work programs and public assistance is shown in Chart 17. In preparing this chart, persons who benefited under more than one program during the month were included only in that program which occupies the lower position in the chart. Because of this arbitrary allocation of duplication, the chart does not indicate precisely the relative numbers benefiting under the various programs. It does, however, indicate the relationship between the number of persons, including dependents, who have benefited from WPA employment and the total number aided by all programs combined.

Payments to Recipients

Total payments made to recipients of Federal work program employment and of public relief totaled $3,263,600,000 during the year ending June 1940, as may be seen from Table 44. Earnings on Federal work and construction projects accounted for $2,188,200,000, or 67 percent of the total, and $1,075,400,000, or 33 percent, represented payments for public assistance. WPA earnings accounted for nearly 41 percent of the total.

Aggregate payments for each month of the period were substantially lower than those for corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. Payments for June 1940 amounted to $256,400,000, a decrease of 16 percent from the figure for June 1939. Most of the decline occurred in earnings of persons employed on WPA projects, which dropped from $141,000,000 to $101,000,000, or 28 percent, although a much larger relative decrease (64 percent) occurred in the PWA program, which was greatly curtailed during the year. The amount of general relief extended fell from $37,100,000 to $32,400,000. These declines were offset to some extent by increases in other programs. Earnings on regular Federal construction projects rose from $27,400,000 to $36,000,000, and payments for the two NYA programs expanded from $5,900,000 to $7,800,000. Total payments for the three special types of public assistance in which the Social Security Board participates—old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind—continued their gradual expansion, increasing from $47,100,000 to $52,400,000.

Changes in the total amounts paid to recipients of the various programs are determined primarily by changes in the total numbers of such recipients, which were discussed in the preceding sections of this statement. Total payments have also been greatly influenced by the amounts paid to individual recipients under the several programs, by changes in the relative importance of these programs, and to some extent by technical factors.

Since 1933, aggregate payments have increased relative to the unduplicated number of households aided. In the first three years of the period, general relief issued on a budgetary deficiency basis was the principal form of assistance. Average general relief benefits increased substantially during this period when the FERA program was in operation and definite attempts were being made to improve relief standards. With the introduction of specialized employment and relief programs after the end of fiscal year 1935, payments made under the general relief program declined. The security wages paid on WPA projects were more adequate than average general relief benefits. The expansion of the PWA and other Federal construction work, most of which is done through private contractors at prevailing wages, also tended to increase average payments for all programs combined.

Aggregate payments have frequently registered somewhat sharper month-to-month fluctuations than have the unduplicated numbers of recipients. A part of this variation arises from payroll and accounting procedures which result in some lag between employment and payroll

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reports and the inclusion of more payrolls in reports for some months than in others.

Payments made to recipients of the various programs in June 1940 are shown by states in appendix Table XX. The state figures reflect local differences in costs of living, incidence of unemployment, and, for certain programs, differences in the adequacy of state and local funds.

Notes on Coverage and Sources of Data

The estimated unduplicated total numbers of households and persons, discussed in the preceding pages and

TABLE 44.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM [A]

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933–JUNE 1940

[In thousands of dollars]

Year and Month	Grand Total	Work Projects Administration	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps	Public Works Administration		Civil Works Program	Other Federal Work and Construction Projects	
			Student work program	Out-of-school work program		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects		Emergency funds	Regular funds
1933—total	1,358,159				140,736	1,816	28,902	214,956		134,830
January	77,336									10,910
February	81,074									10,090
March	95,747									11,670
April	90,917				1,474					12,690
May	95,629				6,387					14,810
June	102,404				16,992					15,770
July	98,536				20,579		26			13,990
August	97,942				19,996		134			12,260
September	95,856				19,169	37	1,860			12,000
October	99,189				15,575	157	5,810			8,810
November	144,307				20,245	501	10,290	31,932		6,755
December	279,222				20,319	1,121	10,782	183,024		5,075
1934—total	2,436,328				260,957	58,434	216,727	503,060	14,393	41,325
January	311,822				20,810	1,118	9,973	218,799		3,628
February	250,995				20,489	1,477	11,374	154,549		3,113
March	229,511				18,761	1,082	11,124	123,630		2,811
April	154,128				17,894	1,799	14,821	5,968	1,522	3,258
May	166,381				20,560	2,842	20,342	102	1,654	3,685
June	167,573				19,907	4,416	25,827	11	1,675	3,517
July	173,725				22,113	5,395	25,412	1	1,623	3,439
August	192,197				25,019	7,282	24,931		1,708	3,724
September	180,183				23,114	7,926	21,164		1,668	3,570
October	193,001				24,510	8,330	18,952		1,591	3,730
November	208,498				24,674	9,303	18,695		1,669	3,540
December	208,314				23,106	7,464	14,112		1,283	3,310
1935—total	2,594,764	238,018	6,364		332,851	97,679	157,993		48,529	47,950
January	223,080				25,036	6,770	11,409		1,098	2,880
February	207,299				24,305	5,842	10,099		1,142	2,670
March	210,889				21,437	5,834	11,018		1,060	2,780
April	215,188				20,499	7,492	13,858		1,237	3,240
May	218,920				23,675	8,585	15,606		1,339	3,500
June	204,359				24,539	9,072	16,850		1,378	3,730
July	205,738	2			28,088	9,122	16,352		1,688	3,890
August	206,176	5,312			33,087	10,328	15,920		2,463	4,130
September	197,029	16,592	221		33,777	9,496	13,905		5,425	4,760
October	216,464	32,617	1,653		32,106	9,361	13,242		8,171	5,630
November	229,981	65,015	2,095		33,582	8,641	10,982		10,954	5,650
December	259,641	118,480	2,395		32,120	7,136	8,752		12,574	5,090
1936—total	3,258,776	1,592,039	26,329	28,883	292,397	180,043	84,188		249,855	124,284
January	262,143	134,237	2,528	196	29,792	6,816	7,526		13,354	4,418
February	266,551	140,672	2,865	1,061	28,188	5,931	7,223		14,253	3,709
March	274,757	147,930	3,099	2,153	24,858	7,861	7,339		16,050	4,018
April	270,467	138,834	3,295	2,903	22,575	12,920	8,014		19,494	5,606
May	266,559	130,241	3,580	2,866	24,348	16,363	8,631		22,612	6,251
June	266,919	124,986	1,842	3,070	23,518	19,274	9,125		25,062	9,632
July	265,366	121,621	1	2,574	24,496	19,966	7,300		25,107	14,168
August	270,047	125,068	7	2,582	23,629	20,285	7,051		25,456	15,053
September	272,099	128,971	342	2,729	20,903	19,780	6,496		24,628	15,097
October	284,112	135,188	2,516	2,787	23,133	18,370	6,077		23,240	16,864
November	285,441	137,502	3,122	2,933	24,012	17,323	5,128		21,353	15,329
December	274,315	126,789	3,132	3,029	22,945	15,154	4,278		19,246	14,139

[A] See notes on pp. 104 to 109 for description of data included.

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presented in Tables 40, 41, and 43 and appendix Table XIX, include relief and nonrelief recipients in the continental United States benefiting under the following agencies and programs: emergency relief (general work and direct relief and FERA special programs) financed in part from FERA funds; general relief, including outdoor poor relief, financed from state and local funds; subsistence grants made by the Farm Security Administration; the three special types of public assistance (old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children) which, from February 1936, have been financed in part from Federal funds under the Social Security Act; the Civil Works program; the Work Projects Administration; the Civilian Conservation

TABLE 44.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM[A]—Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933–JUNE 1940

[In thousands of dollars]

Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief				Federal Emergency Relief Administration Special Programs				Farm Security Administration Grants	Year and Month
			Relief									
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Total	Poor relief	Emergency relief	Nonrelief	Transient	Emergency education	College student aid	Rural rehabilitation		
26,071	40,504	5,839	758,752	16,379	742,373	.....	5,307	443	3	..	.....	1933—total.
2,322	3,670	493	59,615	1,049	58,566	.....	326	.....	.....	.....	.....	January.
2,313	3,431	474	64,438	1,031	63,407	.....	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	February.
2,249	3,487	479	77,442	1,011	76,431	.....	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	March.
2,207	3,406	496	70,309	1,098	69,211	.....	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	April.
2,175	3,406	479	68,037	1,128	66,909	.....	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	May.
2,159	3,322	480	63,359	1,142	62,217	.....	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	June.
2,131	3,252	500	57,719	1,318	56,401	.....	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	July.
2,107	3,281	478	59,372	1,521	57,851	.....	314	.....	.....	.....	.....	August.
2,098	3,293	479	56,598	1,604	54,994	.....	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	September.
2,073	3,293	501	62,531	1,904	60,627	.....	435	4	.....	.....	.....	October.
2,098	3,297	483	67,971	1,899	66,072	.....	671	64	.....	.....	.....	November.
2,139	3,366	497	51,361	1,674	49,687	.....	1,160	375	3	.....	.....	December.
32,244	40,686	7,073	1,143,164	23,963	1,119,201	57,196	33,150	12,800	7,775	7,344	.....	1934—total.
2,342	3,389	543	48,353	1,812	46,541	.....	1,679	1,169	19	.....	.....	January.
2,331	3,361	516	50,219	1,829	48,390	.....	1,736	1,519	311	.....	.....	February.
2,373	3,413	514	61,025	1,921	59,104	.....	2,266	1,675	837	.....	.....	March.
2,371	3,353	543	91,940	2,026	89,914	5,977	2,398	1,332	950	2	.....	April.
2,426	3,385	530	99,830	2,132	97,698	6,112	2,494	871	948	600	.....	May.
2,474	3,353	591	95,435	1,891	93,544	6,050	2,444	403	287	1,183	.....	June.
2,553	3,381	637	99,417	1,848	97,569	5,981	2,681	384	.....	708	.....	July.
2,672	3,401	618	111,519	2,003	109,516	7,030	3,037	531	.....	725	.....	August.
2,750	3,357	628	105,411	1,998	103,413	5,591	3,058	491	547	908	.....	September.
2,919	3,409	662	115,788	2,148	113,640	6,238	3,576	1,102	1,268	926	.....	October.
3,114	3,413	639	128,376	2,093	126,283	7,404	3,722	1,594	1,340	1,015	.....	November.
3,919	3,471	652	135,851	2,262	133,589	6,813	4,059	1,729	1,268	1,277	.....	December.
64,966	41,727	7,970	1,380,959	30,726	1,350,233	52,221	40,012	18,545	7,137	49,302	2,541	1935—total.
4,406	3,417	655	150,879	2,448	148,431	7,205	4,304	2,271	1,346	1,404	.....	January.
4,626	3,397	639	138,128	2,468	135,660	6,035	3,822	2,178	1,347	3,069	.....	February.
4,738	3,422	638	139,917	2,587	137,330	5,261	4,029	2,344	1,378	7,033	.....	March.
4,920	3,472	659	135,852	2,550	133,302	5,296	3,848	2,284	1,385	11,146	.....	April.
5,109	3,463	641	133,098	2,499	130,599	6,138	3,784	2,235	1,297	10,450	.....	May.
5,306	3,417	658	119,442	2,377	117,065	5,627	3,476	1,548	384	8,932	.....	June.
5,541	3,468	681	121,287	2,474	118,813	5,786	3,732	1,322	.....	4,779	.....	July.
5,656	3,488	660	112,862	2,482	110,380	4,524	3,775	1,564	.....	1,807	.....	August.
5,817	3,472	669	95,479	2,610	92,869	2,646	3,184	1,024	.....	562	.....	September.
6,002	3,526	693	97,689	2,672	95,017	2,147	2,755	794	.....	78	..	October.
6,306	3,559	683	78,605	2,737	75,868	1,092	1,994	688	.....	36	99	November.
6,539	3,626	694	57,721	2,822	54,899	464	1,309	293	.....	6	2,442	December.
155,241	49,462	12,813	437,135	.....	.....	1,869	3,748	125	.....	.....	20,365	1936—total.
7,019	3,523	884	47,921	.....	.....	324	778	39	.....	.....	2,788	January.
7,713	3,760	979	46,858	.....	.....	193	534	15	.....	.....	2,597	February.
8,273	3,797	1,019	44,555	.....	.....	182	458	14	.....	.....	3,151	March.
9,247	3,942	1,024	40,070	.....	.....	198	320	11	.....	.....	2,014	April.
9,902	3,993	1,045	34,977	.....	.....	163	268	12	.....	.....	1,307	May.
10,609	4,221	1,070	33,184	.....	.....	142	227	12	.....	.....	945	June.
13,088	4,254	1,082	30,831	.....	.....	114	191	10	.....	.....	563	July.
14,947	4,017	1,102	29,679	.....	.....	92	178	6	.....	.....	895	August.
16,288	4,212	1,122	30,057	.....	.....	136	188	2	.....	.....	1,148	September.
18,004	4,379	1,144	30,722	.....	.....	132	187	2	.....	.....	1,367	October.
19,363	4,567	1,163	31,934	.....	.....	105	190	1	.....	.....	1,416	November.
20,788	4,797	1,179	36,347	.....	.....	88	229	1	.....	.....	2,174	December.

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Corps; the National Youth Administration; the Public Works Administration; and all other work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds. The estimates do not cover recipients of institutional care or of Federal surplus commodities, or persons employed on regular construction activities of state and local governments that are carried on without Federal grants-in-aid. The scope of the compilation has not been extended to include recipients of rural rehabilitation loans made by the Farm Security Administration, recipients of unemployment compensation and old-age retirement and survivors' benefit payments made through the insurance programs of the Social Security Board, or similar payments made under the program of the Railroad Retirement Board.

The monthly figures on aggregate payments made to these recipients, which are presented in Table 44 and appendix Table XX, were obtained by adding the amounts reported or estimated for the various programs. In order to arrive at the total numbers of house-

TABLE 44.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM [A]—Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933–JUNE 1940

[In thousands of dollars]

Year and Month	Grand Total	Work Projects Administration	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps	Public Works Administration		Other Federal Work and Construction Projects	
			Student work program	Out-of-school work program		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects	Emergency funds	Regular funds
1937—total	2,869,379	1,186,266	24,287	32,664	245,756	141,918	34,155	158,213	205,013
January	260,564	114,838	2,967	3,087	24,485	12,664	3,374	15,157	12,512
February	258,303	116,047	3,227	3,245	24,158	11,639	2,990	13,284	11,653
March	259,306	116,912	3,316	3,226	21,238	11,074	2,862	12,877	12,067
April	258,944	113,831	3,347	3,191	21,228	13,232	3,116	14,333	14,536
May	253,149	112,178	3,642	3,106	21,039	13,742	3,076	14,977	15,411
June	244,203	106,368	1,992	2,920	19,356	14,112	3,123	15,722	17,687
July	227,288	91,690		2,491	19,334	13,315	3,154	13,844	20,480
August	219,097	82,778	(B)	2,348	19,439	12,930	2,924	12,982	20,339
September	216,419	81,146	164	2,193	16,312	11,961	2,872	12,049	22,676
October	217,751	81,369	1,599	2,165	18,379	10,337	2,540	11,957	20,654
November	224,386	82,634	1,977	2,263	20,876	9,413	2,249	11,154	20,057
December	229,969	86,475	2,056	2,429	19,912	7,499	1,875	9,877	16,941
1938—total	3,487,185	1,750,836	19,598	41,560	230,318	97,355	21,360	73,041	245,345
January	237,244	93,060	1,996	2,552	19,940	6,298	1,317	7,919	15,451
February	245,819	103,092	2,166	2,688	19,461	6,000	1,070	7,241	13,848
March	263,216	119,693	2,203	2,739	18,336	5,706	1,042	7,193	14,971
April	273,946	131,419	2,255	2,766	18,311	6,824	1,078	9,056	17,320
May	283,621	137,916	2,406	3,075	18,014	7,966	961	12,473	19,576
June	294,349	146,068	1,550	3,585	17,174	8,601	890	14,986	21,167
July	298,990	155,709		3,701	19,848	8,019	706	7,658	23,637
August	307,207	167,999	6	3,903	20,334	8,220	757	1,531	24,282
September	312,263	169,659	211	3,930	18,767	8,326	2,597	1,573	27,299
October	320,295	176,100	1,980	4,028	20,367	9,070	2,722	1,313	24,527
November	325,585	177,229	2,408	4,193	20,514	10,664	3,946	1,099	22,985
December	324,650	172,892	2,417	4,400	19,252	11,661	4,274	999	20,282
1939—total	3,494,488	1,565,224	22,707	51,538	230,513	204,122	38,707	7,798	307,245
January	316,274	160,606	2,266	4,347	20,642	12,781	4,031	829	18,782
February	310,087	154,765	2,457	4,472	20,689	13,059	3,283	826	16,990
March	318,468	162,596	2,446	4,451	18,103	12,903	3,276	707	18,538
April	309,348	152,457	2,494	4,318	19,974	15,908	4,095	734	19,648
May	308,041	147,979	2,494	4,286	20,432	18,383	4,206	787	22,389
June	304,526	140,597	1,935	3,993	18,637	21,600	4,216	783	27,349
July	279,112	122,112	(B)	2,561	19,317	19,867	3,078	555	27,012
August	276,549	111,593	5	4,145	19,372	20,683	3,025	536	29,988
September	258,231	93,050	306	4,222	17,097	20,054	2,812	554	32,706
October	268,558	101,986	2,390	4,437	19,308	18,126	2,572	544	31,723
November	271,760	105,589	2,952	4,864	19,321	16,765	2,279	515	31,783
December	273,534	111,894	2,962	5,442	17,621	13,993	1,834	428	30,337
1940									
January	270,511	109,759	2,852	5,816	19,426	10,822	1,447	355	24,766
February	274,083	115,032	3,114	6,138	19,605	9,477	1,267	388	24,075
March	280,520	124,363	3,266	6,251	17,479	8,099	1,155	409	25,244
April	279,533	119,959	3,361	5,911	18,051	8,734	1,138	392	30,088
May	274,807	114,346	3,423	5,554	17,908	8,903	1,000	361	34,038
June	256,371	100,638	2,314	5,510	15,872	8,394	886	424	36,016

[A] See notes on pp. 104 to 109 for description of data included.
[B] Less than $500.

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holds and persons, however, it was necessary to make several types of adjustment. Basic recipient data reported for the majority of programs correspond fairly closely to the number of households (families and single persons), but, for certain programs, reported recipient data were converted to a household basis. The number of *persons* benefited, including dependents of family heads, was reported monthly for only a few programs; data for other programs were estimated from information available from special reports and sample studies.

Allowances were made for duplication because some households and persons benefit from more than one program in the course of any given month. Duplication between programs is sometimes technical in nature, a result of the fact that assistance or work may be provided during part of a month under one program and during the remainder of the same month under another program; this type of duplication has attained important proportions at certain times, as, for example, in the fall of 1935.

TABLE 44.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAM [A]—Concluded

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933–JUNE 1940

[In thousands of dollars]

Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief		Federal Emergency Relief Administration Special Programs		Farm Security Administration Grants	Year and Month
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Relief	Nonrelief	Transient	Emergency education		
310,441	71,253	16,171	406,718	163	464	3	35,894	1937—total.
21,644	4,941	1,217	37,889	96	208	1	5,484	January.
22,535	5,107	1,234	39,260	40	128	1	3,755	February.
23,602	5,378	1,259	39,786	27	128	1	5,553	March.
24,361	5,496	1,268	35,745				5,260	April.
24,753	5,660	1,279	30,615				3,671	May.
24,410	5,740	1,311	28,226				3,236	June.
25,799	5,896	1,329	29,015				941	July.
26,577	6,125	1,354	29,955				1,346	August.
27,832	6,303	1,440	30,274				1,197	September.
28,607	6,555	1,464	30,729				1,396	October.
29,626	6,885	1,492	33,981				1,779	November.
30,695	7,167	1,524	41,243				2,276	December.
392,384	97,442	19,156	476,203				22,587	1938—total.
31,186	7,357	1,560	46,404				2,204	January.
31,403	7,572	1,598	47,207				2,473	February.
31,782	7,874	1,629	47,471				2,577	March.
32,072	7,880	1,527	41,113				2,325	April.
32,319	7,886	1,536	37,337				2,156	May.
32,276	7,987	1,562	36,747				1,756	June.
32,826	8,013	1,583	35,999				1,291	July.
32,915	8,300	1,599	36,244				1,117	August.
33,259	8,389	1,616	35,406				1,231	September.
33,625	8,506	1,631	34,934				1,492	October.
33,981	8,739	1,648	36,476				1,703	November.
34,740	8,939	1,667	40,865				2,262	December.
430,470	114,934	20,456	481,724				19,050	1939—total.
35,006	9,226	1,666	43,701				2,391	January.
35,120	9,392	1,679	45,028				2,327	February.
35,188	9,496	1,685	46,587				2,492	March.
35,299	9,210	1,692	41,277				2,242	April.
35,198	9,277	1,686	39,237				1,687	May.
35,797	9,583	1,700	37,052				1,284	June.
36,184	9,631	1,703	36,261				828	July.
36,378	9,665	1,714	38,234				1,211	August.
36,511	9,709	1,717	38,647				846	September.
36,335	9,836	1,726	38,699				876	October.
36,626	9,896	1,737	38,277				1,156	November.
36,828	10,013	1,751	38,721				1,710	December.
								1940.
38,526	10,389	1,764	42,597				1,992	January.
38,896	10,518	1,770	41,494				2,309	February.
38,726	10,727	1,778	40,218				2,805	March.
38,945	10,851	1,786	37,817				2,500	April.
39,059	10,899	1,793	35,379				2,144	May.
39,603	10,990	1,814	32,394				1,516	June.

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Unduplicated totals of households and of persons are presented only on a nation-wide basis. The allowances for duplication in nearly all instances were based on sample information which was believed to be adequate only for making adjustments in totals for the country as a whole. Such information is not suited for use in adjusting individual state figures because of the existence of wide variation in the extent of duplication among the different states. Unduplicated state totals consequently have not been developed. Recipient data for individual programs, however, are shown by states, for June 1940 in appendix Table XIX.

The unduplicated estimates were prepared jointly by the Social Security Board and the WPA. Duplication within the three special types of public assistance (old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children) and between these programs and general relief for months subsequent to June 1936 was estimated by the Division of Public Assistance Research, Social Security Board. All other adjustments for duplication were prepared in accordance with methods developed by the Division of Research and the Division of Statistics of the WPA.

The coverage of the basic statistics on the numbers of recipients and amount of payments to recipients for each of the Federal employment and public relief programs, which are shown in text Tables 40, 41, and 44 and in appendix Tables XIX and XX, is reviewed in the detailed notes that follow. All figures relate to the continental United States or its political subdivisions and, unless otherwise specified, refer to the calendar month. The source of basic statistics, unless otherwise specified, is the WPA.

Work Projects Administration

Employees: Data represent averages of weekly counts made during the month on all WPA projects.

Amounts: Data represent total earnings as shown on payrolls ending within the month for all persons employed on WPA projects.

National Youth Administration

Employees: Data represent the number of different students employed under the student work program and the number of different persons employed on the out-of-school work program during the month.

Amounts: Data represent total earnings shown on payrolls ending within the month for persons employed under the NYA programs as specified above.

Source: National Youth Administration for months subsequent to June 1939.

Civilian Conservation Corps

Enrollees: Data represent averages computed from reports on numbers of persons enrolled on the 10th, 20th, and last day of each month except for the Indian Division for which averages are computed from daily reports.

Amounts: Data are estimated on the basis of average monthly enrollment and average monthly benefits of $70 per enrollee for months prior to July 1939, of $67 for the months July–October 1939, and of $66.25 for subsequent months.

Source: Civilian Conservation Corps.

Public Works Administration

Employees: Data represent average weekly employment during the month ending on the 15th of the specified calendar month on projects financed in whole or in part from PWA funds.

Amounts: Data represent total earnings shown on project payrolls ending within the monthly period noted above, for persons employed on the projects described above.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction and Public Employment.

Civil Works Program

Employees: Data represent aggregates of the maximum weekly numbers employed on Civil Works program projects in each state during the month.

Amounts: Data represent total monthly earnings of persons employed on Civil Works program projects estimated from weekly payroll reports.

Other Federal Work and Construction Projects

Employees: Data represent average weekly employment during the month ending on the 15th of the specified calendar month on all work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds other than those of CWA, WPA, PWA, NYA, and CCC. These include projects financed from RFC funds; from funds appropriated or allocated to agencies other than those specified, under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939; and from regular Federal appropriations, including Federal-aid highway grants.

Amounts: Data represent total earnings shown on project payrolls ending within the aforementioned monthly period, of persons employed on the Federal agency projects described above.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction and Public Employment, with the exception of data for regular Federal construction projects for months prior to January 1936; the latter are partly estimated.

Special Types of Public Assistance

Recipients: Data include recipients assisted from Federal, state, and local funds for programs administered under state plans approved by the Social Security Board; and from state and local funds for programs administered under state laws without Federal participation. Beginning with January 1940, data also include

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recipients of hospitalization and/or burial only. Data on the number of recipients of old-age assistance and aid to the blind relate to the number of grants made under the program; in most states separate grants are made to each eligible individual, but in some states a single grant may cover the needs of two or more eligible individuals. For the aid to dependent children program, data represent the number of families receiving aid. During June 1940 programs for aid to dependent children were operating under state laws without Federal participation in Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nevada, South Dakota, and Texas; programs for aid to the blind were operating under similar conditions in Illinois, Missouri, Nevada, and Pennsylvania. Kentucky has a state law for aid to the blind but data on the status of the program are not available.

Amounts: Data represent payments to recipients from Federal, state, and local funds for programs administered under state plans approved by the Social Security Board and from state and local funds for programs administered under state laws without Federal participation. Beginning January 1940 data include cost of hospitalization and burials.

Source: Division of Public Assistance Research, Social Security Board, with the exception of figures prior to 1936, which were jointly estimated by the Division of Public Assistance Research, Social Security Board, and the Division of Research, WPA.

General Relief

Recipients: Data on the number of emergency relief cases represent the number of different families and single persons receiving work and direct relief during the month under the general relief program of state and local emergency relief administrations. From May 1933 to December 1935 a major portion of the cost of this program was financed with Federal funds granted to the states by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The estimated number of outdoor poor relief cases aided by local authorities during each month under provisions of the poor laws is shown separately for the period from 1933 through 1935; after 1935 this type of relief is included in the general relief figures. Data on nonrelief employees represent aggregates of the maximum weekly numbers employed on emergency work relief program projects in each state during the month. Beginning January 1940, data include cases receiving only hospitalization and/or burial. All general relief recipient totals are partly estimated for January through June 1933 and for January 1936 to date.

Amounts: Data represent obligations incurred during the month for relief extended to cases and earnings of nonrelief persons as described above, and beginning January 1940 also include the cost of hospitalization and burials.

Source: Division of Public Assistance Research, Social Security Board, for months subsequent to March 1937.

Transient Relief (FERA)

Recipients: Data represent the estimated number of families and single persons receiving transient relief during the month from state and local emergency relief administrations. Beginning with September 1933, a major part of the cost of this program was financed with Federal funds granted to the states by the FERA.

Amounts: Data represent obligations incurred during the month from Federal, state, and local funds for transient relief extended to cases by state and local emergency relief administrations. Data for the first six months of 1933 and for months subsequent to June 1935 are partly estimated.

Emergency Education (FERA)

Employees: Data represent the number of different persons employed on the emergency education program during the month.

Amounts: Data represent the obligations incurred during the month for earnings of persons employed on the program.

College Student Aid (FERA)

Employees: Data represent the number of different students employed on the college student aid program during the month.

Amounts: Data represent obligations incurred during the month for earnings of students employed on the program.

Rural Rehabilitation (FERA)

Recipients: Data represent the number of cases receiving advances for subsistence or capital goods during the month. Data are partly estimated for months beginning with July 1935, when this program was transferred to the Resettlement Administration.

Amounts: Data represent the amount of obligations incurred during the month for advances to cases specified above. Data for months beginning with July 1935 are partly estimated.

Farm Security Administration Grants

Recipients: Data represent the net number of grant vouchers certified by the Farm Security Administration (formerly the Resettlement Administration). Ordinarily only one grant voucher is certified per month for a given case. Beginning in April 1938, the number of cases receiving grants in the form of commodities purchased by the Farm Security Administration is included.

Amounts: Data represent the net amount of grant vouchers certified during the month for subsistence payments to cases as described above. Also included are commodity grants made by the Farm Security Administration during the month.

Source: Farm Security Administration.

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APPENDIX

TABLES

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

WPA statistics presented in this report relate to activities conducted under the program from its initiation in the summer of 1935 through June 30, 1940. The figures cover activities on all WPA projects financed in whole or in part with WPA funds. Most of these projects have been operated by the WPA itself, but in the period beginning with July 1938 a few have been operated by other Federal agencies with funds appropriated to the WPA and allocated to these agencies. Unless otherwise specified, all statistics presented in this report cover the continental United States and the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Employment Statistics

WPA employment data shown in the first three tables of the appendix relate to persons employed on all WPA projects. Tables IV, V, and VII relate to employment on projects operated by the WPA itself, and Table VI relates only to employment on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies. None of the figures shown in these tables include administrative employees or workers paid by project sponsors.

Monthly WPA employment figures have usually been used in both the appendix and the text tables except for certain items that were reported only for selected weeks. The monthly statistics are averages of the numbers employed on Wednesday of each week. The basic weekly figures are summarized for the United States in Table I of the appendix.

Financial Statistics

Tables VIII and IX are based on reports of the Department of the Treasury and relate to Federal funds allocated or appropriated to the WPA under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939. Some of the terms used in these tables are defined in the following paragraphs.

1. "Allocations" represent amounts directly appropriated to the agency or ordered transferred to it, warrants for which have been issued by the Treasury.

2. "Obligations" represent actual or contingent liabilities incurred against funds allocated. The figures are cumulative and represent paid, as well as unpaid, obligations. Requisitions for materials, supplies, and equipment are set up as obligations. Items such as payrolls, rents, travel expenses, which are certain to become due in a short period, are obligated one period in advance.

3. "Expenditures" represent checks issued in payment of payrolls and other certified vouchers.

Neither obligations nor expenditures necessarily provide a wholly accurate measure of operations at any given time since obligations in part reflect future operations, and expenditures lag behind current operations because of the time consumed in making actual payments.

Tables X to XV, dealing with expenditures of WPA and sponsors' funds on projects operated by WPA, are based on data compiled from WPA project registers maintained by the WPA divisions of finance in the several states. Totals of WPA expenditures shown in these tables are in agreement with figures reported by the Treasury Department.

Project Accomplishment Statistics

Tables XVI, XVII, and XVIII relate to the number of physical units of work that were completed on project operations from the beginning of WPA activities through December 1939 (through June 1940 on items of airport and airway work). The figures shown for certain types of professional and service projects, however, refer to the extent of public participation during specified periods in December 1939 and January 1940. The state data presented in Tables XVII and XVIII are limited to selected items of accomplishment.

Federal Work Programs and Public Assistance Statistics

Two state tables—XIX and XX—supplement statistics presented in the text on the several work and public-assistance programs. A detailed explanation of the technical coverage of these figures is given on pages 104 to 109.

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TABLE I.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS

WEEKLY, AUGUST 1935–JUNE 1940

Month	Year Ending June 30, 1936		Year Ending June 30, 1937		Year Ending June 30, 1938		Year Ending June 30, 1939				Year Ending June 30, 1940			
	Date	Projects operated by WPA	Date	Projects operated by WPA	Date	Projects operated by WPA	Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies	Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies
	1935		1936		1937		1938				1939			
July			1	2,240,085	7	1,711,585	6	2,937,489	2,853,129	84,360	5	2,388,080	2,358,179	29,901
July			8	2,232,917	14	1,652,283	13	2,983,167	2,898,597	84,570	12	2,289,702	2,248,611	41,091
July			15	2,240,223	21	1,592,129	20	3,022,103	2,937,926	84,177	19	2,250,368	2,197,226	53,142
July			22	2,249,357	28	1,568,817	27	3,053,327	2,966,832	86,495	26	2,200,195	2,143,662	56,533
July			29	2,264,056										
Average				2,245,328		1,631,203		2,999,022	2,914,121	84,901		2,282,086	2,236,919	45,167
August			5	2,279,612	4	1,538,217	3	3,076,588	2,992,876	83,712	2	2,082,366	2,025,246	57,120
August	14	187,968	12	2,322,594	11	1,524,167	10	3,101,344	3,016,775	84,569	9	2,053,552	1,994,736	58,816
August	21	219,781	19	2,350,750	18	1,501,356	17	3,123,988	3,038,875	85,113	16	1,977,396	1,916,525	60,871
August	28	252,739	26	2,376,565	25	1,479,836	24	3,153,113	3,066,895	86,218	23	1,897,896	1,834,747	63,149
August							31	3,171,184	3,085,762	85,422	30	1,842,230	1,778,175	64,055
Average		[A] 220,163		2,332,380		1,510,894		3,125,243	3,040,236	85,007		1,970,688	1,909,886	60,802
September	4	299,543	2	2,405,098	1	1,466,361	7	3,197,459	3,108,921	88,538	6	1,662,447	1,603,275	59,172
September	11	344,118	9	2,426,237	8	1,458,830	14	3,210,312	3,121,091	89,221	13	1,695,794	1,633,095	62,699
September	18	397,593	16	2,446,721	15	1,455,170	21	3,218,584	3,127,757	90,827	20	1,735,580	1,667,836	67,744
September	25	456,013	23	2,481,516	22	1,451,112	28	3,228,082	3,136,505	91,577	27	1,790,163	1,719,872	70,291
September			30	2,508,441	29	1,448,411								
Average		374,317		2,453,603		1,455,977		3,213,609	3,123,568	90,041		1,720,996	1,656,019	64,977
October	2	506,190	7	2,525,411	6	1,450,667	5	3,233,932	3,144,433	89,499	4	1,834,192	1,764,361	69,831
October	9	594,427	14	2,545,625	13	1,457,029	12	3,266,075	3,175,259	90,816	11	1,875,190	1,802,225	72,965
October	16	661,096	21	2,558,052	20	1,466,925	19	3,300,328	3,208,951	91,377	18	1,898,671	1,823,729	74,942
October	23	777,294	28	2,581,208	27	1,475,800	26	3,346,107	3,253,623	92,484	25	1,901,702	1,825,937	75,765
October	30	986,837												
Average		705,169		2,552,574		1,462,605		3,286,611	3,195,567	91,044		1,877,439	1,804,063	73,376
November	6	1,264,855	4	2,587,301	3	1,487,007	2	3,363,841	3,271,398	92,443	1	1,901,147	1,824,113	77,034
November	13	1,623,696	11	2,585,107	10	1,498,628	9	3,358,525	3,266,550	91,975	8	1,929,219	1,851,244	77,975
November	20	1,925,325	18	2,549,077	17	1,509,505	16	3,345,032	3,252,555	92,477	15	1,960,806	1,883,825	76,981
November	27	2,445,954	25	2,482,681	24	1,519,740	23	3,318,983	3,225,625	93,358	22	1,987,202	1,909,236	77,966
November							30	3,286,592	3,193,658	92,934	29	2,024,214	1,945,352	78,862
Average		1,814,957		2,551,041		1,503,720		3,334,594	3,241,957	92,637		1,960,518	1,882,754	77,764
December	4	2,563,996	2	2,389,202	1	1,537,558	7	3,240,677	3,148,437	92,240	6	2,075,387	1,996,894	78,493
December	11	2,660,116	9	2,288,565	8	1,557,689	14	3,185,821	3,093,927	91,894	13	2,122,821	2,044,516	78,305
December	18	2,704,577	16	2,214,917	15	1,588,244	21	3,123,968	3,032,759	91,209	20	2,143,670	2,066,171	77,499
December	25	2,740,070	23	2,192,409	22	1,629,271	28	3,093,855	3,002,241	91,614	27	2,151,847	2,075,977	75,870
December			30	2,152,212	29	1,670,620								
Average		2,667,190		2,247,461		1,596,676		3,161,080	3,069,341	91,739		2,123,431	2,045,889	77,542
	1936		1937		1938		1939				1940			
January	1	2,782,252	6	2,132,698	5	1,711,932	4	3,069,932	2,979,997	89,935	3	2,159,939	2,085,577	74,362
January	8	2,840,214	13	2,124,307	12	1,767,701	11	3,029,765	2,939,574	90,191	10	2,189,563	2,115,169	74,394
January	15	2,890,016	20	2,129,250	19	1,832,148	18	3,001,062	2,910,907	90,155	17	2,222,006	2,148,903	73,103
January	22	2,925,605	27	2,138,059	26	1,900,625	25	2,985,620	2,895,125	90,495	24	2,244,452	2,170,935	73,517
January	29	2,960,577									31	2,265,609	2,192,356	73,253
Average		2,879,733		2,131,078		1,803,101		3,021,595	2,931,401	90,194		2,216,314	2,142,588	73,726
February	5	2,988,373	3	2,144,526	2	1,945,317	1	2,966,202	2,876,649	89,553	7	2,287,797	2,212,789	75,008
February	12	3,017,649	10	2,160,299	9	1,985,406	8	2,965,986	2,875,724	90,262	14	2,306,048	2,231,139	74,909
February	19	3,034,517	17	2,147,178	16	2,009,145	15	3,010,659	2,922,029	88,630	21	2,318,940	2,244,540	74,400
February	26	3,035,852	24	2,145,562	23	2,075,492	22	3,043,367	2,955,022	88,345	28	2,324,089	2,249,912	74,177
Average		3,019,098		2,149,391		2,003,840		2,996,554	2,907,356	89,198		2,309,218	2,234,505	74,623
March	4	3,025,428	3	2,148,193	2	2,166,705	1	3,032,247	2,948,175	84,072	6	2,323,491	2,248,890	74,601
March	11	2,991,121	10	2,139,478	9	2,243,865	8	3,009,253	2,927,115	82,138	13	2,318,914	2,244,323	74,591
March	18	2,953,074	17	2,133,953	16	2,356,877	15	3,014,585	2,926,730	87,855	20	2,311,525	2,235,992	75,533
March	25	2,871,637	24	2,114,800	23	2,394,843	22	3,008,994	2,915,588	93,406	27	2,288,233	2,212,239	75,994
March			31	2,110,949	30	2,415,415	29	2,980,472	2,882,722	97,750				
Average		2,960,315		2,129,475		2,321,541		3,009,110	2,920,066	89,044		2,310,541	2,235,361	75,180
April	1	2,761,155	7	2,098,359	6	2,504,483	5	2,905,791	2,801,613	104,178	3	2,204,440	2,127,384	77,055
April	8	2,678,021	14	2,085,329	13	2,531,392	12	2,760,735	2,649,886	110,849	10	2,161,901	2,082,546	79,366
April	15	2,617,453	21	2,070,151	20	2,544,085	19	2,752,282	2,635,369	116,913	17	2,117,741	2,037,282	80,459
April	22	2,570,315	28	2,059,044	27	2,581,897	26	2,750,639	2,629,314	121,325	24	2,092,081	2,010,598	81,483
April	29	2,504,892												
Average		2,626,367		2,078,221		2,540,464		2,792,362	2,679,046	113,316		2,144,040	2,064,452	79,588
May	6	2,454,215	5	2,046,751	4	2,606,719	3	2,736,329	2,610,082	126,247	1	2,059,045	1,977,473	81,572
May	13	2,418,458	12	2,023,316	11	2,625,744	10	2,660,236	2,527,958	132,278	8	2,008,537	1,924,388	84,149
May	20	2,374,461	19	2,016,979	18	2,650,298	17	2,622,590	2,485,360	137,230	15	1,970,251	1,885,683	84,568
May	27	2,339,740	26	1,999,269	25	2,678,223	24	2,608,920	2,468,073	140,847	22	1,944,939	1,857,813	87,126
May							31	2,599,673	2,457,901	141,772	29	1,925,534	1,837,854	87,680
Average		2,396,718		2,021,579		2,640,246		2,645,550	2,509,875	135,675		1,981,661	1,896,642	85,019
June	3	2,319,913	2	1,980,236	1	2,693,375	7	2,593,349	2,449,189	144,160	5	1,857,900	1,770,289	87,611
June	10	2,293,625	9	1,945,796	8	2,711,762	14	2,589,723	2,445,545	144,178	12	1,785,264	1,696,620	88,644
June	17	2,273,052	16	1,866,617	15	2,736,014	21	2,577,675	2,438,255	139,420	19	1,714,321	1,628,137	86,184
June	24	2,255,898	23	1,821,151	22	2,767,044	28	2,551,418	2,420,741	130,677	26	1,664,620	1,583,242	81,378
June			30	1,776,239	29	2,806,931								
Average		2,285,622		1,878,008		2,743,025		2,578,041	2,438,432	139,609		1,755,526	1,669,572	85,954

[A] Average for three weeks.

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TABLE II.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATE [A]

SEMIANNUALLY, DECEMBER 1935–JUNE 1939

State	December 1935	June 1936	December 1936	June 1937	December 1937	June 1938	December 1938 [B]	June 1939 [B]
Total	2,667,190	2,285,622	2,247,461	1,878,008	1,596,676	2,743,025	3,161,080	2,578,041
Alabama	48,330	32,926	30,382	23,405	23,931	45,242	63,295	51,351
Arizona	10,872	9,529	8,347	7,832	6,890	9,987	11,479	8,521
Arkansas	40,808	30,340	32,480	24,565	20,593	36,941	52,569	46,119
California	121,453	115,446	105,939	102,078	71,885	95,003	120,887	109,069
Colorado	37,907	28,596	21,837	20,076	18,458	28,115	33,022	25,984
Connecticut	25,722	23,466	18,268	17,615	16,113	24,883	30,688	25,000
Delaware	2,605	2,415	2,174	1,954	1,935	3,558	4,047	3,468
District of Columbia	6,696	7,713	6,934	6,524	5,810	8,457	13,851	12,919
Florida	35,019	27,301	25,958	25,369	24,011	36,038	53,686	45,387
Georgia	53,724	34,469	33,602	25,447	24,272	47,187	67,203	57,367
Idaho	9,688	6,589	6,711	4,842	6,930	9,319	11,687	10,730
Illinois	164,526	157,451	159,476	135,607	107,889	222,158	246,738	201,590
Indiana	79,542	69,358	65,899	55,333	44,520	94,003	91,738	78,360
Iowa	23,580	19,860	22,683	20,156	18,177	33,737	31,995	27,079
Kansas	41,366	32,402	41,784	32,402	26,549	34,717	37,126	30,116
Kentucky	59,200	46,688	51,969	43,472	38,735	62,506	68,563	57,913
Louisiana	49,256	36,105	32,012	27,752	23,635	33,112	54,736	43,343
Maine	9,793	7,915	7,561	3,617	4,231	8,169	10,986	8,264
Maryland	17,635	14,911	12,868	10,977	9,625	12,943	19,933	17,818
Massachusetts	116,187	107,023	99,791	82,353	67,632	108,882	128,786	106,164
Michigan	88,772	76,418	67,955	52,130	45,608	182,411	148,729	124,676
Minnesota	56,612	46,222	47,088	38,572	36,611	61,307	67,637	55,185
Mississippi	31,385	26,713	25,496	20,303	19,296	35,074	48,690	40,360
Missouri	82,008	67,351	71,923	67,331	50,392	100,710	110,662	85,639
Montana	13,566	10,591	12,888	9,643	13,147	20,606	20,959	17,693
Nebraska	19,477	15,245	22,172	19,759	19,643	29,043	29,032	26,298
Nevada	2,325	2,282	2,091	1,635	1,696	2,184	2,672	1,951
New Hampshire	7,026	7,571	8,901	6,151	5,530	8,643	11,543	8,536
New Jersey	89,696	81,520	76,422	69,617	57,606	91,140	104,570	82,940
New Mexico	10,898	7,966	8,548	8,373	6,272	10,620	11,862	11,956
New York	378,098	309,248	287,646	246,114	189,397	226,337	251,191	210,344
North Carolina	37,530	30,428	28,403	23,177	21,735	36,833	57,004	43,879
North Dakota	12,544	8,620	19,625	11,987	12,759	13,320	15,593	13,832
Ohio	174,252	153,891	135,939	104,046	91,307	245,775	265,796	204,508
Oklahoma	85,600	54,945	66,929	50,646	43,661	65,169	71,609	56,970
Oregon	18,814	14,899	14,001	13,376	12,032	16,282	19,672	17,100
Pennsylvania	218,146	234,014	229,875	183,513	159,107	252,365	268,173	189,728
Rhode Island	16,212	11,268	10,805	11,550	11,873	14,853	16,899	15,108
South Carolina	31,439	24,987	24,212	20,274	18,720	34,755	46,671	43,581
South Dakota	14,590	9,565	23,785	13,883	15,559	15,739	16,767	15,428
Tennessee	45,585	36,306	31,303	24,143	21,129	34,766	57,909	44,988
Texas	73,752	80,975	77,269	71,559	52,892	81,059	112,984	98,892
Utah	14,635	10,368	8,969	7,463	7,020	10,314	15,028	11,984
Vermont	4,759	4,517	3,468	3,048	3,071	5,059	8,642	5,289
Virginia	39,672	26,832	24,720	19,200	17,904	23,894	32,196	28,923
Washington	30,379	26,228	27,048	26,949	29,862	44,865	53,910	38,484
West Virginia	50,689	43,790	42,175	33,682	28,716	46,411	51,502	40,961
Wisconsin	60,056	49,594	53,069	42,405	37,408	72,726	80,789	63,821
Wyoming	4,764	2,765	3,598	2,370	2,364	4,207	4,739	3,820
Alaska				8			80	754
Hawaii			4,463	3,725	2,538	1,601	3,170	2,333
Puerto Rico							46	4,018
Virgin Islands							1,345	1,361
Undistributed by state								139

[A] Data represent averages of weekly employment counts made during the months.
[B] Includes persons employed on WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

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TABLE III.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATE [A]

QUARTERLY, SEPTEMBER 1939-JUNE 1940

State	September 1939			December 1939			March 1940			June 1940		
	Total	Projects operated by WPA	WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies	Total	Projects operated by WPA	WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies	Total	Projects operated by WPA	WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies	Total	Projects operated by WPA	WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies
Total	1,720,996	1,656,019	64,977	2,123,431	2,045,889	77,542	2,310,541	2,235,361	75,180	1,755,526	1,669,572	85,954
Alabama	37,947	37,499	448	50,900	50,174	726	51,524	50,824	700	34,523	33,654	869
Arizona	5,382	4,730	652	6,868	5,821	1,047	8,568	7,620	948	5,740	5,178	562
Arkansas	32,235	31,705	530	42,995	42,132	863	44,791	43,824	967	26,941	25,907	1,034
California	74,235	69,984	4,251	90,020	86,096	3,924	96,614	92,852	3,762	75,571	70,079	5,492
Colorado	17,990	16,123	1,867	24,019	21,811	2,208	29,013	26,996	2,017	17,234	14,256	2,978
Connecticut	18,141	17,282	859	19,026	18,296	730	20,256	19,500	756	16,724	15,936	788
Delaware	2,135	2,044	91	2,515	2,383	132	2,776	2,752	24	2,736	2,671	65
District of Columbia	9,211	7,190	2,021	10,821	8,599	2,222	12,032	9,702	2,330	10,799	8,205	2,594
Florida	34,729	33,119	1,610	37,716	35,433	2,283	43,757	41,657	2,100	25,379	23,352	2,027
Georgia	39,567	38,137	1,430	47,707	45,477	2,230	49,936	47,770	2,163	35,388	32,737	2,651
Idaho	7,955	6,763	1,192	10,387	9,697	690	11,979	11,356	623	7,237	5,769	1,468
Illinois	131,791	129,756	2,035	160,098	157,939	2,159	180,965	179,435	1,530	135,737	134,369	1,368
Indiana	48,654	48,024	630	61,166	60,365	801	64,726	64,035	691	47,345	46,588	757
Iowa	18,709	18,332	377	23,917	23,615	302	26,611	26,333	278	19,093	18,387	706
Kansas	18,068	16,843	1,225	26,716	25,325	1,391	28,486	26,419	2,067	20,374	18,681	1,693
Kentucky	36,532	35,014	1,518	45,008	43,394	1,614	49,683	48,343	1,340	34,463	32,896	1,567
Louisiana	29,979	29,493	486	36,197	35,305	892	36,024	35,265	759	24,783	23,803	980
Maine	5,847	5,189	658	7,438	6,682	756	9,927	9,637	290	6,246	5,769	477
Maryland	12,047	9,990	2,057	14,796	12,652	2,144	16,099	14,169	1,930	15,220	13,093	2,127
Massachusetts	72,937	69,925	3,012	86,609	83,818	2,791	102,481	100,387	2,094	65,910	62,919	2,991
Michigan	78,999	78,266	733	88,095	87,120	975	89,150	88,190	960	67,155	65,995	1,160
Minnesota	37,010	36,193	817	46,174	45,177	997	49,752	48,741	1,011	35,674	34,472	1,202
Mississippi	29,605	28,911	694	43,924	43,074	850	41,014	40,115	899	25,758	25,057	701
Missouri	59,442	58,715	727	77,618	76,757	861	88,885	88,065	820	64,411	63,065	1,346
Montana	10,244	9,078	1,166	13,175	11,953	1,222	14,894	13,665	1,229	8,736	7,146	1,590
Nebraska	18,815	18,356	459	27,124	26,507	617	30,139	29,436	703	20,196	19,202	994
Nevada	1,265	1,155	110	1,799	1,656	143	2,019	1,899	120	1,470	1,352	118
New Hampshire	5,861	5,593	268	6,873	6,716	157	8,905	8,359	546	6,234	5,456	778
New Jersey	56,143	54,263	1,880	70,128	68,157	1,971	76,756	74,694	2,062	58,511	56,623	1,888
New Mexico	9,822	9,397	425	12,446	11,877	569	13,988	13,389	599	9,024	8,381	643
New York	131,847	128,407	3,440	154,321	150,880	3,441	158,602	155,234	3,368	145,146	141,652	3,494
North Carolina	32,984	31,675	1,309	42,098	40,360	1,738	51,796	50,115	1,681	37,460	35,533	1,924
North Dakota	8,253	7,763	490	13,637	13,164	473	14,409	13,944	465	9,598	8,201	1,397
Ohio	123,717	122,657	1,060	140,163	138,828	1,335	148,626	146,663	1,963	118,994	116,704	2,297
Oklahoma	40,025	38,240	1,785	48,031	45,906	2,125	52,948	50,303	2,645	37,843	35,589	2,250
Oregon	10,571	10,014	557	15,176	14,498	678	15,574	14,855	719	12,658	11,620	1,038
Pennsylvania	124,143	120,137	4,006	147,270	142,762	4,508	146,444	143,016	3,428	158,605	154,850	3,755
Rhode Island	10,285	9,950	335	12,252	11,773	479	13,914	13,575	339	10,952	10,533	419
South Carolina	30,761	28,883	1,878	39,627	37,780	1,847	46,292	44,644	1,648	28,668	27,035	1,633
South Dakota	10,731	10,008	723	15,159	14,383	776	15,319	14,476	843	9,463	8,124	1,339
Tennessee	30,079	29,139	940	38,846	37,972	874	44,160	43,411	749	33,600	32,608	992
Texas	70,343	66,630	3,713	92,806	88,680	4,126	106,056	101,866	4,190	73,246	69,375	3,871
Utah	8,194	7,548	646	11,531	10,690	841	12,489	11,749	740	8,702	7,446	1,256
Vermont	3,670	3,209	461	4,400	3,833	567	5,525	4,896	629	3,833	3,289	544
Virginia	19,874	17,123	2,751	25,434	21,784	3,650	28,210	24,588	3,622	26,259	22,826	3,433
Washington	23,031	21,906	1,125	27,801	25,608	2,193	33,018	31,222	1,796	23,557	22,170	1,387
West Virginia	28,451	28,210	241	32,929	32,639	290	38,571	38,293	278	30,011	29,710	301
Wisconsin	44,014	43,425	589	51,847	51,166	681	55,759	55,268	491	38,713	37,627	1,086
Wyoming	2,811	2,411	400	3,587	3,126	461	4,345	3,925	420	2,577	2,204	373
Alaska				120		120	460		460	241		241
Hawaii	1,615	1,615		1,755	1,755		1,776	1,776		1,672	1,672	
Puerto Rico	3,989		3,989	11,088	4,260	6,828	13,215	6,067	7,148	17,356	9,756	7,600
Virgin Islands	311		311	1,278	34	1,244	1,283	46	1,237	1,760	50	1,710

[A] Data represent averages of weekly employment counts made during the months.

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TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY STATE

JUNE 26, 1940

State	Total	Highways, Roads, and Streets	Public Buildings	Recreational Facilities, Excluding Buildings	Sewer Systems and Other Utilities	Airports and Airways	Conservation	Sanitation	Professional and Service					Miscellaneous
									Community service	Research and records	Welfare		Other	
											Sewing	Other		
Total	1,583,242	673,036	143,952	90,224	157,921	22,174	39,578	24,067	109,291	74,643	110,367	97,280	7,633	33,076
Alabama	33,531	19,553	2,760	543	1,368	68	474	645	1,719	1,207	1,729	2,409	757	299
Arizona	5,004	2,659	544	20	416		84	158	425	175	198	154		171
Arkansas	25,089	15,574	2,307	374	277	256	88	252	876	1,350	1,610	1,839		286
California	64,840	12,320	10,412	3,382	7,555	2,191	3,973	111	7,973	2,813	5,642	4,937	407	3,124
Colorado	13,276	4,449	2,438	378	1,249	543	485	166	710	465	1,152	838	62	341
Connecticut	15,390	5,037	2,198	993	2,478	186	306	423	928	881	828	779	160	193
Delaware	2,670	595	433	97	445		170	33	173	40	444	71	34	135
District of Columbia	7,914	560	505	125	1,265	2,944		70	435	991	258	644	27	90
Florida	23,539	7,940	4,500	340	907	1,677	411	573	1,579	762	2,275	2,111	157	307
Georgia	30,508	16,025	2,050	581	1,260	202	205	954	1,924	1,199	2,759	2,488	47	814
Idaho	5,477	1,642	755	118	534		1,452	156	249	47	239	114		171
Illinois	118,494	45,111	6,943	12,871	13,180	405	1,114	926	11,679	6,375	5,830	11,773	746	1,541
Indiana	41,740	21,591	4,268	1,413	3,918	161	982	506	2,913	1,212	2,433	1,704	157	482
Iowa	17,801	8,762	1,425	756	1,142	388	579	31	1,064	1,195	1,177	883	51	348
Kansas	15,657	6,080	1,408	1,918	1,262	489	261	401	956	409	1,489	769	64	151
Kentucky	33,066	19,977	2,875	283	2,083	32	30	431	1,490	1,267	1,836	1,454		1,308
Louisiana	21,730	7,988	1,924	1,475	2,255	288	804	414	1,787	1,060	1,788	991		956
Maine	5,499	3,120	391	132	402	141	44		179	244	649	130	9	58
Maryland	12,806	5,407	884	269	880	905	1,043	131	650	571	640	184	38	1,114
Massachusetts	55,728	13,140	6,446	3,218	7,971	1,489	2,400	14	3,986	4,875	5,180	4,087	343	2,579
Michigan	61,066	33,860	2,399	2,143	6,667	375	579		4,988	2,382	4,203	2,279	285	906
Minnesota	33,007	10,756	3,279	3,867	4,079	349	1,500		2,673	1,953	2,402	1,143	139	867
Mississippi	24,644	11,628	1,685	276	611	23	627	2,310	1,486	1,188	1,816	2,697	198	99
Missouri	58,915	28,576	4,182	2,264	7,125	100	1,958	255	2,839	2,714	3,032	4,140	493	1,237
Montana	6,381	1,918	715	349	304	122	404	90	525	510	778	298	2	366
Nebraska	17,586	9,111	1,656	582	979	68	220	207	1,303	597	1,271	924	57	611
Nevada	1,385	331	112	222	113		22	38	150	69	245	37		46
New Hampshire	5,244	1,124	414	701	1,388		84		207	152	908	131		135
New Jersey	53,618	20,109	4,220	4,668	6,405	251	1,874	651	3,263	4,489	3,453	3,139	75	1,021
New Mexico	7,213	2,485	2,097	146	621	102	453	6	361	135	499	175		133
New York	139,356	31,831	20,370	16,748	24,560	1,868	678	1,357	11,595	9,775	6,285	9,215	103	4,971
North Carolina	33,971	16,084	3,214	1,306	2,178	349	310	1,120	2,571	783	2,613	2,492	555	396
North Dakota	7,592	2,520	1,152	430	414	28	778	250	571	260	728	264	118	79
Ohio	110,958	62,366	3,399	7,368	10,323	1,189	438	312	6,902	4,950	6,840	4,795	834	1,242
Oklahoma	34,910	16,784	5,052	365	1,032	64	1,162	898	1,615	752	2,479	4,346	46	315
Oregon	10,457	4,683	1,060	402	1,066	60	314	199	796	466	751	270	22	368
Pennsylvania	150,022	82,690	9,976	8,142	10,795	424	3,450	1,193	8,580	6,400	12,467	4,651	194	1,060
Rhode Island	10,075	2,026	367	951	3,269		269	290	663	385	1,231	205	18	401
South Carolina	26,814	8,811	3,081	359	5,761	411	36	812	1,480	177	1,932	3,258		696
South Dakota	7,537	2,160	901	121	594	95	1,054	349	598	391	722	497		55
Tennessee	31,700	19,616	964	583	911	262	718	3,278	1,016	828	507	2,707	32	278
Texas	66,220	27,803	8,815	1,655	3,553	165	890	871	4,876	2,117	9,667	5,431	111	266
Utah	7,184	2,357	1,548	72	809		642	148	586	261	546	133		82
Vermont	2,911	1,381	113	76	349	28	91		261	335	211	48		18
Virginia	22,351	10,106	1,262	395	1,697	169	421	455	1,620	898	2,733	1,630	583	382
Washington	21,747	5,133	1,292	1,333	4,084	2,292	2,749	113	1,385	773	1,532	756	81	224
West Virginia	29,125	19,324	1,193	410	761	672	179	1,539	1,683	528	798	1,503	103	432
Wisconsin	37,100	10,937	2,576	4,615	5,942	229	2,648	188	2,740	3,101	1,312	1,207	474	1,131
Wyoming	2,068	776	203	80	148	24	60	32	195	94	250	123		83
Hawaii	1,617	674	696	31	78				68	25				45
Puerto Rico	10,658	7,546	493	278	458		65	711		17		427		663
Virgin Islands	51												51	

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TABLE V.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY STATE

JUNE 26, 1940

State	Total	Highways, Roads, and Streets	Public Buildings	Recreational Facilities, Excluding Buildings	Sewer Systems and Other Utilities	Airports and Airways	Conservation	Sanitation	Professional and Service					Miscellaneous
									Community service	Research and records	Welfare		Other	
											Sewing	Other		
Total	100.0	42.5	9.1	5.7	10.0	1.4	2.5	1.5	6.8	4.7	7.0	6.2	0.5	2.1
Alabama	100.0	58.3	8.2	1.6	4.1	0.2	1.4	1.9	5.1	3.6	5.2	7.2	2.3	0.9
Arizona	100.0	53.1	10.9	0.4	8.3	.....	1.7	3.1	8.5	3.5	4.0	3.1	.....	3.4
Arkansas	100.0	62.1	9.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	.4	1.0	3.5	5.4	6.4	7.3	.....	1.1
California	100.0	19.0	16.1	5.2	11.7	3.4	6.1	0.2	12.3	4.3	8.7	7.6	0.6	4.8
Colorado	100.0	33.5	18.4	2.8	9.4	4.1	3.7	1.2	5.3	3.5	8.7	6.3	0.5	2.6
Connecticut	100.0	32.7	14.3	6.5	16.1	1.2	2.0	2.7	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.1	1.0	1.3
Delaware	100.0	22.3	16.2	3.6	16.7	.....	6.4	1.2	6.5	1.5	16.6	2.6	1.3	5.1
District of Columbia	100.0	7.1	6.4	1.6	16.0	37.2	.....	0.9	5.5	12.5	3.3	8.1	0.3	1.1
Florida	100.0	33.7	19.1	1.4	3.9	7.1	1.8	2.4	6.7	3.2	9.7	9.0	0.7	1.3
Georgia	100.0	52.5	6.7	1.9	4.1	0.7	0.7	3.1	6.3	3.9	9.0	8.2	0.2	2.7
Idaho	100.0	30.0	13.8	2.2	9.7	.....	26.5	2.8	4.5	0.9	4.4	2.1	.....	3.1
Illinois	100.0	38.1	5.9	10.9	11.1	0.3	0.9	0.8	9.9	5.4	4.9	9.9	0.6	1.3
Indiana	100.0	51.7	10.2	3.4	9.4	0.4	2.3	1.2	7.0	2.9	5.8	4.1	0.4	1.2
Iowa	100.0	49.2	8.0	4.2	6.4	2.2	3.3	0.2	6.0	6.7	6.6	5.0	0.3	1.9
Kansas	100.0	38.8	9.0	12.2	8.1	3.1	1.7	2.6	6.1	2.6	9.5	4.9	0.4	1.0
Kentucky	100.0	60.4	8.7	0.9	6.3	0.1	0.1	1.3	4.5	3.8	5.6	4.4	.....	3.9
Louisiana	100.0	36.8	8.8	6.8	10.4	1.3	3.7	1.9	8.2	4.9	8.2	4.6	.....	4.4
Maine	100.0	56.7	7.1	2.4	7.3	2.6	0.8	.....	3.3	4.4	11.8	2.4	0.2	1.0
Maryland	100.0	42.2	6.9	2.1	6.9	7.8	8.1	1.0	5.1	4.5	5.0	1.4	0.3	8.7
Massachusetts	100.0	23.6	11.6	5.8	14.3	2.7	4.3	(A)	7.2	8.7	9.3	7.3	0.6	4.6
Michigan	100.0	55.4	3.9	3.5	10.9	0.6	1.0	.....	8.2	3.9	6.9	3.7	0.5	1.5
Minnesota	100.0	32.6	9.9	11.7	12.4	1.1	4.5	.....	8.1	5.9	7.3	3.5	0.4	2.6
Mississippi	100.0	47.2	6.8	1.1	2.6	0.1	2.5	9.4	6.0	4.8	7.4	11.0	0.8	0.3
Missouri	100.0	48.5	7.1	3.9	12.1	0.2	3.3	0.4	4.8	4.6	5.2	7.0	0.8	2.1
Montana	100.0	30.1	11.2	5.5	4.8	1.9	6.3	1.4	8.2	8.0	12.1	4.7	(A)	5.8
Nebraska	100.0	51.8	9.4	3.3	5.6	0.4	1.3	1.2	7.4	3.4	7.2	5.2	0.3	3.5
Nevada	100.0	23.9	8.1	16.0	8.2	.....	1.6	2.7	10.8	5.0	17.7	2.7	.....	3.3
New Hampshire	100.0	21.4	7.9	13.4	26.5	.....	1.6	.....	3.9	2.9	17.3	2.5	.....	2.6
New Jersey	100.0	37.5	7.9	8.7	11.9	0.5	3.5	1.2	6.1	8.4	6.4	5.9	0.1	1.9
New Mexico	100.0	34.5	29.1	2.0	8.6	1.4	6.3	0.1	5.0	1.9	6.9	2.4	.....	1.8
New York	100.0	22.8	14.6	12.0	17.7	1.3	0.5	1.0	8.3	7.0	4.5	6.6	0.1	3.6
North Carolina	100.0	47.3	9.5	3.9	6.4	1.0	0.9	3.3	7.6	2.3	7.7	7.3	1.6	1.2
North Dakota	100.0	33.2	15.2	5.7	5.5	0.4	10.2	3.3	7.5	3.4	9.6	3.5	1.5	1.0
Ohio	100.0	56.2	3.1	6.6	9.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	6.2	4.5	6.2	4.3	0.7	1.1
Oklahoma	100.0	48.1	14.5	1.0	3.0	0.2	3.3	2.6	4.6	2.2	7.1	12.4	0.1	0.9
Oregon	100.0	44.8	10.1	3.9	10.2	0.6	3.0	1.9	7.6	4.4	7.2	2.6	0.2	3.5
Pennsylvania	100.0	55.1	6.7	5.4	7.2	0.3	2.3	0.8	5.7	4.3	8.3	3.1	0.1	0.7
Rhode Island	100.0	20.1	3.6	9.4	32.5	.....	2.7	2.9	6.6	3.8	12.2	2.0	0.2	4.0
South Carolina	100.0	32.9	11.5	1.3	21.5	1.5	0.1	3.0	5.5	0.7	7.2	12.2	.....	2.6
South Dakota	100.0	28.6	12.0	1.6	7.9	1.3	14.0	4.6	7.9	5.2	9.6	6.6	.....	0.7
Tennessee	100.0	61.9	3.0	1.8	2.9	0.8	2.3	10.3	3.2	2.6	1.6	8.6	0.1	0.9
Texas	100.0	42.0	13.3	2.5	5.4	0.2	1.3	1.3	7.4	3.2	14.6	8.2	0.2	0.4
Utah	100.0	32.8	21.5	1.0	11.3	.....	8.9	2.1	8.2	3.6	7.6	1.9	.....	1.1
Vermont	100.0	47.4	3.9	2.6	12.0	1.0	3.1	.....	9.0	11.5	7.3	1.6	.....	0.6
Virginia	100.0	45.2	5.6	1.8	7.6	0.8	1.9	2.0	7.3	4.0	12.2	7.3	2.6	1.7
Washington	100.0	23.6	6.0	6.1	18.8	10.5	12.6	0.5	6.4	3.6	7.0	3.5	0.4	1.0
West Virginia	100.0	66.3	4.1	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.6	5.3	5.8	1.8	2.7	5.2	0.4	1.5
Wisconsin	100.0	29.5	6.9	12.4	16.0	0.6	7.1	0.5	7.4	8.4	3.5	3.3	1.3	3.1
Wyoming	100.0	37.5	9.8	3.9	7.2	1.2	2.9	1.6	9.4	4.5	12.1	5.9	.....	4.0
Hawaii	100.0	41.7	43.0	1.9	4.8	.....	.....	.....	4.2	1.6	.....	.....	.....	2.8
Puerto Rico	100.0	70.8	4.6	2.6	4.3	.....	0.6	6.7	.....	0.2	.....	4.0	.....	6.2
Virgin Islands	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....

A Less than 0.05 percent.

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TABLE VI.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS OPERATED BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY STATE AND BY AGENCY
JUNE 1940

State	Grand Total	Department of Agriculture					Department of the Interior					Department of Labor	Department of the Navy	Department of the Treasury	Veterans' Administration	War Department			Other Agencies
		Total	Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	Forest Service	Soil Conservation Service	Other	Total	Bureau of Biological Survey	Bureau of Fisheries	National Park Service	Other	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Yards and Docks			Total	Corps of Engineers	Quartermaster Corps	
Total	85,954	29,881	9,399	12,932	5,855	1,695	13,408	1,847	705	8,785	2,071	2,178	10,468	403	1,512	27,596	1,150	26,446	508
Alabama	869	398	48	196	128	26	269	84		185		19				178		178	5
Arizona	562	456	75	266	115		5				5	7				94		94	
Arkansas	1,034	799	16	343	301	139	110	40	3	67		12			55	58		58	
California	5,492	2,608	782	1,680	127	19	276			266	10	103	2,113	10	95	250		250	37
Colorado	2,978	1,687	136	1,267	269	15	319	1		312	6	15				956		956	1
Connecticut	788	414	404	6	4		1		1			24	206	22		121	121		
Delaware	65	28	2		26							2				35		35	
District of Columbia	2,594	862		62	90	710	97			77	20	188	538			804		804	105
Florida	2,027	678	54	390	232	2	222		119	103		31	960	5		131		131	
Georgia	2,651	941	163	340	438		660	129	79	452		115				920		920	15
Idaho	1,468	1,385	752	621	12		79	78			1	4							
Illinois	1,368	449	104	11	334		98			98		117			7	690		690	7
Indiana	757	276	145	69	62		264		40	224		142				70		70	5
Iowa	706	314	134		74	106	7		7			44			34	307		307	
Kansas	1,693	584		492	92		2				2	22			68	1,017		1,017	
Kentucky	1,567	204		131	73		266	155		111		11			74	1,012		1,012	
Louisiana	980	372		191	181		170	155	15			16				422		422	
Maine	477	215	188	18	9		152		18	134		17	93						
Maryland	2,127	618	47	32	3	536	352	246		106		12	410			735		735	
Massachusetts	2,991	444	436	6		2						192	765		140	1,441	1,029	412	9
Michigan	1,160	675	357	231	85	2	203		16	187		67		9	60	145		145	1
Minnesota	1,202	640	250	174	216		119			106	13	37			21	375		375	10
Mississippi	701	386		136	250		282			282		11			22				
Missouri	1,346	256	110	106	40		789	134		655		31				269		269	1
Montana	1,590	748	44	458	244	2	681	169	36	470	6	8				153		153	
Nebraska	994	745	59	576	85	25	21			9	12	73				155		155	
Nevada	118	87		87			3				3	4			24				
New Hampshire	778	221	194	27			130		38	92		6	421						
New Jersey	1,888	792	792				115			115		42	182		5	738		738	14
New Mexico	643	433	7	274	152		207	74	65	54	14	3							
New York	3,494	1,459	1,242		217		56		32	24		102	305	34	95	1,253		1,253	190
North Carolina	1,927	252	37	134	49	32	1,281		21	1,260		23			17	350		350	4
North Dakota	1,397	963	49	775	139		420	175		45	200	8			6				
Ohio	2,290	319	214	32	73		94		94			99			280	1,492		1,492	6
Oklahoma	2,254	693		389	304		367	45		281	41	25			101	1,061		1,061	7
Oregon	1,038	785	213	531	25	16	184			166	18	10			17	40		40	2
Pennsylvania	3,755	1,063	1,021	38	4		758		56	702		244	736	250		704		704	
Rhode Island	419	60	15		45		66			66		5	181			107		107	
South Carolina	1,633	221	48	33	138	2	251	44		207		18	740			396		396	7
South Dakota	1,339	818	18	630	170		323	162		158	3	11				187		187	
Tennessee	992	294	118	143	33		530		21	509		38			130				
Texas	3,871	1,170	88	382	662	38	69	59	10			90		12	55	2,455		2,455	20
Utah	1,256	798		678	120		346			339	7	10				102		102	
Vermont	544	288	205		83		2		2			7				247		247	
Virginia	3,433	327	162	146	17	2	792			792		22	1,764			526		526	2
Washington	1,387	361	66	287	8		161	97		63	1	30	236	61		538		538	
West Virginia	301	251	208	43			32		32			18							
Wisconsin	1,086	799	391	337	50	21						30			173	59		59	16
Wyoming	373	198	5	117	76		90			68	22	4			33	48		48	
Alaska	241						241				241								
Puerto Rico	7,600	47		47									554			6,955		6,955	44
Virgin Islands	1,710						1,446				1,446		264						

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TABLE VII.—TOTAL HOURS AND TOTAL EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY FISCAL YEAR

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

State	Cumulative through June 30, 1940		Years Ending June 30, 1936, 1937, and 1938		Year Ending June 30, 1939		Year Ending June 30, 1940	
	Hours	Earnings	Hours	Earnings	Hours	Earnings	Hours	Earnings
Total	14,418,525,274	$6,914,435,814	7,758,651,180	$3,751,306,734	3,747,868,967	$1,876,810,114	2,912,005,127	$1,286,318,966
Alabama	264,216,395	80,772,075	119,522,467	34,097,293	81,361,062	24,493,592	63,332,866	22,181,190
Arizona	49,698,135	25,146,110	29,049,622	14,187,004	11,420,602	6,553,521	9,227,911	4,405,585
Arkansas	234,113,880	67,571,663	108,357,812	28,950,819	69,527,404	19,935,504	56,228,664	18,685,340
California	594,511,964	347,311,353	345,177,169	200,859,781	126,384,086	83,075,843	122,950,709	63,375,729
Colorado	153,279,653	75,501,488	91,097,407	43,511,762	31,673,853	18,155,509	30,508,393	13,834,217
Connecticut	136,879,971	77,728,483	72,303,008	42,061,437	37,853,804	21,755,407	26,723,159	13,911,639
Delaware	17,361,322	7,528,631	9,045,682	3,814,094	4,758,629	2,095,639	3,557,011	1,617,998
District of Columbia	54,427,566	26,850,798	26,885,084	12,121,075	15,101,744	8,224,419	12,440,738	6,505,304
Florida	225,303,851	76,140,261	102,521,141	31,985,136	69,848,396	23,957,637	52,934,314	20,197,488
Georgia	273,850,187	84,335,404	127,133,000	37,303,480	84,493,250	25,145,977	62,223,937	21,885,947
Idaho	52,830,615	23,386,268	27,452,576	11,766,145	12,225,316	5,819,477	13,152,723	5,800,646
Illinois	1,058,962,835	524,574,892	538,945,375	264,193,708	288,733,839	153,276,128	231,283,621	107,105,056
Indiana	443,062,545	214,071,627	245,619,069	118,606,039	112,731,301	58,794,166	84,712,175	36,671,422
Iowa	156,886,611	70,783,079	83,945,648	37,422,572	38,931,520	18,726,478	34,009,443	14,634,029
Kansas	205,557,711	79,002,852	127,323,716	46,820,378	43,906,775	18,202,673	34,327,220	13,979,801
Kentucky	321,428,354	98,587,604	166,673,218	45,119,805	90,441,040	31,274,983	64,314,096	22,192,816
Louisiana	230,409,918	83,127,405	118,428,723	42,531,774	64,883,069	22,863,139	47,098,126	17,732,492
Maine	50,150,986	20,195,455	26,059,811	10,417,606	13,529,238	5,389,139	10,561,937	4,388,710
Maryland	90,672,706	37,446,167	51,374,374	20,553,874	21,086,781	8,870,040	18,211,551	8,022,253
Massachusetts	580,766,274	349,892,728	307,869,805	191,688,755	148,469,242	94,621,622	124,427,227	63,582,351
Michigan	599,251,284	304,691,504	278,403,107	136,909,429	192,368,682	107,418,839	128,479,495	60,363,236
Minnesota	313,153,345	166,945,056	171,706,351	90,955,244	76,964,669	46,082,340	64,482,325	29,907,472
Mississippi	195,640,260	58,126,209	84,541,765	24,230,782	59,728,092	17,309,519	51,370,403	16,585,908
Missouri	497,418,913	207,096,301	257,122,685	103,539,908	131,433,616	57,852,254	108,862,612	45,704,139
Montana	71,915,015	45,178,331	36,995,001	24,264,777	18,288,720	13,163,097	16,631,294	7,750,457
Nebraska	160,002,107	65,519,812	82,501,797	32,710,788	41,776,949	17,570,317	35,723,361	15,238,707
Nevada	10,129,674	5,832,041	5,564,075	3,364,481	2,207,449	1,419,428	2,358,150	1,058,132
New Hampshire	50,716,475	22,573,402	26,269,057	11,600,284	14,063,742	6,496,911	10,383,676	4,476,207
New Jersey	511,302,409	281,970,071	281,170,196	158,462,548	130,223,998	73,560,989	99,908,215	49,946,534
New Mexico	68,212,185	27,253,013	34,429,448	13,224,216	17,157,498	6,816,135	16,625,239	7,212,662
New York	1,499,568,563	973,291,622	972,633,450	644,658,901	300,712,973	205,267,140	226,222,140	123,365,581
North Carolina	221,632,185	65,191,559	100,562,338	26,682,795	64,154,272	18,959,618	56,915,575	19,549,146
North Dakota	85,013,032	37,213,199	52,017,862	22,743,483	16,684,648	7,969,546	16,310,522	6,500,170
Ohio	1,027,511,974	545,001,699	519,883,131	272,554,158	311,680,766	179,475,998	195,948,077	92,971,543
Oklahoma	326,782,321	106,730,784	179,533,521	54,745,440	84,466,799	30,317,347	62,782,001	21,667,997
Oregon	91,791,226	49,609,986	50,670,999	27,339,566	21,197,241	12,295,126	19,922,986	9,975,294
Pennsylvania	1,305,797,157	715,121,014	772,690,790	427,181,896	321,701,411	185,665,087	211,404,956	102,274,031
Rhode Island	86,225,791	43,438,237	45,034,847	22,085,100	24,049,679	12,985,584	17,141,265	8,367,553
South Carolina	217,441,484	61,993,968	97,516,712	24,745,108	67,173,068	18,622,093	52,751,704	18,626,767
South Dakota	107,045,132	41,815,521	68,529,159	26,025,893	20,256,258	8,673,271	18,259,715	7,116,357
Tennessee	251,960,449	67,947,651	125,498,598	30,742,960	72,602,544	18,932,186	53,859,307	18,272,505
Texas	487,207,443	153,723,240	240,581,199	70,801,394	128,023,135	41,201,619	118,603,109	41,720,227
Utah	59,350,718	30,907,396	31,459,491	16,131,576	13,476,752	7,940,738	14,414,475	6,835,082
Vermont	31,357,367	12,350,966	15,660,834	5,943,026	9,971,051	4,031,852	5,725,472	2,376,088
Virginia	166,117,219	48,304,349	95,150,438	25,425,081	39,972,541	12,031,760	30,994,240	10,847,508
Washington	193,647,895	107,321,676	101,216,478	56,163,715	53,070,589	31,886,789	39,360,828	19,271,172
West Virginia	223,585,339	98,965,777	121,702,636	53,588,471	53,588,160	25,652,075	48,294,543	19,725,231
Wisconsin	317,883,871	182,278,758	161,312,316	96,850,124	83,500,591	51,745,511	73,070,964	33,683,123
Wyoming	22,770,563	10,288,311	13,250,070	5,896,728	4,978,758	2,412,519	4,541,735	1,979,064
Alaska	13,587	10,977	13,587	10,977				
Hawaii	17,842,057	6,629,409	10,244,535	3,724,448	5,033,355	1,823,533	2,564,167	1,081,428
Puerto Rico	5,823,917	1,144,551					5,823,917	1,144,551
Virgin Islands	42,838	15,081					42,838	15,081

Source: WPA state office reports.

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TABLE VIII.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS ALLOCATED, OBLIGATED, AND EXPENDED, BY OPERATING AGENCY

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

Agency	ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939			ERA Act of 1938			ERA Act of 1939		
	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures
Total	$8,358,189,574	$8,335,274,677	$8,254,491,131	$2,231,047,067	$2,226,058,513	$2,224,333,550	[A] $1,509,360,278	$1,493,702,624	$1,415,198,942
Work Projects Administration	8,218,457,117	8,199,022,594	8,122,625,762	2,149,050,750	2,145,372,813	2,144,136,079	[A] 1,451,624,138	1,438,136,241	1,363,531,044
Allocations to Federal agencies under ERA Acts of 1938 and 1939 [B]	139,732,457	136,252,083	131,865,369	81,996,317	80,685,700	80,197,471	[A] 57,736,140	55,566,383	51,667,898
Department of Agriculture	44,430,226	43,300,128	41,987,205	26,313,085	26,192,384	26,065,916	18,116,541	17,107,744	15,921,289
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	227,124	222,234	217,140	127,124	122,313	122,313	100,000	99,921	94,827
Bureau of Agric. Chemistry and Engineering	3,898	3,898	3,898	3,898	3,898	3,898			
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	125,917	98,943	97,130				125,917	98,943	97,130
Agricultural Marketing Service	67,708	42,726	35,037				67,708	42,726	35,037
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	13,353,424	13,153,163	12,793,839	7,470,304	7,467,408	7,462,964	5,883,120	5,685,755	5,330,875
Forest Service	13,393,640	13,029,543	12,504,416	6,774,229	6,762,737	6,761,973	6,619,411	6,266,806	5,742,443
Bureau of Home Economics	784,268	775,552	731,315	544,576	543,987	529,172	239,692	231,565	202,143
National Agricultural Research Center	1,149,337	1,049,920	1,017,515	1,009,200	933,198	914,391	140,137	116,722	103,124
Rural Electrification Administration	365,382	363,806	354,646	166,525	166,525	166,525	198,857	197,281	188,121
Soil Conservation Service	13,724,660	13,353,382	13,094,099	9,081,294	9,064,203	9,039,436	4,643,366	4,289,179	4,054,663
Weather Bureau	58,333	54,945	51,520				58,333	54,945	51,520
Undistributed	1,176,535	1,152,016	1,086,650	1,136,535	1,128,115	1,065,244	40,000	23,901	21,406
Dept. of Commerce—Coast and Geodetic Survey	30,817	21,316	19,798				30,817	21,316	19,798
Department of the Interior	18,964,213	18,408,787	17,825,454	11,406,852	11,361,769	11,340,012	7,557,361	7,047,018	6,485,442
Bureau of Biological Survey	2,189,877	2,121,030	2,056,906	1,334,863	1,334,515	1,334,062	855,014	786,515	722,844
Bureau of Fisheries	889,085	811,999	785,858	662,283	639,240	637,440	226,802	172,759	148,418
Office of Indian Affairs	67,745	49,165	42,892				67,745	49,165	42,892
General Land Office [C]	95,625	68,349	62,391				95,625	68,349	62,391
National Park Service	14,015,880	13,716,657	13,294,672	8,322,501	8,303,677	8,286,097	5,693,379	5,412,980	5,008,575
Bureau of Reclamation	37,273	15,892	10,960				37,273	15,892	10,960
Territories and Island Possessions:									
Alaska Railroad	232,762	232,762	232,762	232,762	232,762	232,762			
Alaska Road Commission	8,042	2,692	1,136				8,042	2,692	1,136
Alaska—miscellaneous	278,453	251,034	241,846	113,360	113,360	113,259	165,093	137,674	128,587
Virgin Islands	815,225	807,708	765,933	406,837	406,716	406,294	408,388	400,992	359,639
Undistributed	334,246	331,499	330,098	334,246	331,499	330,098			
Executive Office of the President:									
National Resources Planning Board [C]	14,000	13,712	13,149	14,000	13,712	13,149			
Department of Justice	56,130	55,450	55,439	56,130	55,450	55,439			
Attorney-General's Office	3,500	3,465	3,465	3,500	3,465	3,465			
Bureau of Prisons	52,630	51,985	51,974	52,630	51,985	51,974			
Department of Labor—Bureau of Labor Statistics	2,811,595	2,729,995	2,509,024	824,839	824,120	821,322	1,986,756	1,905,875	1,777,702
Library of Congress	254,944	254,524	248,063	138,444	138,444	138,196	116,500	116,080	109,867
Dept. of the Navy—Bureau of Yards and Docks	24,761,030	24,485,294	24,017,964	14,761,035	14,753,596	14,745,323	9,999,995	9,731,698	9,272,641
Federal Security Agency	1,270,785	1,210,283	1,207,226	782,044	748,215	748,128	488,741	462,068	459,098
Office of Education	1,082,229	1,021,727	1,018,670	593,488	559,659	559,572	488,741	462,068	459,098
Public Health Service	188,556	188,556	188,556	188,556	188,556	188,556			
Department of the Treasury	2,974,846	2,886,549	2,868,773	2,010,837	1,936,500	1,934,566	964,009	950,049	934,207
U. S. Coast Guard	410,210	393,223	386,750	337,009	332,859	331,008	73,201	60,364	55,742
Office of the Secretary [D]	2,564,636	2,493,326	2,482,023	1,673,828	1,603,641	1,603,558	890,808	889,685	878,465
Veterans' Administration	1,555,712	1,471,101	1,414,504	592,008	580,122	579,687	963,704	890,979	834,817
War Department	42,600,159	41,407,072	39,600,898	25,088,443	24,073,516	23,747,861	17,511,716	17,333,556	15,853,037
Corps of Engineers	3,044,499	2,059,789	1,767,454	3,044,499	2,059,789	1,767,454			
Quartermaster Corps	39,555,660	39,347,283	37,833,444	22,043,944	22,013,727	21,980,407	17,511,716	17,333,556	15,853,037
Federal Works Agency—Public Buildings Admn.	8,000	7,872	7,872	8,000	7,872	7,872			

[A] Total allocations do not include $9,884,299 of 1938 Act funds which continued to be available for obligation during the 1940 fiscal year through provisions of the 1939 Act; of this amount $7,085,976 was available for projects operated by WPA and $2,198,323 for WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

[B] WPA funds allocated to other Federal agencies for project and administrative expenses under sections 3 and 11 of the ERA Acts of 1938 and 1939, respectively.

[C] 1939 Act funds allocated to the National Resources Planning Board were transferred to the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior in January 1940.

[D] For the use of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Division of Tax Research.

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TABLE IX.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY WPA AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY STATE AND BY FISCAL YEAR THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

State	Grand Total	Years Ending June 30—			Year Ending June 30, 1939			Year Ending June 30, 1940		
		1936 [A]	1937 [A]	1938 [A]	Total	Activities conducted by WPA [B]	WPA activities conducted by other Federal agencies [C]	Total	Activities conducted by WPA [D]	WPA activities conducted by other Federal agencies [C]
Total	$8,254,491,130	$1,258,130,249	$1,818,130,501	$1,427,374,309	$2,230,749,993	$2,157,200,362	$73,549,631	$1,520,106,078	$1,461,790,340	$58,315,738
Alabama	100,345,019	13,643,540	17,529,282	13,874,917	28,829,353	28,268,531	560,822	26,467,926	26,106,826	361,100
Arizona	30,920,166	4,812,888	6,515,009	5,544,932	8,271,599	7,704,995	566,604	5,775,738	5,166,910	608,828
Arkansas	85,692,307	10,924,407	14,726,096	12,248,023	25,198,835	24,298,818	900,017	22,594,946	22,082,354	512,592
California	415,521,034	70,803,941	100,570,770	71,180,906	97,785,785	91,955,156	5,830,629	75,179,632	71,183,166	3,996,466
Colorado	93,269,848	16,505,995	20,295,120	15,190,717	23,470,100	20,960,036	2,510,064	17,807,916	16,050,510	1,757,406
Connecticut	89,081,560	13,545,902	18,730,517	16,102,842	25,047,097	23,988,603	1,058,494	15,655,202	15,216,739	438,463
Delaware	8,896,493	1,311,868	1,617,706	1,590,628	2,510,944	2,320,704	190,240	1,865,347	1,788,674	76,673
District of Columbia	35,440,866	4,015,917	5,563,830	4,904,026	11,313,719	8,847,379	2,466,340	9,643,374	7,122,601	2,520,773
Florida	95,994,675	11,404,337	15,721,399	15,242,704	28,763,917	27,771,260	992,657	24,862,318	23,543,097	1,319,221
Georgia	106,860,669	14,486,291	18,494,971	14,956,532	31,989,572	30,146,844	1,842,728	26,933,303	25,579,508	1,353,795
Idaho	29,934,925	4,432,015	5,275,395	5,123,830	7,847,065	7,075,013	772,052	7,256,620	6,549,175	707,445
Illinois	615,676,200	81,651,766	126,562,973	107,039,012	179,554,122	177,837,441	1,716,681	120,868,327	119,586,796	1,281,531
Indiana	246,286,938	40,322,363	51,848,690	44,623,142	67,444,904	66,262,500	1,182,404	42,047,839	41,539,992	507,847
Iowa	83,642,999	11,366,609	17,671,795	15,454,633	21,993,713	21,737,360	256,353	17,156,249	16,886,719	269,530
Kansas	98,946,355	15,005,150	26,021,699	17,903,452	22,487,389	21,455,125	1,032,264	17,528,665	16,324,831	1,203,834
Kentucky	125,272,261	13,394,225	23,929,419	21,202,749	38,898,490	37,592,494	1,305,996	27,847,378	26,596,731	1,250,647
Louisiana	101,154,280	15,937,716	21,011,902	16,435,938	27,133,368	26,782,754	350,614	20,635,356	20,220,498	414,858
Maine	26,073,493	3,986,076	5,900,647	3,831,634	6,822,928	6,323,998	498,930	5,532,208	5,033,010	499,198
Maryland	51,052,172	8,571,859	11,954,008	7,190,098	12,610,711	10,022,426	2,588,285	10,725,496	8,909,437	1,816,059
Massachusetts	387,473,629	53,925,003	91,365,070	68,765,431	103,232,166	100,810,480	2,421,686	70,185,959	68,654,391	1,531,568
Michigan	350,760,902	43,633,076	57,249,028	59,118,520	122,791,220	121,341,111	1,450,109	67,969,058	67,207,700	761,358
Minnesota	194,702,303	30,040,015	41,534,755	35,144,147	53,166,377	52,228,025	938,352	34,817,009	34,013,677	803,332
Mississippi	76,264,857	9,002,125	14,402,992	10,977,009	21,496,967	21,027,374	469,593	20,385,764	19,965,654	420,110
Missouri	243,959,661	30,652,292	52,340,893	41,134,690	68,047,427	66,996,022	1,051,405	51,784,359	51,169,331	615,028
Montana	55,771,041	6,739,540	11,580,244	10,813,255	16,652,033	15,321,936	1,330,097	9,985,969	8,953,515	1,032,454
Nebraska	79,139,215	8,688,746	15,682,574	15,405,637	21,112,484	20,349,194	763,290	18,249,774	17,549,882	699,892
Nevada	7,339,593	1,112,879	1,598,374	1,443,885	1,826,285	1,744,358	81,927	1,358,171	1,267,562	90,609
New Hampshire	25,774,307	3,188,419	5,948,188	4,442,942	7,250,519	7,020,576	229,943	4,944,239	4,792,147	152,092
New Jersey	320,008,036	45,354,739	74,032,323	60,464,376	83,548,544	80,707,854	2,840,690	56,608,048	54,785,523	1,822,525
New Mexico	35,032,046	4,970,656	7,098,142	5,557,180	8,740,379	8,285,336	455,043	8,665,689	8,250,472	415,217
New York	1,157,354,334	253,927,669	313,719,647	209,965,930	239,399,240	234,221,727	5,177,513	140,341,848	137,150,837	3,191,011
North Carolina	82,542,271	10,164,282	13,091,023	11,253,453	23,810,151	22,751,727	1,058,424	24,223,362	23,196,004	1,027,358
North Dakota	46,456,554	4,569,073	15,033,231	8,354,161	10,329,835	9,633,751	696,084	8,170,254	7,605,963	564,291
Ohio	616,873,844	87,571,816	116,949,136	106,851,773	202,091,629	201,223,006	868,623	103,409,490	102,262,208	1,147,282
Oklahoma	137,752,963	21,488,219	31,648,497	21,603,922	37,046,841	35,232,665	1,814,176	25,965,484	24,634,201	1,331,283
Oregon	58,346,470	8,556,038	12,951,136	11,007,484	14,456,093	13,658,088	798,005	11,375,719	10,841,269	534,450
Pennsylvania	814,676,098	126,825,387	207,832,412	154,449,788	209,181,294	204,909,632	4,271,662	116,387,217	112,895,691	3,491,526
Rhode Island	46,979,383	6,307,858	8,303,210	8,718,379	14,275,241	13,945,989	329,252	9,374,695	8,979,548	395,147
South Carolina	77,543,228	7,633,473	12,138,468	10,798,137	23,742,768	21,869,441	1,873,327	23,230,382	21,848,642	1,381,740
South Dakota	52,531,594	5,114,421	17,581,006	9,877,852	10,944,574	10,245,382	699,192	9,013,741	8,284,225	729,516
Tennessee	87,364,321	12,588,079	16,675,779	11,473,769	24,198,830	23,325,846	872,984	22,427,864	21,911,894	515,970
Texas	202,103,168	28,114,195	36,866,467	28,687,939	55,262,108	52,235,520	3,026,588	53,172,459	50,343,042	2,829,417
Utah	37,934,093	6,173,405	7,297,181	6,282,974	9,984,806	8,628,437	1,356,369	8,195,727	7,596,832	598,895
Vermont	14,701,546	1,934,320	2,463,860	2,268,289	4,926,452	4,500,730	425,722	3,108,625	2,702,422	406,203
Virginia	63,694,522	9,694,190	12,104,778	9,901,452	16,867,194	14,381,443	2,425,751	15,186,908	12,733,910	2,452,998
Washington	127,611,365	16,501,804	24,156,684	24,209,416	39,803,523	35,240,125	4,563,398	22,039,938	21,276,961	1,662,977
West Virginia	116,886,755	18,490,335	27,335,179	19,872,105	28,913,276	28,662,334	250,942	22,275,860	22,094,367	181,493
Wisconsin	209,897,995	30,501,877	44,588,854	36,751,813	59,674,143	59,045,821	628,322	38,381,308	37,884,737	496,571
Wyoming	13,483,431	2,388,486	2,969,489	2,170,970	3,315,578	2,960,644	354,934	2,638,907	2,288,382	350,525
Alaska	564,726		2,392	18,469	341,922	−118	342,040	201,943		201,943
Hawaii	8,009,174		2,523,902	2,015,536	2,192,592	2,191,592	1,000	1,277,144	1,277,144	
Puerto Rico	4,529,029				870,367		870,367	3,658,662	1,337,581	2,321,081
Virgin Islands	844,664		3,993	22	372,447		372,447	468,202	15,234	452,968
Undistributed by state	59,521,758	6,154,967	9,120,366	7,932,888	22,971,077	21,152,877	1,818,200	13,342,460	10,531,818	2,810,642

[A] Includes expenditures for projects operated by the WPA, and WPA and NYA administrative expenses.
[B] Includes expenditures for projects operated by the WPA, purchase of surplus clothing, aid to self-help and cooperative associations, and WPA and NYA administrative expenses.
[C] Includes expenditures for projects and administration made from WPA funds allocated under sections 3 and 11 of the ERA Acts of 1938 and 1939, respectively.
[D] Includes expenditures for projects operated by WPA, tornado relief, purchase of surplus clothing, aid to self-help and cooperative associations, settlement of property damage claims, and WPA administration.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

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TABLE X.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

Type of Project	Grand Total		WPA Funds			Sponsors' Funds			
				Labor		Total		Nonlabor	
	Amount	Percent	Total	Amount	Percent of total WPA funds	Amount	Percent of grand total	Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds
Total	$9,578,382,136	100.0	$7,784,963,583	$6,915,348,760	88.8	$1,793,418,553	18.7	$1,489,540,937	83.1
Highways, roads, and streets	3,727,392,468	38.9	2,931,737,719	2,542,102,583	86.7	795,654,749	21.3	676,329,261	85.0
Primary roads	420,473,192	4.4	359,337,804	314,315,106	87.5	61,135,388	14.5	50,720,745	83.0
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads	1,567,251,445	16.4	1,197,340,854	1,035,673,772	86.5	369,910,591	23.6	314,015,214	84.9
Streets and alleys	1,075,937,847	11.2	862,973,650	735,800,141	85.3	212,964,197	19.8	182,576,372	85.7
Other	663,729,984	6.9	512,085,411	456,313,504	89.1	151,644,573	22.8	129,016,930	85.1
Public buildings	998,896,803	10.4	767,997,960	677,694,712	88.2	230,898,843	23.1	194,125,887	84.1
Educational	339,196,706	3.5	247,800,293	220,479,997	89.0	91,396,413	26.9	77,102,432	84.4
Other	659,700,097	6.9	520,197,667	457,214,715	87.9	139,502,430	21.1	117,023,455	83.9
Recreational facilities, excluding buildings	855,246,233	8.9	743,329,295	646,931,851	87.0	111,916,938	13.1	89,707,120	80.2
Sewer systems and other utilities	964,742,044	10.1	756,994,825	667,971,346	88.2	207,747,219	21.5	172,552,750	83.1
Water purification and supply	237,396,966	2.5	164,180,306	142,260,343	86.6	73,216,660	30.8	62,352,155	85.2
Sewage collection and disposal	643,352,487	6.7	531,434,723	471,183,370	88.7	111,917,764	17.4	90,524,825	80.9
Other	83,992,591	0.9	61,379,796	54,227,633	88.3	22,612,795	26.9	19,675,770	87.0
Airports and airways	200,505,453	2.1	150,811,719	112,656,229	74.7	49,693,734	24.8	45,676,108	91.9
Conservation	378,585,501	4.0	325,993,909	285,109,062	87.5	52,591,592	13.9	41,969,256	79.8
Land and water conservation	276,139,353	2.9	241,380,556	207,131,714	85.8	34,758,797	12.6	28,634,813	82.4
Other	102,446,148	1.1	84,613,353	77,977,348	92.2	17,832,795	17.4	13,334,443	74.8
Sanitation	201,426,069	2.1	160,707,805	152,328,962	94.8	40,718,264	20.2	38,122,583	93.6
Professional and service	2,059,926,688	21.5	1,809,312,734	1,699,355,717	93.9	250,613,954	12.2	184,091,515	73.5
Community service	596,391,634	6.2	513,150,736	495,294,777	96.5	83,240,898	14.0	63,121,540	75.8
Education	192,773,120	2.0	165,390,255	157,502,672	95.2	27,382,865	14.2	22,231,303	81.2
Recreation	183,381,311	1.9	147,146,554	143,520,474	97.5	36,234,757	19.8	27,068,744	74.7
Library	91,513,435	1.0	78,565,681	76,960,165	98.0	12,947,754	14.1	8,912,056	68.8
Museum	22,710,805	0.2	19,833,228	19,187,512	96.7	2,877,577	12.7	1,618,264	56.2
Art	25,595,061	0.3	24,653,151	23,193,691	94.1	941,910	3.7	837,887	89.0
Music	60,788,738	0.6	58,308,864	56,643,361	97.1	2,479,874	4.1	2,156,554	87.0
Writing	19,629,164	0.2	19,253,003	18,286,902	95.0	376,161	1.9	296,732	78.9
Research and records	413,081,844	4.3	355,832,295	345,712,415	97.2	57,249,549	13.9	28,218,454	49.3
Research and surveys	252,143,711	2.6	215,154,721	207,164,658	96.3	36,988,990	14.7	16,756,354	45.3
Public records	140,061,784	1.5	120,594,756	119,302,884	98.9	19,467,028	13.9	10,841,683	55.7
Historical records survey	20,876,349	0.2	20,082,818	19,244,873	95.8	793,531	3.8	620,417	78.2
Sewing	632,908,404	6.6	586,745,805	519,910,151	88.6	46,162,599	7.3	44,640,754	96.7
Welfare, excluding sewing	312,288,806	3.3	255,239,933	246,006,948	96.4	57,048,873	18.3	43,657,261	76.5
Public health and hospital work	61,123,330	0.6	50,101,607	49,247,903	98.3	11,021,723	18.0	5,231,315	47.5
Production	61,419,940	0.6	54,704,326	52,479,941	95.8	6,655,614	10.8	5,897,674	88.6
Housekeeping aide	63,437,823	0.7	60,701,543	60,138,557	99.1	2,736,280	4.3	1,988,759	72.7
Household workers' training	3,028,885	(A)	2,771,612	2,555,408	92.2	257,273	8.5	224,841	87.4
School lunches	51,786,805	0.6	34,524,401	32,932,781	95.4	17,262,404	33.3	16,381,365	94.9
Distribution of surplus commodities	71,492,023	0.8	52,376,444	48,652,358	92.9	19,115,579	26.7	13,933,307	72.9
Other	105,256,000	1.1	98,343,965	92,431,456	94.0	6,912,035	6.6	4,453,506	64.4
Miscellaneous [B]	191,660,877	2.0	138,077,617	131,198,268	95.0	53,583,260	28.0	46,966,457	87.7

[A] Less than 0.05 percent.

[B] Includes adjustment of WPA expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department; sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available; and projects not included under the headings above.

Source: WPA state office reports.

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TABLE XI.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940

Type of Project	Grand Total		WPA Funds			Sponsors' Funds			
				Labor		Total		Nonlabor	
	Amount	Percent	Total	Amount	Percent of total WPA funds	Amount	Percent of grand total	Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds
Total	$1,902,949,771	100.0	$1,408,571,637	$1,289,469,619	91.5	$494,378,134	26.0	$414,861,437	83.9
Highways, roads, and streets	791,863,207	41.6	564,179,031	505,901,442	89.7	227,684,176	28.8	197,883,774	86.9
Primary roads	69,538,552	3.6	49,143,528	44,381,875	90.3	20,395,024	29.3	17,128,926	84.0
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads	381,078,311	20.0	274,461,647	243,639,841	88.8	106,616,664	28.0	92,424,540	86.7
Streets and alleys	210,457,997	11.1	149,670,802	134,436,701	89.8	60,787,195	28.9	53,358,574	87.8
Other	130,788,347	6.9	90,903,054	83,443,025	91.8	39,885,293	30.5	34,971,734	87.7
Public buildings	183,447,897	9.6	128,113,046	116,852,230	91.2	55,334,851	30.2	47,916,020	86.6
Educational	63,995,157	3.3	42,224,748	38,397,153	90.9	21,770,409	34.0	18,879,564	86.7
Other	119,452,740	6.3	85,888,298	78,455,077	91.3	33,564,442	28.1	29,036,456	86.5
Recreational facilities, excluding buildings	119,339,923	6.3	93,008,294	81,581,170	90.9	26,331,629	22.1	21,725,215	82.5
Sewer systems and other utilities	199,838,640	10.5	143,281,526	131,070,599	91.5	56,557,114	28.3	47,610,148	84.2
Water purification and supply	47,390,363	2.5	29,102,167	26,734,713	91.9	18,288,196	38.6	15,989,378	87.4
Sewage collection and disposal	130,845,043	6.9	99,263,735	91,124,456	91.8	31,581,308	24.1	25,765,924	81.6
Other	21,603,234	1.1	14,915,624	13,211,430	88.6	6,687,610	31.0	5,854,846	87.5
Airports and airways	37,279,450	2.0	22,261,788	19,199,672	86.2	15,017,662	40.3	14,100,005	93.9
Conservation	64,818,819	3.4	50,430,110	45,589,175	90.4	14,388,709	22.2	11,590,255	80.6
Land and water conservation	39,672,117	2.1	31,273,055	27,449,774	87.8	8,399,062	21.2	7,118,352	84.8
Other	25,146,702	1.3	19,157,055	18,139,401	94.7	5,989,647	23.8	4,471,903	74.7
Sanitation	29,788,136	1.6	21,517,617	20,606,607	95.8	8,270,519	27.8	7,753,171	93.7
Professional and service	451,083,001	23.7	368,484,207	350,202,143	95.0	82,598,794	18.3	60,281,044	73.0
Community service	131,897,325	6.9	103,828,576	100,093,036	96.4	28,068,749	21.3	21,265,986	75.8
Education	36,398,521	1.9	28,513,653	27,102,152	95.0	7,884,868	21.7	6,507,619	82.5
Recreation	43,717,174	2.3	31,860,281	30,832,687	96.8	11,856,893	27.1	8,715,359	73.5
Library	23,460,763	1.2	18,752,386	18,248,350	97.3	4,708,377	20.1	3,255,313	69.1
Museum	7,288,503	0.4	6,110,277	5,919,926	96.9	1,178,226	16.2	716,757	60.8
Art	5,752,330	0.3	5,173,878	4,888,867	94.5	578,452	10.1	509,410	88.1
Music	11,587,605	0.6	10,025,859	9,824,976	98.0	1,561,746	13.5	1,339,270	85.8
Writing	3,692,429	0.2	3,392,242	3,276,078	96.6	300,187	8.1	222,258	74.0
Research and records	98,474,461	5.2	80,471,884	78,583,698	97.7	18,002,577	18.3	9,042,532	50.2
Research and surveys	55,781,677	2.9	44,774,091	43,524,484	97.2	11,007,586	19.7	5,043,923	45.8
Public records	35,789,303	1.9	29,408,299	28,962,868	98.5	6,381,004	17.8	3,532,030	55.4
Historical records survey	6,903,481	0.4	6,289,494	6,096,346	96.9	613,987	8.9	466,579	76.0
Sewing	118,135,663	6.2	103,538,209	92,230,196	89.1	14,597,454	12.4	13,891,031	95.2
Welfare, excluding sewing	90,114,556	4.7	69,845,064	68,645,906	98.3	20,269,492	22.5	15,039,267	74.2
Public health and hospital work	13,863,900	0.7	10,328,742	10,225,817	99.0	3,535,158	25.5	1,595,305	45.1
Production	15,324,960	0.8	13,074,310	12,683,782	97.0	2,250,650	14.7	1,985,736	88.2
Housekeeping aide	20,725,545	1.1	19,552,060	19,374,886	99.1	1,173,485	5.7	842,145	71.8
Household workers' training	771,072	(A)	696,517	620,073	89.0	74,555	9.7	65,029	87.2
School lunches	19,250,830	1.0	12,854,501	12,472,720	97.0	6,396,329	33.2	5,950,039	93.0
Distribution of surplus commodities	20,178,249	1.1	13,338,934	13,268,628	99.5	6,839,315	33.9	4,601,013	67.3
Other	12,460,996	0.7	10,800,474	10,649,307	98.6	1,660,525	13.3	1,042,228	62.8
Miscellaneous [B]	25,490,698	1.3	17,296,018	15,466,581	89.4	8,194,680	32.1	6,001,805	73.2

[A] Less than 0.05 percent.

[B] Includes adjustment of WPA expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department; sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available; and projects not included under the headings above.

Source: WPA state office reports.

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TABLE XII.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

State	Grand Total	WPA Funds			Sponsors' Funds			
		Total	Labor		Total		Nonlabor	
			Amount	Percent of total WPA funds	Amount	Percent of grand total	Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds
Total	$9,578,382,136	$7,784,963,583	$6,915,348,760	88.8	$1,793,418,553	18.7	$1,489,540,937	83.1
Alabama	125,380,531	95,498,904	80,644,939	84.4	29,881,627	23.8	25,759,775	86.2
Arizona	39,785,484	28,145,795	25,037,518	89.0	11,639,689	29.3	8,983,005	77.2
Arkansas	100,009,377	80,429,603	67,354,411	83.7	19,579,774	19.6	17,132,125	87.5
California	479,960,521	390,592,296	348,352,846	89.2	89,368,225	18.6	66,627,150	74.6
Colorado	109,009,789	85,615,909	75,531,494	88.2	23,393,880	21.5	20,076,226	85.8
Connecticut	105,679,482	84,297,649	77,765,820	92.3	21,381,833	20.2	18,957,167	88.7
Delaware	9,787,114	8,133,858	7,517,742	92.4	1,653,256	16.9	1,322,692	80.0
District of Columbia	35,610,803	29,248,101	26,423,107	90.3	6,362,702	17.9	3,931,657	61.8
Florida	112,768,705	89,099,570	76,821,879	86.2	23,669,135	21.0	20,426,785	86.3
Georgia	125,529,041	98,138,163	84,279,542	85.9	27,390,878	21.8	24,916,681	91.0
Idaho	38,092,737	26,777,909	23,359,104	87.2	11,314,828	29.7	9,277,421	82.0
Illinois	736,053,463	596,979,679	523,639,969	87.7	139,073,784	18.9	96,576,439	69.4
Indiana	290,684,701	238,186,098	213,732,397	89.7	52,498,603	18.1	46,785,968	89.1
Iowa	111,139,008	79,986,034	70,886,937	88.6	31,152,974	28.0	25,954,511	83.3
Kansas	120,048,056	92,481,736	78,969,023	85.4	27,566,320	23.0	24,312,944	88.2
Kentucky	147,118,550	116,929,338	98,355,347	84.1	30,189,212	20.5	25,035,340	82.9
Louisiana	120,990,508	95,976,482	83,056,814	86.5	25,014,026	20.7	21,350,240	85.4
Maine	29,557,078	23,293,885	20,221,660	86.8	6,263,193	21.2	5,087,032	81.2
Maryland	55,388,215	44,650,186	37,280,856	83.5	10,738,029	19.4	7,621,317	71.0
Massachusetts	439,565,693	370,754,798	349,362,738	94.2	68,810,895	15.7	58,492,542	85.0
Michigan	415,515,537	339,661,773	303,642,798	89.4	75,853,764	18.3	56,686,532	74.7
Minnesota	234,730,886	186,849,235	166,553,481	89.1	47,881,651	20.4	40,459,732	84.5
Mississippi	99,076,757	71,547,148	58,566,261	81.9	27,529,609	27.8	24,386,690	88.6
Missouri	279,415,922	234,522,897	206,749,407	88.2	44,893,025	16.1	37,489,512	83.5
Montana	64,096,390	50,670,360	45,466,726	89.7	13,426,030	20.9	11,537,958	85.9
Nebraska	97,825,019	74,642,774	65,497,531	87.7	23,182,245	23.7	19,891,246	85.8
Nevada	9,727,211	6,571,582	5,828,223	88.7	3,155,629	32.4	2,597,978	82.3
New Hampshire	30,538,254	24,389,248	22,500,858	92.3	6,149,006	20.1	5,005,734	81.4
New Jersey	379,613,249	305,644,004	281,561,321	92.1	73,969,245	19.5	64,023,727	86.6
New Mexico	40,310,122	32,068,826	27,296,512	85.1	8,241,296	20.4	7,297,603	88.5
New York	1,315,786,536	1,107,374,043	974,036,848	88.0	208,412,493	15.8	185,484,062	89.0
North Carolina	102,551,561	75,790,190	64,986,920	85.7	26,761,371	26.1	24,504,263	91.6
North Dakota	55,362,358	43,065,275	37,204,639	86.4	12,297,083	22.2	10,993,679	89.4
Ohio	706,461,611	600,878,761	544,311,188	90.6	105,582,850	14.9	86,305,167	81.7
Oklahoma	164,540,170	128,023,670	108,315,616	84.6	36,516,500	22.2	29,771,080	81.5
Oregon	69,315,185	54,473,046	49,311,668	90.5	14,842,139	21.4	12,540,502	84.5
Pennsylvania	894,919,090	783,780,094	714,211,685	91.1	111,138,996	12.4	97,153,539	87.4
Rhode Island	55,849,723	44,708,912	43,465,903	97.2	11,140,811	19.9	9,683,197	86.9
South Carolina	92,286,771	70,846,750	61,849,693	87.3	21,440,021	23.2	19,299,271	90.0
South Dakota	62,243,440	48,925,858	41,826,238	85.5	13,317,582	21.4	11,553,087	86.8
Tennessee	119,286,317	81,350,958	67,951,946	83.5	37,935,359	31.8	28,118,605	74.1
Texas	248,793,194	185,929,543	153,504,341	82.6	62,863,651	25.3	52,207,474	83.0
Utah	47,182,089	34,256,462	30,925,993	90.3	12,925,627	27.4	10,701,712	82.8
Vermont	17,425,061	13,084,295	12,333,313	94.3	4,340,766	24.9	3,490,444	80.4
Virginia	73,010,654	55,322,638	48,355,203	87.4	17,688,016	24.2	14,544,770	82.2
Washington	147,253,956	116,674,120	107,172,019	91.9	30,579,836	20.8	24,771,400	81.0
West Virginia	136,307,624	111,746,821	98,887,585	88.5	24,560,803	18.0	21,367,719	87.0
Wisconsin	252,176,837	201,932,674	182,126,426	90.2	50,244,163	19.9	41,336,327	82.3
Wyoming	17,293,325	12,007,134	10,288,289	85.7	5,286,191	30.6	4,428,317	83.8
Alaska	20,743	20,743	10,208	49.2				
Hawaii	11,199,958	7,178,935	6,565,978	87.8	3,721,023	33.2	2,831,023	76.1
Puerto Rico	1,767,064	1,168,155	1,086,461	93.0	598,909	33.9	451,569	75.4
Virgin Islands	19,249	19,249	18,602	96.6				
Undistributed by state [A]	4,321,417	4,321,417	4,344,797					

[A] Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments, and central office projects.

Source: WPA expenditures based on reports of the Treasury Department; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA state office reports.

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TABLE XIII.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940

State	Grand Total	WPA Funds			Sponsors' Funds			
		Total	Labor		Total		Nonlabor	
			Amount	Percent of total WPA funds	Amount	Percent of grand total	Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds
Total	$1,902,949,771	$1,408,571,637	$1,289,469,619	91.5	$494,378,134	26.0	$414,861,437	83.9
Alabama	35,276,851	25,221,810	22,140,316	87.8	10,055,041	28.5	8,904,552	88.6
Arizona	7,803,673	4,906,902	4,394,851	89.6	2,896,771	37.1	2,316,455	80.0
Arkansas	28,810,241	21,384,630	18,734,443	87.6	7,425,611	25.8	5,990,908	80.7
California	93,238,636	69,086,284	63,809,220	92.4	24,152,352	25.9	19,457,182	80.6
Colorado	21,632,383	15,536,126	13,939,309	89.7	6,096,257	28.2	5,332,505	87.5
Connecticut	20,685,369	14,617,710	13,871,039	94.9	6,067,659	29.3	5,242,137	86.4
Delaware	2,242,426	1,705,540	1,606,075	94.2	536,886	23.9	454,672	84.7
District of Columbia	8,906,381	6,899,804	6,402,062	92.8	2,006,577	22.5	1,256,552	62.6
Florida	29,646,968	22,580,376	20,170,133	89.3	7,066,592	23.8	6,134,887	86.8
Georgia	33,259,720	24,454,123	21,819,469	89.2	8,805,597	26.5	7,865,644	89.3
Idaho	9,473,356	6,308,603	5,745,511	91.1	3,164,753	33.4	2,708,021	85.6
Illinois	154,979,063	116,974,130	108,113,860	92.4	38,004,933	24.5	27,759,548	73.0
Indiana	55,087,544	40,397,060	36,682,561	90.8	14,690,484	26.7	12,868,476	87.6
Iowa	24,943,271	16,319,195	14,700,609	90.1	8,624,076	34.6	7,313,742	84.8
Kansas	21,723,793	15,747,356	13,982,646	88.8	5,976,437	27.5	5,389,603	90.2
Kentucky	32,432,690	25,515,896	22,326,063	87.5	6,916,794	21.3	5,702,034	82.4
Louisiana	25,638,520	19,392,711	17,710,071	91.3	6,245,809	24.4	5,336,854	85.4
Maine	6,450,948	4,791,175	4,383,506	91.5	1,659,773	25.7	1,345,034	81.0
Maryland	11,592,127	8,584,116	7,963,257	92.8	3,008,011	25.9	2,372,971	78.9
Massachusetts	86,587,781	66,629,360	63,746,052	95.7	19,958,421	23.0	17,180,745	86.1
Michigan	86,730,838	65,508,373	61,148,257	93.3	21,222,465	24.5	16,852,604	79.4
Minnesota	46,434,521	33,026,862	30,114,235	91.2	13,407,659	28.9	11,459,529	85.5
Mississippi	27,943,640	19,163,848	16,607,585	86.7	8,779,792	31.4	7,798,679	88.8
Missouri	62,926,873	49,736,600	45,393,649	91.3	13,190,273	21.0	11,225,829	85.1
Montana	12,934,030	8,564,229	7,819,548	91.3	4,369,801	33.8	3,723,803	85.2
Nebraska	23,296,108	17,063,154	15,380,765	90.1	6,232,954	26.8	5,471,002	87.8
Nevada	1,849,893	1,138,908	1,049,793	92.2	710,985	38.4	590,856	83.1
New Hampshire	6,097,095	4,625,803	4,422,219	95.6	1,471,292	24.1	1,261,733	85.8
New Jersey	72,903,980	53,052,240	49,793,102	93.9	19,851,740	27.2	16,553,201	83.4
New Mexico	10,515,835	7,873,205	7,176,225	91.1	2,642,630	25.1	2,319,751	87.8
New York	181,509,724	131,952,545	123,788,196	93.8	49,557,179	27.3	44,054,781	88.9
North Carolina	32,148,188	22,318,191	19,337,114	86.6	9,829,997	30.6	9,053,460	92.1
North Dakota	10,588,559	7,287,598	6,543,032	89.8	3,300,961	31.2	2,984,392	90.4
Ohio	131,856,332	99,924,050	93,220,056	93.3	31,932,282	24.2	25,144,754	78.7
Oklahoma	31,321,478	23,630,301	21,375,940	90.5	7,691,177	24.6	6,269,611	81.5
Oregon	14,525,855	10,427,569	9,987,051	95.8	4,098,286	28.2	3,585,563	87.5
Pennsylvania	137,599,394	109,801,136	102,989,992	93.8	27,798,258	20.2	23,782,559	85.6
Rhode Island	12,416,669	8,701,740	8,305,030	95.4	3,714,929	29.9	3,093,669	83.3
South Carolina	28,318,977	21,029,699	18,537,843	88.2	7,289,278	25.7	6,490,693	89.0
South Dakota	11,696,149	7,948,085	7,145,352	89.9	3,748,064	32.1	3,307,632	88.2
Tennessee	30,168,293	21,026,310	18,396,431	87.5	9,141,983	30.3	7,011,085	76.7
Texas	66,826,022	48,363,110	41,507,461	85.8	18,462,912	27.6	16,184,420	87.7
Utah	10,736,751	7,331,985	6,892,609	94.0	3,404,766	31.7	2,904,840	85.3
Vermont	3,651,129	2,553,470	2,391,079	93.6	1,097,659	30.1	870,785	79.3
Virginia	17,199,564	12,179,734	10,797,756	88.7	5,019,830	29.2	3,994,211	79.6
Washington	29,604,011	20,528,234	19,198,374	93.5	9,075,777	30.7	7,650,643	84.3
West Virginia	28,684,061	21,421,795	19,743,951	92.2	7,262,866	25.3	6,301,660	86.8
Wisconsin	51,084,600	36,869,042	33,878,723	91.9	14,215,558	27.8	11,995,330	84.4
Wyoming	3,265,791	2,144,932	1,978,975	92.3	1,120,859	34.3	993,074	88.6
Hawaii	1,961,630	1,183,451	1,072,088	90.6	778,179	39.7	547,197	70.3
Puerto Rico	1,767,064	1,168,155	1,086,401	93.0	598,909	33.9	451,569	75.4
Virgin Islands	15,234	15,234	15,106	99.2				
Undistributed by state [A]	3,959,142	3,959,142	134,628	3.4				

[A] Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments, and central office projects.

Source: WPA expenditures based on reports of the Treasury Department; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA state office reports.

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TABLE XIV.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

State	Total	Highways, Roads, and Streets		Public Buildings		Recreational Facilities, Excluding Buildings		Sewer Systems and Other Utilities		Airports and Airways	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	$9,578,382,136	$3,727,392,468	38.9	$998,896,803	10.4	$855,246,233	8.9	$964,742,044	10.1	$200,505,453	2.1
Alabama	125,380,531	66,077,919	52.7	14,311,133	11.4	2,536,502	2.0	7,511,083	6.0	2,002,731	1.6
Arizona	39,785,484	20,589,536	51.7	6,941,867	17.4	1,054,812	2.6	1,694,485	4.3	244,490	0.6
Arkansas	100,009,377	59,035,940	59.0	13,128,223	13.1	2,895,185	2.9	1,116,356	1.1	514,311	0.5
California	479,960,521	82,372,405	17.2	57,526,961	12.0	45,544,127	9.5	63,543,559	13.2	17,978,771	3.7
Colorado	109,009,789	39,672,978	36.4	12,554,977	11.5	4,917,080	4.5	9,051,364	8.3	3,334,063	3.0
Connecticut	105,679,482	36,350,299	34.4	13,446,443	12.7	9,777,662	9.3	15,606,483	14.8	2,610,560	2.5
Delaware	9,787,114	1,332,618	13.6	892,911	9.1	1,071,309	11.0	2,188,185	22.4		
District of Columbia	35,610,803	5,951,885	16.7	5,544,041	15.6	1,730,789	4.9	6,523,328	18.3	1,593,023	4.5
Florida	112,768,705	40,611,401	36.0	17,286,969	15.3	4,501,683	4.0	7,469,837	6.6	4,353,698	3.9
Georgia	125,529,041	52,216,351	41.6	14,294,845	11.4	3,570,639	2.8	12,580,915	10.0	2,010,242	1.6
Idaho	38,092,737	11,487,766	30.2	3,803,067	10.0	1,370,433	3.6	3,565,859	9.4	840,824	2.2
Illinois	736,053,463	292,416,782	39.7	48,409,257	6.6	102,183,789	13.9	84,273,912	11.4	9,110,105	1.2
Indiana	200,684,701	146,811,545	50.5	24,764,601	8.5	23,178,710	8.0	19,054,894	6.6	3,125,598	1.1
Iowa	111,139,008	52,121,598	46.9	7,891,458	7.1	6,164,763	5.6	13,353,652	12.0	1,662,955	1.5
Kansas	120,048,056	49,965,432	41.6	9,030,416	7.5	14,501,823	12.1	6,563,558	5.5	1,626,368	1.4
Kentucky	147,118,550	84,233,724	57.3	19,279,289	13.1	2,997,467	2.0	9,133,194	6.2	619,465	0.4
Louisiana	120,990,508	48,344,455	40.0	14,702,502	12.1	17,639,100	14.6	8,373,016	6.9	698,606	0.6
Maine	29,557,078	14,830,316	50.2	1,581,171	5.3	1,595,497	5.4	3,872,616	13.1	1,376,594	4.7
Maryland	55,388,215	21,115,735	38.1	6,633,456	12.0	4,033,734	7.3	8,317,112	15.0	608,627	1.1
Massachusetts	439,506,693	104,786,675	23.8	55,752,690	12.7	27,529,194	6.3	60,512,871	13.8	4,055,524	0.9
Michigan	415,515,537	210,065,918	50.6	29,926,418	7.2	23,270,698	5.6	60,890,854	14.6	3,579,883	0.9
Minnesota	234,730,886	82,552,858	35.2	32,957,925	14.0	27,489,526	11.7	22,313,618	9.5	3,083,920	1.3
Mississippi	99,076,757	46,178,162	46.6	9,149,312	9.2	1,628,218	1.6	2,833,880	2.9	1,790,158	1.8
Missouri	279,415,922	118,346,794	42.4	25,355,952	9.1	15,852,536	5.7	28,461,488	10.2	2,269,130	0.8
Montana	64,096,390	27,537,084	42.8	5,251,527	8.2	4,218,222	6.6	3,849,890	6.0	961,963	1.5
Nebraska	97,825,019	44,387,144	45.4	7,243,884	7.4	6,055,484	6.2	12,080,891	12.3	1,943,344	2.0
Nevada	9,727,211	3,135,214	32.2	620,163	6.4	1,513,295	15.6	545,463	5.6	216,067	2.2
New Hampshire	30,538,254	7,305,148	23.9	1,452,718	4.8	3,189,272	10.4	6,966,668	22.8	862,325	2.8
New Jersey	379,613,249	138,374,659	36.5	42,090,656	11.1	47,859,118	12.6	40,583,972	10.7	6,384,570	1.7
New Mexico	40,310,122	12,886,122	32.0	10,494,651	26.0	2,168,915	5.4	2,127,608	5.3	892,520	2.2
New York	1,315,786,536	259,219,726	19.7	209,930,950	16.0	213,737,186	16.2	169,727,455	12.9	62,020,917	4.7
North Carolina	102,551,561	35,758,461	34.9	13,093,477	12.8	6,823,949	6.7	6,598,062	6.4	2,351,191	2.3
North Dakota	55,362,358	23,264,520	42.0	6,965,352	12.6	2,905,100	5.2	3,011,382	5.4	402,113	0.7
Ohio	706,461,611	357,414,877	50.6	45,171,369	6.4	72,930,976	10.3	74,361,621	10.5	8,070,239	1.1
Oklahoma	164,540,170	84,887,034	51.6	25,633,632	15.7	4,561,265	2.8	9,101,201	5.5	889,123	0.5
Oregon	69,315,185	29,557,585	42.6	5,463,594	7.9	3,821,638	5.5	4,926,520	7.1	3,386,655	4.9
Pennsylvania	894,919,090	517,823,333	57.9	58,046,801	6.5	47,376,443	5.3	55,313,162	6.2	17,683,149	2.0
Rhode Island	55,849,723	11,754,706	21.0	5,761,825	10.3	6,822,380	12.2	11,304,492	20.2	173,226	0.3
South Carolina	92,286,771	30,127,067	32.6	16,692,411	18.1	2,382,937	2.6	5,035,752	5.5	2,488,014	2.7
South Dakota	62,243,440	28,002,054	45.0	5,313,322	8.5	1,995,104	3.2	3,531,477	5.7	865,397	1.4
Tennessee	119,286,317	67,255,379	56.4	6,871,810	5.8	3,559,663	3.0	3,577,127	3.0	4,933,792	4.1
Texas	248,793,194	103,686,740	41.7	25,038,073	10.1	10,206,050	4.1	14,932,290	6.0	2,321,354	0.9
Utah	47,182,089	13,402,883	28.4	7,160,767	15.2	1,819,167	3.9	6,454,127	13.7	1,658,053	3.5
Vermont	17,425,061	8,414,747	48.3	773,150	4.4	487,733	2.8	2,060,276	11.8	253,957	1.5
Virginia	73,010,654	22,869,282	31.3	6,987,640	9.6	2,870,495	3.9	5,563,480	7.6	1,438,073	2.0
Washington	147,253,956	53,120,819	36.1	11,995,081	8.1	13,377,838	9.1	18,690,820	12.7	5,370,819	3.6
West Virginia	136,307,624	85,918,324	63.0	7,598,821	5.6	1,897,902	1.4	4,625,582	3.4	2,574,516	1.9
Wisconsin	252,176,837	60,753,835	24.1	23,855,972	9.5	43,809,529	17.4	39,395,210	15.6	2,121,459	0.8
Wyoming	17,293,325	6,233,032	36.0	1,472,906	8.5	1,311,180	7.6	1,185,715	6.9	335,609	2.0
Alaska	20,743										
Hawaii	11,109,958	5,579,876	49.8	2,688,388	24.0	473,873	4.2	353,141	3.2	817,312	7.3
Puerto Rico	1,767,064	1,253,725	71.0	61,969	3.5	33,243	1.9	32,541	1.8		
Virgin Islands	19,249										
Undistributed by state [A]	4,321,417										

[A] Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments, and central office projects.

(Concluded on next page)

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TABLE XIV.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT—Concluded

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1940

State	Conservation		Sanitation		Sewing		Professional and Service, Excluding Sewing		Miscellaneous [A]	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	$378,585,501	4.0	$201,426,069	2.1	$632,908,404	6.6	$1,427,018,284	14.9	$191,660,877	2.0
Alabama	1,341,673	1.1	6,130,694	4.9	6,931,363	5.5	17,541,795	14.0	995,638	0.8
Arizona	608,250	1.5	1,185,863	3.0	2,289,434	5.8	5,202,778	13.1	−26,031	(B)
Arkansas	2,166,550	2.2	2,283,591	2.3	6,499,452	6.5	11,145,368	11.2	1,224,401	1.2
California	34,968,024	7.3	1,921,797	0.4	49,930,186	10.4	116,906,457	24.4	9,268,234	1.9
Colorado	8,381,536	7.7	1,488,645	1.4	11,262,843	10.3	15,112,811	13.9	3,233,492	3.0
Connecticut	4,039,604	3.8	3,112,130	2.9	3,957,956	3.7	15,575,615	14.7	1,202,730	1.2
Delaware	541,203	5.5	188,712	1.9	1,557,378	15.9	1,365,508	14.0	649,290	6.6
District of Columbia	378,972	1.1	197,571	0.5	3,217,705	9.0	9,647,952	27.1	825,537	2.3
Florida	2,862,716	2.5	2,985,119	2.7	13,181,950	11.7	18,400,238	16.3	1,115,094	1.0
Georgia	710,245	0.6	5,768,930	4.6	12,812,073	10.2	18,208,774	14.5	3,356,027	2.7
Idaho	10,310,629	27.1	1,084,647	2.8	1,792,910	4.7	3,216,059	8.4	620,543	1.6
Illinois	20,582,256	2.8	14,655,005	2.0	30,014,120	4.1	130,158,352	17.8	4,249,875	0.5
Indiana	24,427,415	8.4	5,647,411	1.9	13,601,939	4.7	24,867,706	8.6	5,204,882	1.7
Iowa	5,856,082	5.3	715,129	0.6	7,102,653	6.4	12,663,380	11.4	3,607,338	3.2
Kansas	12,170,124	10.1	3,106,352	2.6	11,525,612	9.6	10,849,095	9.0	709,276	0.6
Kentucky	542,959	0.4	2,725,378	1.9	10,018,120	6.8	15,034,936	10.2	2,534,018	1.7
Louisiana	2,609,063	2.2	2,788,843	2.3	7,598,573	6.3	16,951,447	14.0	1,284,903	1.0
Maine	859,434	2.9	9,866	(B)	2,132,993	7.2	2,544,713	8.6	753,878	2.6
Maryland	1,243,880	2.2	849,518	1.6	2,981,834	5.4	6,597,378	11.9	3,006,941	5.4
Massachusetts	25,072,551	5.7	1,929,163	0.4	47,654,023	10.8	87,809,001	20.0	24,464,001	5.6
Michigan	22,693,503	5.5			14,972,243	3.6	44,225,450	10.6	5,890,570	1.4
Minnesota	9,721,196	4.1	640,454	0.3	16,327,887	7.0	33,693,730	14.4	5,949,772	2.5
Mississippi	1,741,759	1.8	8,747,239	8.8	8,111,191	8.2	18,529,853	18.7	366,985	0.4
Missouri	23,768,922	8.5	7,435,849	2.6	23,417,682	8.3	26,140,614	9.4	8,366,955	3.0
Montana	6,598,453	10.3	1,715,002	2.7	6,308,661	9.9	6,783,598	10.6	871,990	1.4
Nebraska	2,426,213	2.5	2,061,851	2.1	6,695,967	6.8	12,919,087	13.2	2,011,154	2.1
Nevada	670,185	6.9	269,463	2.8	956,336	9.8	1,377,953	14.2	423,072	4.3
New Hampshire	2,169,413	7.1	37,353	0.1	4,171,869	13.7	2,648,521	8.7	1,734,967	5.7
New Jersey	11,124,346	2.9	4,655,142	1.2	21,502,503	5.7	60,629,194	16.0	6,409,089	1.6
New Mexico	4,047,126	10.0	1,670,844	4.1	2,225,899	5.5	3,002,657	7.5	793,780	2.0
New York	6,763,586	0.5	26,508,596	2.0	38,317,414	2.9	281,052,466	21.4	48,508,240	3.7
North Carolina	1,448,525	1.4	7,363,184	7.2	11,817,968	11.5	16,244,514	15.8	1,052,230	1.0
North Dakota	5,732,220	10.4	2,250,326	4.1	3,583,908	6.5	6,993,424	12.6	254,013	0.5
Ohio	17,070,530	2.4	6,083,762	0.9	39,377,026	5.6	77,900,678	11.0	8,080,483	1.2
Oklahoma	4,864,076	3.0	6,658,629	4.0	10,415,724	6.3	15,973,259	9.7	1,556,227	0.9
Oregon	4,845,056	7.0	1,251,960	1.8	5,455,316	7.9	8,317,664	12.0	2,286,197	3.3
Pennsylvania	24,671,579	2.7	11,605,513	1.3	70,047,715	7.8	89,517,818	10.0	2,833,577	0.3
Rhode Island	4,511,127	8.1	2,280,570	4.1	5,900,348	10.6	5,621,346	10.1	1,719,703	3.1
South Carolina	892,769	1.0	8,084,212	8.7	8,017,604	8.7	16,889,540	18.3	1,576,465	1.8
South Dakota	7,343,488	11.8	1,697,647	2.7	4,961,978	8.0	7,879,086	12.7	653,887	1.0
Tennessee	1,533,623	1.3	13,034,282	10.9	5,631,099	4.7	11,660,720	9.8	1,228,822	1.0
Texas	11,369,527	4.6	7,530,967	3.0	37,804,524	15.2	35,047,480	14.1	856,180	0.3
Utah	3,975,128	8.4	2,328,638	4.9	2,505,839	5.3	6,344,510	13.5	1,532,977	3.2
Vermont	1,013,382	5.8			1,284,313	7.4	2,815,565	16.2	321,938	1.8
Virginia	567,837	0.8	4,749,898	6.5	7,838,415	10.7	17,153,354	23.5	2,972,180	4.1
Washington	13,432,591	9.1	1,021,193	0.7	9,680,987	6.6	18,487,845	12.6	2,075,963	1.4
West Virginia	1,166,325	0.9	10,533,227	7.7	8,444,535	6.2	12,139,974	8.9	1,408,418	1.0
Wisconsin	21,122,729	8.4	1,699,947	0.7	9,113,164	3.6	38,118,559	15.1	12,186,433	4.8
Wyoming	1,275,392	7.4	571,365	3.3	1,957,137	11.3	2,455,024	14.2	495,965	2.8
Alaska							20,743	100.0		
Hawaii	344,934	3.1					942,186	8.4	248	(B)
Puerto Rico	6,795	0.4	164,592	9.3	35	(B)	174,025	9.8	40,139	2.3
Virgin Islands							19,249	100.0		
Undistributed by state [C]							5,499,235		−1,177,818	

[A] Includes adjustment of Federal expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department; sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available; and projects not included under the major types.

[B] Less than 0.05 percent.

[C] Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments, and central office projects

Source: WPA state office reports.

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TABLE XV.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940

State	Total	Highways, Roads, and Streets		Public Buildings		Recreational Facilities, Excluding Buildings		Sewer Systems and Other Utilities		Airports and Airways	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	$1,902,949,771	$791,863,207	41.6	$183,447,897	9.6	$119,339,923	6.3	$199,838,640	10.5	$37,279,450	2.0
Alabama	35,276,851	21,539,539	61.1	3,309,820	9.4	437,696	1.2	1,161,784	3.3	106,585	0.3
Arizona	7,803,673	4,780,006	61.3	1,152,356	14.8	42,496	0.5	536,192	6.9		
Arkansas	28,810,241	19,293,798	67.0	2,918,718	10.1	464,415	1.6	268,614	0.9	90,656	0.3
California	93,238,636	16,340,682	17.5	13,611,951	14.6	7,176,324	7.7	8,968,495	9.6	3,662,501	3.9
Colorado	21,632,383	7,692,079	35.6	2,566,702	11.9	866,427	4.0	2,341,465	10.8	1,198,187	5.5
Connecticut	20,685,369	7,046,911	34.1	2,933,673	14.2	1,721,640	8.3	3,189,129	15.4	380,906	1.8
Delaware	2,242,426	463,231	20.7	317,011	14.1	134,769	6.0	454,674	20.3		
District of Columbia	8,906,381	906,409	10.2	1,123,128	12.6	206,288	2.3	1,580,232	17.7	956,939	10.7
Florida	29,646,968	12,421,021	41.9	4,051,190	13.7	878,923	3.0	1,338,229	4.5	831,377	2.8
Georgia	33,259,720	18,539,386	55.7	2,913,549	8.8	759,414	2.3	1,760,592	5.3	150,637	0.5
Idaho	9,473,356	3,386,991	35.8	1,000,905	10.6	302,045	3.2	912,350	9.6	153,701	1.6
Illinois	154,979,063	62,489,244	40.3	8,777,130	5.7	14,124,513	9.1	19,464,394	12.6	859,613	0.5
Indiana	55,087,544	30,603,630	55.6	3,971,415	7.2	2,521,316	4.6	4,766,954	8.7	125,431	0.2
Iowa	24,943,271	12,291,795	49.3	1,826,511	7.3	780,207	3.1	2,775,554	11.1	871,971	3.5
Kansas	21,723,793	9,894,535	45.5	1,795,072	8.3	3,295,382	15.2	1,545,273	7.1	541,062	2.5
Kentucky	32,432,690	19,228,730	59.3	4,162,968	12.8	430,489	1.3	2,340,063	7.2	12,693	(A)
Louisiana	25,638,521	10,898,881	42.5	2,324,905	9.1	3,036,381	11.8	1,780,147	6.9	304,249	1.2
Maine	6,450,948	3,684,060	57.1	601,988	9.3	261,328	4.1	749,490	11.6	59,048	0.9
Maryland	11,592,127	5,080,550	43.8	1,066,625	9.2	408,190	3.5	1,247,287	10.8	294,519	2.5
Massachusetts	86,587,781	21,018,396	24.3	10,419,994	12.0	5,439,798	6.3	14,721,593	17.0	524,953	0.6
Michigan	86,730,838	45,182,268	52.1	4,386,160	5.1	3,973,963	4.6	11,575,766	13.3	439,186	0.5
Minnesota	46,434,520	15,935,578	34.3	5,301,542	11.4	5,080,754	10.9	6,397,170	13.8	770,318	1.7
Mississippi	27,943,640	15,078,364	54.0	1,733,843	6.2	331,146	1.2	831,297	3.0	65,210	0.2
Missouri	62,926,873	29,833,818	47.4	5,306,445	8.4	3,360,842	5.3	7,992,609	12.7	171,581	0.3
Montana	12,934,030	5,840,785	45.2	1,133,285	8.8	470,896	3.7	661,834	5.1	200,674	1.6
Nebraska	23,296,108	11,208,468	48.1	2,141,845	9.2	955,041	4.1	2,731,442	11.7	113,623	0.5
Nevada	1,849,893	667,203	36.1	162,853	8.8	189,569	10.2	221,979	12.0	1,790	0.1
New Hampshire	6,097,095	1,297,711	21.3	306,589	5.0	565,006	9.3	1,617,305	26.5	489	(A)
New Jersey	72,903,980	29,900,789	41.0	6,549,368	9.0	6,682,274	9.2	6,905,384	9.5	441,080	0.6
New Mexico	10,515,835	3,306,931	31.5	2,925,851	27.8	376,288	3.6	745,648	7.1	88,509	0.8
New York	181,509,724	40,863,839	22.5	26,905,672	14.8	17,127,047	9.5	28,186,131	15.5	16,423,849	9.1
North Carolina	32,148,188	15,160,971	47.2	4,103,221	12.8	1,704,939	5.3	2,064,451	6.4	423,032	1.3
North Dakota	10,588,559	5,089,229	48.1	1,430,823	13.5	431,195	4.1	592,797	5.6	156,284	1.5
Ohio	131,856,332	68,106,651	51.6	4,352,956	3.3	11,917,653	9.0	12,740,942	9.7	1,198,890	0.9
Oklahoma	31,321,478	16,268,935	51.9	5,003,282	16.0	699,682	2.2	1,104,517	3.5	175,246	0.6
Oregon	14,525,855	6,761,430	46.6	1,647,892	11.3	789,580	5.4	1,351,984	9.3	220,660	1.5
Pennsylvania	137,599,394	68,554,905	49.8	10,549,211	7.7	6,772,116	4.9	10,640,419	7.7	573,790	0.4
Rhode Island	12,416,669	2,368,300	19.1	677,271	5.5	1,258,538	10.1	4,174,250	33.6		
South Carolina	28,318,977	11,866,426	41.9	5,044,816	17.8	588,807	2.1	2,784,614	9.8	361,402	1.3
South Dakota	11,696,149	5,112,295	43.7	1,272,707	10.9	328,331	2.8	917,029	7.8	136,469	1.2
Tennessee	30,168,293	19,253,353	63.8	1,260,999	4.2	739,142	2.5	1,173,380	3.9	206,136	0.7
Texas	66,826,021	29,529,839	44.2	8,237,286	12.3	1,807,922	2.7	4,227,542	6.3	334,037	0.5
Utah	10,736,751	3,827,902	35.6	1,663,275	15.5	236,775	2.2	1,658,314	15.4	86,809	0.8
Vermont	3,651,129	1,710,395	46.9	154,432	4.2	59,831	1.7	486,638	13.3	19,024	0.5
Virginia	17,199,564	7,064,760	41.1	1,711,505	9.9	442,280	2.6	1,384,587	8.0	258,238	1.5
Washington	29,604,011	9,124,571	30.8	2,006,769	6.8	1,899,069	6.4	5,272,429	17.8	1,912,452	6.5
West Virginia	28,684,661	18,131,509	63.2	1,524,912	5.3	352,076	1.2	779,519	2.7	901,259	3.2
Wisconsin	51,084,601	13,746,750	26.9	3,817,380	7.5	6,748,018	13.2	8,334,261	16.3	402,223	0.8
Wyoming	3,265,791	1,391,663	42.6	323,626	9.9	115,026	3.5	292,630	9.0	9,305	0.3
Hawaii	1,961,630	823,970	42.0	904,501	46.1	14,832	0.8	56,720	2.9	62,857	3.2
Puerto Rico	1,767,064	1,253,725	71.0	61,969	3.5	33,243	1.9	32,541	1.8		
Virgin Islands	15,234										
Undistributed by state [B]	3,959,142										

[A] Less than 0.05 percent.
[B] Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments, and central office projects.

(Concluded on next page)

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TABLE XV.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT—Concluded

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940

State	Conservation		Sanitation		Sewing		Professional and Service, Excluding Sewing		Miscellaneous [A]	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	$64,818,819	3.4	$29,788,136	1.6	$118,135,663	6.2	$332,947,338	17.5	$25,490,698	1.3
Alabama	674,519	1.9	1,476,977	4.2	1,080,905	3.1	4,947,095	14.0	541,931	1.5
Arizona	43,491	0.6	198,041	2.5	173,055	2.2	1,018,166	13.0	−140,130	−1.8
Arkansas	158,546	0.5	162,340	0.6	1,628,367	5.7	3,657,952	12.7	166,835	0.6
California	10,485,326	11.3	196,751	0.2	9,183,581	9.9	21,109,566	22.6	2,503,459	2.7
Colorado	636,240	2.9	324,129	1.5	1,670,431	7.7	3,535,662	16.4	801,061	3.7
Connecticut	901,715	4.4	442,741	2.1	633,542	3.1	3,381,634	16.3	53,478	0.3
Delaware	82,059	3.7	26,719	1.2	290,555	12.9	280,389	12.5	193,019	8.6
District of Columbia	185,825	2.1	86,066	1.0	449,829	5.0	3,282,292	36.9	129,373	1.5
Florida	569,864	1.9	635,679	2.2	3,004,040	10.1	5,852,791	19.7	63,854	0.2
Georgia	165,631	0.5	1,206,161	3.6	2,315,799	7.0	5,004,501	15.0	444,050	1.3
Idaho	2,526,930	26.7	152,083	1.6	285,252	3.0	674,734	7.1	78,365	0.8
Illinois	1,954,927	1.3	1,716,933	1.1	7,669,683	4.9	37,786,092	24.4	136,534	0.1
Indiana	3,149,439	5.7	644,718	1.2	2,703,439	4.9	6,905,113	12.5	−303,911	−0.6
Iowa	915,768	3.7	55,069	0.2	1,436,285	5.8	3,521,656	14.1	468,455	1.9
Kansas	543,996	2.5	353,869	1.6	1,479,774	6.8	2,232,453	10.3	42,377	0.2
Kentucky	50,074	0.2	257,116	0.8	1,799,708	5.6	4,238,769	13.1	−87,920	−0.3
Louisiana	529,504	2.1	533,156	2.1	1,554,780	6.1	4,159,746	16.2	516,772	2.0
Maine	45,830	0.7			450,107	7.0	538,745	8.4	60,352	0.9
Maryland	611,428	5.3	172,832	1.5	476,718	4.1	1,443,728	12.5	790,250	6.8
Massachusetts	6,618,140	7.7	72,498	0.1	5,314,442	6.1	18,619,478	21.5	3,838,489	4.4
Michigan	2,310,182	2.6			4,394,000	5.1	13,549,180	15.6	920,133	1.1
Minnesota	1,775,765	3.8			2,955,934	6.4	7,742,741	16.7	474,718	1.0
Mississippi	501,030	1.8	2,660,299	9.5	1,576,258	5.6	5,083,571	18.2	82,622	0.3
Missouri	3,499,358	5.6	82,484	0.1	3,305,733	5.3	8,007,305	12.7	1,366,698	2.2
Montana	1,131,194	8.8	233,726	1.8	1,318,273	10.2	1,911,674	14.8	31,689	(B)
Nebraska	398,898	1.7	420,129	1.8	1,286,649	5.5	3,629,720	15.6	410,293	1.8
Nevada	14,547	0.8	78,444	4.2	189,536	10.2	304,002	16.5	19,370	1.1
New Hampshire	863,291	14.2			846,977	13.9	470,516	7.7	129,211	2.1
New Jersey	1,593,957	2.2	871,287	1.2	3,812,440	5.2	15,114,090	20.7	1,033,311	1.4
New Mexico	1,199,718	11.4	256,635	2.4	522,987	5.0	871,382	8.3	221,886	2.1
New York	790,528	0.4	1,942,918	1.1	6,590,559	3.6	40,131,980	22.1	2,547,201	1.4
North Carolina	335,195	1.0	1,348,573	4.2	1,936,418	6.0	5,117,072	15.9	−45,684	−0.1
North Dakota	594,371	5.6	376,370	3.6	520,922	4.9	1,285,615	12.1	110,953	1.0
Ohio	1,202,794	0.9	206,200	0.2	8,788,380	6.7	22,784,988	17.3	556,878	0.4
Oklahoma	266,571	0.9	606,554	1.9	2,212,905	7.1	5,149,793	16.4	−166,007	−0.5
Oregon	554,534	3.8	198,087	1.4	667,172	4.6	1,887,699	13.0	446,817	3.1
Pennsylvania	2,965,205	2.2	1,697,049	1.2	14,226,361	10.3	21,401,776	15.6	218,562	0.2
Rhode Island	486,244	3.9	376,439	3.0	1,252,523	10.1	1,521,214	12.3	301,890	2.4
South Carolina	110,903	0.4	1,421,377	5.0	1,468,446	5.2	4,519,518	16.0	152,668	0.5
South Dakota	887,144	7.6	394,972	3.4	732,159	6.3	1,865,318	15.9	49,725	0.4
Tennessee	447,794	1.5	3,191,899	10.6	458,200	1.5	3,599,386	11.9	−161,997	−0.6
Texas	2,874,285	4.3	1,036,245	1.6	8,836,376	13.2	9,897,150	14.8	45,339	0.1
Utah	804,663	7.5	224,716	2.1	503,869	4.7	1,488,730	13.9	241,698	2.3
Vermont	237,810	6.5			230,815	6.3	718,294	19.7	33,890	0.9
Virginia	153,566	0.9	423,824	2.5	1,506,201	8.8	3,936,894	22.9	317,709	1.8
Washington	3,702,270	12.5	121,805	0.4	1,711,317	5.8	3,914,681	13.2	−61,352	−0.2
West Virginia	196,492	0.7	2,286,706	8.0	642,910	2.2	3,648,510	12.7	220,768	0.8
Wisconsin	3,935,323	7.7	328,764	0.6	1,719,942	3.4	10,185,154	19.9	1,866,786	3.7
Wyoming	129,140	3.9	124,164	3.8	321,074	9.8	527,651	16.2	31,512	1.0
Hawaii							98,901	5.0	−151	(B)
Puerto Rico	6,795	0.4	164,592	9.3	35	(B)	174,025	9.8	40,139	2.3
Virgin Islands							15,234	100.0		
Undistributed by state [C]							202,412	5.1	3,756,730	94.9

[A] Includes adjustment of Federal expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department; sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available; and projects not included under the major types.

[B] Less than 0.05 percent.

[C] Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments, and central office projects.

Source: WPA state office reports.

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TABLE XVI.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

Item	Unit of Measurement	Number	
		New construction	Reconstruction or improvement
Highways, roads, streets, and related facilities:			
Highways, roads, and streets—total	Miles	470,118	
Rural roads—total	Miles	412,204	
High type surface—total	Miles	29,062	
New construction	Miles	15,498	
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	13,564	
Low type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	383,142	
Urban streets—total	Miles	50,341	
High type surface—total	Miles	20,576	
New construction	Miles	11,583	
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	8,993	
Low type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	29,765	
Other roads (in parks, etc.)—total	Miles	7,573	
High type surface—total	Miles	1,608	
New construction	Miles	913	
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	695	
Low type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	5,965	
Bridges and viaducts—total	Number	57,200	37,511
	Linear feet	1,824,263	1,594,391
Wood	Number	42,500	21,633
	Linear feet	1,276,854	672,101
Steel	Number	4,486	12,265
	Linear feet	237,997	773,336
Masonry	Number	10,214	3,613
	Linear feet	309,412	148,954
Culverts	Number	677,339	83,783
	Linear feet	18,218,390	2,109,223
Roadside drainage ditch and pipe—total	Miles	43,380	68,687
Ditch	Miles	40,681	68,062
Pipe	Miles	2,708	625
Sidewalks and paths—total	Miles	15,403	5,712
Paved	Miles	12,717	4,146
Unpaved	Miles	2,686	1,566
Curbs	Miles	14,532	2,730
Gutters	Miles	4,190	685
Guardrails and guardwalls	Miles	1,727	860
Road and street lighting	Number of light standards	20,757	58,120
	Miles of road	632	1,417

Item	Unit of Measurement	Number		
		New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement
Highways, roads, streets, and related facilities—Continued.				
Traffic signs erected	Number	643,000		
Traffic-control line painted	Miles of line	4,925		
Roadside landscaping	Miles of road			30,278
Car and railroad track removal	Miles			1,133
Public buildings, excluding utility plants and buildings at airports:				
Public buildings—total	Number	23,195	2,848	63,131
Educational—total	Number	4,115	1,548	28,562
Libraries	Number	108	53	761
Schools	Number	4,007	1,495	27,801
Recreational—total	Number	6,504	396	4,286
Auditoriums	Number	317	94	308
Gymnasiums	Number	859	161	567
Other	Number	5,328	141	3,411
Offices and administrative	Number	1,043	193	3,402
Hospitals	Number	132	66	1,482
Penal institutions	Number	127	22	450
Firehouses	Number	200	52	1,910
Garages	Number	1,739	129	1,306
Storage	Number	1,479	83	2,077
Armories	Number	216	30	344
Other	Number	7,640	329	19,312
Outdoor recreational facilities:				
Stadiums, grandstands, and bleachers.	Number	1,642	79	584
	Seating capacity	2,700,000	218,000	2,485,000
Fairgrounds and rodeo grounds.	Number	37	5	235
	Area in acres	2,152	46	10,886
Parks	Number	1,306	123	5,375
	Area in acres	59,552	2,387	346,992
Playgrounds—total	Number	2,332	84	7,880
School	Number	1,403	73	6,805
Other	Number	929	11	1,075
Athletic fields	Number	2,496	37	2,016
	Area in acres	13,963	135	12,488
Handball courts	Number	1,374		106
Horseshoe courts	Number	1,795		144
Tennis courts	Number	7,798		2,545
Swimming pools	Number	630		283
	Square feet of surface	7,512,000		4,633,000
Wading pools	Number	640		62
	Square feet of surface	2,270,000		219,000
Ice-skating areas	Number	1,047		74
	Square feet of surface	43,539,000		15,430,000
Ski trails	Miles	298		52
Ski jumps	Number	56		12
Bandshells	Number	162		66
Outdoor theatres	Number	115		23
Golf courses	Number	204		298
	Number of holes	2,280		3,916
	Area in acres	14,744		28,832

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TABLE XVI.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA—Continued

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

Item	Unit of Measurement	Number		
		New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement
Public utilities and sanitation:				
Utility plants—total	Number	1,471	68	838
Electric power plants	Number	38	11	138
	Capacity in kilowatts	27,614	6,978	249,222
Incinerator plants	Number	76		41
	Capacity in tons per day	1,483		11,091
Pumping stations	Number	682	8	228
	Capacity in gallons per day	1,087,442,000	41,812,000	1,959,263,000
Sewage treatment plants	Number	552	39	320
	Capacity in gallons per day	261,969,000	21,452,000	2,709,802,000
Water treatment plants	Number	123	10	111
	Capacity in gallons per day	181,145,000	4,583,000	1,791,249,000
Water mains and distribution lines	Miles	9,638		2,774
Water consumer connections	Number	241,000		377,000
Water wells	Number	3,182		1,626
Storage tanks, reservoirs, etc	Number	2,094		444
	Capacity in gallons	1,475,953,000		20,940,171,000
Storage dams	Number	1,526		243
	Capacity in acre-feet	733,016		575,646
Storm and sanitary sewers	Miles	15,460		3,113
Sewerage service connections	Number	385,000		34,000
Manholes and catch basins	Number	468,748		278,353
Sanitary privies	Number	1,761,000		29,000
Abandoned mine sealing	Openings sealed	173,000		
Mosquito-control drainage	Acres drained	1,847,000		1,826,000
	Miles of ditch and pipe	13,059		18,106
Mosquito-control spraying	Gallons sprayed	2,091,000		
Telephone and telegraph lines	Miles	2,672		1,588
Police, fire-alarm, and traffic signal systems	Miles of line	1,125		865
Electric power lines	Miles	1,862		911
Gas, oil, and steam pipe lines	Miles	438		94
Conservation, flood and erosion control, and irrigation:				
Fish hatcheries	Number	157	76	131
	Annual capacity in fingerlings	643,817,000	93,924,000	575,375,000
Firebreaks	Miles	4,742		586
Fire and forest trails	Miles	3,819		1,171
Reforestation	Acres			135,592
	Trees planted			161,191,000
Planting oysters	Bushels planted	5,814,000		
Levees and embankments	Miles	412		857
Jetties and breakwaters	Miles	57		2
Bulkheads	Miles	114		39
Retaining walls and revetments	Miles	1,252		110
Riprap	Square yards	11,790,000		1,701,000
Riverbank and shore improvement	Miles			3,495
Streambed improvement	Miles			6,192
Conservation, flood, and erosion control dams	Number	13,179		712
Conservation, flood and erosion control, and irrigation—contd.				
Irrigation systems	Acres	235,000		2,902,000
	Miles of ditch, canal, pipe, or flume	763		3,760
Airport and airway facilities: [A]				
Facilities at airports and landing areas:				
Landing fields	Number	197	50	317
	Area in acres	23,454	2,845	49,893
Runways	Linear feet	1,971,414		[B] 653,212
Airport buildings—total	Number	478	65	1,091
Administrative and terminal	Number	74	14	60
Hangars	Number	168	10	260
Other	Number	236	41	771
Seaplane ramps and landing platforms	Number	25		2
Landing areas floodlighted	Number of areas	69		17
	Number of light standards	1,915		191
Airway facilities:				
Airway markers	Number	10,493		2,870
Airway beacons	Number	67		15
Miscellaneous construction:				
Cemeteries	Number	17	62	754
	Area in acres	226	678	8,413
Landscaping and beautification, other than roadside and parks	Acres			78,773
Ornamental pools and fountains	Number	677		60
Monuments and historic markers	Number	805		122
Drainage, other than roadside and mosquito-control	Acres drained	3,426,000		10,659,000
	Miles of ditch	3,676		15,645
	Miles of pipe	1,676		596
Fencing	Miles	13,346		20,637
Tunnels—total	Number	658		78
	Linear feet	275,008		54,551
Vehicular	Number	20		5
	Linear feet	2,586		5,647
Pedestrian	Number	126		25
	Linear feet	19,831		8,901
Other	Number	512		48
	Linear feet	252,591		40,003
Docks, wharves, and piers	Number	252		250
Artificial channels, other than drainage and irrigation	Miles	62		182

[A] Data relate to the cumulative period through June 30, 1940 and apply to the continental United States only.
[B] Includes surfacing.

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TABLE XVI.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA—Concluded

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

Item	Unit of Measurement	Number		
Education, art, and music activities: [A]				
Adult education:				
Literacy and naturalization classes	Enrollees	293,000		
Vocational training classes	Enrollees	191,000		
Correspondence courses	Enrollees	48,000		
Other	Enrollees	534,000		
Lectures and forums	Persons attending	161,000		
Nursery schools	Schools	1,354		
	Enrollees	38,000		
Special instruction for institutionalized and handicapped children	Enrollees	4,000		
Art instruction classes	Enrollees	47,000		
Music:				
Instruction classes	Enrollees	160,000		
Concerts	Performances	2,500		
	Persons attending	1,100,000		
Sewing and food preserving:				
Articles produced—total	Number	290,643,000		
Garments	Number	222,683,000		
Men's	Number	47,299,000		
Women's	Number	57,793,000		
Boys'	Number	41,288,000		
Girls'	Number	48,342,000		
Infants' (excluding layettes)	Number	27,961,000		
Other articles	Number	67,960,000		
Food preserving:				
Quarts canned	Number	42,203,000		
Pounds dried	Number	1,819,000		
Public health and hospital activities:		Total	Children	Adults
Clinic and other health services: [A]				
Dental clinics: Examinations and treatments	Persons receiving service	35,100	27,300	7,800
Medical clinics:				
Examinations and treatments	Persons receiving service	119,300	21,700	97,600
Tests	Persons receiving service	20,900	4,400	16,500
Immunizations	Persons receiving service	10,700	7,400	3,300

Item	Unit of Measurement	Total	Children	Adults
Public health and hospital activities—Continued.				
Home visits:				
Examinations and treatments	Persons receiving service	17,000	11,100	5,900
Tests	Persons receiving service	1,300	1,000	300
Immunizations	Persons receiving service	1,700	600	1,100
School services:				
Examinations and treatments	Persons receiving service	36,600	36,600	
Tests	Persons receiving service	33,100	33,100	
Immunizations	Persons receiving service	3,100	3,100	
Other services:				
Examinations and treatments	Persons receiving service	34,700	25,300	9,400
Tests	Persons receiving service	27,200	10,900	16,300
Immunizations	Persons receiving service	1,700	1,600	100
		Number		
Housekeeping-aide services:				
Families assisted	Number	[B] 57,000		
Visits made	Number	17,159,000		
School lunch services:				
On January 17, 1940	Schools serviced	11,180		
	Lunches served	1,018,000		
Cumulative through December 31, 1939	Lunches served	384,213,000		
Library and book-repair activity:				
Libraries operated or assisted [B]—total	Number	9,358		
General public libraries	Number	3,358		
Public school libraries	Number	5,066		
Other libraries	Number	799		
Bookmobiles	Number	135		
Book renovation—total volumes	Number	67,364,000		
General public library volumes	Number	32,611,000		
Public school library volumes	Number	26,407,000		
Other library volumes	Number	8,340,000		
Braille	Pages transcribed	3,909,000		

[A] Data relate to a two-week period in January 1940 only.
[B] Data relate to the month of December 1939 only.

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TABLE XVII.—SELECTED ACTIVITIES ON PROFESSIONAL AND SERVICE PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE

SELECTED PERIODS

State	Work in Sewing Rooms [A]		Number of School Lunches Served [B]	Number of Medical and Dental Examinations, Treatments, Tests, and Immunizations [C]	Number of Visits Made by Housekeeping Aides [A]	Enrollment in Adult Education Classes [C]		Enrollment in Nursery Schools [C]	Attendance at Music Performances [C]	Number of Participant Hours in Recreation Activities [D]
	Number of garments produced	Number of other articles produced				Naturalization and literacy	Other classes			
United States	222,683,000	67,960,000	1,018,000	342,400	17,159,000	293,000	773,000	38,000	1,100,000	15,680,000
Alabama	2,931,000	623,000	20,600	2,500	233,000	7,100	12,000	1,400	----	121,000
Arizona	916,000	167,000	3,300	----	47,000	600	2,700	800	10,600	96,000
Arkansas	1,809,000	309,000	5,600	9,100	516,000	2,700	9,100	300	1,200	98,000
California	15,720,000	5,089,000	28,500	6,600	1,418,000	7,200	89,900	1,400	46,100	1,721,000
Colorado	2,930,000	523,000	22,500	----	391,000	1,500	9,300	600	2,900	92,000
Connecticut	1,584,000	300,000	2,000	800	143,700	700	12,900	500	9,000	133,000
Delaware	228,000	119,000	----	----	16,000	----	200	100	1,500	25,000
District of Columbia	649,000	186,000	7,400	----	18,900	1,200	1,900	----	6,700	66,000
Florida	4,647,000	1,380,000	24,500	7,000	105,000	2,500	3,600	1,400	19,200	115,000
Georgia	7,767,000	848,000	47,700	19,400	639,000	17,100	8,300	800	1,300	192,000
Idaho	527,000	139,000	8,900	----	144,000	100	5,600	400	----	89,000
Illinois	13,238,000	3,557,000	33,800	67,100	2,303,000	14,700	46,300	1,400	259,700	1,297,000
Indiana	4,530,000	1,490,000	16,000	----	451,000	4,700	20,900	1,300	24,800	385,000
Iowa	2,751,000	1,138,000	2,400	----	321,000	1,800	4,300	800	6,300	328,000
Kansas	3,807,000	868,000	5,800	900	360,000	1,600	8,300	400	----	96,000
Kentucky	5,025,000	665,000	5,500	100	261,000	4,300	10,500	1,100	----	174,000
Louisiana	2,406,000	419,000	7,100	200	107,000	12,100	13,900	300	2,100	140,000
Maine	1,112,000	147,000	100	----	6,800	100	1,800	100	500	----
Maryland	1,087,000	158,000	500	----	----	500	500	600	6,500	120,000
Massachusetts	20,691,000	2,156,000	5,600	16,800	476,000	1,000	14,800	3,200	98,800	1,014,000
Michigan	3,346,000	12,219,000	33,900	2,500	294,000	9,000	68,600	1,300	15,400	879,000
Minnesota	3,915,000	1,243,000	28,100	14,300	140,000	1,600	14,700	900	13,000	368,000
Mississippi	3,207,000	656,000	47,700	10,400	520,000	9,200	19,400	400	5,800	150,000
Missouri	5,630,000	1,514,000	16,100	800	192,000	40,000	34,600	800	22,600	268,000
Montana	1,471,000	238,000	6,900	----	32,000	1,300	9,100	600	----	99,000
Nebraska	2,306,000	1,829,000	5,100	2,600	174,000	1,500	10,300	400	35,000	134,000
Nevada	161,000	137,000	1,400	----	12,700	100	800	100	----	9,000
New Hampshire	1,650,000	357,000	----	300	----	1,500	6,500	300	1,800	2,000
New Jersey	5,281,000	1,244,000	4,000	12,000	618,000	3,900	21,300	600	168,200	532,000
New Mexico	529,000	23,000	5,800	700	5,000	1,500	3,100	700	2,700	42,000
New York	16,508,000	10,263,000	108,800	64,400	1,967,600	23,800	53,800	1,400	72,700	2,103,000
North Carolina	5,951,000	1,251,000	58,100	23,300	259,000	16,700	8,800	500	4,400	140,000
North Dakota	1,481,000	125,000	2,300	----	40,000	900	4,800	300	----	122,000
Ohio	10,524,000	3,623,000	49,500	8,300	1,030,000	19,600	33,700	1,700	72,000	1,059,000
Oklahoma	3,180,000	720,000	73,400	----	464,000	1,800	9,700	600	2,800	98,000
Oregon	1,141,000	452,000	24,500	7,200	85,000	1,200	8,800	400	5,700	82,000
Pennsylvania	16,498,000	2,719,000	2,800	8,900	808,000	21,900	54,900	1,500	96,700	808,000
Rhode Island	1,743,000	248,000	300	----	26,800	2,300	6,700	500	9,500	16,000
South Carolina	3,008,000	683,000	73,100	11,200	448,000	11,900	6,600	400	6,400	295,000
South Dakota	1,908,000	378,000	6,900	----	85,800	400	9,100	200	----	126,000
Tennessee	2,645,000	2,618,000	74,100	2,000	234,000	5,600	15,400	800	2,300	124,000
Texas	19,591,000	1,213,000	24,000	----	1,022,000	17,200	16,500	2,100	11,100	602,000
Utah	806,000	233,000	24,100	----	----	800	6,400	400	2,600	130,000
Vermont	611,000	148,000	400	500	----	100	2,700	200	2,000	42,000
Virginia	3,348,000	655,000	29,500	7,400	343,000	5,300	14,000	700	5,100	140,000
Washington	3,686,000	869,000	35,400	----	266,000	3,500	29,000	1,100	----	328,000
West Virginia	3,321,000	832,000	20,100	----	62,000	6,200	15,100	1,600	5,100	179,000
Wisconsin	4,508,000	1,097,000	11,800	35,100	29,000	1,900	10,600	400	39,900	467,000
Wyoming	374,000	92,000	2,100	----	43,700	800	1,200	200	----	34,000

[A] Cumulative through December 31, 1939.
[B] On January 17, 1940.
[C] Two-week period in January 1940.
[D] Week ending February 18, 1939.

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TABLE XVIII.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

State	Miles of Highways, Roads, and Streets (New and Improved)	Number of Public Buildings				Number of Bridges and Viaducts (New and Improved)	Number of Culverts (New and Improved)	Number of Parks (New and Improved)	Number of Playgrounds and Athletic Fields (New and Improved)
		Schools		All other					
		New construction and additions	Reconstruction or improvement	New construction and additions	Reconstruction or improvement				
Total	470,118	5,502	27,801	20,541	35,330	94,711	761,122	6,681	14,724
Alabama	16,210	182	500	336	487	8,774	31,306	28	189
Arizona	1,714	37	209	199	129	272	3,886	9	39
Arkansas	7,881	334	397	503	247	3,841	21,060	34	105
California	8,580	196	694	1,382	2,040	1,209	14,663	367	574
Colorado	6,245	96	343	359	574	2,693	14,679	116	150
Connecticut	3,112	10	404	179	466	291	3,065	130	143
Delaware	89	3	40	17	194	7	32	16	20
District of Columbia	122		5	28	293		58	93	117
Florida	5,419	222	277	569	255	1,084	5,480	138	166
Georgia	6,635	274	472	368	1,267	2,315	21,642	117	329
Idaho	2,608	28	53	164	65	759	5,042	37	49
Illinois	35,159	62	844	634	1,532	10,138	79,759	506	934
Indiana	18,344	41	810	503	1,090	2,468	20,068	323	327
Iowa	21,617	23	153	359	392	5,140	26,180	250	153
Kansas	14,772	61	126	355	257	790	14,070	126	159
Kentucky	8,843	281	752	341	667	3,145	50,722	29	149
Louisiana	3,236	42	282	224	406	1,559	6,609	17	108
Maine	1,591	15	88	49	68	210	3,000	34	53
Maryland	899	11	386	133	601	183	3,323	48	152
Massachusetts	3,286	7	1,246	397	1,839	283	2,468	247	430
Michigan	17,215	119	1,001	652	1,381	541	52,186	255	442
Minnesota	19,511	131	865	996	971	1,086	22,683	284	432
Mississippi	11,377	174	198	457	110	7,336	14,205	22	100
Missouri	16,908	293	593	221	364	1,248	31,440	161	692
Montana	7,239	23	283	298	452	2,138	10,664	86	208
Nebraska	10,509	48	245	337	916	5,742	17,194	163	103
Nevada	1,705	2	32	139	48	120	901	26	26
New Hampshire	1,318		63	65	92	238	3,595	39	67
New Jersey	4,405	20	834	379	1,635	322	1,312	287	430
New Mexico	2,967	269	210	264	57	1,381	2,268	30	124
New York	7,761	15	856	977	3,516	675	12,041	437	744
North Carolina	7,827	129	1,015	532	374	323	3,987	75	454
North Dakota	11,133	45	1,382	351	481	750	11,688	122	239
Ohio	19,623	84	1,621	789	3,105	5,716	38,654	447	682
Oklahoma	23,980	678	1,846	957	429	2,902	39,343	108	1,866
Oregon	3,850	35	102	262	266	314	6,072	70	178
Pennsylvania	12,803	87	2,766	729	2,468	1,399	22,955	301	1,070
Rhode Island	569		149	43	260	32	100	29	51
South Carolina	7,530	618	1,251	892	565	976	6,549	71	272
South Dakota	12,703	69	150	232	218	1,046	7,453	90	69
Tennessee	29,134	216	536	404	85	4,618	39,152	61	248
Texas	21,217	184	229	637	1,135	5,559	18,311	148	377
Utah	3,337	27	147	226	306	843	6,926	50	147
Vermont	1,436	6	104	33	170	521	2,957	14	23
Virginia	5,029	130	805	203	758	276	5,983	33	193
Washington	9,216	43	431	547	447	722	22,949	155	559
West Virginia	13,520	45	1,424	550	289	1,032	16,460	24	150
Wisconsin	16,601	54	477	999	1,385	580	13,044	390	375
Wyoming	3,240	17	80	156	152	1,052	2,822	28	53
Hawaii	77	15	25	113	26	21	100	9	4
Puerto Rico	16	1		2		41	16	1	

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TABLE XVIII.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE—Concluded

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1939

State	Miles of Water Mains and Distribution Lines		Miles of Storm and Sanitary Sewers		Number of Sanitary Privies (New Construction)	Acres Drained (Excluding Roadside Drainage)		Miles of Bulkheads, Retaining Walls and Revetments (New Construction)
	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement		New construction	Reconstruction or improvement	
Total	9,638	2,774	15,460	3,113	1,760,956	5,272,592	12,485,439	1,366
Alabama	89	7	164	30	25,060	25,518	290	29
Arizona	87	4	23	(A)	17,781	296	89	23
Arkansas	31	4	33	51	49,731	84,250	862,059	16
California	917	169	785	74	19,110	204,658	90,606	116
Colorado	171	74	144	3	23,734	16,003	26,253	50
Connecticut	58	13	267	24	66	13,616	434	20
Delaware	27		43		2,786	579,800	759,430	1
District of Columbia	26	1	82	12		234	150	2
Florida	155	27	244	47	20,192	905,109	178,515	13
Georgia	147	15	356	9	39,130	293,219	118,041	17
Idaho	135	67	87	8	17,960	9,732	99,479	17
Illinois	437	1,194	1,170	365	50,604	127,707	875,363	29
Indiana	169	13	386	94	87,883	14,434	58,569	33
Iowa	188	10	187	16	9,674	37,864	483,115	17
Kansas	301	30	110	47	39,476	231,746	112,109	27
Kentucky	82	2	339	48	55,390	35,000	57,835	25
Louisiana	181	14	352	20	41,457	68,736	325,323	6
Maine	43	1	73	3		458		2
Maryland	92	4	136	5	10,776	996	171,200	21
Massachusetts	410	44	567	115	180	20,321	23,722	47
Michigan	457	155	1,100	38	195	201,949	5,591,658	13
Minnesota	210	8	410	78	139	40,426	135,931	40
Mississippi	67	15	155	7	111,435	34,070	67,424	3
Missouri	342	25	510	58	1,945	106,178	756,672	30
Montana	103	17	100	2	14,014	7,272	30	7
Nebraska	189	86	246	62	27,498	19,701	4,941	22
Nevada	25	7	14	4	2,552	4,016	7,300	5
New Hampshire	25	4	113	(A)	33	15,654	176	7
New Jersey	59	30	452	217	19,594	55,831	141,992	60
New Mexico	59	15	116	(A)	15,223	6,578	44,919	22
New York	839	60	1,179	897	831	71,716	25,952	84
North Carolina	204	6	380	10	118,228	280,266	79,496	12
North Dakota	59	6	58	28	27,366	1,434	1,720	2
Ohio	519	82	1,381	118	70,442	32,524	506,528	70
Oklahoma	249	139	212	63	79,350	205,962	4,506	19
Oregon	188	73	56	18	13,673	22,502	34,225	26
Pennsylvania	344	51	857	271	41,750	54,026	28,314	161
Rhode Island	12	2	97	1	16	6,693	787	32
South Carolina	159	5	182	1	93,573	55,605	101,778	17
South Dakota	88	11	68	9	30,345	7,259	960	6
Tennessee	73	1	100	2	160,707	43,713	51,786	34
Texas	232	154	461	142	47,371	1,082,393	216,405	23
Utah	256	50	176	2	24,225	34,937	52,712	16
Vermont	38	7	34	7	2	25	10	8
Virginia	212	10	200	11	121,296	164,755	120,476	21
Washington	478	34	265	16	14,971	35,342	130,600	42
West Virginia	52	6	225	19	192,526	1,514	81	32
Wisconsin	275	32	730	60	14,975	8,890	23,137	29
Wyoming	54	16	34	1	5,380	1,434	2,540	5
Hawaii	25	24	1		68	230	109,801	5
Puerto Rico					243			2

(A) Less than 0.5 miles.

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TABLE XIX.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY STATE AND BY PROGRAM [A]

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

JUNE 1940

State	Work Projects Administration (Employees)	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps [B] (Enrollees)	Other Federal Agencies [C] (Employees)	Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief [D] (Cases)	Farm Security Administration Grants (Grant Vouchers)
		Student work program (employees)	Out-of-school work program (employees)			Old-age assistance (recipients)	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind (recipients)		
United States	1,734,497	313,367	269,033	239,573	[E] 392,621	1,970,226	346,287	71,854	1,372,651	60,310
Alabama	34,523	1,903	6,196	6,950	9,889	19,940	5,914	600	2,498	1,262
Arizona	5,740	1,855	670	2,547	1,738	8,136	2,544	356	3,614	4,234
Arkansas	26,941	1,043	4,105	7,823	2,946	19,755	4,654	812	4,149	799
California	75,571	16,124	9,522	7,455	23,414	141,792	15,517	7,161	112,322	8,383
Colorado	17,234	2,564	1,425	2,282	3,684	41,152	5,960	640	14,133	3,001
Connecticut	16,724	3,666	2,471	1,545	5,508	17,148	[F] 1,400	246	19,053	2
Delaware	2,736	547	649	358	970	2,686	513	----------	1,259	34
District of Columbia	10,799	1,682	1,337	688	13,078	3,353	933	210	2,131	----------
Florida	25,379	3,665	5,926	3,730	8,852	35,222	3,783	2,351	9,820	548
Georgia	35,388	3,398	8,863	7,600	7,942	28,243	3,815	1,111	6,744	1,127
Idaho	7,237	808	1,406	904	1,079	8,933	2,894	278	2,166	770
Illinois	135,737	24,434	14,805	11,545	17,218	138,291	[F] 7,500	[F] 7,700	148,035	469
Indiana	47,345	4,611	6,906	4,886	5,382	66,255	17,365	2,439	41,620	133
Iowa	19,093	7,307	4,989	2,651	4,197	55,109	[F] 3,000	1,460	28,789	141
Kansas	20,374	3,855	5,425	3,399	3,499	27,147	6,416	1,272	19,726	2,469
Kentucky	34,463	1,468	6,029	5,704	8,554	48,734	[F] 290	----------	[F] 5,600	238
Louisiana	24,783	1,815	6,059	5,398	6,464	31,882	13,081	1,067	9,677	528
Maine	6,246	2,065	2,098	1,516	4,470	13,884	1,527	1,233	9,924	184
Maryland	15,220	3,138	3,988	2,167	6,407	18,516	7,326	683	8,458	210
Massachusetts	65,910	11,789	6,978	6,801	20,679	86,005	12,114	1,183	68,133	17
Michigan	67,155	15,577	7,803	7,473	5,693	73,302	18,639	863	53,976	450
Minnesota	35,674	10,148	6,555	6,286	3,861	62,908	8,864	935	35,948	983
Mississippi	25,758	3,262	5,932	5,439	8,449	21,510	[F] 104	780	1,166	1,103
Missouri	64,411	9,568	9,360	9,718	9,131	92,032	11,076	[F] 3,655	23,633	1,910
Montana	8,736	630	1,420	1,862	3,630	12,175	2,370	195	4,931	3,790
Nebraska	20,196	4,646	2,927	2,639	5,544	27,784	5,428	688	10,501	2,115
Nevada	1,470	143	327	233	1,173	2,272	[F] 100	[F] 15	869	22
New Hampshire	6,234	566	1,508	527	4,925	5,785	673	321	[F] 6,900	41
New Jersey	58,511	11,707	6,737	6,505	21,508	31,145	11,174	720	48,138	102
New Mexico	9,024	1,771	2,162	1,947	2,032	4,483	1,888	233	2,152	5,873
New York	145,146	42,854	24,932	14,938	27,394	118,702	36,058	2,848	240,870	349
North Carolina	37,460	4,964	6,658	6,093	7,398	35,694	9,352	1,947	5,465	399
North Dakota	9,598	2,373	2,467	2,867	1,361	8,822	2,368	181	5,080	1,943
Ohio	118,904	17,080	10,969	11,018	10,942	122,885	9,934	3,947	86,345	292
Oklahoma	37,843	5,517	5,326	9,028	3,805	72,739	18,554	2,228	[F] 12,400	2,706
Oregon	12,658	1,610	1,185	1,801	3,640	19,173	1,980	452	9,491	279
Pennsylvania	158,605	29,071	20,477	14,942	35,877	98,218	38,049	12,962	183,601	445
Rhode Island	10,952	2,039	1,630	195	5,552	6,772	1,210	65	[F] 10,500	10
South Carolina	28,668	5,435	4,394	5,218	8,938	19,796	2,964	794	2,185	413
South Dakota	9,463	1,225	1,970	2,444	1,799	14,752	[F] 1,900	238	[F] 5,000	5,470
Tennessee	33,600	2,461	5,600	6,487	10,487	40,303	14,187	1,607	[F] 3,800	118
Texas	73,246	14,957	15,157	15,889	13,656	118,380	[F] 95	----------	12,384	3,886
Utah	8,702	2,346	1,359	939	1,442	13,639	3,392	202	5,445	583
Vermont	3,833	1,128	746	374	774	5,442	569	153	2,488	44
Virginia	26,259	6,325	6,209	5,456	17,111	17,438	2,975	1,023	7,460	30
Washington	23,557	1,891	3,502	3,419	13,687	39,128	4,979	1,037	11,051	761
West Virginia	30,011	3,572	5,743	4,067	2,617	17,816	7,809	807	15,820	106
Wisconsin	38,713	11,956	5,513	5,262	2,130	51,545	12,303	2,008	45,803	825
Wyoming	2,577	808	618	558	2,091	3,403	747	148	1,398	713

[A] See notes on pp. 104 to 109 for description and sources of data included.
[B] Average enrollment during the month by state from which enrolled.
[C] Includes employment on projects financed from PWA funds and on other Federal work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from emergency and regular funds.
[D] Figures for a number of states include cases receiving hospitalization and/or burial only.
[E] Includes four persons not reported by states.
[F] Estimated.

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TABLE XX.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY STATE AND BY PROGRAM [A]

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

JUNE 1940

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Grand Total	Work Programs						Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief [C]	Farm Security Administration Grants
		Total	Work Projects Administration	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps	Other Federal agencies [B]	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind		
				Student work program	Out-of-school work program							
United States	[D] 256,371	[D] 170,054	100,638	2,314	5,510	15,872	[D] 45,720	39,603	10,990	1,814	32,394	1,516
Alabama	3,846	3,464	1,842	15	147	460	1,000	187	84	6	24	81
Arizona	1,212	784	381	13	13	169	208	225	82	9	50	62
Arkansas	2,397	2,145	1,307	6	84	518	230	149	56	7	23	17
California	18,961	9,135	5,256	139	177	494	3,069	5,383	707	345	[E] 3,186	205
Colorado	3,629	1,748	1,116	24	28	151	429	1,389	179	19	229	65
Connecticut	2,911	1,838	957	25	53	102	701	461	[F] 66	6	540	[G]
Delaware	361	288	153	4	11	24	96	30	17	----	25	1
District of Columbia	3,017	2,838	754	18	25	46	1,995	86	35	5	53	----
Florida	3,083	2,474	1,353	26	84	247	764	423	83	30	58	15
Georgia	3,389	3,007	1,682	28	173	504	620	226	78	11	42	25
Idaho	967	625	416	9	34	60	106	196	83	6	32	25
Illinois	18,952	12,020	8,306	174	243	765	2,532	2,899	[F] 168	[F] 205	3,650	10
Indiana	6,067	3,777	2,658	44	123	324	628	1,193	488	57	549	3
Iowa	3,574	1,830	1,133	61	91	176	369	1,153	[F] 62	35	490	4
Kansas	2,798	1,703	1,121	26	68	225	263	530	188	28	308	41
Kentucky	3,649	3,153	1,710	17	114	378	934	426	[F] 8	----	[F] 43	19
Louisiana	3,327	2,469	1,274	18	173	358	646	379	310	16	141	12
Maine	1,564	932	321	15	60	100	436	295	59	28	245	5
Maryland	2,724	1,972	885	24	61	144	858	327	228	14	178	5
Massachusetts	12,717	7,768	4,407	75	160	451	2,675	2,445	706	27	1,771	[G]
Michigan	8,348	5,277	3,915	118	171	495	578	1,239	716	19	1,084	13
Minnesota	5,671	3,175	2,132	68	155	416	404	1,351	305	25	795	20
Mississippi	2,510	2,290	1,188	23	99	360	620	179	[F] 1	6	9	25
Missouri	7,659	5,422	3,809	73	152	644	744	1,481	264	[F] 91	277	124
Montana	1,673	1,206	598	6	27	123	452	220	66	4	83	94
Nebraska	2,745	1,956	1,207	32	61	175	481	459	149	14	133	34
Nevada	358	278	89	1	6	15	167	60	[F] 3	[F G]	16	1
New Hampshire	1,450	1,136	355	6	29	35	711	124	30	7	[F] 152	1
New Jersey	9,123	7,005	3,609	79	173	431	2,713	645	346	17	1,107	3
New Mexico	1,213	962	568	11	45	129	209	65	48	4	18	116
New York	28,260	15,005	9,378	312	645	990	3,680	3,034	1,624	73	8,514	10
North Carolina	3,498	2,882	1,721	38	127	404	592	362	156	29	33	36
North Dakota	1,240	887	515	21	39	190	122	148	74	4	92	35
Ohio	14,381	9,682	7,460	116	200	730	1,176	2,863	383	78	1,369	6
Oklahoma	4,478	2,757	1,685	47	83	598	344	1,289	269	34	[F] 54	75
Oregon	2,128	1,464	852	16	20	119	457	410	78	11	155	10
Pennsylvania	23,985	15,273	9,276	170	393	989	4,445	2,166	1,367	393	4,774	12
Rhode Island	1,934	1,461	634	16	33	13	765	132	55	1	[F] 285	[G]
South Carolina	3,035	2,782	1,444	33	96	346	863	163	49	9	20	12
South Dakota	1,398	893	541	12	33	162	145	291	[F] 32	4	[F] 84	94
Tennessee	4,050	3,336	1,608	27	88	430	1,183	406	261	18	[F] 22	7
Texas	7,683	6,259	3,488	111	400	1,052	1,208	1,221	[F] 1	----	101	101
Utah	1,380	838	558	24	26	62	168	289	120	5	112	16
Vermont	490	321	198	9	13	25	76	87	19	4	56	3
Virginia	3,847	3,517	1,095	42	133	361	1,886	171	61	13	83	2
Washington	5,371	4,138	1,562	25	68	227	2,256	864	156	32	[H] 154	27
West Virginia	2,931	2,301	1,638	26	115	269	253	247	178	14	184	7
Wisconsin	5,794	3,142	2,323	85	148	349	237	1,154	468	47	966	17
Wyoming	593	439	160	6	10	37	226	81	24	4	25	20

[A] See notes on pp. 104 to 109 for description and sources of data included.
[B] Includes earnings on projects financed from PWA funds and on other Federal work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from emergency and regular funds.
[C] Figures for a number of states include cost of hospitalization and burials.
[D] Includes $244 not reported by states.
[E] Hospitalization and burials amounting to $20,745 not included because number of cases receiving these services only is not available.
[F] Estimated.
[G] Less than $500.
[H] Medical care, hospitalization, and burials amounting to $35,452 not included because number of cases receiving these services only is not available.

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