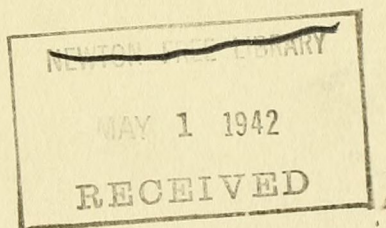


REPORT ON

PROGRESS OF

THE WPA PROGRAM



JUNE 30, 1941

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

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JOHN M. CARMODY, Administrator

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PREFACE

The Work Projects Administration, a unit of the Federal Works Agency since July 1, 1939, was established in 1935 with the primary objective of providing work for the unemployed on useful public projects. Its activities in fulfilling this purpose during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941 are reviewed in this report.

The report contains special sections on the participation of the WPA in the national defense program and on the vocational training activities that are carried on by the WPA. It also contains a historical statement on legislative provisions for the program. This statement reviews provisions for the current (1942) fiscal year and compares them with provisions for earlier years. The remainder of the report is devoted to four sections that bring up to date previous statements concerning employment, expenditures, accomplishments, and the relationship of the WPA program to other public work and assistance programs.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Review of the WPA Program.....	1
Legislative Provisions for the WPA Program.....	9
National Defense Work.....	15
Vocational Training.....	29
Employment and Earnings.....	37
Financial Summary.....	55
Project Activities.....	64
Federal Work Programs and Public Assistance.....	83
Appendix: Tables.....	93

LIST OF TEXT TABLES

	Page
1. Average Number of Persons Employed on WPA Defense Projects Subject to Legislative Exemptions and on Other Projects Designated as of Defense Importance, Monthly, July 1940-June 1941.....	18
2. Number of Persons Employed on WPA Defense Projects Subject to Legislative Exemptions and on Other Projects Designated as of Defense Importance, by Major Type of Project and by Exemption Status, June 25, 1941.....	19
3. Selected Items of Physical Accomplishment on Defense Construction Projects Operated by WPA, Cumulative through June 30, 1941.....	21
4. Amount of WPA and Sponsors' Funds Expended on Defense Projects Subject to Legislative Exemptions and on Other Projects Designated as of Defense Importance Operated by WPA, by Major Type of Project, Year Ending June 30, 1941.....	27
5. Number of WPA Workers Receiving Training Through the National Defense Vocational Training Project, by Type of Course, June 25, 1941.....	31
6. Average Number of Persons Employed on WPA Projects, by Program, Monthly, August 1935-June 1941.....	39
7. Percentage Distribution of Persons Employed on Projects Operated by WPA, by Size of Community, Quarterly, March 1938-June 1941.....	40
8. Number of Assignments to and Separations from Employment on WPA Projects, Monthly, July 1938-June 1941.....	41
9. Average Number of Persons Employed on WPA Projects, by Agency, Selected Months, June 1939-June 1941.....	43
10. Percentage Distribution of Persons Employed on Projects Operated by WPA, by Major Type of Project, Selected Periods, March 1936-June 1941.....	45
11. Number of Persons Employed on Projects Operated by WPA, by Type of Project, June 25, 1941.....	46
12. Schedule of Monthly Earnings of WPA Project Wage Employees, Year Ending June 30, 1941.....	47
13. Number of Hours Worked on Projects Operated by WPA, by Major Type of Project, Cumulative through and Year Ending June 30, 1941.....	48
14. Percentage Distribution of Persons Employed on Projects Operated by WPA, by Wage Class, Selected Periods, June 1936-June 1941.....	49
15. Percentage Distribution of Persons Employed on Projects Operated by WPA, by Type of Project and by Wage Class, June 25, 1941.....	50
16. Number of Women Employed on Projects Operated by WPA, Quarterly, December 1935-June 1941.....	51
17. Number of Certified Workers Employed on WPA Projects, by Age Group and by Sex, April 30, 1941.....	52
18. Percentage Distribution of WPA Workers, by Age Group and by Sex, November 1937, February 1939, and April 1941.....	52
19. Percentage Distribution of the Labor Force in the United States, by Age Group, March 24-30, 1940.....	53
20. Amount of Funds Available to WPA During the Year Ending June 30, 1941, by Source.....	55
21. Amount of WPA Funds Allocated to Other Federal Agencies for WPA Projects under the ERA Act, Fiscal Year 1941, by Agency, through June 30, 1941.....	56
22. Amount of WPA Funds Expended for Programs Operated by WPA and by Other Federal Agencies, by Fiscal Year, through June 30, 1941.....	57
23. Amount of WPA Funds Expended for Programs Operated by WPA and by Other Federal Agencies, by Object of Expenditure, Year Ending June 30, 1941.....	57

24. Amount of WPA Funds Expended for Programs Operated by WPA and by Other Federal Agencies, Monthly, July 1935-June 1941.....	58
25. Amount of WPA Funds Expended for Programs Operated by WPA and by Other Federal Agencies, Monthly, July 1940-June 1941.....	59
26. Amount of WPA Funds Expended for Administration of WPA, by Object of Expenditure, Year Ending June 30, 1941.....	59
27. Amount of WPA and Sponsors' Funds Expended on Projects Operated by WPA, by Fiscal Year and by Source of Funds, through June 30, 1941.....	60
28. 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, 1941.....	61
29. Amount of WPA and Sponsors' Funds Expended on Projects Operated by WPA, by Major Type of Project and by Source of Funds, Years Ending June 30, 1940 and 1941.....	63
30. Highways, Roads, and Streets Constructed or Improved on Projects Operated by WPA, Cumulative through June 30, 1941.....	66
31. Bridges, Culverts, and Other Road Appurtenances Constructed or Improved on Projects Operated by WPA, Cumulative through June 30, 1941.....	67
32. Number of School Buildings Constructed on Projects Operated by WPA, by Pupil Capacity, Cumulative through June 30, 1941.....	68
33. Recreational Facilities Constructed or Improved on Projects Operated by WPA, Cumulative through June 30, 1941.....	73
34. Public Health Facilities Constructed or Improved on Projects Operated by WPA, Cumulative through June 30, 1941.....	75
35. Accomplishments on Selected Types of Welfare Projects Operated by WPA, Cumulative through June 30, 1941.....	78
36. Conservation and Flood Control Activities on Projects Operated by WPA, Cumulative through June 30, 1941.....	79
37. Number of Households and Persons Benefiting from Employment on Federal Work Programs and Public Assistance, Monthly, January 1933-June 1941.....	85
38. Amount of Earnings of Persons Employed on Federal Work Programs and Payments to Recipients of Public Assistance, Monthly, January 1933-June 1941.....	86
39. Number of Persons Employed on Federal Work and Construction Projects and Number of Recipients of Public Assistance, by Program, Monthly, July 1940-June 1941.....	87
40. Amount of Earnings of Persons Employed on Federal Work and Construction Projects and Payments to Recipients of Public Assistance, by Program, Monthly, July 1940-June 1941.....	90

LIST OF CHARTS

	Page
1. Percentage of WPA Workers Employed on Defense Projects, July 1940-June 1941.....	19
2. Airports Constructed or Improved by WPA, through June 30, 1941.....	23
3. Employment on WPA Projects, through June 1941.....	38
4. Assignments and Separations in Employment on WPA Projects, July 1938-June 1941.....	42
5. Rate of Assignments and Separations in Employment on WPA Projects, July 1938-June 1941.....	42
6. Percentage Distribution of WPA Workers, by Age Groups, April 1941 and February 1939.....	53
7. WPA Expenditures, July 1935-June 1941.....	58
8. Distribution of WPA Expenditures, by Object of Expenditure, Year Ending June 30, 1941.....	59
9. WPA and Sponsors' Expenditures on Projects Operated by WPA, by Fiscal Year and by Source of Funds, through June 30, 1941.....	60
10. WPA and Sponsors' Expenditures on Projects Operated by WPA, by Type of Project, Year Ending June 30, 1941.....	62
11. Educational Buildings Constructed or Improved by WPA, Cumulative through June 30, 1941.....	69
12. Lunches Served on WPA School Lunch Projects, Year Ending June 30, 1941.....	78
13. Households and Persons Benefiting from Employment on Federal Work Programs and Public Assistance, January 1933-June 1941.....	84
14. Recipients of Federal Work Program Employment and Public Assistance, by Program, July 1935-June 1941.....	89

REVIEW OF THE WPA PROGRAM

FOLLOWING the basic policy adopted at the time of its initiation in 1935, the Work Projects Administration continued during the fiscal year 1941 to provide jobs on useful public projects for large numbers of unemployed men and women. In carrying out this primary function the WPA, which has been a unit of the Federal Works Agency since July 1, 1939, has utilized the labor of millions of unemployed workers for the construction of public facilities and the provision of services needed by communities all over the country. It has also utilized part of this idle manpower to construct airports, highways, and facilities at military and naval establishments and to carry out other undertakings that are of direct value in the defense of the Nation. At the end of the 1941 fiscal year, nearly a third of the WPA program was devoted to defense activities.

Local participation has always been an integral part of the WPA program. The selection of the unemployed workers for whom jobs are to be provided is largely the responsibility of the local public relief agencies, which investigate and refer to the WPA the workers who are in need. The kinds of projects on which WPA workers are employed are also determined to a considerable extent by the localities; local and state agencies plan and sponsor the great majority of WPA projects, take an active part in their operation, and pay a large share of the project costs.

Most communities in all sections of the country have participated in the WPA program and have thus added in varying degrees to their public facilities and services. At the same

time they have given local unemployed workers an opportunity to earn the basic necessities for themselves and their families. The wages received on WPA projects range from \$31 to \$95 a month, as provided by an established schedule of earnings varied according to differences in the cost of living in various sections of the country and in the degree of skill required for the job to which the worker is assigned.

During the 1941 fiscal year the WPA program was operated on a smaller scale than in any previous year. The number of workers who had WPA jobs in 1941 averaged 1,700,000. This figure represents a reduction of about 17 percent from the 1940 average and of nearly 44 percent from that of the 1939 fiscal year, when the program was at its height.

Provisions made for continuing the WPA program through the fiscal year 1942 contemplate a further reduction in the level of operations. The appropriation for 1942 amounted to \$875,000,000. This is the smallest annual appropriation that has ever been made to the WPA, and represents only a small percentage of the \$2,250,000,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1939. The 1942 appropriation provides for employment of an average of about 1,000,000 workers, as compared with the 1939 average of more than 3,000,000.

WPA Defense Work

WPA activities, like those of many other agencies of the Federal Government, were geared to the objectives of national defense

during the 1941 fiscal year. Defense work, however, represented no marked departure from the regular scope of WPA activities; rather, it represented an intensification of certain kinds of WPA work, and was carried on within the existing administrative framework without necessitating an increase in the administrative staff.

The Congress, in providing for continuation of the WPA program during the 1941 fiscal year, facilitated the WPA's participation in the national defense effort. It authorized the exemption of projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy from certain of the statutory restrictions usually governing project operations. It provided that as much as \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated to the WPA might be used to defray nonlabor costs of certified defense projects over and above the usual allowance of WPA funds for nonlabor purposes. In addition, Congress authorized the WPA to undertake projects to train workers

in manual occupations required by industries producing for the national defense.

The details of the role that the WPA was to play in the national defense program were largely determined by the War and Navy Departments. These agencies not only indicated the kinds of projects that they considered most important for defense purposes but also specified many sites at which such work should be carried on. Projects that these agencies have certified as important for military or naval purposes have been given preference in operation to speed their completion.

Projects for the construction and improvement of facilities at military and naval establishments, where the thousands of men called to the armed forces receive training, are prominent among those designated as important to the national defense program. Much of the WPA work has involved the renovation and enlargement of facilities at old military and naval reservations that had been unused for



This sea wall and landscaping were completed as part of an extensive WPA project

years. Project workers have also transformed large tracts of woodland and other undeveloped land into new military training centers. At both old and new reservations, WPA workers have cleared hundreds of acres of land for the construction or enlargement of maneuver grounds, landing fields, and target ranges. They have installed sewer, water, power, and other utility lines; built athletic fields; and constructed or improved many other facilities, including large numbers of buildings such as mess halls, officers' quarters, hospitals, barracks, storage buildings, and maintenance shops.

To strengthen facilities for aerial defense, the WPA in 1941 greatly expanded the work it had been doing during the preceding years to extend and improve the national airport network. As a result of the increased emphasis placed on airport work the number of workers employed on such projects more than trebled during the course of the year, in spite of the general downward trend of total program employment. The work included the continued development of civil as well as military and naval airports. Many airport runways were extended to lengths adequate for the landing of swift military aircraft. Extensive improvements were made to both landing fields and facilities at military and naval air bases, and special types of facilities, such as air bombing fields, were developed. Civil airports were also built, improved, or enlarged to facilitate the movement of aircraft across the country and the concentration of planes in strategic areas.

WPA work that is considered important for military and naval purposes includes the building and improvement of access roads to military and naval reservations and defense industrial centers as well as of strategic roads that form part of the national highway network. It also includes many activities outside the construction field, such as clerical and research work for the Army, Navy, and other defense agencies, and the provision of educational, cultural, and recreational services for both military and industrial centers.

Among the defense activities undertaken by the WPA during the fiscal year 1941 was a project for the training of qualified persons for manual occupations required in industries producing for defense purposes. Through this

project, refresher courses were offered for WPA workers already possessing skills needed in defense production, and basic training courses were provided for those qualified to learn new skills. Nearly 35,000 persons were in training at the end of the year, and about 84,000 other workers had been enrolled during the preceding months. About three-fourths of the latter group left the project voluntarily, most of them for private employment.

Project Activities and Accomplishments

The kinds of work that have been undertaken through WPA projects reflect the varying needs of local communities in all parts of the country for public facilities and services. That the projects reflect these community requirements is assured by the fact that local public agencies plan, propose, and sponsor most of the projects, as well as take an active part in their prosecution and pay a considerable share of the project expenses. In the actual initiation of projects, a further consideration is the occupational backgrounds of the workers eligible for WPA employment.

Although WPA participation in the national defense program has increased the emphasis placed on some kinds of work, notably airport development, it has not materially altered the relative importance of the major types of projects. Work on highways, roads, and streets continued to provide jobs for the largest share of the WPA workers, as it has since the beginning of the program. At the end of June 1941 about 36 percent of the project employees were engaged in work of this type. Nearly 10 percent of the workers were employed on projects for the construction or improvement of public buildings and 9 percent on projects for the extension and improvement of sewer and water systems and other publicly owned or operated utilities. The numbers of workers engaged in airport and airway work increased considerably during the year, and at the end of June 1941 these projects accounted for more than 5 percent of the total employment. Relatively smaller numbers of persons were employed on construction projects involving conservation work and work on recreational facilities other than buildings.

WPA projects covering activities outside the construction field accounted for considerably more than one-fourth of the total employment. Through these projects were provided a wide variety of community services that are important to the public welfare, such as literacy, naturalization, and adult education classes; nursery schools for preschool children from low-income families; school lunches; direct medical and health services for persons who could not otherwise afford them; the making of garments and other articles in sewing rooms for distribution to needy families and public institutions; and clerical, research, and professional assistance to many local governmental agencies. A considerable part of this work, which provides jobs for unemployed technical, professional, and clerical workers who have been certified as in need, is also an important contribution to the national defense effort. Another major activity was the national defense vocational training project through which workers were trained in occupations required in defense industries.

The work performed by WPA employees on the many kinds of projects undertaken at the request of project sponsors has resulted in a wide variety of useful public improvements and public services. Much of this work is important to the national defense.

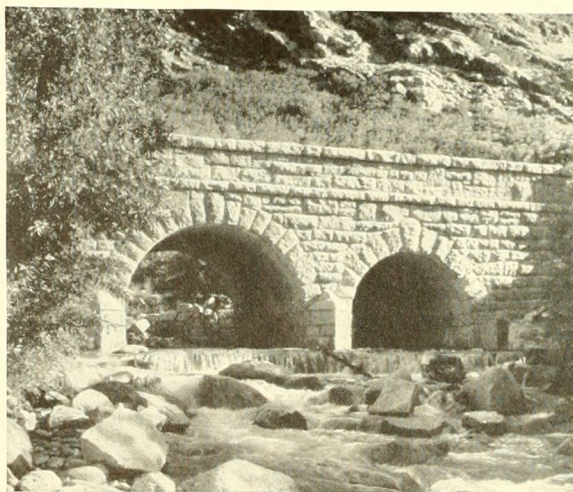
Accomplishments in the fields of transportation and communication have been particularly extensive. In the course of the six years end-

ing with June 1941, WPA workers completed the construction or improvement of more than 600,000 miles of roads. The greater part of this mileage represents work on roads in rural areas. Many of these are farm-to-market roads giving farmers all-weather access to markets, schools, and shopping centers. Some of them are access roads to military and naval reservations and to centers of defense industry. Thousands of miles of city streets that have been built or improved to meet the needs of heavy modern motor traffic are also included. In connection with the highway work, about 117,000 bridges of wood, steel, or masonry were built or improved, nearly 1,000,000 new culverts were installed, and other appurtenant highway facilities were completed.

Both civil and military aviation have been facilitated by WPA project accomplishments. These include the construction of 220 new landing fields and the improvement or enlargement of nearly twice that number. WPA workers also constructed nearly 500 miles of new airport runways; built large numbers of airport buildings, including hangars, administration buildings, and maintenance shops; and completed many taxi strips, aprons, turning circles, and other airport and airway improvements. The airport improvement work has been carried on at a total of 760 sites during the six-year period.

Among the outstanding accomplishments of WPA workers is the construction or improvement of about 110,000 public buildings of all types. Thousands of schools have been built or modernized to reduce overcrowding and unsafe conditions, and similar work on large numbers of auditoriums, gymnasiums, and other kinds of structures for community use has been completed, as well as the construction or improvement of many buildings at military and naval establishments. Thousands of parks, playgrounds, athletic fields, swimming and wading pools, and other recreational facilities have also been constructed.

WPA projects have resulted in the extension of public educational and recreational services. These include naturalization, literacy, and general adult education classes, in which hundreds of thousands of persons have been enrolled, and the provision of leadership for



One of the thousands of stone bridges built by PWA workers



Combination high and grade school built by WPA workers; it contains a gymnasium-auditorium as well as 12 class rooms

public recreational activities in which large numbers of children and adults have taken an active part.

Improvements in public utility systems and in public health and sanitation facilities represent another kind of community need that has led local sponsors to initiate WPA projects. Among the many accomplishments in this field are the installation of more than 14,000 miles of new water lines and nearly 22,000 miles of new storm and sanitary sewers, and the construction of more than 2,000 new utility plants.

Employment in the Fiscal Year 1941

The average number of persons employed on WPA projects ranged from 1,890,000 to 1,410,000 during the various months of 1941 and was 1,700,000 for the fiscal year as a whole. These monthly averages include both persons working on projects operated by the WPA and those employed on projects operated by other Federal agencies with allocations of WPA funds. Persons employed on projects operated by other agencies, however, averaged only about 3 percent of the total number of workers that were paid with WPA funds.

With the growing emphasis on national defense, the relative numbers of WPA workers participating directly in this effort increased steadily throughout the year. By June 1941, about 30 percent of the total employment was

on defense projects. Most of the 419,000 persons engaged in defense work were employed on projects operated by the WPA; about 19,000, however, were working on projects operated by other Federal agencies.

In general, WPA employment has been adjusted to unemployment conditions, but month-to-month changes have reflected the usual seasonal variations in the need for jobs and assistance. In the first month of the 1941 fiscal year an average of about 1,655,000 persons had project jobs. After slight increases in the late summer and early autumn, average monthly employment rose more rapidly during the winter months and reached the year's peak of 1,890,000 in January 1941. The curtailment in the next two months was gradual, but by April the average had been reduced to 1,610,000 and by June only about 1,410,000 persons were working on WPA projects. This rapid spring decline reflects not only seasonal increases in private employment but also the general business improvement resulting from the defense program and the limitations on funds available for operation of the WPA program.

Although industrial production and private employment improved rapidly during the 1941 fiscal year, large numbers of workers continued to be unemployed.¹ It was estimated by the

¹ According to sample surveys conducted by the WPA (see footnote 2, p. 37) about 5,900,000 persons were unemployed in June 1941 as compared with 8,600,000 in June of the previous year.



WPA workers have built thousands of miles of curbs and gutters and many other highway improvements

state WPA administrations and the public welfare agencies responsible for determining whether applicants are in need, that at the end of the year there were more than 1,000,000 persons eligible for WPA jobs who could not be employed with available funds.

The improvements in business and employment conditions that occurred during 1941 were unevenly distributed among the various sections of the country. During the course of the year, private employment increased by about a fifth in half a dozen states along the eastern seaboard, but improved only slightly in some of the inland states. Similarly, the rise in employment amounted to as much as 50 percent in a few cities that are centers of defense industrial production, but was negligible in others where there was little defense activity. Furthermore, even in defense centers the improved conditions tended to affect some occupational groups much more favorably than they did others.

The state distribution of WPA employment has reflected these divergent trends in employment and need. In contrast to the national decline of 21 percent between June 1940 and 1941, the reductions in numbers of persons employed on WPA projects amounted to more than a third in five eastern states and to more than a fourth in 12 other states, most of them predominantly industrial. On the other hand, reductions made in the agricultural states of the South and Middle West were much smaller than the decline in the national average.

A high rate of labor turnover has always been characteristic of the WPA program. Thousands of workers have left project jobs each month to obtain private employment, and other workers whose resources have been exhausted through unemployment have been added to the program. As a result of this turnover, more than 8,000,000 different workers have had WPA jobs at one time or another during the six years that the program has been in operation. Many of them are now employed in defense industries where the skills and work habits conserved through WPA employment are being utilized in the defense effort.

Labor turnover during the 1941 fiscal year was marked by an unusually large volume of voluntary separations, most of which represented workers who had obtained jobs in private industry. Total separations during June represented about one-fourth of employment at the beginning of the month, and the separations rate during the year as a whole averaged about 14 percent, as compared with an assignment rate of less than 12 percent.

The millions of workers who have had WPA jobs at one time or another during the six years since the program began constitute a cross section of the Nation's total labor force. They include men and women from practically every occupational group and with a wide variety of educational backgrounds. Nearly all of them had been certified as in need by local public relief agencies before they were assigned to WPA jobs. They include workers of all ages from 18 years upward. The average age of WPA workers in April 1941, however, was nearly 43 years, as compared with 36 years for the labor force as a whole.

A number of other public programs besides the WPA provided work for the unemployed during the fiscal year 1941. Many young persons were employed on the out-of-school and student work programs of the National Youth Administration or were enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps. In addition, work and construction projects of the Public Works Administration and other Federal agencies employed a small number of workers. The WPA, however, continued to provide the largest share of the jobs, as it has in the past. Assistance was extended, through the special

assistance programs in which the Social Security Board participates, to three large groups of persons who are unable to work—the aged, the blind, and dependent children. Furthermore, through state and local general relief programs, assistance was given to needy persons who for various reasons were not aided under the programs in which the Federal Government participates. In some areas general relief is also given to those who receive insufficient aid under such programs to meet their minimum requirements. Subsistence grants were made to needy farm families by the Farm Security Administration. It is estimated that in June 1941 an unduplicated total of about 4,689,000 households, including 12,364,000 persons, received employment on Federal work programs or some form of public relief.

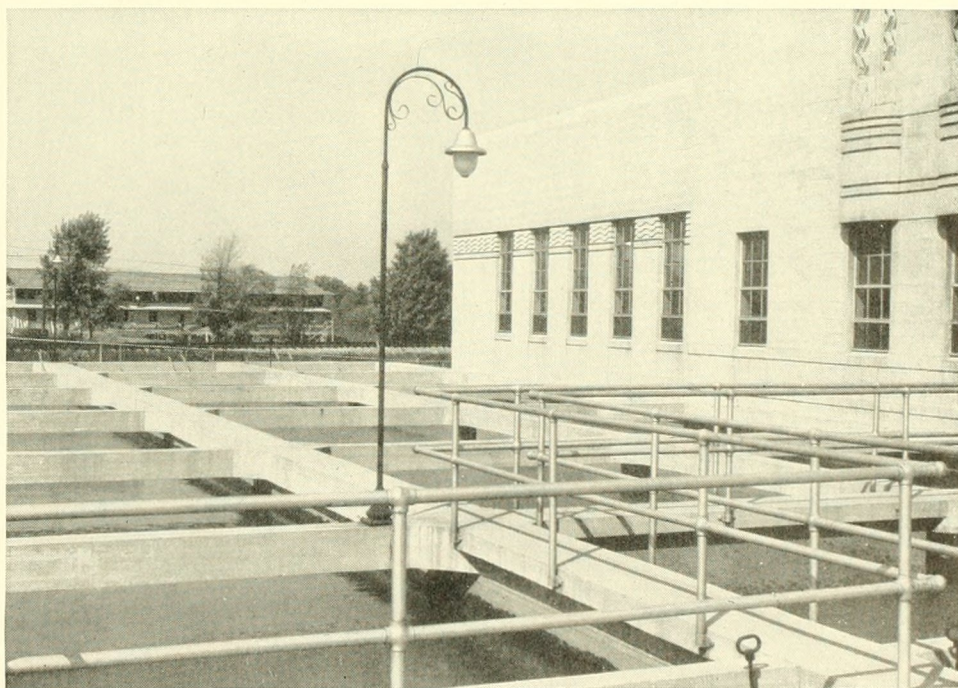
Financing the Program

To finance WPA activities during the fiscal year 1941, Congress made available to the WPA a total of about \$1,381,000,000. Of this amount, \$975,650,000 was appropriated in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, and \$375,000,000 in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act (Public Law

No. 9, 77th Congress) approved on March 1, 1941. The remainder represents unobligated balances of funds from earlier acts that were reappropriated to the WPA.

Expenditures of WPA funds (in terms of checks issued by the United States Treasury) amounted to \$1,326,000,000 during the year. Most of this amount (\$1,285,000,000) was spent for program activities operated directly by the WPA, and the remainder was used by other Federal agencies for the projects that they undertook with the aid of WPA funds. Nearly \$325,000,000, or about one-fourth of the total for all purposes, was expended for defense projects.

Most of the expenditures from WPA funds were made to pay the wages of project workers. These labor costs accounted for 87 percent of the total Federal expenditures during the year. Project nonlabor costs represented only 9 percent of the total. This percentage is only slightly larger than that for the preceding year, despite the special authorization made in the 1941 act to permit larger expenditures for the nonlabor costs of certified defense projects than are normally allowed for nonlabor purposes. The proportion of WPA expenditures made for administrative purposes, which



This settling basin for the filtration plant at a large military reservation was built by WPA workers

might have been expected to increase in view of the drastic reductions in employment and the inflexibility of certain kinds of overhead costs, remained at the same figure as in the preceding fiscal year—3.6 percent of the total. The small remainder of the expenditures represented the payment of property damage claims.

Sponsors of WPA projects have always carried a considerable share of the project costs.

During the fiscal year 1941, project sponsors spent a total of nearly \$547,900,000 in the operation of WPA projects. This amount, which represents about 31 percent of the total expenditures for projects operated by the WPA, is more than sponsors had contributed in any previous year of the program, in spite of the fact that WPA expenditures on the whole were smaller than at any time since the first year of the WPA program.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS FOR THE WPA PROGRAM

THE Work Projects Administration derives its basic authority from acts of Congress appropriating funds for emergency relief. The agency was established by an executive order issued May 6, 1935, under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Congress has specifically provided for the continuance of the Work Projects Administration and has laid down requirements and limitations governing its program operations.

Authority for activities during the year ending June 30, 1942, is provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942. This is the seventh major statute under which the WPA has operated. Each of these acts has embodied changes in provisions concerning the operation of the WPA program and in the amounts of funds appropriated.¹ In addition to the major acts, five deficiency appropriation bills have been approved, some of which amended or added to the provisions of the basic ERA acts.²

The ERA Act of the fiscal year 1942 is essentially like that for the preceding year (which is discussed in detail in the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program, June 30, 1940*). The chief difference between the two lies in the amount of money appropriated to the WPA, which was about 35 percent less in the 1942 act than in the

1941 acts. This large reduction was based on the expectation of continued improvement in employment conditions because of the national defense program.

Amount of Funds

The 1942 ERA Act made a direct appropriation to the WPA of \$875,000,000, together with unobligated balances of funds available under the previous year's appropriation. This is the smallest annual appropriation that has ever been made to the WPA. It is designed to provide employment for an average of 1,000,000 persons during a year when unemployment is expected to drop to the lowest level since the agency was established.

Direct appropriations of specific amounts have been made to the WPA beginning with the fiscal year 1939. In the fiscal years 1936, 1937, and 1938, funds for relief and work relief purposes were appropriated in a lump sum to the President, who allocated them to the WPA and

² The five deficiency appropriations were made in the following acts: The First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937, approved February 9, 1937; Public Resolution No. 80, 75th Congress, March 2, 1938; Public Resolution No. 1, 76th Congress, February 4, 1939; Public Resolution No. 10, 76th Congress, April 13, 1939; and the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941 (Public Law No. 9, 77th Congress), March 1, 1941.

In addition to the appropriation acts, several other acts of Congress have affected the organization of WPA and the conduct of its program. Reorganization Plan No. 1, prepared by the President in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1939, incorporated the WPA in the new Federal Works Agency (July 1, 1939). Other legislation has pertained to the use of WPA funds for designated purposes or the transfer of WPA funds to other Federal agencies.

¹ The first act under which the WPA operated was the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935. The subsequent major acts were: The ERA Act of 1936, June 22, 1936; the ERA Act of 1937, June 29, 1937; the ERA Act of 1938, June 21, 1938; the ERA Act of 1939, June 30, 1939; the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, June 26, 1940; and the ERA Act, fiscal year 1942, July 1, 1941.

certain other Federal agencies that were engaged in public relief or work programs.

Another fairly recent development is the policy of placing statutory limitations on the administrative expenditures of the WPA. The ERA Act of 1939 and subsequent acts specified the actual amount that could be used for this purpose. The amount specified has varied with the size of the appropriation, but the administrative limitation has averaged around 4 percent of the total appropriation. The ERA Acts of 1937 and 1938 specified that not more than 5 percent of the total amount allocated or appropriated to the WPA could be used for administrative purposes. In the acts of 1935 and 1936 no specific reference was made to the amount or percentage allowable for administrative expenses. Administrative expenditures for the program during the periods to which these acts applied, however, amounted to about 5 percent and 4 percent, respectively, of total WPA expenditures.

The ERA Act, fiscal year 1942, limits administrative expenses of the WPA to \$35,466,000. This represents a reduction of some \$9,000,000 from the administrative allowance for the preceding year. Limits are also placed on the amounts that may be spent for specific administrative purposes, as follows: salaries, \$29,016,000; communication service, \$500,000; travel, \$2,800,000; and printing and binding, \$300,000.

In addition to appropriating funds to the WPA, the 1942 ERA Act also made funds available to three other Federal agencies for expenses they incur in connection with the WPA program. The General Accounting Office received \$1,400,000, the Treasury Department \$6,005,000, and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission \$3,500,000. None of the funds for the General Accounting Office or for the Treasury Department may be used for the compensation of persons engaged in the regular work of the respective agencies unless offsetting work occasioned by WPA operations is performed by employees paid from regular funds of the agencies. The act of 1942 also authorizes the Commissioner of Work Projects to allocate up to \$576,000 to other Federal agencies for administrative expenses incurred in the planning and reviewing of WPA projects.

In addition, an appropriation of \$25,000,000 was made to the Secretary of Agriculture for the surplus commodities program.

Types of Projects

All of the ERA acts have specified the types of projects for which appropriated funds might be used. The principal types have remained unchanged, but some additions have been made from year to year. The act of 1942 authorizes the WPA to operate all the types of projects specified in previous acts,³ including projects for the training of workers for manual occupations in industries engaged in production for national defense purposes. This type of project was first authorized in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, approved June 27, 1940. It extends WPA activities into a field that is particularly important in terms of both the labor needs of defense industries and the return of WPA workers to private employment.

Certain types of projects are specifically declared ineligible in the 1942 act, as they were in some of the earlier acts. No theater project or project sponsored solely by the WPA may be operated. WPA funds may not be used for the establishment or expansion of mills or factories which produce articles for sale in competition with existing industry; for the manufacture, construction, or purchase of naval vessels, armaments, or munitions for military

³ Section 1 (b) contains the following list of eligible project types: "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; facilities for the training of personnel in the operations and maintenance of air navigation and landing area facilities; flood control; drainage; irrigation, including projects sponsored by nonprofit irrigation companies or nonprofit irrigation associations organized and operating for community benefit; 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 manual occupations in industries engaged in production for national-defense purposes, for nursing and for domestic service; aid to self-help and cooperative associations for the benefit of needy persons, and miscellaneous projects."

or naval forces; nor for 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.

The act of 1942 also continues a prohibition against construction of any building that would require more than \$100,000 of Federal funds. This kind of restriction was first introduced in the ERA Act of 1939, which set the maximum permissible expenditure of Federal funds at \$52,000 for a Federal and \$50,000 for a non-Federal building. In the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, the restriction was continued, but was raised to the present limit of \$100,000 for both types of buildings. Both the 1942 act and that of the preceding year permitted the exemption from this provision of projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as important for military or naval purposes. Exemption was also authorized for projects approved by the President prior to May 16, 1940; projects for which an issue of bonds had been approved at an election held on or prior to that date; projects for which a state legislature had made an appropriation on or prior to that date; and projects for the completion of which funds had been allocated and irrevocably set aside under previous emergency relief appropriation acts.

Sponsors' Participation in the Financing of Projects

Although state and local sponsors of non-Federal WPA projects have always financed a considerable part of total project costs, no statutory requirement pertaining to contributions by sponsors had been made until 1937. The ERA act of that year included a provision requiring the sponsor to agree in writing to finance such part of the entire cost of the project as was not to be financed from Federal funds. This provision was retained in all subsequent acts. The act of 1939 required that the sponsor furnish such part of the project cost as the Commissioner of Work Projects determined was an adequate contribution, taking into consideration the financial ability of the sponsor. It was further stipulated in this act that, for non-Federal projects approved

on and after January 1, 1940, the sponsors' share of the entire cost of all such projects carried on within any state, territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, must average at least 25 percent. The acts for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 continued the sponsors' provisions in this form but authorized exemption from the 25 percent requirement in the case of certified national defense projects and of projects covering work necessary to avert danger to life, property, or health in disaster or grave emergency.

Another provision that serves to control sponsors' contributions is one limiting WPA expenditures for nonlabor purposes. Initiated in the ERA Act of 1938, this provision set the limit at an average of \$7 per month per worker during the following fiscal year in any state, territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia. Subsequent acts continued this requirement, but reduced the amount to \$6 (except that if an increase in material costs occurred, the Commissioner of Work Projects was authorized to increase the average to \$7). In order not to hinder the operation of certified defense projects, which often require higher nonlabor outlays than other projects, the two latest acts authorized the use of Federal funds for payment of nonlabor costs in excess of the specified limits; the amounts of \$50,000,000 and \$45,000,000, respectively, were set aside for this purpose in the appropriations for fiscal years 1941 and 1942.

Federal Agency Projects

The allocation of WPA funds to other Federal agencies for the operation of projects similar to those operated by the WPA was authorized by the ERA Act of 1938 and subsequent acts. As the total amount of the WPA appropriation was made smaller in each successive act, the maximum amount authorized for allocation by the Commissioner of Work Projects to other Federal agencies was also reduced. From \$88,000,000 in the ERA Act of 1938, the amount authorized for allocation was cut to \$60,000,000 in the act of 1939, \$44,000,000 in the act for the fiscal year 1941, and \$8,500,000 in the 1942 act. The 1942 act specifies, in addition, that \$3,500,000 of the designated

amount must go to the Department of Agriculture for the continuation during the calendar year 1941 of existing projects under its jurisdiction. Such earmarking was not written into earlier acts. The initial provision stipulated that up to 5 percent of the amount allocated to any agency could be used for administrative expenses. This limitation was changed to 4 percent in the following acts, and the requirement that at least 90 percent of the persons employed on each project must be certified relief persons was added.

Hours and Earnings

Standards of hours and earnings of certified relief persons employed on WPA projects have undergone several changes during the course of the program. A schedule of monthly earnings was established by the President under the ERA Act of 1935, which provided for variation in monthly earnings according to (1) the degree of skill required for the job to which the worker was assigned; (2) the geographical region in which he was located; and (3) the degree of urbanization of the county in which he was employed. In the ERA Act of 1939, Congress directed the Commissioner of Work Projects to revise the earnings schedule so that the monthly rates would not vary for workers of the same type in different geographical areas to any greater extent than was justified by differences in the cost of living. This cost-of-living basis was also incorporated in the acts for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942.

Although a schedule of monthly earnings has always been in force, the hourly rates of pay and the number of hours worked per month have been modified several times. The ERA Act of 1935 directed the President to establish such rates of pay as would "accomplish the purposes of this joint resolution, and not affect adversely or otherwise tend to decrease the going rates of wages paid for work of a similar nature." The 1936 act stated more specifically that the "rates of pay . . . shall be not less than the prevailing rates of pay for work of a similar nature as determined by the Works Progress Administration with the approval of the President." Under this provision, the number of hours to be worked per month was deter-

mined by dividing the scheduled monthly earnings by the prevailing hourly wage rate. The prevailing wage principle was retained in the next two ERA acts. The 1939 act, however, specified that all persons employed on projects should work 130 hours a month. Since the monthly earnings remained fixed, the establishment of uniform hours of work had the effect of abolishing the prevailing wage principle. The 1939 act also specified that the hours of work should not exceed 8 hours in any one day, or 40 hours in any one week. These requirements had previously been established by administrative order.

Exemptions from the scheduled monthly earnings and hours of work were authorized by the ERA Act of 1939 for supervisory persons employed on work projects, for relief persons with no dependents, to protect work already done on a project, to permit making up lost time, and in cases of emergency involving the public welfare. The acts for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 permit the further exemption from these requirements of projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as important for military or naval purposes.

Employment Provisions

Provisions regarding the selection of persons for assignment to WPA projects and the conditions under which they may continue in their jobs have become more restrictive and detailed with each ERA act.

The act of 1935 authorized the President to establish rules and regulations regarding the employment of personnel but gave no specific instructions. The act of 1936 added to this general authorization the stipulation that no aliens illegally within the United States might be employed on WPA projects. Under the 1937 act, aliens who had not filed declaration of intention to become citizens were also barred from employment. The act of February 4, 1939, making a deficiency appropriation to the WPA, banned all aliens from employment and required that all WPA workers must make affidavit as to United States citizenship.

The ERA Act of 1939, approved on June 30, 1939, prohibited the employment of any person

who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the United States Government through force or violence. The acts for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 continued this provision and also prohibited the employment of Communists and members of Nazi Bund organizations.

An order of preference to be followed in selecting persons for assignment to WPA projects was specified for the first time in the 1937 act. This act provided that preference was to be given, first, to war veterans who were citizens and were in need; second, to other American citizens in need; and third, to aliens in need who had declared their intention of becoming citizens. The same provision was included in the act of 1938. The 1939 act required, however, that preference should be determined on the basis of relative needs and that, when relative needs were found to be the same, veterans should be given priority over other American citizens, Indians, and other persons owing allegiance to the United States. This order of preference was restated in the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, except that unmarried widows of veterans and wives of unemployable veterans were placed in the same category as veterans. The act for the fiscal year 1942, however, reverted to the policy of giving needy veterans first preference in employment, regardless of the relative needs of others, and specified the application of that preference in some detail.

The ERA Act of 1937 introduced the requirement, still in force, that no person who refuses a bona fide offer of private or other public employment providing adequate compensation under reasonable working conditions may be employed on a WPA project. Any person who accepts such private or other public employment is entitled, at its expiration, to return to a WPA job if he is still in need and if he lost the employment through no fault of his own.

An additional employment provision, made for the first time in the 1939 act, was the requirement that all relief workers, except veterans, who had been continuously employed on WPA projects for more than 18 months, should be removed from employment. It was further stipulated that these workers should not be considered eligible for reemployment until after 30 days had expired and their eligibility had

been recertified. This provision was modified in the 1941 act to exempt the unmarried widows of veterans and the wives of unemployable veterans, as well as the veterans themselves. The 18-month provision was further modified in the act for the fiscal year 1942, which specified that persons who have been continuously employed for 18 months should be removed from employment only in the numbers necessary to provide jobs for persons who have been certified as in need and awaiting assignment to WPA projects for three months or more. Blind persons also were exempted from the 18-month provision, and the waiting period for restoration of eligibility for employment was reduced to 20 days.

From the outset, WPA procedure required certification of a worker's need by a local public relief agency as a condition of his eligibility for project employment. This requirement, however, was not written into legislation until the ERA Act of 1939. A provision of this act stated that no relief worker might be employed until his need for employment had been certified by a local public certifying agency, or by the WPA itself in places where no local certifying agency existed or where the WPA did not accept the local certification. Another innovation of the 1939 act was the regulation requiring the WPA to review, every six months, the need of each certified worker employed on a project and to separate from employment any of these persons not found to be in need. The acts of 1941 and 1942 modified the frequency of review to at least once every 12 months.

The ERA Act of the fiscal year 1942 continued in force employment provisions of earlier acts requiring that project personnel shall, so far as practicable, be employed on projects nearest their homes, that persons employed on projects must be capable of performing satisfactorily the work to which they are assigned, and that a blind person may temporarily relinquish Social Security aid to secure WPA employment.

Other Provisions

Certain other requirements concerning the operation of projects that had been enacted in previous legislation were continued by the 1942 act. These relate to the rental of equipment,

revolving funds, medical and hospital care for work camp employees, disposition of receipts and collections, disability and death compensation, property damage claims, purchases amounting to less than \$300, and reimbursement of the Federal Government for project funds misapplied by sponsors.

Provisions relating to administration and supervision which were continued by the new

act cover the authority for prescribing rules and regulations, the appointment and compensation of administrative personnel, the submission of periodic reports to Congress, the prohibition of political activity of employees, the cooperation of the Commissioner with the various state and local governments in meeting the unemployment problem, and the prohibition of discrimination on account of race, religion, or politics.

NATIONAL DEFENSE WORK

AT the outset of the 1941 fiscal year the Work Projects Administration had developed plans for a well-rounded program of useful work on projects important to the national defense. By that time, special legislative provisions had been made for its participation in the national defense effort, and the part it was to play had been worked out. The WPA was well qualified by its previous years of operating experience to engage in a broad program of defense work. The organization was already functioning in every state. It was only necessary for the military and naval agencies to designate the specific work that they wanted done. The WPA could then direct the labor of the large reservoir of employable but unemployed workers into the prosecution of projects useful to the defense effort.

As a matter of fact, WPA defense work had really been going on since 1935, because a great deal of WPA work during the five years preceding the national emergency was along lines now recognized as essential to national preparedness. Through WPA projects, roads, buildings, sewer and water systems, and other needed facilities were provided for military and naval reservations. Practically all the work completed at civil as well as military and naval airports contributes to a stronger defense, as do the armories, rifle ranges, and camp facilities constructed for the National Guard.

Some indication of the extent of this defense work may be derived from the fact that an estimated total of considerably more than \$400,000,000 in WPA and sponsors' funds had been spent during the period previous to June 30,

1940, in providing facilities for the Army, Navy, National Guard, and Coast Guard and on publicly owned airports. This figure, of course, tells only part of the story, since much other WPA work, done for communities in many parts of the country, is now considered of real importance for defense purposes.

Provisions Facilitating WPA Defense Work

The provisions made by Congress to facilitate use of the WPA organization in the program of national defense were contained in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, and its supplement, Public Resolution No. 9, 77th Congress, approved March 1, 1941. These provisions gave the Commissioner of Work Projects authority to exempt defense projects that the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy certified as important for military or naval purposes, from a number of the statutory limitations usually applicable to the operation of WPA projects.

Outstanding among the restrictions from which certified defense projects may be exempted, when necessary to expedite their operation, is the requirement that normally limits expenditures of Federal funds for nonlabor purposes to \$6 per month per worker. Exemption from this provision permits the WPA to accept defense projects that are considered suitable for WPA operation but whose nonlabor costs exceed the regular limitation. The ERA act further provided that up to \$25,000,000 of the total funds appropriated could be used for



WPA workers renovated an old sanitorium building for a photographic training unit of the Air Corps

these nonlabor purposes. This amount supplements the expenditures regularly authorized for other than labor costs in the prosecution of certified projects. The limit of this special fund was later increased to \$50,000,000 by Public Resolution No. 9.

The act also permits the exemption of certified defense projects from the provision that not more than three-fourths of the total cost of all non-Federal projects approved after January 1, 1940, in any state, may be paid from Federal funds; from the requirement prohibiting the construction by the WPA of any building costing more than \$100,000 in Federal funds; and from the established hours of work and schedule of monthly earnings, whenever this is considered necessary.

Although any or all of the exemptions are applicable to certified defense projects, the exemption privilege has not been generally applied. Only after rigid inspection of project applications, or upon specific request and justification in the case of active projects, have any of the usual requirements of project operation been waived. Special administrative orders, issued by the Commissioner to the WPA field offices, provided definite instructions for submitting requests for exemptions and indicated the circumstances under which they would be granted.

In addition to being eligible for exemptions from the established procedures, certified defense projects have been given first preference in operation over other types of defense work as well as over all nondefense projects. In an administrative order issued early in the fiscal year, priority was granted for the operation of

certified defense projects active at that time, and it was required that all approved certified defense projects should be placed in operation as soon as possible. The order further directed that such projects should be completed as rapidly as available labor and material resources would permit. Priority in the assignment of workers to certified defense projects was required, and the states were instructed to suspend operations on other projects in instances where sufficient workers were not available for the operation of certified defense work in the same area.

Not all WPA defense projects have been certified for exemptions and priority treatment. Many projects of importance in the defense effort have not required certification, as they either did not need exemption from the usual procedures for successful prosecution or were not of direct concern to the military agencies. Many of the projects in this noncertified category were designed to assist the defense efforts of agencies other than the military services or to provide urgently needed facilities for communities where conditions were greatly altered by the influx of large numbers of persons to new or enlarged military centers or defense industries. The work performed on WPA projects requested by such communities has contributed much to the absorption of these sudden growths in population resulting from defense activities.

Through the certification process that has been established, the War and Navy Departments have largely determined the scope of WPA defense activities. Projects which these service agencies have certified as valuable for military or naval purposes are given first preference in operation, to expedite their completion. Both agencies have indicated specific categories of projects which they consider of major importance to the defense program. The list drawn up by the Secretary of War included the following project groups:

- All projects sponsored by the War Department or its duly authorized officers which are cleared by the War Department in Washington in accordance with established procedure for Federal agency clearance.

- All projects for the construction or improvement of civil airports which have been

certified as important for military purposes or at sites which are designated by the War Department. Work especially desired at these sites includes field improvements such as grading, drainage, construction and extension of runways, runway paving, and night lighting, rather than the construction of buildings and hangars. (The revision and extension of lists of certified civil airport sites continued at frequent intervals throughout the fiscal year.)

—All projects for the construction or improvement of access roads leading to military posts, stations, or concentration areas designated by the War Department. In February 1941, the Secretary of War expanded the field of access road work to include work on roads leading to industrial plants working on contract orders for the War Department.

—All projects for the construction or improvement of roads forming a part of the national strategic road network as shown on maps of the War Department. (The determination of the specific roads to be improved as a part of this strategic system was made a responsibility of the Public Roads Administration and required the cooperation of the various state highway departments which ordinarily would act as sponsors of the projects.)

—All projects sponsored by the National Guard for the construction or improvement of National Guard facilities (except the construction of buildings where the cost from WPA funds exceeded \$100,000).

—All projects for the construction or improvement of Reserve Officers' Training Corps

facilities where the sponsor of the project agreed to maintain the facility after completion (also with the exception of buildings costing more than \$100,000 in WPA funds).

—All projects approved by the U. S. Public Health Service, sponsored by state or local governments, and located in the vicinity of War Department posts, stations, and concentration areas. (For these projects, which usually covered community sanitation work and malaria and mosquito control, the surgeon of the appropriate corps area or department was required to certify that the work would be beneficial to the health of troops stationed in the vicinity.)

—All projects designed to provide or improve air markers on air lanes and day markers on landing areas, where the proposed work conformed to specifications approved by the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

—Projects sponsored by the Federal Communications Commission for work in connection with its radio monitoring stations.

The list submitted by the Secretary of the Navy specified the following categories of work as of outstanding importance:

—All projects sponsored by the Navy Department or its duly authorized officers.

—All projects for the construction or improvement of airports or naval training facilities.

—All health and sanitation projects sponsored by the state or local government agencies in the vicinity of naval establishments or in



WPA workers grading an area between runways at a western airport

locations where important work was being done for the Navy.

—All projects for the construction or improvement of streets, bridges, and highways leading to naval establishments or for the construction of roads that might be considered of importance in the operation of these establishments.

These categories of work comprised the bulk of WPA defense activities during the fiscal year ending with June 1941.

Employment on Defense Projects

Employment on defense projects financed with WPA funds rose steadily during most of the 1941 fiscal year. In the first month (July 1940) an average of about 228,000 persons were employed. Rapid expansion of defense activities in subsequent months brought the monthly average to more than twice that figure, or 488,000, in February 1941. During the remainder of the fiscal year, total WPA employment was reduced as a result of the rising demand for workers in private industry and the limited amount of funds available to the WPA. The decline in total WPA employment was reflected in employment on defense projects. The rate of decrease in the numbers employed on defense projects, however, was much slower than that for the program as a whole, since curtailment of the program was accom-

plished as far as possible through reduction in nondefense types of work. The percentage of WPA employment devoted to defense work therefore continued to increase. At the beginning of the fiscal year, only 14 percent of all WPA workers were employed on defense projects, but by February 1941 this ratio had increased to 26 percent. By June 1941 about 30 percent of WPA employment (an average of 419,000 persons for the month) was devoted to defense work.

A definite pattern of concentration at the strategic corners and outposts of the country becomes evident when each state's defense project employment is considered in relation to its total WPA employment. Hawaii, outpost of Pacific coastal defense, had the largest proportion (80 percent) of its WPA workers engaged in defense work at the end of June 1941. In Maine, at the extreme northeast corner of the country and the last take-off point for air traffic between this country and Europe, 72 percent of the employees were engaged in defense work. In Puerto Rico, a key point of defense for the strategic Caribbean and Panama Canal areas, nearly 67 percent of the WPA employment was on defense projects. Defense projects also accounted for more than 60 percent of the program employment in the District of Columbia, the states of Washington, Florida, and South Carolina, and the Virgin Islands. On the other hand, in such inland states as Iowa, Arkansas, and North and South Dakota, less than 10 percent of the WPA personnel was working on defense projects. A state's participation in defense work has been influenced to a great extent by its geographical situation and its importance to defense strategy. Another factor has been the amount of military or naval concentration within the confines of the state.

Most of the 413,000 persons engaged in defense work at the end of June 1941 were working on projects operated directly by the WPA. Nearly 19,000, however, were working on projects operated by other Federal agencies but financed by funds allocated to them by WPA.

Certified defense projects provided jobs for 240,000 of the defense workers, and other defense projects employed nearly 173,000 persons. Many of the workers on certified defense projects operated by the WPA were exempted

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA DEFENSE PROJECTS SUBJECT TO LEGISLATIVE EXEMPTIONS AND ON OTHER PROJECTS DESIGNATED AS OF DEFENSE IMPORTANCE

MONTHLY, JULY 1940-JUNE 1941

Month	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A
1940			
July.....	227, 603	205, 259	22, 344
August.....	273, 574	244, 673	28, 901
September.....	297, 075	267, 450	29, 625
October.....	339, 671	310, 682	28, 989
November.....	374, 260	346, 366	27, 894
December.....	413, 873	386, 714	27, 159
1941			
January.....	450, 261	424, 149	26, 112
February.....	488, 070	463, 151	24, 919
March.....	479, 145	455, 561	23, 584
April.....	447, 775	426, 400	21, 375
May.....	433, 646	414, 187	19, 459
June.....	419, 213	400, 382	18, 831

^A Financed by allocation of WPA funds.

from the standard limitations on hours of work and total monthly earnings, in accordance with the provisions of the ERA act for the fiscal year 1941.

The types of work done under the WPA defense program during the 1941 fiscal year were generally similar to its major activities during the five years preceding the defense effort, although a somewhat greater emphasis has been placed on construction work under the defense program. Construction projects provided jobs for 343,000, or four out of five persons working on defense projects financed by the WPA at the end of June 1941. The remaining 70,000 persons were engaged in nonconstruction activities for defense purposes.

The largest share of the workers on defense projects, as well as on the WPA program as a whole, were employed in the construction and improvement of highways, roads, and streets. Some 152,000 persons were engaged in this type of work, nearly 111,000 of them on projects to build or improve portions of the national strategic network of main or parallel traffic routes. About 29,000 were working on access roads to military and naval establishments or to industrial plants of importance to the War

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA DEFENSE PROJECTS SUBJECT TO LEGISLATIVE EXEMPTIONS AND ON OTHER PROJECTS DESIGNATED AS OF DEFENSE IMPORTANCE, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY EXEMPTION STATUS

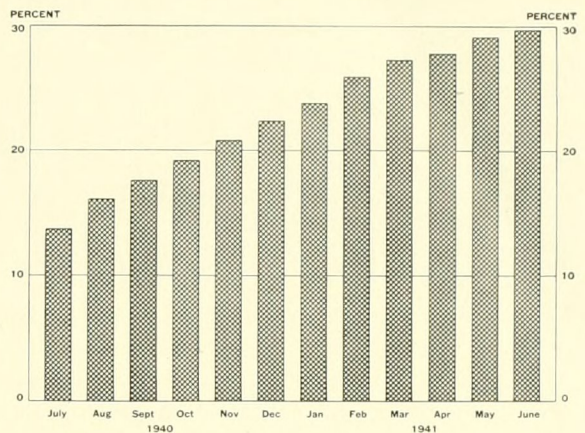
JUNE 25, 1941

Type of project	Total	Projects subject to legislative exemptions ^a	Other defense projects
Total.....	412,641	239,988	172,653
Division of Operations.....	342,290	198,632	143,658
Highways, roads, and streets.....	152,006	40,843	111,163
Public buildings.....	62,139	58,423	3,716
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings).....	2,617	169	2,448
Publicly owned or operated utilities.....	34,584	16,535	18,049
Airports and airways.....	71,382	67,294	4,088
Conservation.....	2,748	1,356	1,392
Sanitation.....	2,566	2,356	210
Engineering surveys.....	2,327	1,211	1,116
Other.....	11,921	10,445	1,476
Division of Community Service Programs.....	33,441	4,446	28,995
Public activities.....	12,648	18	12,630
Research and records.....	12,232	4,295	7,937
Welfare.....	8,243	47	8,196
Other.....	318	86	232
National defense vocational training.....	36,910	36,910	—

^a Projects which may be exempted from legislative provisions regarding cost of buildings, hours of work, earnings, nonlabor costs, or sponsors' funds.

CHART 1
PERCENTAGE OF WPA WORKERS EMPLOYED ON DEFENSE PROJECTS*

JULY 1940 - JUNE 1941



* Based on average monthly employment on defense projects and all projects financed with WPA funds.

WPA 4028

or Navy Department. The balance of the highway employees (12,000 persons) were performing work on roads inside military and naval reservations or were doing defense highway work of a miscellaneous character.

Projects for work at civil, military, and naval airports reflect more definitely than any other type of WPA work the emphasis placed on defense objectives during the 1941 fiscal year. This kind of work provided jobs for some 71,000 persons at the end of June 1941, more than three times the number so employed a year earlier, despite the general decline in total employment. Projects for the construction of buildings, largely at the new military and naval concentration centers established during the year, employed the services of 62,000 WPA workers; and those providing public utilities, such as water supply and sewage disposal systems, accounted for nearly 35,000 of the defense workers. Land, water, and other types of conservation work; development of recreational facilities; and other types of construction work were employing the remainder of the workers on defense projects in the construction field at the close of the fiscal year.

The WPA has also provided a variety of services outside the construction field that contribute directly to defense. For communities adjacent to military and naval training centers, whose normal facilities were inadequate to cope with the needs of large numbers of soldiers, the

WPA has provided entertainment and recreational facilities. Similarly, these communities, as the defense program developed, were deluged with requests for recorded information of various kinds far beyond their normal capacity and ability to prepare. Consequently, the WPA has employed recreational workers, librarians, musicians, teachers, writers, artists, research workers, record clerks, and many other types of professional and clerical workers to provide the assistance required in these communities and in the military centers themselves.

At the end of the fiscal year, a total of more than 33,000 persons were engaged in the various community service activities that are important to full development of the national defense effort. In addition, persons employed on the national defense vocational training project (described in another section of this report) are included in the total of WPA workers engaged in defense work outside the construction field.



New naval recruits at an induction center which was built by WPA workers

Nearly 37,000 persons were employed on this project at the end of June 1941. Of this number, 35,000 were being trained for occupations needed in defense industries, and 2,000 were employed in other capacities on the project.

Project Activities and Accomplishments

WPA projects, initiated with the major objective of providing jobs for unemployed workers, have resulted in a variety of tangible accomplishments in the form of facilities needed by the Army and Navy and by other defense agencies. Even during the years previous to the national defense program, much WPA work was done at the direct request of these agencies.

Some of the varied accomplishments that have resulted from project work of the kinds now recognized as important for defense purposes are summarized in the accompanying table and described briefly in the paragraphs that follow.¹ These items of accomplishment, however, by no means measure the total contribution that WPA project work has made to the national defense. They include only work for the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and National Guard (except for work at civil airports), and cover only a few of the many and varied facilities that were completed for these agencies during the six years ending with June 1941.

Facilities at Military and Naval Establishments

Project work done under the WPA program has included the improvement of facilities or the extension of services at most of the military and naval establishments in the United States. At some centers the work has been extensive and has included many kinds of buildings and facilities. At others the service agencies have done a great deal of improvement work themselves, and WPA project activities have been confined to a few facilities such as target ranges, buildings, or roads. Work for the National Guard and the Coast Guard is characterized by the same kinds of variation in scope and type.

¹ Much of the descriptive detail originally planned for inclusion in this section has been omitted in order to avoid disclosure of military information.

Work completed through WPA projects during the six years ending with June 1941 included the construction of more than 3,200 new buildings and the renovation or enlargement of nearly 14,700 others. WPA workers also constructed about 100 new utility plants and improved some 150 others. Sewage and water treatment plants, heating plants, and pumping

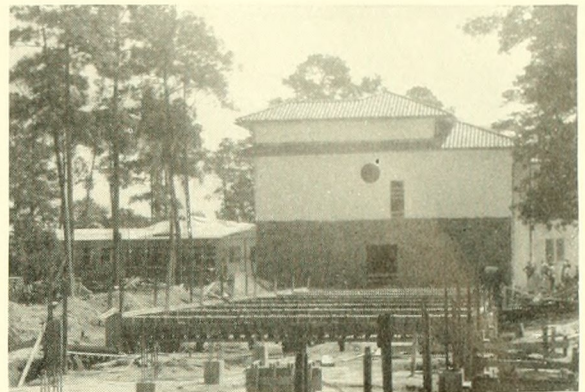
TABLE 3.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Item	Unit of measurement	Number		
		New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement
Buildings (other than utility plants and airport buildings).....	Number.....	3,245	347	14,324
Administrative.....	Number.....	64	20	445
Hospitals and infirmaries.....	Number.....	41	19	256
Storage.....	Number.....	453	49	1,921
Armories.....	Number.....	270	47	437
Equipment maintenance shops.....	Number.....	34	13	286
Officers' residences.....	Number.....	65	51	4,201
Barracks.....	Number.....	447	5	2,100
Dining halls, mess halls, etc.....	Number.....	568	53	1,002
Barns and stables.....	Number.....	52	20	275
Other.....	Number.....	1,251	79	3,401
Utility plants.....	Number.....	96	2	153
Electric power plants.....	Number.....	8	1	20
Incinerator plants.....	Number.....	6	.....	13
Heating plants.....	Number.....	4	1	48
Pumping stations.....	Number.....	49	.....	51
Sewage treatment plants.....	Number.....	23	.....	14
Water treatment plants.....	Number.....	6	.....	7
FACILITIES AT AIRPORTS AND LANDING AREAS				
Landing fields.....	Number.....	222	68	360
	Area in acres.....	28,178	4,465	59,254
Runways.....	Length in feet.....	2,604,000	.....	A 805,000
High-type surface.....	Length in feet.....	1,603,000	.....	A 376,000
Low-type surface.....	Length in feet.....	1,001,000	.....	A 429,000
Airport buildings.....	Number.....	886	93	1,624
Administrative and terminal.....	Number.....	111	22	79
Hangars.....	Number.....	195	15	308
Other.....	Number.....	580	56	1,237
Landing areas floodlighted.....	Number.....	70	.....	17
Boundary lights.....	Number of light standards.....	10,920	.....	2,240
Seaplane bases.....	Number.....	8	.....	5
Seaplane ramps and landing platforms.....	Number.....	26	.....	3
AIRWAY FACILITIES				
Airway markers.....	Number.....	11,729	.....	3,349
Airway beacons.....	Number.....	74	.....	15

^A Includes surfacing.

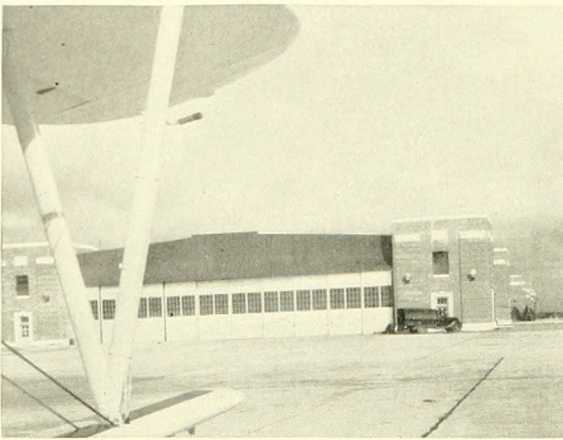


One of the new Navy hospital buildings during construction

stations were among the kinds of plants on which work was completed. In addition, many miles of water mains and sewer lines were installed, and other utility equipment was provided for the use of the armed forces.

Much of the work was undertaken as part of general improvement programs that included most of the facilities of a military post or naval base and sometimes covered all the defense establishments of an entire area. WPA modernization work at army camps has greatly enlarged their capacity through the construction or renovation of mess halls, barracks, officers' quarters, school buildings, and other structures, and the installation of sewer, water, and power lines and other utilities. Facilities provided at naval reservations have ranged from quarters and recreation buildings for officers and men to docks, railroad spurs, and shipbuilding and repair facilities. Improvements to security precaution arrangements, such as alarm systems, fences, and sentry houses, have also been made by WPA workers.

Among the most important types of structures erected at military and naval establishments are hospitals and infirmaries. WPA workers completed the construction or improvement of more than 300 such buildings during the six-year period of operations. One group of buildings under construction during the fiscal year 1941 at an important naval base was designed to meet both the growing demand for bed space and the need for improved treatment facilities. The project work involves the construction of several fire-proof structures around a central court. An administration building to



This hangar was constructed by WPA workers

house the offices, laboratories, and the surgical department and a subsistence building with mess facilities and the power plant are included as well as a number of clinic and ward buildings and quarters for nurses and for officers.

Modern military and naval reservations require numerous types of training facilities, many of which have been provided through WPA projects. Large areas have been cleared and drained for maneuver grounds and target ranges of various kinds have been constructed and modernized. Among these was an antitank range to be used in the training of antitank gunners at one of the Army's reservations. WPA workers cleared brush and trees from many acres and constructed a narrow-gauge railroad over a deep ravine on a high trestle built largely with the cleared timber. The railroad

carries gravity-propelled cars bearing targets that simulate the movements of tanks in modern warfare. At the same reservation, WPA workers reconditioned an old rifle range, roofing the pit at the rifle butts, improving drainage, and modernizing the target elevators, target boards, and scoring benches.

Project work undertaken for the Army in connection with the development of one of its Air Corps training centers is typical, at least in its variety, of WPA work for the armed forces. Buildings have been constructed, utilities installed, and landing fields developed at three units of the center. At the special pursuit school where secondary training is given to pursuit pilots, mess halls, barracks, recreation buildings, warehouses, and other buildings were under construction during the 1941 fiscal year. Similar improvements have been made at the basic training school. WPA work in both places has included clearing, grading, draining, and other general improvements to the landing fields; installation of water, electric, and gas distribution systems; and the construction of roads, streets, and sidewalks. At the headquarters and advanced training school of the center, the work is a continuation of an extensive construction program that has been carried on with the help of WPA projects for a number of years. Recent work includes the construction of additional buildings, improvement of the landing field, and development of a number of auxiliary landing fields in areas adjacent to the center.

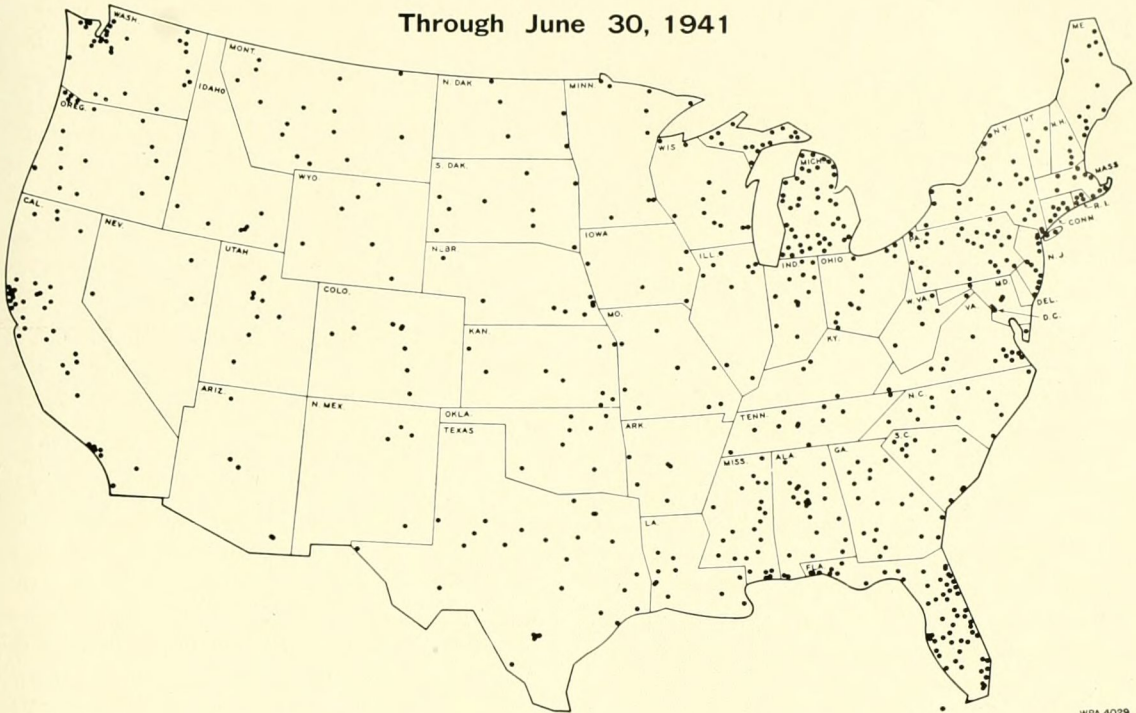


Rifle ranges built by WPA workers are in use at many training centers

CHART 2

AIRPORTS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED BY WPA

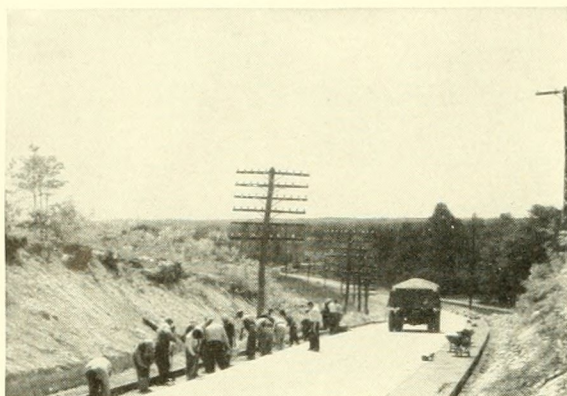
Through June 30, 1941



WPA 4029

Armories, airports, and camp facilities for National Guard units and training facilities for the Reserve Officers Training Corps are also included among the projects undertaken by WPA workers. Work done at National Guard camps has been similar to the general improvements made at army posts. Many of the armories and airport buildings are designed to serve community as well as military purposes. A large hangar for a National Guard observation squadron in the Middle West was nearing completion at the end of the 1941 fiscal year. It has additions on either side of the hangar area that contain caretaker's quarters, garage, shop, boiler rooms, classrooms, offices, and locker and dressing rooms for officers and enlisted personnel. When it is no longer needed for military purposes, the county commissioners, who are sponsoring the project and helping to finance it, plan to use the building as a warehouse and shop for county road machinery.

Facilities for units of the ROTC were being constructed through WPA projects at a number of colleges and universities during the 1941 fiscal year. Among these was a new building which will provide a drill hall and offices for the large volunteer unit of an eastern college. A military science building was also under construction for the ROTC trainees at a middle western university; one section of this building will house offices and laboratories and the other will include demonstration rooms, repair shops, and a rifle range. To help provide the airport facilities required for ROTC pilot training activities, WPA workers were enlarging an ROTC airport at a southern institution and extending its facilities through a project certified as important for defense purposes. Previous WPA work at this airport had included the construction of a hangar and improvement of runways. Current activities involve the construction of shops and a boiler



Construction of shoulders on an access road
being done by WPA workers

house, installation of sewage disposal facilities, and field drainage work.

To protect the health of the soldiers and sailors in training areas, WPA malaria control projects were undertaken in a number of states and Puerto Rico during the fiscal year 1941. The WPA is cooperating with the Army, Navy, United States Public Health Service, and state and local health authorities in their campaign to eliminate malarial mosquitoes at army

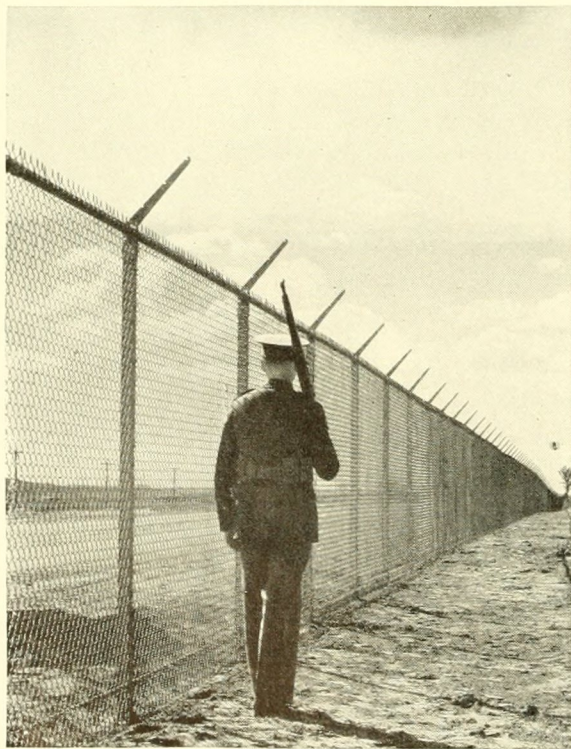
camp, air bases, naval stations, and in adjacent areas. The malaria control projects which the WPA has operated for the past six years have been important factors in the sharp declines in the incidence of malaria that have been reported in a number of regions. WPA malaria control activities include permanent measures, such as the construction of drainage channels and lateral ditches, removal of undergrowth and trees that impede drainage, and other work to eliminate breeding places. They also include temporary measures, such as the spreading of larvicides.

Work on Civil Airports

WPA defense work in the field of airport development has not been limited to the construction of landing fields for the Army and Navy or to the expansion of facilities at existing military and naval airports. It has also included extensive improvements at civil airports in all sections of the country. Whatever the original objective of the airport work, it is considered important for defense purposes if it has resulted in landing fields and ground facilities that can be used in the movement of air forces, the concentration of aircraft in strategic areas, or the training of personnel for the air arms of the military and naval services.

To provide landing fields capable of receiving modern military aircraft, WPA projects certified by the War Department as essential to national defense were carried on at many airports in all parts of the country during the 1941 fiscal year. Besides the construction of new long runways, the work at these airports usually involves clearing, grubbing, excavating, and grading; the installation of drainage facilities; and the extension of lighting systems. In addition, facilities for servicing planes on the ground have been improved through the construction or renovation of hangars, repair and machine shops, administration buildings, and other structures.

Accomplishments on WPA airport projects at civil, military, and naval airports during the six years ending with June 1941 included the development of about 220 new airports and the improvement or enlargement of nearly twice that number. In the same period WPA workers



WPA workers built this "sabotage" fence



WPA workers building an access road to air base

built some 2,600,000 feet (about 500 miles) of new runways, nearly two-thirds of which had high-type surfacing. They also completed about 900 new airport buildings among which were nearly 200 hangars and more than 100 administration buildings. In addition, large numbers of existing airport buildings were renovated or enlarged and many airport facilities of other types were improved. Altogether, WPA airport projects have been undertaken at 760 different sites throughout the country.

Access Roads, Strategic Highways, and Other Transportation Facilities

Access roads to military and naval reservations and to industrial centers are essential to effective national defense, as are also the strategic highways that connect important centers. In recognition of this fact the Army and Navy have designated several hundred sites of WPA road projects as important for defense purposes.

Work on such projects is similar to that done on roads all over the country during the six years that the program has been in operation, and the accomplishments in this field are included in the total of more than 600,000 miles of all kinds of road construction and improve-

ment that were completed by WPA workers during that period. New roads are being built in undeveloped sections; some of them are hard-surfaced highways and others are temporary gravel-surfaced roads built to expedite camp or industrial construction. Existing roads are being widened, drained, and resurfaced, and city streets are being similarly improved to handle the heavy traffic that moves to and from camps and industrial centers. Also included in defense road work are the improvements being made to main and parallel routes of the strategic highway network to speed up the movement of both military and commercial traffic.

Another kind of transportation work undertaken through WPA defense projects is the improvement of publicly owned railroad lines in and to military and naval reservations. Maintenance work on many of these lines that handle troop movements and supplies had been neglected during depression years. With the expansion of the armed forces and increased need for transportation facilities, the long-deferred improvements became imperative. In connection with these improvements, WPA workers have been placing ballast, putting in new sidings, renovating piers and wharves, and

doing extensive reconstruction work of various other kinds.

Other WPA Defense Work

Among the variety of projects undertaken by the WPA in the interests of national defense are many other types in both the construction and nonconstruction fields that do not come under any of the major groupings already described. Through these WPA defense projects are being provided many of the facilities and services needed in communities that have grown rapidly with the expansion of defense industries. Water distribution systems, sewer lines, and sewage treatment plants, for example, are being expanded in order to handle increased loads in growing communities.

One of the many problems confronting Army officials in arranging for war games and maneuvers is the need for securing prior agreements with landowners for the use of their property. WPA clerical workers handled a great deal of the tremendous amount of detail involved in checking and completing these agreements. Another need was for a dictionary of military terms for use in consulting foreign military literature and for other military purposes. Such a dictionary was under preparation during the 1941 fiscal year by WPA writers and translators working in six foreign languages. To make available information concerning the Greenland area, WPA workers have been preparing a bibliography of publications on this region, which is of great importance to American defense. Particular emphasis has been placed on material that is of value to the Army Air

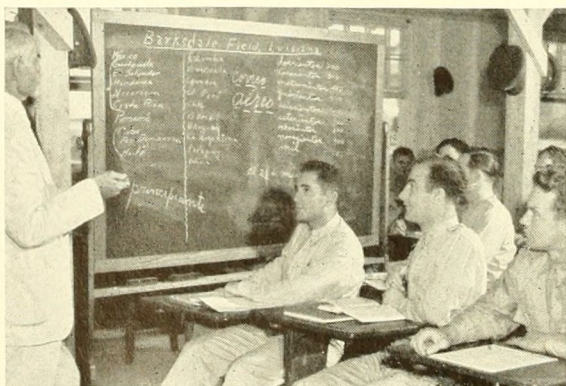
Corps. In this work the writings—in 13 languages—of explorers, scientists, traders, and sea captains were being indexed.

In view of the expanded need for supplies of raw materials in defense production, the availability of such supplies in the United States is of considerable importance. Efforts to obtain information on this subject are being assisted by WPA survey projects. Surveys were being conducted during the 1941 fiscal year to ascertain the amount of underground oil in Texas, to find deposits of commercial diamonds and manganese believed to be in the Blue Ridge Mountains, and to locate available limestone deposits in an Arkansas county.

Activities on WPA education, recreation, and art projects have been directed toward meeting the needs for these types of services both at military establishments and in expanding defense industrial areas. Among the developments in the field of adult education is the project to teach Spanish to officers of the Army Air Forces. A special textbook was prepared by the WPA for the program. It contains a special vocabulary designed to aid English-speaking pilots in making themselves understood in the event of forced landings in Latin-American countries or when on special missions to remote regions where no interpreters are available. This project has been extended in the fiscal year 1942 to include Navy and regular Army personnel. The Army has also requested that WPA teachers be assigned to teach English to Spanish-speaking members of our military forces in Puerto Rico.

To meet expanding defense needs, services supplementary to the nursery school program have also been developed. These include public child-care centers for children of working mothers in low-income groups and child development units in defense areas, primarily for children of enlisted men in the armed forces.

The need for books, which has developed with the enlargement of military centers and expansion of defense areas, has created a new demand for WPA library extension services. The WPA attempted to meet the demand during the fiscal year 1941 by extending its services to both army camps and industrial centers. New books were supplied and old ones repaired and catalogued for camps in a number of states.



WPA Spanish class for Air Corps officers

Local organizations have in many instances made books available to the WPA for distribution to servicemen. With WPA aid, state-owned books have been catalogued so that they may be loaned in defense centers.

In response to numerous requests, WPA artists and craftsmen were assigned to projects at military and naval training centers during the fiscal year 1941. These artists are decorating the walls of recreation rooms, officers' quarters, mess halls, and other camp buildings with murals, frescoes, prints, plaques, and other art works. Under the direction of officers, they are providing visual education aids for trainees in the form of posters that illustrate the various steps in tactical drill or exercise. They are also making charts and designs to illustrate the operation of guns, armored cars, tanks, airplanes, and even battleships, and to indicate the proper construction of pontoon bridges, correct signaling, firing methods, and other military procedures. WPA craftsmen are making light fixtures, furniture, fountains, draperies, curtains, and other objects for the quarters of officers and men and for recreation halls. Classes in art, photography, and craft subjects are being conducted by WPA instructors for soldiers and sailors in work studios adjacent to military and naval reservations.

Similar services in the fields of music and recreation are being provided through other WPA projects. Hundreds of concerts have been given each month at military and naval posts and in adjacent communities. Bands have been organized for military camps that had none of their own, and choral groups have been developed. Recreational leaders in a variety of activities, including such sports as archery and skiing, have been assigned to military establishments at the request of their commanding officers.

Expenditures for Defense Work

Approximately a fourth of all WPA project expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, were made for defense projects. The total WPA outlay for these projects amounted to nearly \$324,752,000, of which \$303,756,000 was spent for defense projects operated directly by the WPA and \$20,996,000



Reading rooms are provided for men in the armed forces

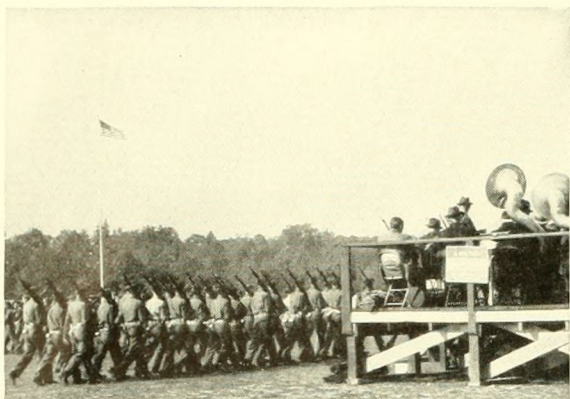
was used for defense work undertaken by other Federal agencies with WPA funds transferred to them for this purpose. In addition to the WPA funds, the sponsors of defense projects provided more than \$131,203,000, bringing to nearly \$456,000,000 the total expenditures for WPA defense projects during fiscal year 1941.

The bulk of the expenditures, as well as of the employment, on defense projects operated by the WPA was for construction work. The proportion of defense expenditures that was made for construction projects was somewhat

TABLE 4.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON DEFENSE PROJECTS SUBJECT TO LEGISLATIVE EXEMPTIONS AND ON OTHER PROJECTS DESIGNATED AS OF DEFENSE IMPORTANCE OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

Type of project	Total	WPA funds	Sponsors' funds
Total.....	\$434,959,048	\$303,755,561	\$131,203,487
Division of Operations.....	387,254,113	271,055,553	116,198,560
Highways, roads, and streets..	185,590,478	124,069,497	61,520,981
Public buildings.....	56,032,838	40,478,747	15,554,091
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings).....	9,557,392	6,583,029	2,974,363
Publicly owned or operated utilities.....	43,835,876	31,524,165	12,311,711
Airports and airways.....	69,777,092	52,867,056	16,910,036
Conservation.....	7,782,272	4,528,606	3,253,666
Sanitation.....	434,445	383,683	50,762
Engineering surveys.....	3,173,696	2,603,321	570,375
Other.....	11,070,024	8,017,449	3,052,575
Division of Community Service Programs.....	17,709,098	14,272,472	3,436,626
Public activities.....	3,741,542	3,058,111	683,431
Research and records.....	9,182,401	7,446,727	1,735,674
Welfare.....	4,604,720	3,602,767	1,001,953
Other.....	180,435	164,867	15,568
National defense vocational training.....	29,995,837	18,427,536	11,568,301



A WPA band furnishes music for drill exercises

larger, however, than the share of defense employment that was devoted to these activities. This difference in ratios is attributable for the most part to the larger requirements for materials, equipment, and other nonlabor purposes in construction work.

Almost half the outlays for defense construction projects were made for road work. Expenditures for this part of the program totaled about \$186,000,000. A considerable part of this amount was used in building or reconstructing access roads, roads that form part of the national strategic road network, and roads and streets in military and naval reservations. Expenditures for the construction and improvement of airports and airways amounted to

\$70,000,000—almost twice as much as was used for similar purposes during the previous fiscal year, when total WPA expenditures were much higher. Among other major construction project expenditures were \$56,000,000 for work on buildings such as armories and the many kinds of buildings required for adequate troop-training centers, and about \$44,000,000 for water purification, sewage disposal, and other utility projects.

The WPA nonconstruction activities conducted under the defense program cost a total of a little less than \$48,000,000 in both WPA and sponsors' funds during the 1941 fiscal year. The largest part of this expenditure (nearly \$30,000,000) was made to provide vocational training courses for WPA workers in the occupations and skills needed to fill the employment requirements of the rapidly expanding defense industries. Research work and surveys conducted in the interest of defense cost more than \$6,000,000. The preparation and transcription of public records such as birth certificates and alien and naturalization records for many state and local government agencies accounted for nearly \$3,000,000. The balance of the outlays for nonconstruction activities were distributed among a variety of useful defense projects such as the extension of library services and other educational work for the benefit of men in the armed forces.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

A BASIC policy of the WPA has always been to assist its workers in returning to employment in private industry. The first step in this direction is insistence upon the registration of workers with local public employment offices so that they may be considered for any available jobs for which they are qualified.¹ In their WPA employment, workers have been assigned as far as possible to jobs that would enable them to maintain their old skills. When this has been impossible, they have sometimes been assigned to jobs that enabled them to learn new skills, and some of them have been given an opportunity to learn supervisory methods and to do supervisory work on projects. In addition, specific projects have been undertaken to provide vocational training opportunities. Through some of these projects large numbers of persons have been prepared for jobs in domestic service. On other projects, conducted under the adult education program, many kinds of vocational classes have been provided and thousands of persons interested in reviving old skills or acquiring new ones have been enrolled.

With the expansion of the national defense program the demand for skilled and semiskilled workers increased sharply. To assist in satisfying the new needs for workers trained in the occupations utilized in defense industries, the WPA has increased the emphasis placed on vocational training and has extended the scope of its activities in this field. A new program of defense vocational training projects was

established that enabled nearly 120,000 WPA workers to receive training in occupations required by defense industries during the course of the 1941 fiscal year. Projects to train airport servicemen, and nonprofessional workers for hospitals and institutions, were also initiated.

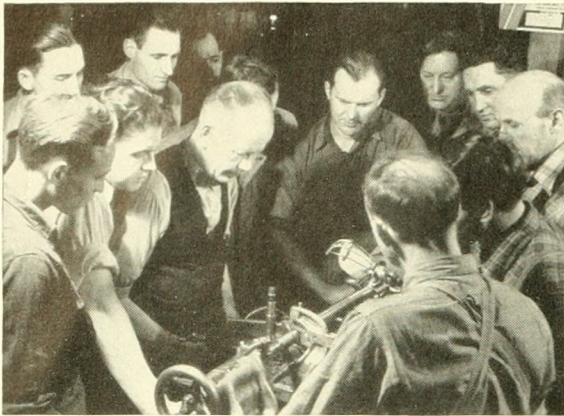
The defense vocational training activities of the WPA are conducted as an integral part of a broad national training program to meet defense needs. The United States Office of Education, which cosponsors certain WPA training projects, has greatly increased its own training activities. The National Youth Administration has been placing emphasis on the training of young persons for specific jobs in various strategic industries. The Civilian Conservation Corps has also modified its training courses to meet national defense needs. In addition, the Maritime Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Army Air Corps, the Navy, and the Department of Labor are expanding their vocational training work.

WPA Defense Training

The training of workers for manual occupations needed in industries producing for defense purposes was initiated soon after legislative provisions specifically authorized the WPA to undertake this work.² A nation-wide vocational training project was set up under the sponsorship of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and the cosponsorship of the United States Office of Educa-

¹ During the 1941 fiscal year between 5 and 9 percent of the workers left their WPA jobs voluntarily each month, most of them to take jobs in private industry.

² This authority was contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, approved June 27, 1940.



Refresher and preemployment courses in machine shop work are given under the defense vocational training project

tion.³ This project has the dual purpose of supplying the labor needs of defense industries and of facilitating the return of WPA workers to private employment. Through the project, refresher courses are provided for persons who have some experience in skills needed by defense industries, and preemployment courses are provided for those who wish to learn new skills. All persons enrolled in these courses, including WPA workers, are registered with public employment offices.

Responsibility for various phases of the project is shared by the WPA and the United States Office of Education. The WPA handles the selection and assignment of WPA trainees and pays them regular WPA wages while they are learning because they do not have sufficient resources with which to finance even their minimum needs during the training period. The WPA also provides the personnel for the maintenance of records necessary for the operation of the project. The United States Office of Education, through the cooperation of state and local school officials, is responsible for the technical training aspects of the project. It, or its representatives, select and pay the salaries of instructors, supervisors, and training superintendents as well as of the personnel required for the maintenance of buildings and facilities, and they also provide the necessary materials, light, heat, and power. The United States Office of Education, with the cooperation and assistance of state and local advisory commit-

tees, determines the methods and types of training to be given and the numbers and kinds of workers to be trained under the project.

WPA workers (including eligible persons awaiting assignment to WPA jobs) are selected for training on the basis of their past employment and WPA employment records, aptitudes, and adaptability to training. When these indicate that a worker might qualify either for immediate defense employment or for training, a more intensive investigation is made to obtain additional information concerning occupational experience and skill, health, and interest in further training. Some of the workers have had experience in the use of various hand or machine tools or in occupations requiring manual dexterity, which directly qualifies them for training or for immediate employment. Others have avocational interests in model building, woodworking, or the building and repair of radio and electrical equipment that indicate potentialities to be developed. Project supervisors are consulted as to the work habits, attitudes, and other qualifications of the prospective trainees, and in some areas use is made of aptitude tests.

This information forms the basis of a defense industries employment register that is main-



Texas trainees learning to service aircraft engines

³ In January 1941, the Office of Production Management became sponsor of this project.

tained in each WPA district office to facilitate the selection of workers for specific training courses or specific jobs. The register is limited to the list of about 500 occupations designated by the Office of Production Management as essential to industries producing for national defense. Record cards for persons who are qualified for immediate employment in defense industries are separated from those for persons who by experience or training are qualified for refresher courses or for preemployment training. By April 1941, the basic registers included the names of approximately 151,000 persons qualified for immediate employment in defense industries, 154,000 persons qualified for training, and 31,000 already assigned to training courses.

WPA workers are given training in many of the occupations required by industries producing for national defense. A number of these occupations are in the metal trades essential to armament production. Machine shop classes have had the largest share of the trainees; nearly a third of the total enrollment on June 25, 1941, was in these classes. (See Table 5 below.) These trainees learn many of the techniques required in the construction and assembly of engines for aircraft and ships and in the manufacture of guns, tanks, and other military and naval equipment.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF WPA WORKERS RECEIVING TRAINING THROUGH THE NATIONAL DEFENSE VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT, BY TYPE OF COURSE

JUNE 25, 1941

Course	Number	Percent
Total	A 34,889	100.0
Auto servicing	3,677	10.5
Airplane servicing ^B	2,268	6.5
Construction	515	1.5
Drafting	1,002	2.9
Electrical servicing	1,898	5.4
Forge	475	1.4
Foundry	770	2.2
Machine shop	11,401	32.8
Pattern making	770	2.2
Radio servicing	285	0.8
Riveting	342	1.0
Sheet metal	3,493	10.0
Ship and boat building and repair	749	2.1
Welding	5,291	15.2
Woodworking	1,552	4.4
Other	401	1.1

^A Does not include nontrainees employed on the project.

^B Includes employment on the airport servicemen training project.

Classes in welding, sheet-metal work, and riveting are turning out workers necessary in the production of aircraft, ships, tanks, trucks,



The proper method for pouring molten metal into forms is taught in a class in foundry work at a Detroit vocational school

scout cars, and other mechanized equipment. The foundry and forge work essential to these and other fields are also taught to employees on the project. These kinds of classes together accounted for almost a third of the trainees enrolled at the end of June. About one-fourth of the trainees were enrolled in the group of courses that prepare workers for the servicing of radio and electrical equipment, airplanes, and automobiles. Most of the remainder were attending classes in which woodworking, pattern making, and such technical subjects as mechanical, structural, and electrical drafting were taught.

Although some variation exists among the training centers, the basic methods of operation are similar. Class schedules are arranged so as to avoid conflict with the regular day and evening school sessions; some of the classes are scheduled between 10 o'clock in the evening and 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning if no other time is available. The teaching staff is made up of experienced industrial workers and day-school teachers who in some instances give part-time services. The subjects taught are those most needed by the defense industries in the area adjacent to the center. Each training course is adapted as much as possible to



Trainee learning to do a job of drilling inside an airplane fuselage

meet the requirements of the particular group of trainees it includes. Allowance is made for the fact that some will learn more rapidly than others and that, as these trainees are placed in industry, others will be enrolled. Usually the technical instruction and related theory given in the training shop are supplemented by additional instruction in the classroom, and performance tests as well as oral and written examinations are given throughout the course.

The training period on the project lasts from six to twelve weeks, but trainees may leave at any time if jobs become available and they are proficient enough to begin work. Workers who enroll in refresher classes frequently find that two weeks' training is sufficient to bring back the old skills. Experience during the year of operation has shown that many trainees can obtain employment in private industry at double and triple their WPA earnings. Some persons of unusual mechanical abilities have been discovered in the training classes, and many of them have secured jobs in which they have made rapid progress. If no jobs are available in private industry at the completion of the training course, the trainees may be assigned to jobs on other WPA projects. Such

workers constitute a reserve that may be drawn upon when additional workers are needed in defense industries.

The number of trainees assigned to this training project increased steadily during the fiscal year 1941. At the end of June nearly 35,000 persons were in training. In addition to these, nearly 84,000 WPA workers had been assigned to the project during the course of the fiscal year. Of this group, 75 percent left the project voluntarily; 45 percent were definitely known to have obtained private employment and 30 percent presumably found jobs. The remaining 25 percent returned to other WPA projects.

In-Plant Preemployment Training

Toward the end of the fiscal year 1941, in-plant training, designed to accelerate the movement of workers into defense jobs, was initiated under the WPA defense training project. Under this training plan, workers who have been carefully selected on the basis of work experience, adaptability, and potentialities receive direct training at occupations approved by the OPM in industrial plants engaged in production for national defense. During the training period, the WPA pays their wages at the prevailing learners' rates established by employer-employee agreements in the participating plants.⁴ The trainees, under the supervision of the plant management, learn the

⁴Since the project is certified as important for defense purposes, it may be exempted from the standard wage schedule requirements.



WPA in-plant trainee learns welding on the job

operating techniques necessary to qualify them for full-time employment at a specific job. When the plant authorities decide that the trainees are capable of assuming responsibility for the jobs (within the limits of the maximum four-week training period) they are transferred to the plant pay rolls at regular wage rates. Under this program WPA workers, both men and women, are being trained for a variety of jobs ranging from those required in airplane and parachute production to lens grinding and instrument making.

The in-plant training program has proved particularly successful. It has greatly facilitated the replacement of WPA workers in industrial jobs because it provides training in the techniques of the specific job for which the worker is needed and because only a relatively short period of objective training is necessary. So far, nearly all the WPA workers who have received this type of training have obtained private employment.

Airport Servicemen

Another type of WPA defense vocational training has been provided through the nationwide project established in the latter part of 1940 to train persons certified to the WPA for the occupation of airport servicemen. The project was sponsored by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. The Civil Aeronautics Administration and the United States Office of Education are cosponsors. The CAA selects and approves the airports to be used as training sites, and the United States Office of Education undertakes the selection and training of instructors and the outlining and supervision of the training techniques. The WPA is responsible for the administration of the project; the assignment and compensation of instructors; the selection, assignment, and compensation of trainees; and other functions usually necessary to the operation of a project in accordance with established WPA procedures.

Candidates for training as airport servicemen must be certified as eligible for WPA employment, and must qualify in interest, health, education, and experience. Training is available only for men between 18 and 35 years of age



WPA airport servicemen trainees tying down a plane

(in accordance with current airport employment policies) who have good eyesight and hearing and at least the equivalent of an eighth-grade education. Experience in dealing with the general public and hobbies involving manual dexterity are desirable qualifications for trainees.

Trainee groups receive instruction in maintenance and service duties from trained instructors. The subject matter ranges from taxiing and fueling of planes to the care of parachutes and procedures to be followed when crashes occur. Trainees are taught safety measures and first aid and acquire experience in directing traffic and in other field operations. They also learn to handle various types of airport equipment, such as wind indicators and obstruction lights; to fill out necessary forms and records; to assist in the overhauling of engines; to follow Federal, state, and local field regulations; and to utilize weather reports and radio communications. This practical training is usually supplemented by elementary work in navigation, meteorology, the theory of flight, and related subjects. The training is given to groups of from 10 to 15 men for a period of 90 days.

These projects ordinarily are organized to operate only once at an airport. The training course may be repeated at an airport, however, as long as the demand for the services of trained men continues. Airport servicemen training courses were organized in 46 airports located in various parts of the country during the fiscal year 1941. By the end of June 1941, 21 courses had been completed and in five centers courses were being repeated. It is known that approximately 70 percent of the enrollees in these

courses during fiscal year 1941 who completed their training received employment. The remainder serve as a reservoir of trained men for employment in the near future.

Training of Nonprofessional Hospital Workers Under the Welfare Program

A WPA activity initiated during the 1941 fiscal year was the project for training nonprofessional workers in hospitals and institutions. This project is operated under the health section of the WPA welfare program. Workers of this type had previously been made available to some institutions under WPA institutional service projects. These activities have been expanded, however, as a part of the broad national defense plan, to include the training of workers. The training was begun during the latter part of the fiscal year in response to requests from various Federal agencies, hospital superintendents, health officers, and other groups in this field. These requests are the outgrowth of the pressing need for trained nonprofessional workers—such as ward helpers, orderlies, and other assistants—to give elementary care to the sick under professional supervision in hospitals and institutions.

Under the expanded program a thorough six-month training course is given to qualified workers who have been certified as eligible for WPA employment. The program is intended to make available a sufficient number of workers to assist under professional supervision in times of national emergencies such as war, epidemics, natural disasters, and social dislocations caused by peacetime mobilization.



Nonprofessional hospital workers cleaning and sterilizing surgical instruments and hospital supplies

To be eligible for nonprofessional hospital workers' training, applicants must be between 22 and 50 years of age and must have at least the equivalent of an eighth-grade education. Additional requirements are good health, good standards of physical hygiene, ability to perform manual tasks, and an interest in finding employment in this field.

The training is given in public hospitals and in private hospitals operated by nonprofit organizations. General hospitals are preferred. The hospitals selected must have adequate facilities for training and demonstrations and a hospital staff sufficiently large and with sufficient free time to permit its members to direct the training program.

Teachers and demonstrators are drawn principally from the hospital staff but are augmented, as necessary, by qualified members of health departments and other health agencies. In addition to supplying the teaching staff and technical supervisors, the hospital and sponsor are responsible for the provision of space and for supplying equipment and other facilities required for the operation of the project. The WPA is responsible for the selection and assignment of qualified workers, general supervision, timekeeping, payment of wages, and referrals for employment.

An attempt is made through the training courses to develop a number of skills on the part of individual trainees so that they may be available for a variety of duties. They receive elementary training in the care of the sick—such as answering call bells, carrying meal trays, cleaning, and doing odd jobs—and learn to perform nonprofessional services for the patients at the direction of a nurse. They are also given training in institutional kitchen and serving-pantry work and in institutional housekeeping. The program includes instruction in personal care, work relationships, and behavior relating to hospital or institutional service. Classroom work and actual experience are closely coordinated during the training period.

Experience with completed training programs shows that a large proportion of the trainees secure private employment at the close of the training period, either on the sponsor's regular staff, or in other public or private hospitals and institutions.

Household Workers

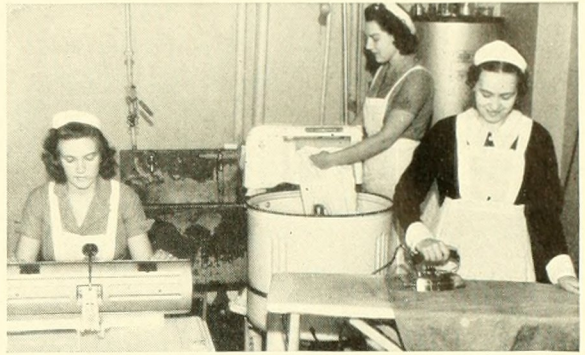
Authority to provide training for domestic workers was given to the WPA under the ERA Act of 1939. Projects that have been set up for this purpose have the double objective of training workers for jobs in a field in which shortages exist and providing jobs for unemployed persons—the teachers, supervisors, and other personnel engaged in the operation of the project.

The household workers' training projects undertaken by the WPA have been sponsored by state and local public welfare and health agencies. Usually they are developed with the assistance of advisory committees composed of representatives of local workers' organizations and leaders in the community. The advisory committees, working through subcommittees, assume responsibility for providing housing, furnishings, and equipment for the project, for the recruiting of trainees, and for the standards that are adopted as a basis for the subsequent employment of the trainees.

One of the major requirements for this type of project is suitable quarters, so that training conditions will approximate as closely as possible the working conditions in the homes where the trainees will later be employed. Frequently, the necessary equipment and furnishings are loaned by local utility companies and merchants. WPA furniture projects often supply furniture; craft projects furnish hooked rugs, block-printed draperies, and table linens; and art projects provide etchings and paintings for interior decoration.

On most of the projects, 12 weeks of training are provided under the supervision of persons experienced in the field of home economics. The trainees receive instruction in routine household work and in the preparation and serving of meals. Some projects provide elementary training in child care. On such projects the trainees spend some time at the local WPA nursery school, where they learn to bathe, feed, and care for small children.

Enrollment in the household workers' training course (for which preference is given to persons between 18 and 35 years of age) is not limited to persons certified as eligible for WPA employment. Other persons registered



Correct methods of performing household tasks are taught on WPA household workers' training projects

with local public employment offices or other approved agencies and young persons employed on the out-of-school work program of the National Youth Administration are also eligible for training. Persons eligible for WPA employment, however, usually make up between a fourth and a third of the total enrollment. Most of the trainees that are selected from WPA rolls are paid half the scheduled unskilled "B" rate applicable to the locality in which the project is located. The WPA does not make wage payments to the noncertified persons who receive training. During the fiscal year 1941, about 3,000 persons completed the training course, and 2,800 were placed in jobs.

Vocational Training Under the Adult Education Program

Vocational training carried on under the adult education program is designed to utilize the services of unemployed teachers certified or awaiting assignment to WPA rolls. Like other WPA educational programs, it is conducted in close cooperation with state departments of education and local school districts. The classes included under this program have provided vocational training in many fields for large numbers of both employed and unemployed persons. Many of the unemployed persons came for training that in many instances enabled them to obtain employment. Of the persons who were employed when they enrolled, some came in order to attain greater skill in their current occupation and some to learn new skills that would fit them for different kinds of employment.

Enrollment in adult education classes totaled about 113,000 in April 1941. (None of the enrollees receive compensation from the WPA for attending these classes.) More than half the enrollment was in commercial subjects such as business English and arithmetic, accounting, bookkeeping, stenography, typing, and the use of office machines. Relatively large numbers of persons were enrolled in classes devoted to

carpentry and woodworking and mechanical subjects such as tool making, welding, radio and telegraphy, mechanical drafting, and electrical work. Still others took courses in sewing and needlecraft, cooking, table-waiting, cleaning, pressing, and laundry work. Painting, plumbing, masonry work, watchmaking, and cosmetology were also occupations in which many persons received instruction.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

PROJECTS financed from WPA funds provided jobs for an average of 1,700,000 workers during the fiscal year 1941. This was the smallest annual average in the six years of the Work Projects Administration's history. It was about 17 percent less than the average employment during the preceding fiscal year and nearly 44 percent less than that for 1939.

Monthly changes within the 1941 fiscal year followed approximately the same pattern as in the two preceding years, with employment starting from a relatively low level in the summer months and reaching a higher level during the winter. In July 1940, about 1,655,000 workers were employed on WPA projects. By January 1941 the number had risen to 1,890,000, but subsequent monthly reductions brought employment down to an average of 1,400,000 in June,¹ the lowest recorded since October 1935, when the WPA program was just getting under way.

From October 1935 the program had expanded rapidly until in February 1936 slightly more than 3,000,000 persons were at work on WPA projects. The general downward trend that occurred in subsequent months was reversed in the summer of 1936 by a marked but temporary increase in WPA employment to aid farmers in need as a result of the severe drought that had caused extensive damage in many sections of the country. By the fall of 1937, WPA employment had reached the low level of less than 1,500,000, reflecting the declines in unemployment that had occurred throughout the year. The subsequent sharp rise in the

number of WPA workers in 1938 likewise was associated with changes in unemployment which had begun to increase rapidly at the end of 1937. Need for employment during 1938 was accentuated by the unusually low incomes of southern tenant farmers and laborers and by the New England hurricane in September of that year. During most of 1939, however, the trend of WPA employment was downward from a total of about 3,000,000 workers in the first quarter to about 1,700,000 in September. The numbers employed increased during the remainder of that year to meet seasonal increases in unemployment and need, but by June 1940 WPA employment had dropped to about the same level as that of the preceding September.

The relatively low level of WPA employment throughout the fiscal year 1941 was the result of smaller appropriations and declining unemployment, which in turn reflected the expansion of employment in private industries, particularly those engaged in defense work. A large volume of unemployment, however, has continued to exist. According to sample surveys conducted by the WPA, about 5,900,000 persons were unemployed in June 1941 as compared with 8,600,000 in June 1940.²

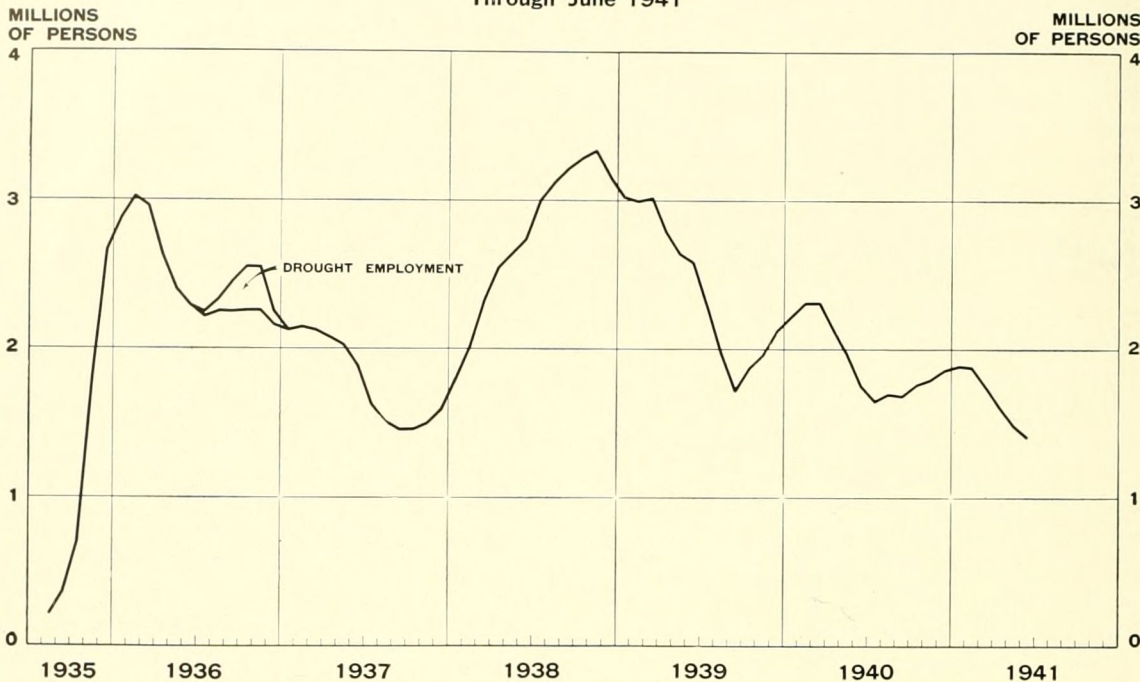
² The WPA survey of unemployment was initiated in April 1940 by the WPA Division of Research. The estimates are obtained directly, on the basis of personal interviews with a representative cross section of the national labor force each month, rather than by means of indirect estimates of labor supply and employment; the sampled households were selected at random within a group of 54 sample counties located in 38 states. For the fiscal year 1941, the WPA estimates averaged somewhat higher than those of the National Industrial Conference Board, but lower than those of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor, and the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Publication of the National Industrial Conference Board estimates was suspended in June 1941, and of the American Federation of Labor estimates a month later.

¹ WPA employment was reduced to a little more than 1,000,000 in July 1941, the first month of the fiscal year 1942.

CHART 3

EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS*

Through June 1941



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

WPA 4017

A considerable number of the workers who are unemployed at any given time may not be in need of WPA employment. Some workers receive unemployment compensation payments. Others are able to accumulate reserves or can depend on assistance from other family members or from relatives to carry them through several weeks or months of unemployment. Some workers have no resources to fall back upon, however, and are in need of assistance as soon as they become unemployed. Seasonal increases in the need for fuel and clothing intensify the hardships of unemployment and heighten the need for WPA jobs. Droughts, crop failures, floods, and other disasters may sometimes force large numbers of farmers and other workers to apply for WPA employment to tide them over periods of acute need.

Throughout its period of operation the WPA has been able to provide jobs only for those most urgently in need of employment. In 1936, the number employed by the WPA was equiva-

lent to about a third of all unemployed workers but the ratios for subsequent years were successively lower. In 1940 and the first half of 1941 less than one out of every four unemployed workers obtained a WPA job. The WPA appropriation for the fiscal year 1941, like the earlier appropriations, was insufficient to provide work for many heads of families who had been found, upon local investigation, to be in need and eligible for WPA jobs. Despite the year's reduction in unemployment, it is estimated by public welfare and relief agencies (the agencies responsible for determining whether applicants for WPA employment are in need) and by the State Work Projects Administrations that at the end of the fiscal year 1941 there were more than 1,000,000 persons eligible for WPA employment who could not be employed because of limited funds.

The increase in private employment that occurred between June 1940 and June 1941 was not evenly distributed throughout the country.

Nonagricultural employment, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, increased by about 20 percent in six states, most of which are located on the eastern seaboard. In four states in the west central part of the country, however, the increases represented less than 5 percent. Several states that are predominantly agricultural showed fairly large relative increases in nonagricultural employment, but because this type of employment represented only a small proportion of the total number of workers in the state, the effect of the increases was not as great as in the more industrialized states.

Changes during the year in manufacturing employment in large urban areas with 1930 populations of 100,000 or more also varied widely. In several of these cities, particularly

those that are centers of aircraft production, the increases amounted to more than 50 percent. On the other hand, in seven of the cities increases of less than 10 percent were recorded.

Even more extreme variations in employment trends could be observed in certain smaller centers. Where plants for the manufacture of defense materials have been constructed, small rural communities have become boom towns. In many areas, however, there has been little defense activity and little opportunity to participate in the accompanying increases in employment and income.

The difference in the extent to which national defense production has affected the several areas of the country is indicated by the concentration of primary defense contracts in the major industrial areas. Nearly two-thirds of

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY PROGRAM ^A
MONTHLY, AUGUST 1935-JUNE 1941

Month	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^B	Month	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^B
<i>1935</i>				<i>1938</i>			
July				July	2,999,021	2,914,121	84,900
August	C 220,163	C 220,163		August	3,125,244	3,040,237	85,007
September	374,316	374,316		September	3,213,609	3,123,568	90,041
October	705,169	705,169		October	3,286,611	3,195,567	91,044
November	1,814,958	1,814,958		November	3,334,594	3,241,957	92,637
December	2,667,190	2,667,190		December	3,161,080	3,069,341	91,739
<i>1936</i>				<i>1939</i>			
January	2,879,733	2,879,733		January	3,021,595	2,931,401	90,194
February	3,019,098	3,019,098		February	2,996,554	2,907,356	89,198
March	2,960,315	2,960,315		March	3,009,110	2,920,066	89,044
April	2,626,367	2,626,367		April	2,792,362	2,679,046	113,316
May	2,396,719	2,396,719		May	2,645,550	2,509,875	135,675
June	2,285,622	2,285,622		June	2,578,041	2,438,432	139,609
July	2,245,328	2,245,328		July	2,282,087	2,236,920	45,167
August	2,332,380	2,332,380		August	1,970,688	1,909,886	60,802
September	2,453,602	2,453,602		September	1,720,996	1,656,019	64,977
October	2,552,574	2,552,574		October	1,877,439	1,804,063	73,376
November	2,551,042	2,551,042		November	1,960,518	1,882,754	77,764
December	2,247,461	2,247,461		December	2,123,431	2,045,889	77,542
<i>1937</i>				<i>1940</i>			
January	2,131,079	2,131,079		January	2,216,314	2,142,588	73,726
February	2,149,369	2,149,369		February	2,309,218	2,234,595	74,623
March	2,129,475	2,129,475		March	2,310,539	2,235,359	75,180
April	2,078,221	2,078,221		April	2,144,040	2,064,452	79,588
May	2,021,579	2,021,579		May	1,981,666	1,896,642	85,024
June	1,878,008	1,878,008		June	1,755,532	1,669,572	85,960
July	1,631,204	1,631,204		July	1,655,479	1,610,711	44,768
August	1,510,894	1,510,894		August	1,701,512	1,647,164	54,348
September	1,455,977	1,455,977		September	1,692,641	1,636,824	55,817
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March	2,321,541	2,321,541		March	1,753,244	1,708,675	44,569
April	2,540,464	2,540,464		April	1,609,801	1,566,325	43,476
May	2,640,246	2,640,246		May	1,488,599	1,446,994	41,605
June	2,743,025	2,743,025		June	1,410,930	1,369,727	41,203

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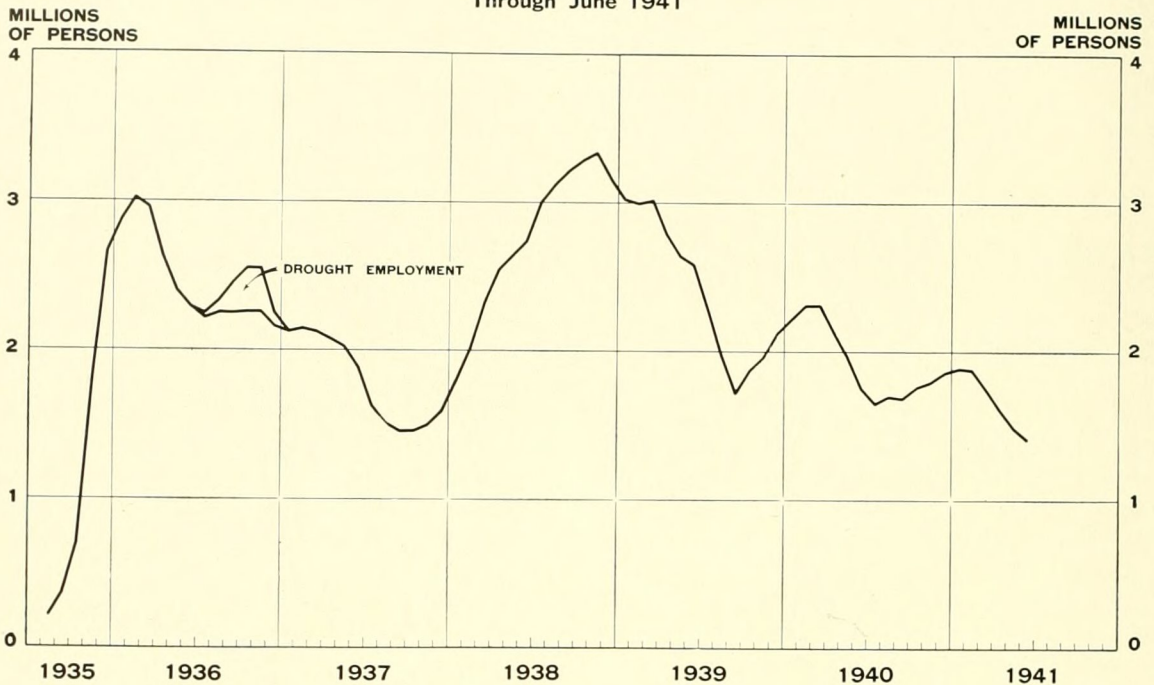
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Through June 1941



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WPA 4017

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the value of primary contracts awarded by the War and Navy Departments through June 1941 went to plants in 20 industrial areas that included only 27 percent of the country's population and only 23 percent of WPA employment in June 1941.

To meet the divergent trends in employment and need, a substantial shift was made in the state distribution of WPA employment during the fiscal year. The national decline from June 1940 to June 1941 amounted to 21 percent. Reductions of more than a third occurred in five eastern states, and decreases amounted to more than a fourth of the June 1940 figure in 12 other states. These states included most of the New England and Middle Atlantic states, of the industrial states of the Middle West, and of the West Coast states. Reductions in WPA employment in the agricultural states of the Middle West and South were considerably smaller, amounting to less than 10 percent in nine states.

The relative number of WPA workers in the large population centers has, in general, been declining during the past several years—a trend that was emphasized in 1941 by the expansion in business activity associated with the development of the defense program. At the end of June 1941 only 37 percent of the WPA workers were employed in metropolitan counties containing cities of more than 100,000 population. The same areas included 40 percent of the WPA workers in June of the previous year and nearly 46 percent in June 1938. This decline in WPA employment in the large population centers was offset by proportionate increases in the counties with medium-sized and small cities and in rural counties. The percentage of total WPA workers employed in counties whose largest city had a population of between 25,000 and 100,000 rose from 15 to 17 during the period from June 1938 to June 1941, and the percentage in counties with cities having between 5,000 and 25,000 inhabitants increased from 22 to 26. The increase in rural counties with no town of as many as 5,000 inhabitants was from 18 to 21 percent of the total number of WPA project workers.

Approximately 96 percent of the persons employed on WPA projects at the end of June 1941 were certified workers referred to the WPA by

local relief agencies. The remainder were non-certified workers employed in supervisory jobs or in jobs for which workers with the required skills were not available among the certified group. Some of the supervisory workers had originally been certified as being in need but such workers lose their certification status when they are promoted to supervisory jobs.

TABLE 7.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY SIZE OF COMMUNITY

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES						
QUARTERLY, MARCH 1938-JUNE 1941						
Date	Total	Size of community ^A				
		100,000 or more	25,000- 100,000	5,000- 25,000	2,500- 5,000	Less than 2,500
1938						
March 30	100.0	45.1	15.2	21.5	7.3	10.9
June 30	100.0	45.6	15.4	21.5	7.1	10.4
September 21	100.0	44.5	15.7	21.7	7.3	10.8
December 28	100.0	43.1	15.1	22.1	7.9	11.8
1939						
March 22	100.0	42.4	15.0	22.5	8.0	12.1
June 21	100.0	42.3	15.6	22.4	7.9	11.8
September 27	100.0	40.9	15.7	22.0	8.4	13.0
December 27	100.0	38.4	15.4	23.0	9.1	14.1
1940						
March 27	100.0	38.1	15.1	23.6	9.2	14.0
June 26	100.0	40.1	15.6	23.3	8.6	12.4
September 25	100.0	40.0	15.5	23.3	8.5	12.7
December 26	100.0	37.7	15.2	23.7	9.2	14.2
1941						
March 26	100.0	36.4	16.4	25.6	9.1	12.5
June 25	100.0	36.9	16.8	25.6	8.6	12.1

^A Community groupings are based on a classification of counties according to the population of the largest municipality in each county. Since March 1941 the classification of counties has been based on the 1940 population of the municipalities; prior to that time the 1930 population was used.

The appropriation acts have established as criteria for eligibility that the worker must be in need, employable, and an American citizen. Administrative provisions require also that the member of the family who is seeking WPA employment (only one member of a family can be employed) must be at least 18 years of age and that he must register at the local public employment office.

Labor Turnover on WPA Projects

The labor turnover that has been characteristic of the WPA program was marked during the fiscal year 1941 by an unusually large volume of voluntary separations, particularly in the last

quarter of the year. Voluntary separations averaged more than 132,000 per month during this quarter. Whereas in the two previous years voluntary separations had never exceeded 7 percent of the employment at the beginning of the month and in most months represented about 4 percent, the ratio for the months of the last quarter of 1941 averaged about 9 percent. Most voluntary separations were made in order to accept jobs in private industry but small numbers were made for other reasons, such as illness, injury, or new sources of income.

Among the causes of turnover during the fiscal year was the separation of workers from WPA jobs for military service. In the nine months from October 1940 through June 1941 about 8,000 WPA workers left WPA employment for this reason. Separations for military service averaged less than 1 percent of the number of men employed on WPA projects. This comparatively small proportion reflects the fact that the great majority of WPA workers are over draft age and that nearly all of them have dependents.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS TO AND SEPARATIONS FROM EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS ^A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JULY 1938-JUNE 1941

Month	Assignments			Separations					Assignment rate (percent) ^B	Separation rate (percent) ^B	
	Total	Initial assignments	Reassignments	Total	Voluntary ^C	Discharges and layoffs				Total	Voluntary
						Total	18-month provision ^D	Other			
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	4.2
July	131,979	25,509	106,470	485,825	148,394	337,431	171,074	166,357	5.4	19.8	6.0
August	292,897	85,577	207,320	784,633	104,205	680,428	611,733	68,695	14.6	39.2	5.2
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	4.1
April	166,743	29,939	136,804	338,620	104,358	234,262	39,021	195,241	7.6	15.5	4.8
May	155,119	24,667	130,452	304,574	96,878	207,696	17,180	190,516	7.6	14.9	4.7
June	107,027	12,347	94,680	377,928	81,857	296,071	8,601	287,470	5.6	19.8	4.3
July	252,684	29,426	223,258	176,753	74,605	102,148	9,617	92,531	15.9	11.1	4.7
August	194,679	26,987	167,692	207,973	80,061	127,912	25,223	102,689	11.6	12.4	4.8
September	229,588	33,077	196,511	186,780	89,019	97,761	17,671	80,090	13.7	11.2	5.3
October	240,791	38,523	202,268	191,827	105,996	85,831	10,495	75,336	14.0	11.1	6.1
November	202,469	34,600	167,869	166,420	86,100	80,320	11,813	68,507	11.6	9.5	4.9
December	233,215	43,664	189,551	166,189	86,164	80,025	12,242	67,783	13.0	9.2	4.8
1941											
January	216,074	44,610	171,464	199,374	111,088	88,286	17,350	70,936	11.7	10.8	6.0
February	168,528	36,002	132,526	220,464	104,694	115,770	40,440	75,330	9.1	11.8	5.6
March	166,978	28,775	138,203	334,883	125,104	209,779	74,352	135,427	9.1	18.3	6.8
April	196,947	28,343	168,604	306,709	139,821	166,888	76,586	90,302	12.1	18.9	8.6
May	187,872	23,434	164,438	286,033	137,625	148,408	55,696	92,712	12.3	18.7	9.0
June	136,195	16,834	119,361	383,692	119,257	264,435	40,795	223,640	9.7	27.3	8.5

^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 in the figures shown for July and August 1938.

^B Percent of total employment at beginning of month.

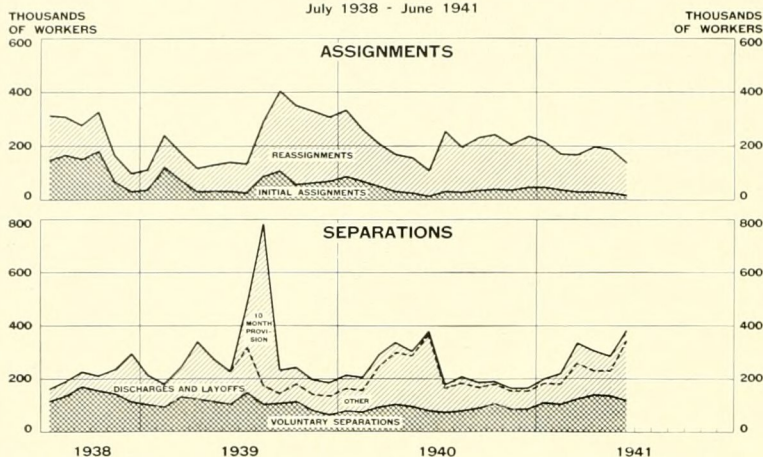
^C Most of these separations were made for private employment; separations for such reasons as active military service, new sources of income, illness, death, etc., are also included.

^D Separated in accordance with section 16 (b) of the ERA Act of 1939 and section 15 (b) of the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, requiring separation after 18 months of continuous WPA employment.

CHART 4

ASSIGNMENTS AND SEPARATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS*

July 1938 - June 1941



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

WPA 4018

The provision requiring the termination of the employment of all workers, except war veterans, who had been continuously employed on the WPA for 18 months was included, with certain modifications, in the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1941 (see page 13). The numbers of separations made under this provision, however, have been small during most months of this year and accounted for about one-eighth of the total separations in the 12-month period.

Separations from WPA employment for all reasons averaged about 236,000 per month during the 1941 fiscal year. The monthly figures for this period ranged from about 166,000 in November and December 1940 to 384,000 in June 1941, the largest number reported for any month since August 1939. The June separations represented more than a fourth of the employment at the beginning of the month. The separation rate for the fiscal year 1941 as a whole averaged a little over 14 percent as compared with an assignment rate of slightly less than 12 percent.

The monthly total of assignments during the fiscal year ranged downward from 253,000

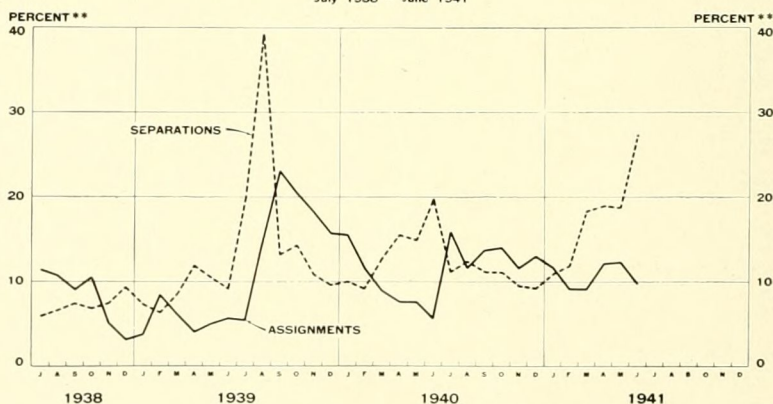
to 136,000, or from 16 to 9 percent of employment at the beginning of the month. Approximately one-sixth of the assignments made during the year were initial assignments of persons new to the program, and the remainder were reassignments of workers previously separated from WPA employment. The majority of the reassigned persons had left WPA jobs for private employment but were in need because of the loss of such employment and therefore entitled to immediate reassignment under the terms of the ERA act for the fiscal year 1941.

In the six years of operation of the WPA program more than 8,000,000 different persons have been employed on projects financed from WPA funds. The first year accounted for more than 3,000,000 of this total. The severe drought that occurred during the second year resulted in the assignment to WPA jobs of large numbers of farmers who had not previously been employed on the program. A large volume of initial assignments also occurred in 1938, when WPA employment was increased to meet the almost unprecedented rise in unemployment that developed during the 1937-38

CHART 5

RATE OF ASSIGNMENTS AND SEPARATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS*

July 1938 - June 1941



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

** Percent of total employment at beginning of month.

WPA 4019

recession. Again in the summer of 1939, when the employment of large numbers of WPA workers was terminated because they had been continuously employed for 18 months or more, the many replacements made included large numbers of workers who were new to the WPA program. The fiscal year 1941 added only about 400,000 persons who had not previously been employed on WPA projects, the smallest number of additions made during any year of the program's operation.

Employment on WPA Projects Operated by Other Federal Agencies

Although the great majority of all WPA jobs have been provided on projects operated by the WPA, some of them have been on projects operated by other agencies of the Federal Government. Employment on such projects during the fiscal year 1941 averaged less than 3 percent of total WPA employment. In July 1940, about 45,000 persons were employed on Federal

TABLE 9.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY AGENCY ^A

SELECTED MONTHS, JUNE 1939-JUNE 1941

Agency	1939	1940			1941	
	June	June	September	December	March	June
Total	2, 578, 041	1, 755, 532	1, 692, 641	1, 859, 594	1, 753, 244	1, 410, 930
Work Projects Administration	2, 438, 432	1, 669, 572	1, 636, 824	1, 808, 595	1, 708, 675	1, 369, 727
Other Federal agencies	139, 609	85, 960	55, 817	50, 999	44, 569	41, 203
Department of Agriculture	47, 495	29, 812	14, 971	13, 656	12, 250	15, 135
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	182	99	85	77	72	61
Agricultural Economics		308	125	83	42	31
Agricultural Marketing Service		216	227	244	236	11
Dairy Industry				57	54	46
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	14, 022	9, 399	7, 343	5, 390	4, 183	6, 549
Forest Service	13, 468	12, 932	5, 762	5, 489	5, 247	6, 216
Home Economics	425	252	186	122	104	93
National Agricultural Research Center	909	536	241	150		
Rural Electrification Administration	243	209				
Soil Conservation Service	18, 246	5, 861	1, 002	2, 044	2, 312	2, 128
Department of Commerce		121	94	105	94	88
Coast and Geodetic Survey		46	49	45	46	49
Weather Bureau		75	45	60	48	39
Executive Office of the President: National Resources Planning Board ^B	51					
Department of the Interior	21, 298	13, 408	6, 713	6, 745	6, 405	5, 855
Fish and Wildlife Service	3, 273	2, 552	600	607	612	646
Indian Affairs		100	73	57	35	3
General Land Office ^B		105	48	41	38	30
National Park Service	16, 035	8, 785	5, 557	5, 340	4, 859	4, 533
Reclamation		179				
Territories and Island Possessions	1, 990	1, 687	435	700	861	643
Alaska Railroad	345					
Alaska Road Commission		27		30		
Alaska—miscellaneous	284	214	35	63	135	15
Virgin Islands	1, 361	1, 446	400	607	726	628
Department of Justice: Bureau of Prisons	222					
Department of Labor: Labor Statistics	1, 739	2, 178	2, 119	2, 060	1, 116	392
Library of Congress	116	123	78	109	108	90
Department of the Navy: Yards and Docks	19, 138	10, 468	11, 471	10, 578	9, 532	8, 189
Federal Security Agency: Office of Education	703	339	160	213	247	237
Department of the Treasury	3, 032	403	1, 319	145	134	98
Coast Guard	381	153	147	145	134	98
Internal Revenue	836					
Office of the Secretary (Division of Tax Research)	1, 815	250	1, 172			
Veterans' Administration	938	1, 512	886	1, 008	1, 140	949
War Department	44, 877	27, 596	18, 006	16, 380	13, 543	10, 170
Corps of Engineers	1, 979	1, 150	766	123	867	779
Quartermaster Corps	42, 898	26, 446	17, 240	16, 257	12, 676	9, 391

^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.

agency projects as compared with a total of 86,000 in the preceding month. Part of this reduction represented the transfer of projects previously operated by other Federal agencies to the state programs operated directly by the WPA. The largest average monthly employment on Federal agency projects during the 1941 fiscal year (56,000) was recorded in September. By June 1941 employment on these projects had dropped to 41,000.

More than three-fourths of the workers on other Federal agency projects in June 1941 were working under the supervision of three major agencies—the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Department of Agriculture. Projects operated by the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department provided jobs for nearly 9,400 WPA workers, and those of the Navy Department's Bureau of Yards and Docks employed about 8,200 persons. About 6,500 and 6,200 workers, respectively, were working on projects of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and of the Forest Service, both of the Department of Agriculture. The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior and the Soil Conservation Service of the Depart-

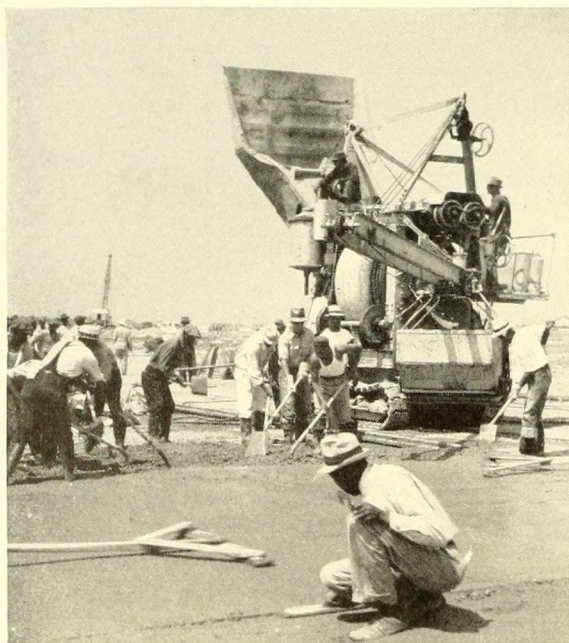
ment of Agriculture were the only other Federal agencies providing jobs for more than 1,000 persons on WPA projects.

Two major types of activity predominated among the projects operated by other Federal agencies. The first comprised the construction and repair of army forts and naval and air bases, under the direction of the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department and the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department. The second consisted of work directed toward the conservation and improvement of natural resources; these projects were conducted by the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, all three of the Department of Agriculture, and the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. In June 1941, between 18,000 and 19,000 persons were employed on each of these major types of activity. Projects providing employment for white collar workers in research and statistical work accounted for a large share of the remainder.

Employment by Types of Projects

Projects operated under the WPA program cover a wide variety of activities and utilize the skills of workers with a wide variety of occupational backgrounds and training, reflecting differences among communities in the kinds of public facilities and services needed and in the occupational skills and abilities of local unemployed workers eligible for WPA jobs. The projects included both construction and nonconstruction activities and both defense and nondefense work.

Continuing the pattern of previous years of WPA operations, the great majority of project workers in the fiscal year 1941 were employed on construction projects. Since the beginning of the program, however, there has been a gradual increase in the relative numbers of persons employed on nonconstruction projects. At the end of the 1940 fiscal year, 74 percent of all workers employed on projects operated by the WPA were engaged in various types of construction work, but at the end of June 1941 construction projects accounted for only 68 percent of all project workers. A considerable part of the decline, however, may be attributed



Employment on airport projects was greatly increased in 1941; these workers are laying concrete for a turning circle

to the employment on the national defense vocational training project of a number of workers (representing about 3 percent of the total) who would normally be engaged on projects of construction types.

A considerable share of WPA project work during the 1941 fiscal year was directed toward defense objectives, and the emphasis placed on this type of activity continued to increase throughout the year. At the beginning of the year about 14 percent of all WPA workers were employed on projects that were considered important to the national defense. By June 1941 about 30 percent of the total, or 419,000 persons, were working on defense projects including those operated by other Federal agencies with WPA funds. Most of the defense workers (83 percent) were employed on various kinds of construction projects, such as those for the development of access roads, airports, and facilities at military and naval reservations. The remaining 17 percent were engaged in activities outside the construction field that were of value in the defense program. Among these were the workers being trained for occupations needed in defense industries.

Although the WPA's participation in the national defense effort increased the emphasis placed on some kinds of projects and consequently raised the percentage of workers employed on them, it did not radically change



Projects for the improvement of roads provide jobs for large numbers of WPA workers

the relative importance of the major types of projects. Projects for the construction or improvement of highways, roads, and streets continued to account for the largest share of the total employment on projects operated by the WPA. Employment on these projects, however, represented only 36 percent of total employment in June 1941, as compared with about 43 percent a year earlier.

Projects for the construction of public buildings provided jobs for nearly 10 percent of all WPA workers at the end of June 1941. These projects involved the construction or

TABLE 10.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

SELECTED PERIODS, MARCH 1936-JUNE 1941

Type of project	March 1936 ^A	March 1937 ^A	March 30, 1938	March 22, 1939	March 27, 1940	June 26, 1940	Septem- ber 25, 1940	Decem- ber 26, 1940	March 26, 1941	June 25, 1941
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Division of Operations	79.0	75.4	80.5	79.4	74.8	74.3	72.8	71.4	69.7	68.0
Highways, roads, and streets	37.2	35.1	43.0	44.2	43.6	42.5	42.0	39.4	36.8	35.5
Public buildings	8.2	8.4	7.6	8.1	7.1	9.1	9.2	8.6	8.5	9.7
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	10.5	8.4	8.6	7.0	5.3	5.7	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.9
Publicly owned or operated utilities	9.0	10.2	10.8	10.1	10.6	10.0	9.5	10.9	11.2	9.0
Airports and airways	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.8	5.1
Conservation	6.7	5.5	4.8	4.9	3.9	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.2
Sanitation	3.6	2.8	3.1	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Engineering surveys	(^B)	(^B)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other	2.3	3.5	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0
Division of Community Service Programs	21.0	24.6	19.5	20.1	24.5	24.7	24.9	26.1	27.3	28.1
Public activities	4.6	6.1	4.8	4.9	5.8	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.4
Research and records	2.6	3.5	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.3
Welfare	13.0	14.0	11.4	11.2	14.0	13.1	13.6	15.1	16.1	15.9
Other	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
National defense vocational training							1.3	1.6	2.0	2.8
Other				0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1

^A Data relate to the last half of the month.

^B Separate data are not available; included in research and records.

renovation of school buildings, municipal buildings, and various structures designed for recreational purposes, as well as armories, airport buildings, and buildings at military and naval establishments that are of value for defense.

Almost as large a share (9 percent) of the WPA workers were employed on public utilities projects as were engaged in work on buildings. The utilities projects, however, provided a slightly smaller percentage of the WPA jobs than they did a year earlier, when 10 percent of the workers were so employed. Projects for the improvement of sewage collection and disposal facilities accounted for a large part of the 120,000 workers who were working on publicly owned or operated utilities in June 1941. Construction of water purification and supply systems also provided jobs for large numbers of workers.

Development of airports and airway facilities provided jobs for about 5 percent of all WPA workers at the end of June 1941 (Table 11). Nearly 68,000 persons, representing several times as large a share of the total employment as in the preceding year, were employed on these projects.

All the other major groups of construction projects employed a slightly smaller proportion of the WPA workers in June 1941 than a year earlier. Projects for the construction of recreational facilities such as parks, playgrounds, and athletic fields provided jobs for some 51,000 persons, or about 4 percent of the total. Conservation of natural resources—chiefly work to prevent erosion and facilitate water conservation—required 29,000 workers. In addition, about 15,000 workers were engaged in sanitation work including improvement of drainage systems and malaria control activities.

More than 373,000 workers, or about 28 percent of the WPA total at the end of June 1941, were employed on community service programs covering a variety of activities in the non-construction field. Most important among these, in terms of employment, were community welfare activities. These included projects for the operation of sewing rooms in which large numbers of women were employed in the production of clothing and household goods for distribution to needy families and public institutions. Other welfare activities included

the preparation of hot lunches for school children, the provision of housekeeping aides to assist needy families when the regular homemaker was ill or some other emergency existed, and public health and hospital work.

Public activity projects, which made a variety of educational, recreational, and cultural opportunities available to the public, provided jobs for large numbers of WPA workers. Some of these workers conducted literacy, naturalization, and other adult education classes or assisted in the operation of nursery schools. Others were employed on projects that sup-

TABLE 11.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

JUNE 25, 1941		
Type of project	Number	Percent
Total	1, 327, 762	100. 0
Division of Operations	903, 240	68. 0
Highways, roads, and streets	470, 945	35. 5
Public buildings	128, 686	9. 7
Educational buildings	41, 194	3. 1
Other buildings	87, 492	6. 6
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	51, 414	3. 9
Publicly owned or operated utilities	119, 970	9. 0
Water purification and supply	27, 489	2. 1
Sewage collection and disposal	69, 691	5. 2
Other utilities	22, 790	1. 7
Airports and airways	67, 987	5. 1
Conservation	28, 938	2. 2
Land and water conservation	15, 505	1. 2
Other conservation	13, 433	1. 0
Sanitation	14, 959	1. 1
Engineering surveys	6, 397	0. 5
Other	13, 944	1. 0
Division of Community Service Programs	373, 485	28. 1
Public activities	97, 776	7. 3
Education	23, 197	1. 8
Recreation	31, 836	2. 4
Library	21, 723	1. 6
Museum	4, 216	0. 3
Art	5, 098	0. 4
Music	8, 622	0. 6
Writing	3, 084	0. 2
Research and records	57, 229	4. 3
Research and surveys	24, 834	1. 9
Public records	26, 495	2. 0
Historical records survey	5, 900	0. 4
Welfare	211, 291	16. 0
Public health and hospital work	13, 011	1. 0
Sewing	95, 278	7. 2
Production (excluding sewing)	11, 136	0. 8
Housekeeping aides	34, 397	2. 6
Household workers' training	664	0. 1
School lunches	35, 997	2. 7
Distribution of surplus commodities	20, 808	1. 6
Other	7, 189	0. 5
National defense vocational training	36, 910	2. 8
Other	14, 127	1. 1

plemented local library services or on locally sponsored art, music, and writing programs. In addition, many WPA employees were working on research, survey, and records projects that provided assistance for various activities of governmental agencies, universities, and other public agencies or were being trained for occupations needed in defense industries. (The defense training project is described in some detail in another section of this report.) The numbers of workers engaged in these activities at the end of June 1941 are shown in Table 11.

The kinds of WPA projects undertaken differ in relative importance from state to state. In all the states more than half the WPA workers in June 1941 were engaged in work on construction projects, and the proportion ranged as high as three-fourths in nine states. The major types of projects, however, showed a wide range in relative importance. Barely a sixth of all WPA workers in Maine, for example, were employed on the construction or repair of highways, roads, and streets, but such projects accounted for over three-fifths of all WPA jobs in Arkansas. The construction and improvement of airports and airways required the work of half the WPA workers in Maine but less than 5 percent of the total in a majority of the states. Sewing projects employed 1 out of 5 WPA workers in New Hampshire but only 1 out of 100 in Tennessee.

During the course of the year changes occurred in the distribution of WPA employment by type of project in most states and in the country as a whole. Weather conditions influence the numbers that can be employed on outdoor construction work, particularly in the northern states. Changes in the level of WPA employment and in the occupational qualifications of the workers in need of jobs cause fluctuations in the proportions that can be effectively employed on the several types of projects. An additional factor during the past year has been the emphasis on projects that are important to national defense. Although these activities did not produce any radical change in the distribution for the country as a whole, they did effect marked changes in a number of states. The number of workers employed on the major types of projects at the end of June 1941 is shown by states in Appendix Table IV.

Hours and Earnings of WPA Workers

During the fiscal year 1941 the standard schedule of wages, as developed in accordance with provisions of the ERA Act of 1939, continued in force. This act had specifically provided that "the monthly earnings schedule shall not be varied for workers of the same type in different geographical areas to any greater extent than may be justified by differences in the cost of living." The three bases for differentiation in wages that had been adopted at the beginning of the WPA program continued to apply: the degree of skill required for the job to which the worker is assigned; the section of the country in which he lives; and the degree of urbanization of the county in which he is employed.

Variation in wages on the basis of skill is provided by five wage classes—unskilled "B," unskilled "A," intermediate (semiskilled), skilled,

TABLE 12.—SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF WPA PROJECT WAGE EMPLOYEES

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES					
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941					
Counties classified according to the population of the largest municipality ^A	Wage class				
	Unskilled "B"	Unskilled "A"	Intermediate	Skilled	Professional and technical
Wage Region I					
100,000 or more.....	\$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
Fewer than 5,000.....	39.00	42.90	52.00	67.60	68.90
Wage Region II					
100,000 or more.....	\$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
Fewer than 5,000.....	44.20	49.40	59.80	76.70	78.00
Wage Region III					
100,000 or more.....	\$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
Fewer than 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 Since March 1941 the classification of counties has been based on the 1940 population of the municipalities; prior to that time the 1930 population was used.

and professional and technical. Geographic differences are taken into consideration through the division of the continental United States into three wage regions: Region I, covering the northeastern and north central parts of the country; Region II, the western states; and Region III, the southeastern and south central sections. A separate wage schedule has been established for the territories and possessions. To provide for the third basis, variation in the degree of urbanization, the counties within each region are grouped according to the population of their largest municipalities: 100,000 or more; 25,000 to 100,000; 5,000 to 25,000; and less than 5,000.³ The variations in wages on these bases, from \$31.20 for the least skilled workers in the rural counties of Region III to \$94.90 for highly skilled professional and technical workers in the largest cities of Regions I and II, are indicated in the accompanying schedule (Table 12).

The necessity for a certain degree of flexibility in the application of the wage schedule has been recognized. To allow for the higher cost of living in areas adjacent to large urban centers, adjustments in wage rates have been authorized for counties or parts of counties included in metropolitan districts as defined by the census. Special adjustments in wage rates may also be applied temporarily to individual projects on which the entire labor force or a major portion of it commutes to work from a county with a higher living cost.

Under current statutory provisions all project wage employees, with certain specific exceptions, are required to work 130 hours per month but not more than 8 hours in any day or 40 hours in any week. Exemptions from the limitation on hours of work are permitted by law to protect work already done on a project, to make up time lost because of illness or factors beyond the worker's control, to meet an emergency (such as flood or hurricane) involving the public welfare, and to expedite work on projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as being important for military or naval purposes.

Under the provision made for certified defense projects, the Commissioner of Work

Projects in March 1941 authorized state WPA administrators to raise the working schedule on certified defense construction projects up to 48 hours per week, with a proportionate increase in monthly earnings. This authority may be used only when all other means (such as the use of multiple shifts, the employment of additional workers by the project sponsors, or the use of additional equipment) are found to be inapplicable or insufficient. Permission has also been granted to state administrators to exempt certain categories of WPA trainees from the standard limitation of hours and earnings.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT

CUMULATIVE THROUGH AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

Type of project	Cumulative through June 30, 1941		Year ending June 30, 1941	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total	16,895,179,744	100.0	2,476,654,470	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	6,801,680,825	40.3	948,321,332	38.3
Public buildings	1,378,695,853	8.2	224,060,345	9.0
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	1,297,009,253	7.7	110,322,356	4.4
Publicly owned or operated utilities	1,581,960,385	9.4	252,632,362	10.2
Airports and airways	284,822,160	1.7	76,460,604	3.1
Conservation	677,596,790	4.0	60,782,909	2.5
Sanitation	427,768,456	2.5	31,064,116	1.3
Sewing	1,518,727,277	9.0	176,262,590	7.1
Community service (excluding sewing)	2,422,775,704	14.3	490,113,054	19.8
National defense vocational training	40,183,853	0.2	40,183,853	1.6
Miscellaneous	463,959,188	2.7	66,450,949	2.7

In June 1941, 12 percent of all WPA workers were working under these exemptions. Exempted employees were most numerous on airport and airway and public buildings projects. More than three-fourths of the airport workers and a third of the persons employed on public buildings projects at the end of June 1941 were exempted from the standard limitation of hours and earnings. These two groups together represented 60 percent of all exempted employees at that time.

The monthly average of scheduled hours for all project wage employees has risen in recent months, largely because of these exemptions. The increase in the number of exempted workers, together with changes in the proportion of workers assigned in the various wage classes, has also resulted in a rise in average full-time

³ Prior to March 1, 1941, the classification of counties was based on the Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population. Since that date the Sixteenth (1940) Census has been the basis of classification.

monthly earnings of all WPA workers. In June 1941, full-time earnings averaged \$59.60, as compared with \$56.40 in June 1940. The average scheduled monthly hours and earnings of WPA workers are somewhat greater than the average number of hours actually worked and amount of earnings actually received. The difference is attributable chiefly to loss of time because of illness or other reasons and to interruptions in project operation or transfer between projects.

During the fiscal year 1941, all WPA project employees (including project supervisors) earned a total of approximately \$1,119,800,000, for which they worked about 2,476,700,000 hours (Table 13). The hours worked amounted to 34 percent less than the total hours for the fiscal year 1939, the peak year in terms of hours earnings, and average employment, and to 15 percent less than the total for 1940. Total earnings for 1941 represent the lowest annual figure since the first year of WPA operations and are 40 percent less than the 1939 total and 13 percent less than the total earnings for the fiscal year 1940.

WPA Jobs in the Various Wage Classes

Persons employed on WPA projects differ greatly in their occupational backgrounds and range from unskilled workers to professional and technical personnel. Unskilled workers are most adversely affected by unemployment and they have always been the most numerous group among WPA employees. At the end of June 1941 persons assigned in the unskilled wage class represented about 61 out of every 100 WPA workers. Of the 61 unskilled workers, 55 were assigned in the unskilled "A" wage class (chiefly manual laborers) and 6 were in the unskilled "B" wage class (which includes such workers as charwomen, messengers, and janitors).

The remainder of the WPA workers in June 1941 were assigned to jobs requiring a higher degree of skill. About 17 percent were in the intermediate (semiskilled) wage class. In this class are found helpers to skilled or professional and technical workers; operators of power-driven equipment and tools requiring repetitive manipulation (such as graders and jack hammers); and most office machine operators.

TABLE 14.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY WAGE CLASS
SELECTED PERIODS, JUNE 1936-JUNE 1941

Period	Grand total	Project wage employees							Project super- visory employees
		Total	Unskilled ^A			Inter- mediate	Skilled	Profes- sional and technical	
			Total	Group "B"	Group "A"				
<i>1936</i>									
June "-----"	100.0	92.7	65.0			11.0	12.3	4.4	7.3
<i>1937</i>									
June "-----"	100.0	96.0	65.1			12.7	13.3	4.9	4.0
<i>1938</i>									
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
<i>1939</i>									
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
<i>1940</i>									
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
September 25-----	100.0	96.1	63.6	5.9	57.7	16.3	13.0	3.2	3.9
December 26-----	100.0	96.3	66.5	7.1	59.4	15.3	11.6	2.9	3.7
<i>1941</i>									
March 26-----	100.0	95.9	65.0	7.1	57.9	16.1	11.8	3.0	4.1
June 25-----	100.0	95.4	61.3	6.1	55.2	17.3	13.5	3.3	4.6

^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 pay rolls ending during the first half of the month.

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

JUNE 25, 1941

Type of project	Grand total	Project wage employees							Project super- visory employees
		Total	Unskilled			Inter- mediate	Skilled	Professional and technical	
			Total	Group “B”	Group “A”				
Total	100.0	95.4	61.3	6.1	55.2	17.3	13.5	3.3	4.6
Division of Operations	100.0	95.8	67.7	0.1	67.6	13.7	12.9	1.5	4.2
Highways, roads, and streets	100.0	95.8	73.8	0.1	73.7	11.8	8.9	1.3	4.2
Public buildings	100.0	95.7	49.2	0.1	49.1	16.2	28.3	2.0	4.3
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	100.0	96.1	64.5	0.1	64.4	13.8	16.1	1.7	3.9
Publicly owned or operated utilities	100.0	95.8	66.9	(A)	66.9	17.3	10.1	1.5	4.2
Airports and airways	100.0	96.2	73.0	0.1	72.9	11.6	10.3	1.3	3.8
Conservation	100.0	95.3	66.8	0.1*	66.7	14.4	12.6	1.5	4.7
Sanitation	100.0	95.6	58.1	0.1	58.0	18.3	16.9	2.3	4.4
Engineering surveys	100.0	92.7	16.6	0.5	16.1	35.9	30.8	9.4	7.3
Other	100.0	95.3	59.1	0.1	59.0	14.2	20.2	1.8	4.7
Division of Community Service Programs	100.0	95.7	47.8	21.6	26.2	25.8	14.3	7.8	4.3
Public activities	100.0	94.4	13.7	3.5	10.2	31.3	28.5	20.9	5.6
Research and records	100.0	95.3	13.5	1.0	12.5	51.5	22.8	7.5	4.7
Welfare	100.0	96.5	72.8	35.1	37.7	16.3	5.5	1.9	3.5
Other	100.0	96.7	57.3	35.3	22.0	23.2	12.9	3.3	3.3
National defense vocational training	100.0	97.7	59.3	0.1	59.2	19.2	16.2	3.0	2.3
Other	100.0	59.1	20.2	0.4	19.8	15.0	23.0	0.9	40.9

A Less than 0.05 percent.

Nearly 14 percent were in the skilled wage class, which includes such widely varied occupations as those of carpenter, roofer, power-shovel operator, and sheet-metal worker. Workers assigned to jobs in the professional and technical wage class which made up about 3 percent of the total are architects, engineers, registered nurses, writers, and others with considerable training in recognized professional, scientific, and technical fields. The remaining 5 percent represented supervisory personnel.



Some of the WPA women workers are employed on canning projects

The number of workers assigned to the unskilled wage classes has been relatively largest when total employment is high and smallest when employment is at a low level. In September 1938, for example, when WPA employment was near its peak, workers in the unskilled group represented about 72 percent of all project employees. When WPA employment reached its lowest level at the end of June 1941, however, only 61 percent of the workers were in the unskilled wage classes. At that time about 17 percent were assigned to the intermediate group as compared to 12 percent in September 1938. Workers assigned to the skilled wage class represented about 13 percent of total employment in June 1941 and 11 percent in September 1938.

In general, unskilled workers make up a larger share of the WPA employment in rural than in urban areas. Workers assigned in the unskilled wage classes at the end of June 1941 represented nearly 68 percent of the project employment in rural counties where the largest town had less than 5,000 inhabitants. In the highly urban counties containing cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, however, barely 56 percent of the workers were in the unskilled group. Workers assigned to the intermediate

wage classes represented about 16 percent of the employment in the rural counties and 19 percent in large urban communities. These differences between urban and rural areas are closely related to the kinds of projects undertaken, which in turn reflect differences both in the kinds of facilities and services required and in the occupational backgrounds of the unemployed workers who are eligible for WPA jobs.

The various types of projects differ considerably in the kinds of workers they require. Projects for the construction or improvement of highways, roads, and streets utilize relatively more unskilled workers than any other kind of construction activity. Workers assigned in the unskilled wage classes represented 74 percent of the total on highway projects at the end of June 1941. Since this kind of improvement is most urgently needed in rural areas and also provides jobs for large numbers of unskilled workers, it makes up the greater part of the WPA program in the sparsely settled sections of the country. Public buildings projects, on the other hand, require relatively large numbers of highly skilled workers. More than 28 percent of the workers on these projects were assigned in the skilled wage class, and a little less than half of them were classified as unskilled. Community service projects as a group provided jobs for relatively large numbers of professional and technical workers. This was particularly true of the public activities projects, on which more than a fifth of the workers were teachers, artists, writers, musicians, and others assigned in the professional and technical wage class. These community service projects occupied a much more prominent position in the WPA programs of urban centers than in those of rural areas where few unemployed workers with experience in professional, technical, and clerical fields were eligible for WPA employment.

Characteristics of WPA Workers

Employment opportunities in the labor market are determined to a considerable extent by such factors as sex, age, and race, as well as by the skill and experience of the workers. These factors do not affect eligibility for WPA employment except that the minimum age requirement is 18 years, but they are important in aiding or

impeding the return of WPA workers to private or other public employment. They are also a consideration in the selection of projects for the WPA program.

TABLE 16.—NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

QUARTERLY, DECEMBER 1935-JUNE 1941

Date	Number	Percent of all workers
<i>1935</i>		
December 24	330, 732	12. 1
<i>1936</i>		
March 25	440, 193	15. 3
June 24	387, 841	17. 2
September 30	393, 825	15. 7
December 30	352, 963	16. 4
<i>1937</i>		
March 31	354, 639	16. 8
June 30	323, 275	18. 2
September 29	256, 369	17. 7
December 29	284, 005	17. 0
<i>1938</i>		
March 30	335, 612	13. 7
June 29	372, 058	13. 3
September 28	409, 954	13. 1
December 28	405, 665	13. 5
<i>1939</i>		
March 29	391, 442	13. 6
June 28	352, 784	14. 6
September 27	251, 071	14. 6
December 27	333, 620	16. 1
<i>1940</i>		
March 27	367, 062	16. 6
June 26	243, 276	15. 4
September 25	264, 611	16. 1
December 26	323, 288	17. 7
<i>1941</i>		
March 26	312, 128	18. 8
June 25	254, 814	19. 2

The great majority of the WPA workers are men. Women employed on WPA projects at the end of June 1941 made up a little more than 19 percent of the total employment. This proportion was the highest in the history of the program. A year earlier, when total employment was considerably higher, women represented only 15 percent of the workers, and in some earlier months the proportion was as low as 13 percent. The June 1941 ratio, however, was only slightly higher than those recorded during the autumn of 1937, when WPA employment was at a correspondingly low level.

Women workers constitute a smaller proportion of the total WPA employment than they do of the total national labor force. Data from the 1940 Census indicate that women made up nearly a fourth of all those in the labor force, as compared with 13 to 19 percent of the WPA workers during the various months since the

beginning of the WPA program. This difference reflects primarily the fact that most WPA jobs are given to heads of families.

TABLE 17.—NUMBER OF CERTIFIED WORKERS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY AGE GROUP AND BY SEX

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

APRIL 30, 1941

Age group (years)	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
Total	1,451,755	100.0	1,190,439	100.0	261,316	100.0
18-19	21,938	1.5	14,882	1.3	7,056	2.7
20-24	114,805	7.9	92,854	7.8	21,951	8.4
25-29	157,964	10.9	133,923	11.2	24,041	9.2
30-34	164,193	11.3	135,710	11.4	28,483	10.9
35-39	163,206	11.2	129,758	10.9	33,448	12.8
40-44	188,147	13.0	149,995	12.6	38,152	14.6
45-49	187,131	12.9	152,376	12.8	34,755	13.3
50-54	171,569	11.8	140,472	11.8	31,097	11.9
55-59	145,205	10.0	121,425	10.2	23,780	9.1
60-64	102,988	7.1	88,093	7.4	14,895	5.7
65 and over	34,609	2.4	30,951	2.6	3,658	1.4

The majority of WPA workers are over 40 years of age. A survey of all certified workers employed on projects financed from WPA funds at the end of April 1941 indicated that their median age was nearly 43 years. About one-third (32 percent) of the workers were under 35 years of age, nearly half (49 percent) in the middle age groups from 35 to 54 years, and the remainder, approximately one-fifth, were 55 years of age or older.

The women workers were slightly younger than the men, or 42 as compared with nearly

43 years of age on the average. The proportions of men and of women who were in the younger age group (under 35) were approximately the same. A larger proportion of the women than of the men was in each of the age groups ranging from 35 to 54 years and the opposite was true of the older age groups (55 years and over).

WPA workers in 1941 were considerably older, on the average, than all workers in the national labor force. The median age of all workers according to the 1940 Census was 36 years, as compared with nearly 43 years for the WPA workers. A part of this difference is attributable to the regulation preventing the employment of persons under 18 years of age on WPA projects. The fact that the programs of the NYA and the CCC provide jobs for young persons and the restriction of WPA jobs primarily to heads of families are also factors. If the comparison is limited to workers 18 years of age and over, the difference is reduced slightly. The median for workers in this more limited age group was about 37 years for all workers and 43 years for WPA workers.

The chief difference between the distributions of WPA workers and the total labor force occurs in the groups from 40 to 64 years of age. About 55 percent of the WPA personnel in April 1941 were in this age range, which includes only 37 percent of the total labor force. Little difference between the two distributions

TABLE 18.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS, BY AGE GROUP AND BY SEX

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 1937, FEBRUARY 1939, AND APRIL 1941

Age group (years)	November 1937 ^A			February 1939 ^B			April 1941 ^C		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18-19	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.7
20-24	7.8	7.2	10.5	11.0	11.1	10.4	7.9	7.8	8.4
25-29	10.8	10.9	10.5	13.8	14.3	10.5	10.9	11.2	9.2
30-34	11.5	11.5	11.7	12.8	13.0	11.4	11.3	11.4	10.9
35-39	12.6	12.1	14.7	12.2	12.0	13.5	11.2	10.9	12.8
40-44	12.7	12.5	13.9	11.7	11.4	13.4	13.0	12.6	14.6
45-49	12.6	12.6	12.5	10.8	10.6	12.5	12.9	12.8	13.3
50-54	11.7	12.0	10.1	10.3	10.2	11.0	11.8	11.8	11.9
55-59	9.5	9.9	7.8	8.4	8.3	8.6	10.0	10.2	9.1
60-64	6.6	7.0	4.7	5.8	5.9	5.3	7.1	7.4	5.7
65 and over	2.9	3.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.2	2.4	2.6	1.4
Median age (years)	42.4	42.9	40.1	39.4	39.2	40.7	42.8	42.9	42.1

^A Covers certified and noncertified WPA workers employed in November 1937.

^B Covers certified WPA workers employed in February 1939 whose certifications were continued in the review of need conducted at that time.

^C Covers certified WPA workers employed on April 30, 1941.

exists in the age groups from 25 to 39 years. Young workers from 18 to 24 years of age, however, represented twice as large a proportion of the total labor force as of the WPA workers. Relatively few WPA workers were in the age group 65 and over. Many persons in this age group receive benefits under the social security program for old-age assistance.

Negro workers, who represented approximately 16 percent of the WPA total on April 30, 1941, were in general somewhat younger than the white workers employed on the program. Their median age was 41 years, as compared with 43 years for white workers. Negro women on WPA rolls, whose median age was 38 years, were younger than Negro men, for whom the median age was 42 years. The difference between the median ages of white men and women was only about five months (43.3 and 42.9 years, respectively).

Considerable variation existed among the states in the average age of WPA workers on April 30, 1941. In eight southern states the median age of WPA workers was 40 years or less, and in 13 other states it was over 45 years, as compared with 43 years for workers in the continental United States as a whole.

WPA workers in large cities were somewhat older than those in the rest of the country. In urban areas having a population of 100,000 or more the average age of WPA workers was approximately 44 years, whereas workers in the remainder of the country averaged 42 years. The men employed in major urban areas were

CHART 6
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS
BY AGE GROUPS



two and one-half years older than WPA men elsewhere (44.5 as compared with 42.0), but the women in the large cities were two and one-half years younger than the women in other sections of the country (40.5 as compared with 43.1 years of age).

The median age of project workers was only half a year higher in April 1941 than in November 1937 when total WPA employment was at approximately the same low level.⁴ The median age for men was about 43 years in both periods, but the median age for women workers was about two years higher in 1941 than in 1937.

Comparison of the age distribution of WPA workers in April 1941 with that in February 1939, on the other hand, reveals considerable difference. The median age of workers in April 1941 was almost three and a half years higher than in February 1939, nearly 42.8 as compared with 39.4 years. Relatively fewer workers were in the age groups under 40 years in April 1941 than in February 1939, and more were in the higher age groups. The difference between the two years is attributable largely to the character of the employment changes that occurred between 1937 and 1941. Between 1937 and 1939 a marked expansion of WPA employment occurred, in the course of which large numbers of workers considerably younger than the typical worker in 1937 were added to the WPA rolls. When private employment expanded and WPA employment was reduced

TABLE 19.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOR FORCE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE GROUP ^A

MARCH 24-30, 1940

Age group (years)	Total	Men	Women
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
14-17	2.5	2.3	2.9
18-19	5.0	4.1	7.8
20-24	14.5	12.5	20.9
25-29	13.6	12.9	15.5
30-34	12.2	12.1	12.3
35-39	11.1	11.4	10.5
40-44	10.0	10.5	8.7
45-49	9.2	9.8	7.3
50-54	7.8	8.5	5.6
55-59	5.9	6.6	3.9
60-64	4.2	4.7	2.6
65 and over	4.0	4.6	2.0
Median age (years)	36.0	37.6	31.2

^A Based on preliminary data from 1940 Census of Population (Release P-4, No. 8). Includes persons 14 years of age and over who were employed or seeking employment during the week of March 24-30, 1940.

⁴ The survey in November 1937 covered all WPA workers, noncertified as well as certified.

between 1939 and 1941, these younger workers were able to obtain jobs in private industry more readily than their elders.

During the period from 1939 to 1941 the median age for the men employed on WPA projects increased by three and a half years as compared with an increase of only about a year

and a half for women workers. The actual number of men decreased 51 percent, but the number of women decreased only 29 percent. This difference reflects the more numerous employment opportunities that exist for men than for women in the currently expanding defense industries.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

WORK Projects Administration activities are financed primarily from Federal funds appropriated by Congress, but a large share of the cost is met by the state and local agencies that propose and sponsor WPA projects. Nearly all the sponsors' funds are used for materials, equipment, and other nonlabor items of project cost. WPA (Federal) funds, on the other hand, are used chiefly to pay the wages of project workers; the amount of WPA funds available, therefore, limits the number of workers that can be employed under the program. The total Federal appropriation for the WPA program in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, was the smallest amount made available for this purpose except in the fiscal year 1936 when the program was inaugurated. Sponsors' contributions, however, were larger than in any previous year.

Appropriations

Of the gross amount made available to the WPA for the year, \$975,650,000 was appropriated by the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, and \$375,000,000 was added by a supplemental appropriation (Public Law No. 9, 77th Congress, also referred to as the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941) approved on March 1, 1941. In addition to the \$1,350,650,000 in new appropriations, \$30,540,000 in unobligated balances remaining from previous ERA acts was reappropriated, making a gross total of \$1,381,190,000 available for the fiscal year 1941. Deductions were made from this fund for various purposes. The amount of \$225,000 was transferred to the Procurement Division

of the Treasury Department for the work relief supply fund; \$13,440 was transferred to the Post Office Department for expenses of the United States Official Mail and Messenger Service; and \$1,250 was transferred to the Office of Administrator, Federal Works Agency, for administrative expenses. After these deductions had been made, a net total of \$1,380,950,000 was left available to the WPA for the year's operations.

TABLE 20.—AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE TO WPA DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941, BY SOURCE

Source	Amount
Specific appropriations:	
ERA Act, fiscal year 1941 (June 26, 1940)	\$975,650,000
Public Law No. 9, 77th Congress (Mar. 1, 1941)	375,000,000
Reappropriated balances from prior ERA Acts	^A 30,539,960
Total funds available to WPA	1,381,189,960
Less transfers of WPA funds to:	
Federal Works Agency, for administration	\$1,250
Procurement Division, for Work Relief Supply Fund	225,000
Post Office Department, for U. S. Official Mail and Messenger Service	13,440
	239,690
Net funds available to WPA	1,380,950,270

^AIncludes \$8,864,559 of 1938 and 1939 act funds which continued to be available for obligation on Federal construction projects through provisions of the fiscal year 1941 act; of this amount, \$7,288,887 was available for projects operated by WPA and \$1,575,672 for WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

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

Allocations of WPA Funds

Most of the funds made available to the WPA were allocated for projects that it operated directly. The sum of \$1,289,777,000, or 93 percent of the total, was allocated for this purpose. About 3 percent, or \$43,702,000, was

TABLE 21.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS ALLOCATED TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES FOR WPA PROJECTS UNDER THE ERA ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1941, BY AGENCY ^A

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Agency	Total	Work projects	Administration
Total	\$42,126,420	\$40,451,103	\$1,675,317
Department of Agriculture	11,203,049	10,755,035	448,014
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	70,850	70,850	
Agricultural Economics	91,198	91,198	
Agricultural Marketing Service	168,450	168,450	
Dairy Industry	36,034	36,034	
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	4,738,663	4,738,663	
Forest Service	4,353,556	4,353,556	
Home Economics	127,228	127,228	
National Agricultural Research Center	57,973	57,973	
Soil Conservation Service	1,111,083	1,111,083	
General administrative expenses ^B	448,014		448,014
Department of Commerce	80,826	77,594	3,232
Coast and Geodetic Survey	29,917	28,721	1,196
Weather Bureau	50,909	48,873	2,036
Department of the Interior	5,247,157	5,038,650	208,507
Fish and Wildlife Service	514,378	495,099	19,279
General Land Office	42,527	40,826	1,701
Indian Affairs	43,858	42,105	1,753
National Park Service	4,134,895	3,969,574	165,321
Territories and Island Possessions	511,499	491,046	20,453
Alaska—miscellaneous	60,000	57,602	2,398
Virgin Islands	451,499	433,444	18,055
Department of Labor: Labor Statistics	1,662,421	1,596,336	66,085
Library of Congress	120,000	119,500	500
Department of the Navy: Yards and Docks	11,371,263	10,916,418	454,845
Federal Security Agency: Office of Education	260,416	250,000	10,416
Department of the Treasury	490,587	470,966	19,621
Coast Guard	144,882	139,088	5,794
Division of Tax Research	345,705	331,878	13,827
Veterans' Administration	799,474	767,503	31,971
War Department: Quartermaster Corps	10,891,227	10,459,101	432,126

^A Includes funds made available under Public Law No. 9, 77th Congress (March 1, 1941).

^B Not distributed by agency.

Source: "Report Showing the Status of Funds and Analyses of Expenditures, the ERA Acts for the Fiscal Years 1935 to 1941, Inclusive, June 30, 1941" U. S. Treasury Department.

allocated by the WPA to other Federal agencies for the operation of WPA projects and for administrative expenses incurred by these agencies in connection with such projects. In addition to the project allocations, allotments amounting to \$44,468,000 were made for the administrative expenses of the WPA, \$29,500 was set aside for the settlement of property damage claims, and \$2,974,000 remained undistributed as of June 30, 1941.

Of the \$43,702,000 allocated to other Federal agencies during the fiscal year, \$42,126,000 was

made available from the new appropriations and the remainder (\$1,576,000) represented unobligated balances of funds set aside under previous acts for the completion of Federal construction projects. The \$42,126,000 in newly appropriated funds was distributed among 24 bureaus, offices, and independent establishments. More than half this amount, however, went to the War and Navy Departments. The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department received \$11,371,000 for additions and improvements at its shipyards, fleet and air bases, and other stations along the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts. For similar work at army forts, camps, supply depots, and other posts, \$10,891,000 was allocated to the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department. Of the \$19,864,000 allocated to the other 22 agencies, \$11,203,000 was distributed among several bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, including the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (\$4,739,000), the Forest Service (\$4,354,000), and the Soil Conservation Service (\$1,111,000). Other agencies that received allocations of more than \$1,000,000 were the National Park Service and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The complete list of agencies, together with the amounts allocated to each under the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, is given in Table 21. Table VII of the appendix shows by agencies the amounts of WPA funds allocated, obligated, and expended under the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, and under all ERA acts.

Expenditures of WPA Funds

Expenditures of WPA funds for all purposes during the year ending June 30, 1941, amounted to \$1,326,111,000. Programs operated by the WPA accounted for \$1,284,781,000 of the total, and the remainder, \$41,330,000, was expended for programs operated by other Federal agencies. WPA expenditures for its own programs were 12 percent less than in the preceding year. About 96 percent, or \$1,239,178,000 of the expenditures made by the WPA in the fiscal year 1941, was used for work projects and \$45,575,000 for administration. A small portion, \$27,000, was paid out in settlement of property damage claims.

TABLE 22.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY FISCAL YEAR ^A

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Year ending June 30—	Grand total	Programs operated by WPA						Programs operated by other Federal agencies ^B
		Total		Project operations		Administration		
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Total -----	C \$9, 580, 601, 661	C \$9, 407, 406, 196	100. 0	\$9, 024, 142, 077	95. 9	\$367, 362, 184	3. 9	\$173, 195, 465
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 -----	C 2, 230, 749, 993	C 2, 157, 200, 362	100. 0	2, 067, 971, 970	95. 9	73, 401, 072	3. 4	73, 549, 631
1940 -----	C 1, 520, 106, 078	C 1, 461, 790, 340	100. 0	1, 408, 571, 637	96. 4	53, 171, 371	3. 6	58, 315, 738
1941 -----	C 1, 326, 110, 531	C 1, 284, 780, 435	100. 0	1, 239, 178, 494	96. 4	45, 574, 658	3. 6	41, 330, 096

^A Includes NYA administrative expenses incurred prior to July 1939 but does not include funds for other 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 work projects and administrative expenditures of WPA funds allocated under section 3 of the ERA Act of 1938, section 11 of the ERA Act of 1939, and section 10 of the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941.

^C Includes a total of \$15,901,935 expended on miscellaneous activities, including purchases of surplus clothing, aid to self-help and cooperative associations, tornado relief, and settlement of property damage claims. The distribution of this total by fiscal year is as follows: 1939—\$15,827,320; 1940—\$47,332; 1941—\$27,283.

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

The expenditure of \$41,330,000 of WPA funds by other Federal agencies during the fiscal year 1941 represented a decline of 29 percent from the preceding year and of 44 percent from the fiscal year 1939, the first year in which such expenditures were made. Of the funds allocated to these other agencies in the fiscal year 1941, 3.8 percent was used for administrative purposes and the remainder was spent for project operations.

The chief purposes for which WPA funds were spent during the year are indicated in Table 23, which presents data separately for the programs operated by WPA and by other Federal agencies. All expenditures for projects, administration, and other purposes are included.

Fluctuations in Expenditures

The amount of WPA funds expended in the fiscal year 1941 was the smallest annual expenditure in the six years of WPA operations, except for the fiscal year 1936, when the program was initiated and developed. Total WPA expenditures (including those of other Federal agencies) in the fiscal year 1941 were 13 percent less than in 1940 and 41 percent less than the amount expended in the 1939 fiscal year, the peak of WPA employment.

Trends in WPA expenditures have been similar to those in WPA employment, which are analyzed in an earlier section of this report (p. 37). Both expenditures and employment

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

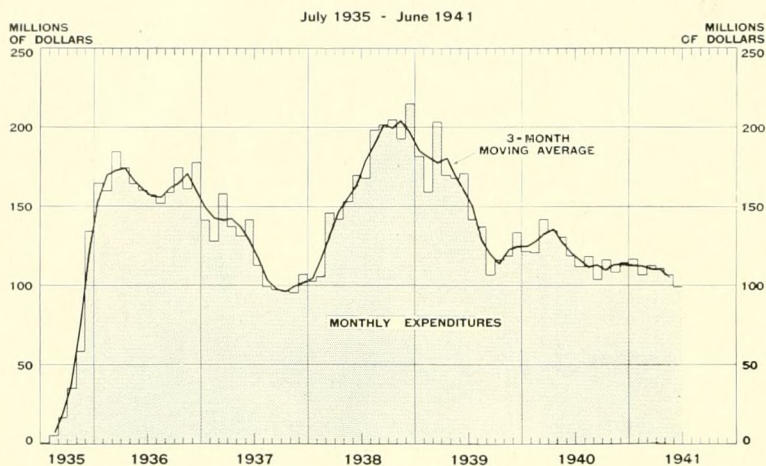
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

Object of expenditure	Total		Programs operated by WPA		Programs operated by other Federal agencies ^A	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$1, 326, 110, 531	100. 0	\$1, 284, 780, 435	100. 0	\$41, 330, 096	100. 0
Personal services	1, 193, 558, 386	90. 0	1, 158, 190, 621	90. 1	35, 367, 765	85. 5
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	86, 187, 662	6. 5	81, 472, 316	6. 3	4, 715, 346	11. 4
Rent	29, 618, 451	2. 2	29, 180, 268	2. 3	438, 183	1. 1
Contractual services	15, 733, 244	1. 2	15, 166, 090	1. 2	567, 154	1. 4
Other	1, 012, 788	0. 1	771, 140	0. 1	241, 648	0. 6

^A Financed by allocation of WPA funds.

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

CHART 7
WPA EXPENDITURES*



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

WPA 4021

rose rapidly during the last six months of 1935, when the program was getting under way. Both followed a downward course from the spring of 1936 until the latter part of 1937, when WPA operations were again expanded to relieve the acute unemployment resulting from the 1937 business recession. Since the last quarter of 1938 the trends have been downward. (See Tables 24 and 25.)

Month-to-month fluctuations in WPA expenditure figures, however, have tended to be more pronounced than those in WPA employment. To some extent this variation has resulted from differences in the number of proj-

ect pay roll periods ending with-in a month and other technical factors associated with pay roll, accounting, and purchasing procedures. Moreover, the expenditure figures do not respond to changes in the level of program activity as rapidly as the employment figures. A sharp rise in employment during a given month is not fully reflected in the expenditure data for that month because of the lapse of time between the assignment of a worker to a project and the receipt of his first pay check. Average figures, therefore, such as the three-month moving average shown in Chart 7,

provide a more satisfactory measure of changes in WPA expenditures than do monthly totals, because they minimize the effect of these technical factors.

Administrative Expenditures

During the fiscal year 1941, the WPA spent \$45,575,000 for administration, including the liquidation of obligations incurred during the preceding year. This amount, which represented 3.6 percent of total WPA expenditures for the year, was the smallest annual expenditure for administrative purposes in the six

TABLE 24.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES ^A

MONTHLY, JULY 1935-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Month	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Total	\$251, 101	\$1, 987, 463	\$1, 446, 954	\$1, 997, 512	\$1, 804, 307	\$1, 440, 088	\$653, 177
January		164, 779	141, 350	102, 537	181, 427	121, 060	116, 957
February		159, 586	128, 079	105, 258	158, 858	120, 431	106, 778
March		184, 487	158, 146	145, 984	203, 183	141, 645	112, 948
April		174, 186	137, 214	142, 007	169, 937	134, 775	110, 553
May		163, 974	131, 353	152, 632	167, 211	130, 572	106, 848
June		160, 017	141, 555	169, 699	170, 739	118, 671	99, 093
July	162	157, 077	112, 776	167, 544	141, 716	111, 643	
August	5, 812	151, 504	99, 544	198, 174	137, 074	118, 402	
September	16, 960	158, 902	97, 605	201, 533	106, 280	103, 891	
October	35, 210	174, 298	96, 575	204, 743	116, 016	116, 307	
November	58, 661	160, 860	95, 672	192, 607	118, 565	108, 407	
December	134, 296	177, 793	107, 085	214, 794	133, 301	114, 284	

^A For programs included, see footnotes to Table 22.

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

years of program operation. It was 14 percent lower than the previous year's total and 38 percent less than the amount expended in the fiscal year 1939.

The ERA act for the fiscal year 1941 (as amended by Public Law No. 9, 77th Congress), placed a limitation of \$44,500,000 on the amount of obligations that might be incurred for administrative expenses, and stipulated that of this amount a maximum of \$37,100,000 might be used for personal services (salaries), \$3,600,000 for travel, \$600,000 for communications, and \$320,000 for printing and binding, leaving a balance of \$2,880,000 available for all other items.

The 1941 administrative expenditures shown in Table 26 include checks issued during the year in liquidation of obligations incurred in the previous year, as well as checks issued in liquidation of obligations incurred during fiscal year 1941 in accordance with the 1941 act. The total expenditures in terms of checks issued during the fiscal year 1941 are, therefore, slightly larger than the amount of obligations incurred during the year, which did not exceed the limitations specified in the act.

Most of the reduction in administrative expenditures between the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 was brought about by a reduction in administrative personnel. During the fiscal

TABLE 25.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

MONTHLY, JULY 1940-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

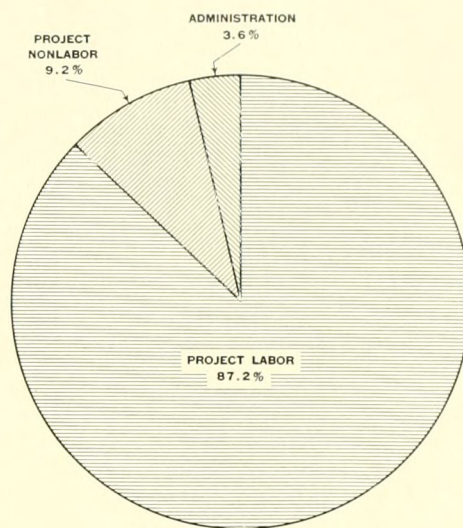
Month	Total	Programs operated by WPA	Programs operated by other Federal agencies ^A
Total	\$1,326,111	\$1,284,781	\$41,330
<i>1940</i>			
July	111,643	107,903	3,740
August	118,402	114,309	4,093
September	103,891	100,351	3,540
October	116,307	112,374	3,933
November	108,407	105,064	3,343
December	114,284	110,739	3,545
<i>1941</i>			
January	116,957	113,284	3,673
February	106,778	103,852	2,926
March	112,948	109,671	3,277
April	110,553	107,475	3,078
May	106,848	103,645	3,203
June	99,093	96,114	2,979

^A Financed by allocation of WPA funds.

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

CHART 8
DISTRIBUTION OF WPA EXPENDITURES
BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE*

Year Ending June 30, 1941



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

WPA 4023

year 1941, administrative employment averaged 21,000 persons as compared with 24,500 in 1940 and 36,000 in 1939. By June 30, 1941, the number had been reduced to 18,900 employees. About 17,200 of these employees, or more than 90 percent of the total, were in state and local offices, less than 1,400 were in the central office in Washington, and approximately 300 were regional office and other field employees.

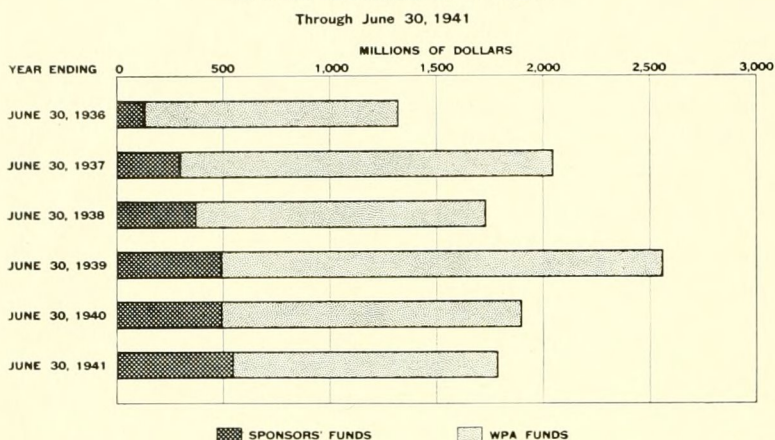
TABLE 26.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR ADMINISTRATION OF WPA, BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

Object of expenditure	Amount	Percent
Total	\$45,574,658	100.0
Personal services	37,724,657	82.8
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	1,195,430	2.6
Rent	1,311,513	2.9
Contractual services	4,844,538	10.6
Communication	563,976	1.2
Travel, including subsistence	3,359,393	7.4
Transportation of things	182,315	0.4
Printing and binding	476,169	1.1
Heat, light, power, water, electricity	195,935	0.4
Other	66,750	0.1
Other	498,520	1.1

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

CHART 9
WPA AND SPONSORS' EXPENDITURES ON PROJECTS
OPERATED BY WPA, BY FISCAL YEAR
AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS



each state. The second control is the limitation of WPA project expenditures for nonlabor purposes to an average of \$6 per month per worker in any state. Currently, however, projects that have been certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as important to the national defense may be exempted from these provisions, and the WPA was specifically authorized to spend up to \$50,000,000 of its funds during the fiscal year 1941 for nonlabor costs in excess of the usual limitation when necessary for the operation of certified defense projects.

Salary payments to administrative personnel represented 83 percent of the total administrative costs of the WPA during the fiscal year 1941. Travel expenses of administrative employees accounted for 7 percent of the total, the purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment for about 3 percent, and the rent of buildings and equipment for another 3 percent. The amounts paid out for these and all other items of administrative cost are shown in Table 26.

Sponsors' Funds

From its beginning, the WPA program has been a joint responsibility of the Federal Government and of state and local governments throughout the country. The state and local agencies (and in a few cases, other Federal agencies) propose the projects, cooperate with the WPA in their supervision, and contribute a substantial share of their cost. Expenditures made by sponsors during the fiscal year 1941 amounted to \$547,867,000, or 31 percent of total project expenditures. This amount represented an increase of 11 percent over the previous year's expenditures.

The share of the cost of projects borne by sponsors is subject to two general statutory controls. The first is the provision requiring sponsors to meet an average of at least 25 percent of the total cost of all non-Federal projects approved after January 1, 1940, in

Sponsors' funds, for the most part, are supplied by highway and street commissions; water, sewer, and park departments; boards of education, health, and welfare; and similar agencies of municipalities, counties, townships, and states. Comparatively small amounts are supplied by the Federal agencies that sponsor projects operated by the WPA.

WPA and Sponsors' Expenditures on Projects Operated by the WPA

Combined WPA and sponsors' expenditures on projects operated by the WPA during the year ending June 30, 1941, amounted to \$1,787,045,000. The WPA supplied \$1,239,178,000 and sponsors \$547,867,000 of this

TABLE 27.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS
EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY
FISCAL YEAR AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Year ending June 30—	Total funds	WPA funds	Sponsors' funds	
			Amount	Percent of total funds
Total.....	\$11,365,406,764	\$9,024,142,077	\$2,341,264,687	20.6
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.....	1,902,929,067	1,408,571,637	494,357,430	26.0
1941.....	1,787,045,332	1,239,178,494	547,866,838	30.7

Source: WPA expenditures based on U. S. Treasury Department reports; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA reports.

amount. The 1941 total represents a reduction of 6 percent below the previous year's expenditures and of 30 percent under the total for the fiscal year 1939.

Objects of Expenditure

The chief purposes for which WPA and sponsors' expenditures are made differ basically. WPA project funds are used to pay the wages of certified relief workers and of some of the supervisory personnel; they are also used to pay a limited portion of the nonlabor costs. Sponsors' funds, on the other hand, are used to pay the bulk of the nonlabor costs of projects and the salaries of some of the supervisory personnel, engineers, operators of heavy equipment, and other key personnel not available among persons certified for WPA employment. This division of the project costs insures the maximum amount of employment from the expenditure of WPA funds. Furthermore, it leaves the initiation of projects with high nonlabor costs dependent largely upon the willingness and ability of the project sponsors to provide the additional funds necessary for these nonlabor purposes (except, of course, in the case of certified defense projects).

Wages of project workers accounted for about 90 percent of the total project expenditures from WPA funds during the fiscal year 1941; 7 percent was used for the purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment; 2 percent was spent for the rent of equipment; and the balance of 1 percent was absorbed by other nonlabor costs. In contrast with this distribution, only 17 percent of the sponsors' funds was spent for labor, but 44 percent went into the purchase of mate-

rials, supplies, and equipment; some 27 percent was used for rent of equipment; and 12 percent for other nonlabor costs. (See Table 28.) Of the total labor cost, about 92 percent was paid from WPA funds and 8 percent from sponsors' funds. On the other hand, only 21 percent of the nonlabor cost was met by the WPA and 79 percent was paid by project sponsors. WPA and sponsors' expenditures for nonlabor purposes are shown by type in Table X of the appendix.

Despite the extra expenditures of WPA funds for nonlabor costs of certified national defense projects, the proportion of total WPA funds spent for labor was only slightly less in the fiscal year 1941 than in the previous year (90.4 percent in 1941 as compared with 91.5 percent in the year ending with June 1940). It has been possible to maintain this high ratio of wage payments because sponsors have increased their expenditures for nonlabor purposes. Sponsors paid 79.3 percent of the nonlabor costs of all projects during the fiscal year 1941, as compared with 77.7 percent in 1940.

Types of Projects

The relative amounts of expenditures for the various types of projects were approximately the same in the fiscal year 1941 as in the earlier years of the WPA program, although the emphasis placed on some kinds of work was modified to meet the requirements of the national defense program. Somewhat smaller proportions of the total funds in 1941 than in the preceding fiscal year were spent for road and street, conservation, sanitation, and recreational facility projects. Increases in the proportionate

TABLE 28.—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, 1941

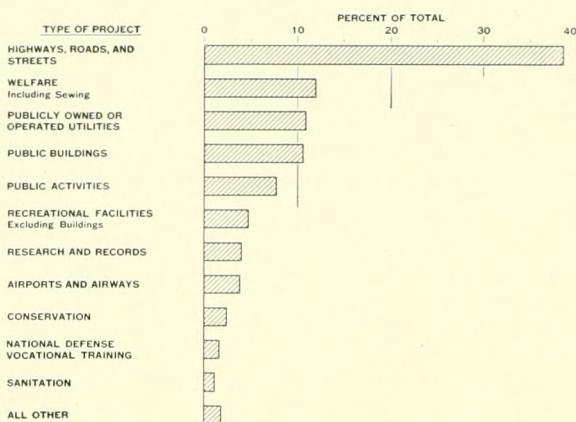
Object of expenditure	Total funds		WPA funds		Sponsors' funds		
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Percent of total funds
Total	\$1,787,045,332	100.0	\$1,239,178,494	100.0	\$547,866,838	100.0	30.7
Personal services	1,212,181,017	67.8	1,120,465,964	90.4	91,715,053	16.7	7.6
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	320,704,457	18.0	81,213,962	6.6	239,490,495	43.7	74.7
Rent of equipment	179,572,177	10.0	29,053,253	2.3	150,518,924	27.5	83.8
Other	74,587,681	4.2	8,445,315	0.7	66,142,366	12.1	88.7

Source: WPA expenditures based on U. S. Treasury Department reports; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA reports.

CHART 10

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

Year Ending June 30, 1941



share of expenditures were reported for projects representing work on airports and airways, public buildings, and public utilities, and for community service programs. Approximately three-fourths of the project expenditures were made for construction work and the remainder were made for various kinds of nonconstruction projects. These included a new activity undertaken by the WPA during 1941—the training of workers for occupations needed in defense industries, which is described in a special section of this report.

As in previous years, projects for work on highways, roads, and streets continued to predominate, although they declined somewhat in importance. Road work accounted for nearly 39 percent of the \$1,787,045,000 in WPA and sponsors' funds that was spent for project operations during the 1941 fiscal year. Two other kinds of work represented approximately equal shares (11 percent) of the total expenditures. These were projects for the construction and improvement of sewer and water systems and other public utilities, which cost \$194,877,000, and public buildings projects, on which \$188,779,000 was expended. Work on parks and other recreational facilities accounted for about 5 percent of the total. Airport and airway projects, costing \$69,777,000, were only slightly less important in terms of expenditures; airport work, however, accounted for about twice as large a share of the expenditures as it

had in the preceding year. Conservation and sanitation work were responsible for 3 and 1 percent, respectively, of the total project costs.

Among the various community service projects that comprise the bulk of WPA nonconstruction activities, welfare projects accounted for the largest expenditures. For this group, which includes sewing, school lunch, and house-keeping aide projects and those for the distribution of surplus commodities, 12 percent of the total project funds was expended. The public activities group, consisting of education, recreation, library, museum, and arts projects, utilized 8 percent of the expenditures. Four percent of the total was spent for research and records projects, which make up the third major community service group.

WPA defense work accounted for a considerable part of both construction and nonconstruction project activities. Expenditures for this work amounted to \$434,959,000 in WPA and sponsors' funds, or about a fourth of the total payments for projects operated by the WPA during the fiscal year. This amount includes expenditures for noncertified defense projects as well as for projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as being of such importance for military or naval purposes that they may be operated under benefit of the exemptions provided in the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941.

Sponsors' expenditures, which represented 31 percent of total expenditures for all projects, were relatively largest on the kinds of projects that require considerable quantities of materials and equipment, since the greater part of the sponsors' contributions are made in this form. Sponsors' expenditures for work on highways, roads, and streets, and for public buildings projects approximated 34 percent of total costs for these types. From 31 to 33 percent of the cost of four other types of construction projects—recreational facilities, public utilities, conservation, and sanitation—was met by the sponsors. The community service programs, for which nonlabor expenditures were relatively small, received sponsors' contributions that averaged 23 percent of the total cost during the year.

Sponsors contributed a larger share in the fiscal year 1941 than in the previous year for

TABLE 29.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1940 AND 1941

Type of project	Year ending June 30, 1941					Year ending June 30, 1940				
	Total funds		WPA funds	Sponsors' funds		Total funds		WPA funds	Sponsors' funds	
	Amount	Per cent		Amount	Per cent of total funds	Amount	Per cent		Amount	Per cent of total funds
Total	\$1,787,045,332	100.0	\$1,239,178,494	\$547,866,838	30.7	\$1,902,929,067	100.0	\$1,408,571,637	\$494,357,430	26.0
Division of Operations	1,326,154,584	74.2	888,964,192	437,190,392	33.0	1,464,339,519	76.9	1,050,105,385	414,234,134	28.3
Highways, roads, and streets	689,745,215	38.6	454,477,927	235,267,288	34.1	792,720,971	41.6	565,076,965	227,644,006	28.7
Public buildings	188,778,727	10.6	124,053,538	64,725,189	34.3	183,212,318	9.6	127,844,447	55,367,871	30.2
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	85,477,979	4.8	59,260,201	26,217,778	30.7	118,804,568	6.2	92,482,064	26,322,504	22.2
Publicly owned or operated utilities	194,876,686	10.9	132,007,564	62,869,122	32.3	200,146,901	10.5	143,675,215	56,471,686	28.2
Airports and airways	69,777,092	3.9	52,867,056	16,910,036	24.2	37,274,352	2.0	22,263,206	15,011,146	40.3
Conservation	44,419,971	2.5	29,892,865	14,527,106	32.7	64,357,536	3.4	49,977,559	14,379,977	22.3
Sanitation	20,993,834	1.2	13,987,669	7,006,165	33.4	29,789,644	1.6	21,519,124	8,270,520	27.8
Engineering surveys	9,648,842	0.5	7,768,382	1,880,460	19.5	10,980,452	0.6	9,040,246	1,940,206	17.7
Other	22,436,238	1.2	14,648,990	7,787,248	34.7	27,052,777	1.4	18,226,559	8,826,218	32.6
Division of Community Service Programs	434,379,775	24.3	335,190,169	99,189,606	22.8	440,534,168	23.2	359,553,782	80,980,386	18.4
Public activities	138,932,157	7.8	104,081,444	34,850,713	25.1	131,279,319	6.9	103,214,463	28,064,856	21.4
Research and records	72,420,164	4.1	57,809,058	14,611,106	20.2	86,125,131	4.5	70,402,379	15,722,752	18.3
Welfare (including sewing)	215,178,549	12.0	166,960,919	48,217,630	22.4	208,662,488	11.0	173,704,952	34,957,536	16.8
Other	7,848,905	0.4	6,338,748	1,510,157	19.2	14,467,230	0.8	12,231,988	2,235,242	15.5
National defense vocational training	29,995,838	1.7	18,427,536	11,568,302	38.6	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ^A	-3,484,865	-0.2	-3,403,403	-81,462	—	-1,944,620	-0.1	-1,087,530	-857,090	—

^A Includes adjustments for excess of deposits in the supply fund over payments out of the supply fund and for items in transit to control accounts, and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

Source: Work Projects Administration.

every major type of project, except airport and airway projects. The decline in the sponsors' share for these projects was chiefly attributable to the fact that most of the work done at airports was considered of great importance for national defense and therefore Federal funds were, in many instances, used for nonlabor costs above the usual limitation.

The kinds of work carried on under the WPA program in the states have been determined primarily by the needs in the various communities for both defense and nondefense facilities and services, the financial abilities of the state and local governments, and the types of skills possessed by the persons available for WPA jobs. Highway, road, and street projects are well adapted to most state WPA programs. In all but five states, expenditures on road

projects exceeded those on any other type during the year ending June 30, 1941, and in eight states these projects accounted for half or more of the total expenditures. Work on certain other types of projects, such as public buildings and public utilities, represents about the same proportion of total expenditures in most states as in the country as a whole. The relative amounts spent for other types of projects, such as airport work, conservation projects, and some of the community service activities, have varied considerably within the United States in response to local social and economic conditions, which during 1941 were greatly affected by defense activities. The amounts expended in each state and their percentage distribution are shown by major types of projects in Tables XV and XVI of the appendix.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

THE primary purpose of the WPA program has always been to furnish useful employment to unemployed workers in local communities. Through the operation of projects to attain this end, public resources that otherwise might have been used to support a considerable part of the population in idleness have been directed toward the construction or improvement of the physical assets of communities in all parts of the country and toward the performance of useful public services. A great deal of the work has been devoted to the improvement of physical facilities for transportation and communication, recreation, education, conservation, and public health and sanitation, and of facilities used in the performance of other normal governmental functions. Substantial contributions have also been made through nonconstruction activities such as recreational leadership, educational services, provision of school lunches and other welfare work, the prosecution of research and records surveys, and many other activities.

Much of the work undertaken through WPA projects has been a direct contribution to the defenses of the Nation. This has been particularly true during the 1941 fiscal year, but it applies also to the earlier years of program operation. Airports that have been built or improved during the past six years form an important part of the Nation's aerial defenses. Improvements made by WPA workers have helped to preserve the usefulness of many military and naval posts that were becoming obsolete. These kinds of work were expanded

during 1941 and, in addition, new defense activities were undertaken such as the construction of access roads to military and industrial centers and the training of manual workers for occupations needed in defense industries.

The accomplishments in many of these fields are not readily measurable. For this reason, the record of achievement presented in this chapter, extensive though it is, should be considered an indication rather than a complete summary of the contribution that has been made by the WPA program.

Transportation and Communication

Construction and improvement of the facilities for transportation and communication that are essential both to the successful development of the national defense and to the normal conduct of everyday affairs have always constituted the major activity under the WPA program. The greater part of the improvements and additions to the airport network in this country since 1935 have been made through WPA projects. WPA road work has done much toward making highways and roads in all sections of the country adequate to meet the requirements of modern motor transportation. These include not only the needs of farmers and others in rural areas but also military and industrial requirements for access roads and strategic traffic routes. Work to improve water transportation facilities has been much less extensive, but has been important in the areas where it has been undertaken.

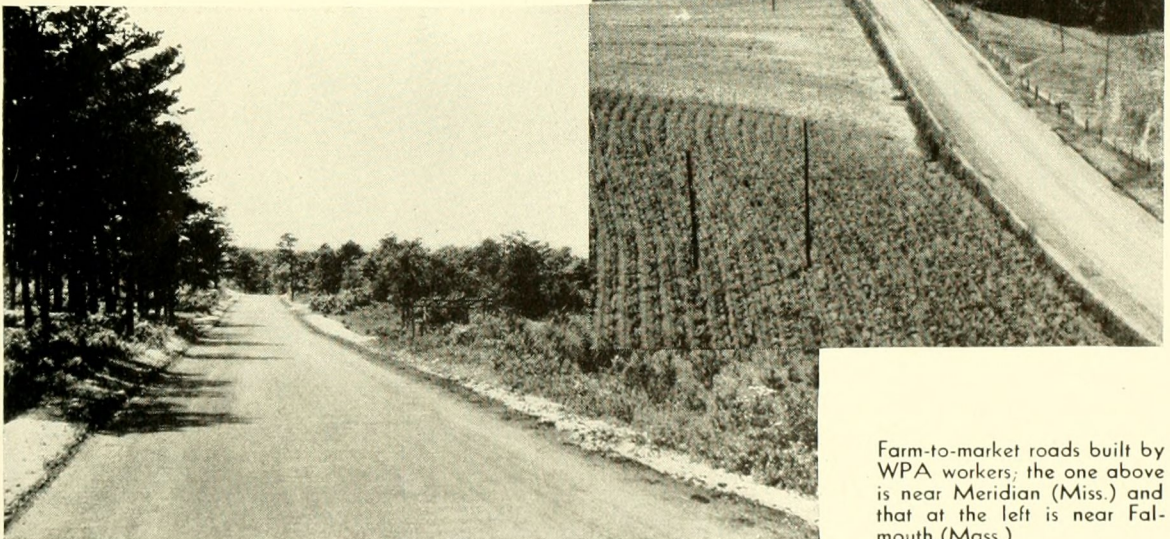
Highway, road, and street projects are well adapted to prosecution under the WPA program. The number of persons employed on them can be readily increased or decreased, according to the number of eligible unemployed workers available, without disrupting the continuity of work. Sections of roads may be fully completed so that they are usable in the event that large numbers of workers leave for harvest work or other private employment. Furthermore, projects of this type can utilize large numbers of the unskilled and semiskilled laborers who constitute a large proportion of the total eligible workers.

As a result of the emphasis placed on this kind of work, the accomplishments on highway, road, and street projects since the establishment of the WPA program in July 1935 have been extensive. In the six years ending with June 1941, a total of some 600,000 miles of road construction or improvement was completed. During the last year of this period, WPA highway, road, and street construction or improvement averaged about 230 miles for each day of the year.

By far the greatest part of the WPA road work has been in rural areas. Of the mileage completed in the six-year period, about 530,000 represented the construction or improvement of rural roads as compared with 61,000 miles of urban streets. In addition, about 10,000 miles of roads in parks and other reservations were completed by WPA workers. These mileage

totals include the access roads, strategic highways, and other road work important for defense purposes that are discussed briefly on page 25 of this report.

Important differences exist between the kinds of road work required in urban and in rural areas. Much of the work in urban areas involves the widening of streets, replacement of old pavement by new and often high-type surfacing, and the relocation of sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and other street appurtenances. In rural areas, on the other hand, the necessary improvements constitute a simpler kind of construction. Rural roads can often be widened without rebuilding the entire roadbed and high-type surfaces are not essential to carry the anticipated traffic loads. These differences are reflected in the fact that only about 9 percent of the roads built or improved through WPA projects in rural areas have had high-type surfacing as compared with 43 percent of the streets on which work has been done in urban



Farm-to-market roads built by WPA workers; the one above is near Meridian (Miss.) and that at the left is near Falmouth (Mass.)

centers. Nevertheless, the improvements made on farm-to-market and other rural roads, giving farmers access to markets, schools, and churches and permitting regular mail deliveries in all weathers, undoubtedly represent at least as great a benefit to rural families as do the street construction jobs to urban residents.

Illustrative of the work in urban centers is the Kilbourn Avenue widening project in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This street is being developed to handle heavy east-west traffic, thus keeping cross-town traffic off the principal business street of the city. The undertaking is a unit of a comprehensive plan, devised jointly by the city and county, to develop major traffic arteries. Ten city blocks have been improved through the use of WPA labor on several projects sponsored by the city. The work included the demolition of more than 60 structures; removal and replacement of sidewalks, driveways, curbs, and gutters; widening and paving of street surfaces to provide two 40-foot traffic lanes separated by a landscaped center plot varying from 20 to 230 feet in width; and such appurtenant work as laying sewer lines and providing street lighting,

TABLE 30.—HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS CON-
STRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY
WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Item	Miles		
	Total	High-type surface	Low-type surface and unsurfaced
Total.....	601,341	74,804	526,537
Rural roads.....	530,274	46,303	483,971
Streets and alleys.....	61,409	26,271	35,138
Other roads.....	9,658	2,230	7,428

traffic controls, and fire and police alarm systems.

Another and more unusual kind of construction project undertaken in an urban center was the extension of 4,650 feet of subway for street-car operation in Boston, Massachusetts. This work, completed in December 1940, was carried on in one of the most thickly populated and congested sections of the city. Temporary walks and other safeguards for pedestrian traffic were built, adjacent buildings were underpinned, and the project was operated at times when the noise would cause the least interference with business in the vicinity. The excavation was made through soft material with a ground water level from four to twelve feet below the surface. These conditions, together with the presence of obstructions, such as old pilings, wharves, and abandoned sewers, presented difficult construction problems. Nevertheless, under the expert supervision of the engineering staff of the city's transit commission, the job was completed by relatively unskilled men



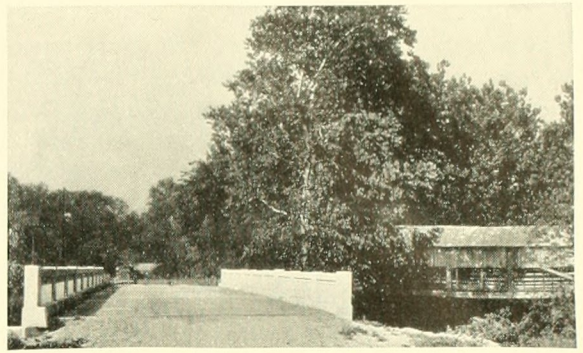
Kilbourn Avenue in
Milwaukee before
and after widening

at a cost that compared favorably with similar jobs on other sections of the subway line. More than a fourth of the total project cost was paid by the sponsor.

In connection with the WPA work on highways, roads, and streets, large numbers of bridges and culverts have been built and extensive improvements in the form of sidewalks, curbs, and gutters have been completed. During the six years ending with June 1941, about 73,000 new bridges and viaducts were built by WPA workers and some 44,000 others were reconstructed. Of the new bridges, about 20,000 were of steel or masonry, but the great majority (53,000) were of wood. The wooden and masonry bridges averaged about 30 feet in length, but the steel bridges were considerably longer (50 feet, on the average). The new culverts completed through WPA projects numbered approximately a million for the entire six-year period. During the 1941 fiscal year alone, 218,000 new culverts were installed, an average of about 600 per day.

The bridges and viaducts, like the highways of which they are a part, vary with the need they are intended to satisfy. Some of them are important steel spans of considerable length. Many of them are small, sturdy bridges replacing weak structures that were unsafe for modern truck traffic. Some eliminate the necessity of fording streams that became impassable in rainy weather. Others replace old bridges that were too narrow to accommodate even two lanes of traffic. A new 40-foot reinforced concrete girder span built across the Pensaukee River in Oconto County, Wisconsin, permitted the relocation of a road that had been closed to traffic practically every spring because of high water and washouts. The new road is four feet higher and considerably shorter than the old one and passable in all seasons.

Much work has also been done to increase the safety of roads and to improve their appearance. More than 153,000 miles of roadside drainage have been completed to reduce the hazards of flooded roadways; 4,000 miles of guardrails and guardwalls have been built or improved; 27,000 new light standards have been installed and 66,000 others have been reconditioned; and 824,000 traffic signs have been erected. In addition, nearly 44,000 miles of roadway have



Masonry bridge built under the farm-to-market road program in Kentucky to replace the old covered bridge at the right

been improved by clearing and planting shrubs and trees, sodding and seeding of road shoulders and parkways, and other roadside beautification work. Some 25,000 miles of curbs and 5,900 miles of gutters have been constructed or improved. For the benefit of pedestrians, 18,000 miles of new paved sidewalks and paths have been completed and 7,000 miles of both types have been reconstructed or improved.

Some of the WPA nonconstruction work has also been directed toward the improvement of transportation facilities. Surveys of traffic made by WPA workers in cooperation with local community officials have led to changes in traffic routing and in selecting the streets on which improvements were most needed. As a result, projects subsequently selected for operation have helped to reduce accidents and to improve traffic conditions.

WPA work in the field of air transportation has been directed toward making ground facilities adequate for the use of the fast aircraft

TABLE 31.—BRIDGES, CULVERTS, AND OTHER ROAD APPURTENANCES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Type of road appurtenance	Unit of measurement	Total	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement
Sidewalks and paths.....	Miles.....	27,808	21,049	6,759
Curbs.....	Miles.....	25,226	21,886	3,340
Gutters.....	Miles.....	5,895	5,122	773
Guardrails and guardwalls.....	Miles.....	4,159	2,806	1,353
Culverts.....	Number.....	1,112,540	997,983	114,557
Bridges and viaducts.....	Number.....	116,563	72,699	43,864
Wood.....	Number.....	76,918	52,462	24,456
Steel.....	Number.....	21,158	6,036	15,122
Masonry.....	Number.....	18,487	14,201	4,286

that have been developed in recent years. The accomplishments include the development of some 220 new landing fields and the enlargement or improvement of about twice that number, as well as the new construction or improvement of 3,400,000 feet of runways and of many taxi strips, turning circles, and other airport facilities. Since practically all airport work is now considered important to the national defense, these accomplishments are described in some detail in the section on defense work (pages 24 and 25).

Improvements to water transportation facilities that have been completed through the operation of WPA projects have consisted for the most part of the construction or reconstruction of docks, wharves, piers, and jetties and breakwaters. Artificial channels and canals have also been built or improved.

Communication services have been extended by the stringing of 3,500 miles of publicly owned telephone and telegraph lines and the improvement of about 2,200 miles of existing lines. These lines have facilitated communication for fire prevention work in forests and have improved intercommunication at army bases and other Federal establishments. WPA workers have also constructed or improved police, fire alarm, and traffic signal lines which in total length would reach from New York to San Francisco.

Education

Local communities have recognized the advantages to be derived from WPA work in the field of education and have sponsored many projects both to improve their school plants and to extend educational services to groups not ordinarily reached by the public school systems. The need for improvement or extension of school facilities varies widely, of course, from one community to another, and this variation is reflected in the kinds of work done by the WPA in this field. Many WPA projects have been undertaken to improve or recondition school buildings that had fallen into disrepair during the depression years and that, in many instances, had been condemned by public officials. The types of work have ranged from the replacement of roofs to com-

plete renovation to provide modern lighting, heating, and plumbing facilities for the school children. Through the WPA program more than 30,000 school buildings ranging from small rural schools to large city institutions were improved during the period from the beginning of the program through June 1941.

About 5,000 new school buildings were completed by WPA workers during the same six-year period. Many of them provide a modern educational plant to replace an inadequate old establishment. Sometimes the new buildings were designed to effect the consolidation of several schools, permitting the old buildings to be converted into branch libraries or to be used for other educational purposes.

TABLE 32.—NUMBER OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY PUPIL CAPACITY

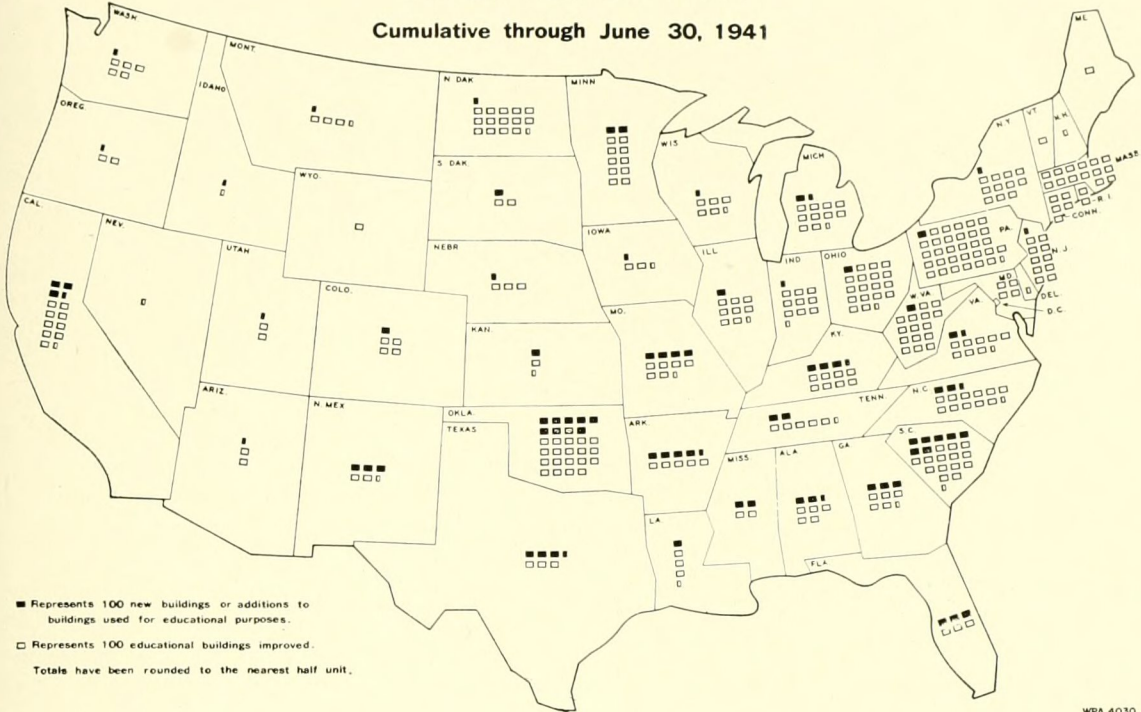
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941				
Pupil capacity	New construction		Additions	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	5,103	100.0	1,908	100.0
Less than 50.....	1,289	25.3	540	28.3
50-149.....	1,978	38.8	819	43.1
150-249.....	811	15.8	289	15.1
250-349.....	444	8.7	121	6.3
350-449.....	252	4.9	62	3.2
450-549.....	184	3.6	31	1.6
550-649.....	74	1.5	14	0.7
650-749.....	27	0.5	13	0.7
750-849.....	19	0.4	10	0.5
850 and over.....	25	0.5	9	0.5

The new schools that project sponsors have chosen to build with WPA assistance ranged from small buildings for rural areas to large city institutions with accommodations for many hundreds of pupils. Nearly two-fifths of them were buildings with a capacity of between 50 and 150 pupils, as is indicated in Table 32. Although small schoolhouses with perhaps no more than one or two rooms continue to fill the needs in some sparsely settled areas or sections where transportation is difficult, these small schools with room for less than 50 pupils made up only 25 percent of the WPA-built total. Nearly 16 percent of the schools had facilities for between 150 and 250 pupils, and a slightly larger proportion could accommodate between 250 and 550 children. The remaining 3 percent of the school buildings were large structures, 25 of which had room for more than 850 pupils.

CHART 11

EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED BY WPA

Cumulative through June 30, 1941

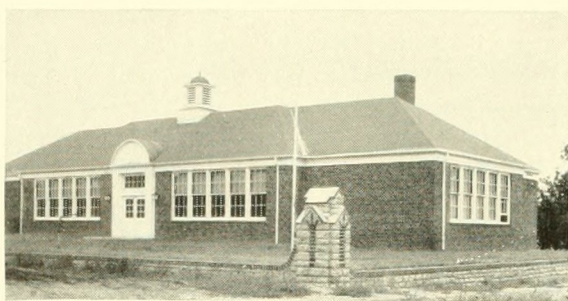


One of the new grade school buildings with facilities for approximately 100 pupils was recently completed in Shawnee County, near Topeka, Kansas. The destruction of the district school by fire in the spring of 1939 had created an urgent need for school facilities in that district where temporary school quarters were being provided in an old railway coach. Through cooperation with the WPA, a new school was built at a cost of \$37,000 of which the sponsor provided about a third. Constructed of brick, with an asphalt roof and stone trim, the new school contains four classrooms, offices, and an auditorium with a stage on the main floor and has boiler, pump, and coal rooms in the basement.

Among the buildings that are partly educational and partly recreational in function is the new student-activities building constructed by WPA workers for the State Teachers' College at Tempe, Arizona, where the continually increasing enrollment had created a need for expanded

student facilities. The central part of the building is an auditorium, an unusual feature of which is a two-way stage constructed so that its audience may be seated either in the auditorium or on the lawn outside. Classrooms, office rooms, locker rooms, and showers are provided in the wings on either side of the auditorium. For the walls of the building, WPA workmen made bricks out of the earth which was excavated to form the basement, using as an admixture a bitulithic oil or emulsifier instead of the water and straw customarily used in the manufacture of adobe in Arizona. The foundation is of reinforced concrete and the roof is covered with asbestos roofing. Murals for the decoration of the auditorium and handwoven textiles for window draperies and upholstery were provided through a WPA art project.

Educational facilities have also been improved through projects for the construction of additions to existing buildings. A small rural



New grade school building in Shawnee County (Kans.) replaces an older building destroyed by fire

community in Bulloch County, Georgia, which had reached its limit of permissible bonded indebtedness, was in great need of additional classroom space and facilities, because of the growth of the school population. With WPA providing the labor and the county as sponsor providing money and materials to the extent of about 40 percent of the total cost, an addition was made to the Nevils High School. The new structure is a five-room frame building, containing a canning plant, a farm and industrial arts shop, an agricultural classroom, and two home economics classrooms.

Since the beginning of the program, more than 1,900 additions to schools have been constructed through WPA projects. More than two-fifths of these additions have a capacity of between 50 and 150 pupils, as is indicated in Table 32.

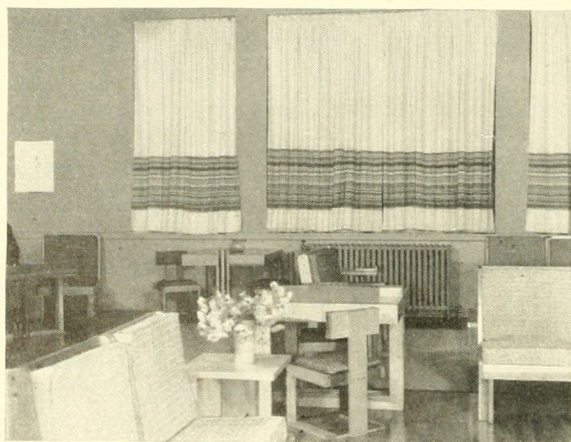
WPA contributions in the field of education have included the provision of many educational

opportunities for persons beyond school age and for children of preschool age from low-income families. These educational activities have been conducted on a state-wide basis in close cooperation with state departments of education, to make sure that they supplement rather than take the place of any activities conducted by existing state bureaus. In addition to expanding the educational opportunities available to the public, these WPA projects have facilitated the placement of unemployed teachers in regular jobs under the state school systems.

Work to eliminate illiteracy and to facilitate the naturalization of aliens has occupied an important place in the educational program. WPA literacy classes have been conducted for the benefit of the many Americans who have grown to maturity without learning to read and write and of the large numbers of aliens who must learn to read and write English before they can begin to take steps toward becoming citizens of the United States. To assist foreign-born persons in taking further steps toward naturalization, additional classes are included under the educational program. In these classes prospective citizens study the history of the United States, the principles of democratic government, the responsibilities of citizenship, and other subject matter required for naturalization.

Because literacy and naturalization work are so closely related, many states have conducted these classes as one program; therefore data for the country as a whole are available only for the two activities combined. During the month of April 1941, about 211,000 persons were enrolled in literacy and naturalization classes provided under the WPA program.

Although large numbers of persons have been assisted in obtaining their citizenship through WPA classes during the past six years, a large field for the expansion of such work remains. Results of the alien registration in December 1940 indicated that there were more than 4,500,000 aliens residing in the United States, a considerable number of whom are probably unable to read and write English. In a number of states the alien population represented more than 5 percent of the state total in 1940. It is important, especially in the present emergency, that as many persons as are able to accept the responsibilities of citizenship should



Interior of Student Activities Building at Arizona State Teachers College (Tempe); furniture, drapery and upholstery material, as well as the building itself, are products of WPA labor

do so. One of the main objectives of the educational program under the WPA at the present time is to help such persons become citizens by conducting classes along lines suggested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and at the end of the fiscal year plans were under way for the expansion of these classes as a defense measure.

The WPA in cooperation with the United States Office of Education and local sponsors has undertaken vocational training in the interest of national defense. This national defense vocational training project, as well as the training for household and institutional workers and the general vocational training provided under the adult education program of the WPA, are discussed in the section beginning on page 29.

Besides literacy and naturalization courses and vocational training, many general educational activities are carried on under the adult education program. Classes are conducted in a variety of subjects which have enabled hundreds of thousands of adults (292,000 in April 1941 alone), many of whom had only the most rudimentary education, to take more advanced work. A special workers' service program has also been undertaken in a number of states to meet the educational needs of both industrial and agricultural workers.

Activities in which the general public participates, such as lectures, forums, and art and music classes, are also conducted through the WPA education program. The public participation in these activities during the month of



WPA naturalization class for foreign-born residents of Kansas City (Mo.)

April 1941 indicates the wide interest shown in these educational pursuits. Attendance at lectures and forums approached 135,000 and enrollment in art and music classes totaled about 290,000 in that month.

Nursery school activities, closely integrated with parent education and homemaking, comprise the WPA family life education program. The nursery schools are designed to serve pre-school children from relief and low-income groups. The children are given well-balanced meals, a daily health inspection and essential health services, and opportunities for experience with books, pictures, music, creative materials, and such guidance as children need to learn personal independence and socially useful ways of living. Parent-education and homemaking classes relating to diets, budgets, child care, and similar subjects are conducted for the parents of nursery school and other children.



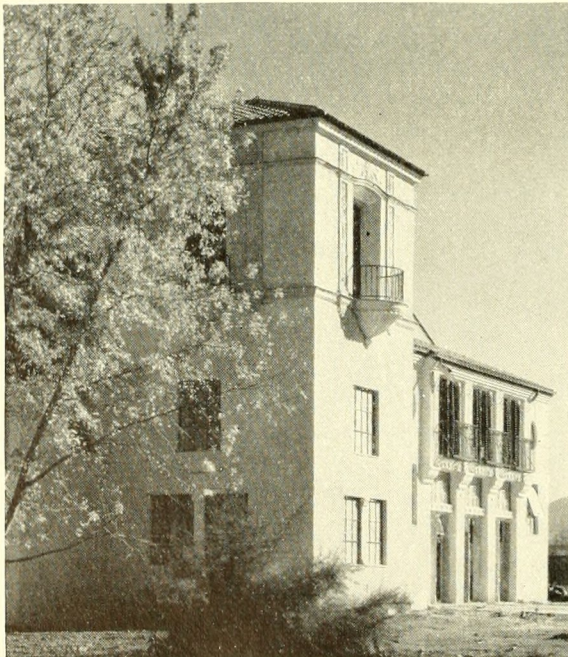
This WPA-built school (in Paris, Texas) can accommodate 600 students



Lunch time in a WPA nursery school

During the month of April 1941 about 37,000 children were enrolled in 1,300 WPA nursery schools, and about 132,000 adults attended parent-education and homemaking classes.

Persons with physical handicaps have also been benefited through WPA educational projects. Special classes have been conducted for institutionalized and handicapped children and adults. Visual aids have been made for the use of persons handicapped by loss of hearing. Three dimensional models, relief maps, and other devices have been produced on WPA projects for the use of the blind.



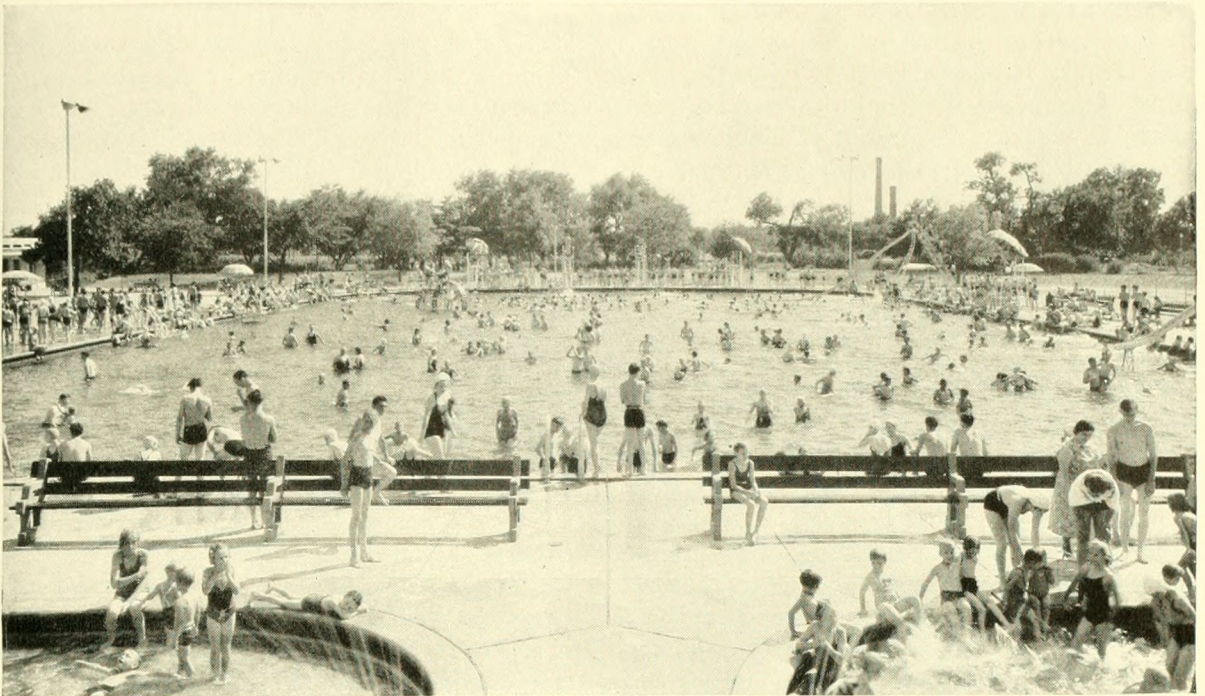
One of the 1,100 gymnasiums that have been built with WPA labor; this one is at Springville (Utah)

Library facilities have been extended to the general public both through the construction, enlargement, or improvement of about 1,000 library buildings and through the assistance furnished in the operation of thousands of libraries throughout the country. The extension of permanent library service systems to areas where such facilities were inadequate or nonexistent has been effected through demonstrations that include branch libraries and book deposit stations, augmented by bookmobile service in rural areas. In addition to library services rendered, nearly 87,000,000 books have been renovated or repaired by WPA workers since the inception of the program.

Recreation

The sponsorship of projects in the field of recreation by local communities reflects the growing interest in facilities of this type by the general public. Substantial contributions have been made through the construction of recreational buildings; a total of 8,000 new buildings had been completed through WPA projects by the end of June 1941, and more than 5,000 existing recreational buildings had been renovated. During the same period 500 additions were completed. Included among the new buildings were nearly 400 auditoriums and 1,100 gymnasiums.

Some of the numerous recreational facilities, other than buildings that have been completed through project work, are illustrated by the accompanying photographs and a summary of accomplishment through June 30, 1941, is furnished in Table 33. Parks and playgrounds have been popular projects in all states; nearly 8,000 parks and more than 12,000 playgrounds were constructed or improved during the six-year period. It is difficult to summarize the items of accomplishment connected with park and playground development, but much work along such lines as tree and shrub planting, seeding and sodding, placement of playground equipment, and construction of outdoor fireplaces is performed in the operation of these projects. The buildings, roads, sidewalks, and other facilities constructed or improved in connection with the development of parks are included in the respective totals for those items.



Municipal swimming pool for the residents of Wichita (Kans.)

Among the recreational facilities that have resulted from WPA projects are more than 2,800 new athletic fields and nearly 2,400 that have been improved. Since the inception of the program 2,100 new stadiums, grandstands, and bleachers have been constructed; often these were built at the site of athletic fields con-

structed or improved by WPA workers. Nearly half the new stadiums, grandstands, and bleachers are small structures containing seats for less than 1,000 persons. About a fourth of them can accommodate between 1,000 and 2,000 persons, and the remainder are considerably larger; some of them have a seating capacity of more than 10,000.

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

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Type of facility	Number		
	New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement
Parks	1,552	166	6,107
Playgrounds	2,815	98	9,159
Athletic fields	2,816	63	2,382
Fairgrounds and rodeo grounds	46	5	283
Tennis courts	9,403	—	2,998
Golf courses	237	—	354
Handball courts	1,668	—	156
Horseshoe courts	2,135	—	153
Swimming pools	742	—	319
Wading pools	775	—	81
Ice skating areas	1,084	—	84
Ski trails (miles)	312	—	55
Ski jumps	64	—	14
Bandshells	214	—	74
Outdoor theatres	132	—	27
Stadiums and grandstands	2,101	114	758
Recreational buildings	8,046	540	5,317
Auditoriums	372	128	402
Gymnasiums	1,093	224	688
Other	6,581	188	4,227

Facilities for practically all forms of outdoor recreation have been provided through WPA projects. Thousands of handball, horseshoe, and tennis courts have been built. Hundreds of swimming and wading pools have been constructed, many of them in sections of the country where public facilities for water sports were not previously available. Golf courses, ski jumps, and bandshells are among the other facilities that have been provided for community recreation through WPA projects.

WPA recreational leaders in cooperation with local agencies have conducted leisure-time programs in both rural and urban communities. In most states the WPA recreation program is operated on a state-wide basis through the sponsorship of a department of education, public welfare, or other state agency. Local advisory committees composed of interested

citizens as well as representatives of churches, hospitals, labor unions, and business groups play an important part in the program. They assist in surveying community recreational needs, in securing the use of available recreational facilities, and in planning programs and training workers.

Under the WPA recreation program, leadership is provided in a variety of leisure-time activities including recreational opportunities appropriate and interesting to practically all groups in the community. The WPA activities are designed to supplement existing local recreation programs or to provide public recreational services in communities where they previously were lacking. Typical of the leadership activities are those that afford people the opportunity of participating in music, drama, and craft work, and developing other cultural and hobby interests. Games and sports and other kinds of physical recreation are conducted in accordance with local facilities and climatic conditions and with the preferences of local groups.

Public Health and Sanitation

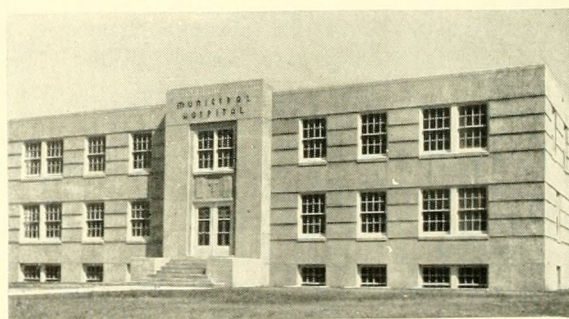
More healthful surroundings have been the objective of many of the projects initiated by local sponsors and operated through the WPA. These include projects relating to public health such as the construction and improvement of hospitals, sanitary and storm sewers, and water supply systems, as well as projects that provide medical and health services. Research studies on syphilis, tuberculosis, and industrial diseases conducted under the research program of the WPA have also made contributions in the field of public health.

Directly related to public health have been the projects through which 164 new hospitals and 92 hospital additions have been constructed and nearly 1,800 have been improved or renovated. More than three-fourths of the new hospitals are small institutions with a capacity of less than 50 beds, but a few of them are large enough to accommodate several hundred patients.

Many of the newly built hospitals were provided for communities in which no such facilities were previously available. Among these

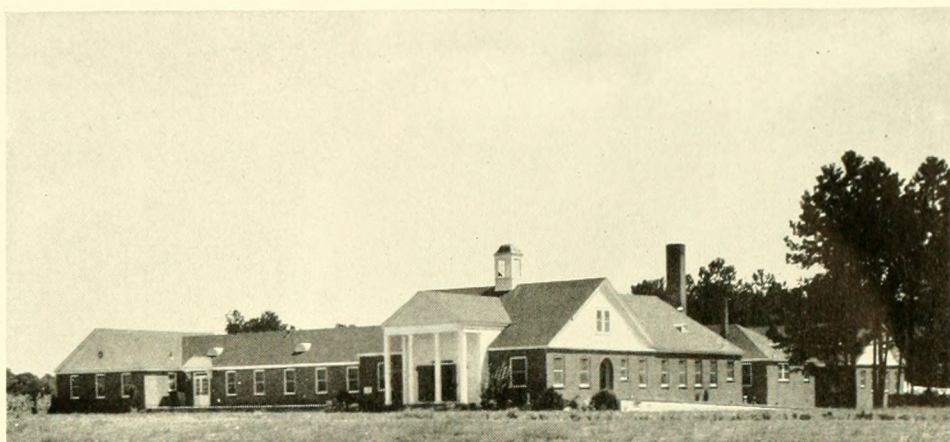
is the new municipal hospital recently completed for Warroad, Minnesota, a rural town of nearly 1,200 population, in Roseau County. Prior to the construction of this building there was no modern public hospital in this part of the state. The building is of monolithic concrete construction, fireproof throughout, and has steam heat, air conditioning, and modern operating, X-ray, and laboratory equipment. It contains six wards and six private rooms (all with signal and public address systems), a six-bed nursery, a modern kitchen, offices, and nurses' dining room and lounge. Approximately a third of the cost of this 38-bed hospital was provided by the town of Warroad, which sponsored the project.

Some of the new buildings have been designed to meet special needs, as does the new Crippled Children's Home located near Florence, South Carolina. The Home was established in 1937 in a two-story residence in Florence, but only 12 children could be cared for there and the facilities were inadequate. The new establishment is located on a beautiful six-acre wooded knoll a short distance from the town. It consists of two large buildings, joined by a central heating plant and kitchen, in which about 40 children may be cared for. Facilities for physiotherapy and occupational therapy and other methods of treatment are provided. These facilities are available primarily to children whose parents are financially unable to provide such care through private hospitals. As the Home is the only institution of its kind in the state, the State Board of Health, through the Crippled Children's Commission, provides funds so that children from all parts of the state can be cared for at a nominal cost to the parents.



The WPA-built municipal hospital at Warroad (Minn.) serves a large rural area

Crippled Children's Home near Florence (S. C.) built under a WPA project and staffed largely by WPA workers



Medical and health services for persons who could not otherwise afford them have been furnished on WPA projects through assistance to local health agencies at medical and dental clinics and through training and furnishing nonprofessional workers in wards, kitchens, and other departments of tax-supported hospitals and institutions. Sometimes they have been extended to areas where such services were not previously available. The services have included medical and dental treatments and tests; immunization against diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, and other diseases; and hearing and vision testing of school children.

One of the clinics operated with WPA assistance is the Lymanhurst Children's Clinic in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The project is under the sponsorship of the Division of Public Health of the Hennepin County Board of Public Welfare. The clinic specializes in the treatment of heart ailments of children. In addition to the care which is provided for needy children who might otherwise be neglected, research into the factors involved in cardiac conditions is a valuable service rendered by the clinic. The WPA has provided personnel to assist in this work, such as nurses, orderlies, maids, clerks, a laboratory technician, and supervisory employees. In addition, the clinic building and the grounds around it have been improved by WPA workers.

During the past year a new training program for nonprofessional workers in hospitals and institutions was conducted as a part of the WPA defense activities. The scope of this pro-

gram is described in the section of this report beginning on page 29.

Important contributions to public health have been made by the WPA projects through which water supply and sewage disposal systems have been built or improved. Some of these projects provided modern sanitation facilities for communities which previously had to depend on more primitive methods. Others extended the water or sanitation systems of urban communities in which population growth had made the existing facilities inadequate. This kind of situation has been particularly prevalent since the initiation of the defense program which resulted in tremendous population increases in some centers of defense industrial activity.

In the six years of WPA activity more than 200 water treatment plants have been built or enlarged and 150 existing plants have been

TABLE 34.—PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Type of facility	Unit of measurement	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement
Hospitals	Number	^A 256	1, 797
Water treatment plants	Number	^A 213	152
Water lines	Miles	14, 225	3, 169
Sewage treatment plants	Number	^A 848	3, 379
Sewer lines	Miles	21, 643	3, 365
Pumping stations	Number	^A 1, 098	309
Garbage incinerators	Number	^A 102	54
Mosquito control drainage	Miles of ditch, canal, and pipe	14, 642	18, 636
Sanitary privies	Number	2, 239, 000	33, 238
Abandoned mine sealing	Number of openings sealed	218, 325	-----

^A Includes additions to existing facilities.

renovated. Berlin, New Hampshire, is one of the cities in which the construction of a water treatment plant through a WPA project made suitable for human consumption water that was previously considered unsafe. The city had experimented unsuccessfully with various drainage and strainer methods for several years in an effort to remove the high color and turbidity of its water, caused by the swampiness of the land near the source of supply. The new filtration plant, built at an elevation of about 300 feet above the city, is designed to eliminate all sediment and to supply water by gravity to the highest parts of the city. It is composed of eight cork-insulated steel tanks, with a combined capacity of some 54,000 gallons. These tanks can filter nearly 2,200,000 gallons of water every 24 hours.

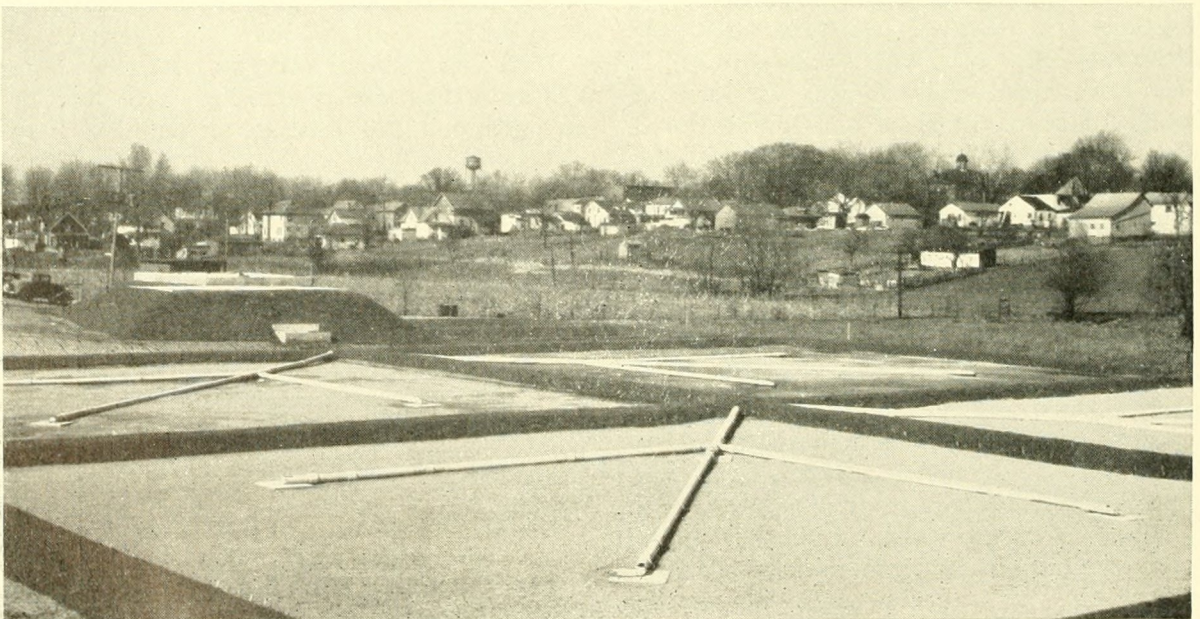
In some communities the quality of the water supply has been good, but the distribution system was inadequate. The construction of more than 14,000 miles of new aqueducts, water mains, and distribution lines and the improvement of some 3,000 miles of existing water lines have materially increased the availability of the water supply in many such communities.

Water for Roma, Texas, a town of about 1,400 population, used to be drawn by hand

from the Rio Grande River and hauled in barrels to the residents. The Rio Grande is still the source of the town's water, but it is made available to the residents by a complete modern plant with intake, purification, and distribution facilities, built through a WPA project.

Storage facilities for water have been expanded through the construction of about 2,700 storage tanks and reservoirs and the improvement of 660 others. In addition to providing a larger supply of water for human use, this work has been an important factor in fire protection in outlying communities, as has also the new construction, enlargement, or renovation of about 1,400 pumping stations, many of which were for use in connection with water-supply systems.

One of the WPA reservoir projects under way at the end of the 1941 fiscal year will permit the storage of 4,600 acre-feet of water for Greeley, Colorado, and other communities nearby. The project work includes the construction of an earth-fill dam 400 feet long and 90 feet high, on the north fork of the Cache la Poudre River, and of a 325-foot diversion tunnel. The tunnel, drilled through solid rock, is being used to divert water from the stream bed during the construction of the dam. Upon the completion of the earthen barrier,



Sunbury (Ohio) sewage disposal plant showing filter beds and treatment plant

the tunnel will be used as an outlet to carry water from the reservoir into the Greeley city distribution system.

Inadequate treatment of sewage not only creates a serious health problem but often prevents the use of streams and lakes for recreational purposes. In order to relieve such conditions, local communities have sponsored the new construction or enlargement of more than 800 treatment plants and the improvement of nearly 400 others.

As the result of a recently completed sewage disposal project, Sunbury, Ohio, a town of about 900 population, now has for the first time a modern sewerage system. The new system involved the installation of five and a half miles of sewer lines and the construction of a disposal plant, including a pump house, an Imhoff settling tank, two small sludge beds, and four sand filter beds. The plant can handle 75,000 gallons of sewage daily and is designed so that the only power required for its operation is an electric pump which raises the sewage into the Imhoff tank, from which point it flows by gravity.

The size of the Sunbury plant is typical of the plants constructed by the WPA. Nearly half (48 percent) of the new sewage treatment plants built since the beginning of the program have had capacities of less than 100,000 gallons per day and 39 percent can handle from 100,000 to 500,000 gallons. Although most of the plants have been relatively small, 20 plants having capacities of over 2,500,000 gallons per day have been built through WPA projects.

Much of the WPA work in connection with sewage disposal systems has been the extension of sanitary facilities to additional users. Project operations have resulted in the construction of nearly 22,000 miles of new sanitary and storm sewers and the improvement of about 3,400 miles of sewer line. New service connections numbered nearly 540,000. In rural areas where the installation of sewerage systems was not feasible, more than 2,240,000 sanitary privies were built. Seven southern states accounted for over half of the total number of sanitary privies built through WPA projects.

Malaria control through the drainage of lowlands and the spraying of oil and insecticide on marshes and ponds to destroy the breeding



A few of the many recipients of hot school lunches served through WPA projects

places of disease-carrying mosquitos is another health activity in which the WPA has assisted. In the opinion of health authorities these controls have contributed greatly to the reduction of the spread of malaria. During the past year such projects have been operated near army camps to reduce the menace of the disease to troop concentrations.

Better health conditions are also the objective of WPA mine sealing projects. During the six years ending with June 1941 more than 218,000 openings of abandoned mines, most of which were located in the Ohio River Basin, were sealed by project workers. Mine sealing greatly reduces the sulfuric acid pollution of streams and thus cuts the cost of purification necessary to make their waters fit for human consumption. In addition to this benefit, fish losses and losses through corrosion of dams, locks, and steel boats are diminished.

Welfare

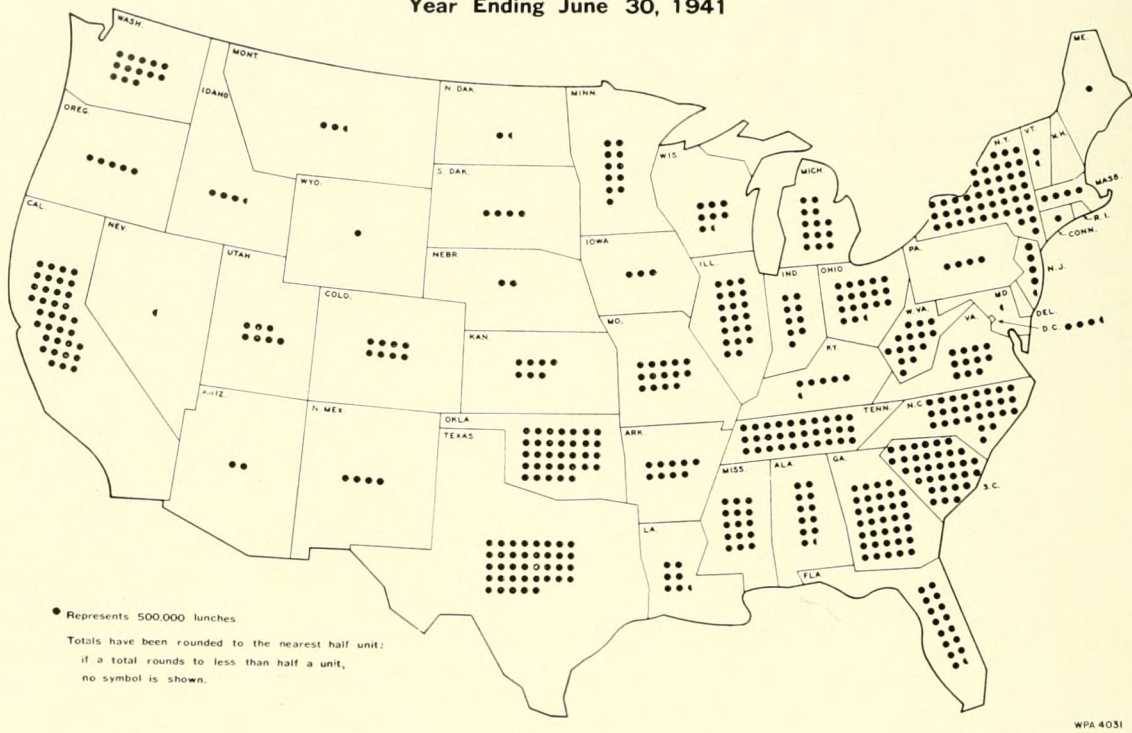
WPA work in the field of welfare includes a variety of activities ranging from the serving of school lunches to provision of assistance for needy families by housekeeping aides. This group of projects has not only expanded the welfare services available in communities all over the country, but also has provided jobs for a large share of the women eligible for employment under the WPA program.

An important part of the welfare activities, particularly during the past year, has been the school lunch program designed to improve the

CHART 12

LUNCHES SERVED ON WPA SCHOOL LUNCH PROJECTS

Year Ending June 30, 1941



health of school children by providing them with nutritious well-balanced hot lunches. School officials report that this service results in better grades, better school attendance, and better attitudes on the part of the children as well as better health. The increased local interest in this type of activity is indicated by the fact that 271,500,000 lunches were served during the 1940-41 school year as compared with 148,100,000 in the preceding school year. During one quarter of the past year, about 22,000 different schools located in three-fourths of the counties in the Nation participated in the school lunch program.

Canning and the preserving of food are done on many WPA projects. The food is obtained from WPA gardening projects, from the Surplus Marketing Administration, and from local sponsors. Much of the food preserving has been undertaken in conjunction with the school lunch program. A significant part of the work, however, is done for public institutions, as in

Colorado where more than 67,000 gallons of fruits and vegetables were canned during the year ending June 30, 1941 by a WPA canning project for the State Hospital at Pueblo. Most of the vegetables canned were produced in the hospital's gardens, but some were bought by

TABLE 35.—ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON SELECTED TYPES OF WELFARE PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Item	Number
Visits made by housekeeping aides	26, 515, 000
Lunches served to school children	765, 153, 000
Food preserved:	
Quarts canned	60, 255, 000
Pounds dried	6, 218, 000
Articles produced in sewing rooms	437, 327, 000
Garments	342, 009, 000
Men's	67, 718, 000
Women's	77, 226, 000
Boys'	59, 237, 000
Girls'	69, 548, 000
Infants'	41, 568, 000
Diapers	26, 712, 000
Other articles	95, 318, 000

the hospital from Colorado farmers. On all canning and preserving projects during the past six years more than 60,250,000 quarts of food-stuffs have been canned and nearly 6,220,000 pounds have been dried. The WPA has also furnished employment to certified workers on projects for the distribution of surplus commodities made available by the Surplus Marketing Administration.

Many garments and other articles for distribution to needy families and public institutions have been produced on WPA sewing-room projects operated in all states. More than 342,000,000 garments for men, women, and children and about 95,300,000 other articles such as sheets, pillowcases, towels, and other household goods had been produced by the end of June 1941.

Valuable services have also been extended to needy families by WPA housekeeping aides who go to their assistance when the regular homemaker has been incapacitated or when some other emergency exists. More than 26,500,000 visits were made by housekeeping aides during the entire period ending with June 1941. These aides, in rendering needed emergency assistance, introduce into the homes of the needy better methods and higher standards of health and housekeeping efficiency that will be of permanent value.

Conservation of Natural Resources

WPA projects directed toward the conservation of natural resources such as soil, water, forests, fish, and game have played an important part in the national conservation program during the period that the WPA has been in operation. The work is generally undertaken with long-range objectives and the items of physical accomplishment that are available serve to indicate the scope of the activities rather than to measure their contribution.

Much of the work is intended to reduce the loss of soil through the destructive action of water or wind. The items of accomplishment that have this objective include the construction or improvement, during the six years ending with June 1941, of 1,500 miles of levees and embankments, 1,800 miles of retaining walls and revetments, and several hundred miles of

TABLE 36.—CONSERVATION AND FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Item	Unit of measurement	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement
Fish hatcheries	Number	^A 268	149
Firebreaks	Miles	6, 129	799
Fire and forest trails	Miles	5, 775	1, 748
Reforestation	Trees planted		147, 027, 000
Oysters planted	Bushels	8, 099, 000	
Levees and embankments	Miles	525	1, 023
Retaining walls and revetments	Miles	1, 686	129
Riverbank and shore improvement	Miles		4, 223
Stream-bed improvement	Miles		7, 907
Irrigation systems	Miles of pipe and flume	1, 420	4, 844

^A Includes additions to existing facilities.

jetties and breakwaters and of bulkheads. The improvement of 12,000 miles of stream bed and river bank and the riprapping of more than 15,000,000 square yards of surface serve a similar purpose. The reclamation of soil through irrigation canals and the placement or improvement of flumes and pipes has also been accomplished on WPA projects, principally in the far West. In addition, many of the dams built for water storage or flood control purposes or to create artificial lakes for recreational uses, also contribute toward the conservation of soil and water.

WPA work directed toward the conservation of forests has also been extensive. With this objective millions of trees have been planted in publicly owned forests throughout the Nation. In all, more than 147,000,000 trees have been planted. Forest protection work has included the construction or improvement of 6,900 miles of firebreaks, 7,500 miles of fire and forest trails, and many other facilities used in forest protection, such as forest ranger stations and fire look-out towers. Other protective work for the preservation of forests and crops has included such activities as spreading poisons for grasshopper and cricket control, prevention of plant and tree diseases, and destruction of noxious weeds.

Protection and propagation of game and fish represent a considerable part of the general conservation program on which WPA workers have been employed. Through their work, a total of about 270 fish hatcheries have been

newly constructed or enlarged and 150 others have been improved. On the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts nearly 8,100,000 bushels of oysters have been planted in depleted oyster beds. In other sections of the country a great deal of work has been done to increase the number of game birds and animals by the development of bird and game farms and through the construction and placement of shelter houses, feeding stations, and other devices in game refuges.

The objectives of conservation have been furthered by many other activities of the WPA. Incidental work related to park projects or to road construction (as, for example, roadside drainage, tree planting, and similar work) help to conserve soil, water, and other natural resources.

In the field of conservation research, the WPA has helped state universities and colleges to conduct a variety of studies. Free soil testing done with WPA assistance in some states has enabled farmers to take the steps necessary to replenish soil deficiencies. Research in fish propagation has assisted conservation commissions in finding more efficient ways of stocking lakes and streams. Other studies, aimed at determining the factors active in destroying certain wild animal life, have helped to develop preventive action for the preservation of these species.

Other Accomplishments

The six general fields already mentioned, in which the WPA has assisted local communities in meeting both their normal and their defense needs through the employment of eligible unemployed workers, make up a considerable share of the WPA program. The needs of individual communities vary greatly, however, and it is practically impossible to include all the important phases of the program under a few general categories. For example, the work accomplished on the 38,500 educational buildings, 14,000 recreational buildings, and the 2,000 hospitals that is described on the preceding pages accounts for scarcely more than half of the total number of public buildings constructed or improved by WPA workers. The other 56,000 buildings include a variety of im-

portant structures. Among them are more than 700 armories, 2,400 firehouses, 5,600 office and administrative buildings, 4,200 garages, and some 700 buildings at penal institutions. The many other buildings constructed or improved through WPA projects vary in size and serve many purposes.

A new building constructed by WPA workers for the State Department of Archives and History in Montgomery, Alabama, is an example of these structures. The department was formerly housed in limited space in one wing of the Capitol Building, but it is now occupying a new building of its own that provides adequate office space and complete display and storage facilities for housing all records maintained by the department. The building is designed to harmonize architecturally with the State Capitol and with the new highway department building also constructed by the WPA.

Accomplishment on many projects operated by the WPA cannot be measured in physical terms. This is particularly true of the research projects that have been mentioned previously and many others such as housing, traffic, and engineering surveys; studies in costs of living, employment and unemployment, public finance, purchasing, taxation, education, and recreation; historical studies; personnel studies; and property inventories.¹ Through records projects, information on police and fire department activities, land holdings and transfers, and various other administrative matters has been arranged in convenient form so that it may be used readily in the daily operations of local governments. The work done on vital statistics records by the WPA proved particularly valuable when large numbers of persons were required to furnish proof of citizenship and age for employment in defense industries or for other activities under the defense program.

It is also difficult to measure the cultural contributions that have been made by the art and music projects which were established to bring the works of great composers and an appreciation of art to millions of people. During the month of April 1941, a total of about 6,200

¹ A list of research project reports may be found in the *Index of Research Projects* (Washington, D. C.: Work Projects Administration, Vol. I, 1938; Vol. II, 1939, in collaboration with National Resources Committee and State Planning Agencies; and Vol. III, 1939) and in the *Bibliography of Research Projects* (Washington, D. C.: Work Projects Administration, Nos. 1-4, 1940 and No. 5, 1941).

musical performances were given by unemployed musicians on WPA projects to an aggregate audience of about 2,800,000 persons. Besides the public performances by orchestras, bands, and choruses, the varied project activities include the development and organization of community music activities.

Under the art program, thousands of easel paintings, murals, prints, and works of sculpture have been executed and many art objects have been made for schools, libraries, and other public buildings. In addition, hundreds of drawings for the Index of American Design have been made by project workers, community art centers have been established, and exhibitions of fine art and handicrafts have been circulated to public institutions and art galleries in many sections of the country.

On writers' projects hundreds of books, pamphlets, articles, and leaflets dealing with various aspects of life in the United States have been completed. This group of publications includes guides for most of the states and for Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico under the American Guide series and also many volumes on cities and counties. Public response to these works has been favorable and large numbers of copies had been distributed by the end of June 1941. In addition, a collection of research data valuable to students of the American scene has been accumulated.

Project Procedures

The great variety of project accomplishment that has been described in the preceding pages reflects differences in community needs for improvements and services, differences in the skills of the eligible unemployed workers available locally, and differences in the financial ability of sponsors to provide funds for non-labor project costs. Furthermore, during the 1941 fiscal year the requirements of the national defense program have been an important factor in the determination of the kinds of projects to be undertaken and, ultimately, of the kinds of accomplishments recorded. To provide channels through which these various requirements might find expression in the form of projects actually operated under the WPA program, detailed procedures have been de-

veloped. These are outlined briefly in the paragraphs that follow.

WPA projects are sponsored by public agencies having authority legally to undertake the responsibilities that sponsorship entails. Most project sponsors are local or state agencies, although some are agencies of the Federal Government, such as the War and Navy Departments and the United States Public Health Service. A large number of projects that were sponsored by local agencies have been certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as important for military or naval purposes. Many projects for the development of civil airports, for example, are sponsored by a local public agency and certified by the Secretary of War.

Sponsors are required to assume an average of one-fourth of the total cost of projects in each state, except for certified defense projects which may be exempted from this requirement. This does not mean that each sponsor is required to assume one-fourth of the total cost of the project he proposes, but rather that the sponsors in each state, taken as a whole, must bear one-fourth of the total cost of all non-Federal projects undertaken in the state, exclusive of certified defense projects. Such a provision is essential in order that states may cope with unemployment problems in areas where sponsors are financially unable to meet as much as a fourth of the total costs. In actual operation, the sponsor generally provides most of the materials and supplies that are utilized on a project and the Federal Government pays the wages of the eligible unemployed who receive employment through the project. The Federal Government is restricted to an average expenditure of \$6 per month per worker for other than labor costs, again with the exception of certified defense projects. The Commissioner of Work Projects, however, is empowered to raise the average to as much as \$7 if rising prices of materials justify it.

Proposals for projects that sponsors wish to initiate are submitted to the state WPA offices, accompanied by detailed plans, specifications, cost estimates, statements covering the reasons for the prosecution of the project, and other related information. These project proposals are reviewed in the WPA state offices, which

utilize the technical advice of state agencies such as boards of health, welfare, and education and highway commissions.

After acceptance of projects in the state office they are submitted to the Federal WPA in Washington for final review. Proposals for certain types of projects are subject to review by other Federal agencies concerned with the respective fields of activity. For example, the Public Roads Administration, Civil Aeronautics Authority, War Department, Navy Department, Public Health Service, Bureau of Biological Survey, and National Park Service review the technical aspects of the proposed WPA projects that fall in their respective fields. Each application approved by the WPA must also be approved by the President before the project becomes available for possible operation.

It is not possible to place in operation all the projects submitted by sponsors that receive final approval. The projects selected must

necessarily be those which furnish jobs that utilize the skills of the unemployed workers available within a community at the time, since the primary purpose of the WPA program is to furnish jobs to the needy unemployed through useful public projects. Because all projects cannot be placed in operation at any one time, a reserve of approved projects is accumulated, which can be drawn from as the need arises. These reserves, consisting of projects that provide a variety of jobs for both men and women and for professional and technical as well as unskilled workers, have permitted the rapid expansion of the program when an increase in unemployment makes such action necessary. Experience has shown that such projects as highway, road, and street projects and conservation projects, on which employment can be readily expanded or contracted, are important to the project reserve and provide for the WPA program its essential flexibility.

FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

SINCE the fiscal year 1936, aid has been extended to needy persons through a number of specialized public programs. Through some of these, jobs have been provided for unemployed workers, and through others, assistance has been provided for various groups of persons who are unable to work.

The WPA program throughout its history has been the chief employment-providing program of the Federal Government and has accounted for the major share of the total numbers that have been employed on the various Federal work programs. Notwithstanding the reduction in WPA employment during the 1941 fiscal year, more than half the persons working on all Federal work program projects in June 1941 were employed on projects financed from WPA funds. The National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps also accounted for relatively large proportions of the total. A very small percentage of the total was represented by employment on the construction program of the Public Works Administration and on other Federal agency projects that are financed from emergency relief appropriation act funds. The low level of employment on the latter groups of projects reflected the limited amount of funds available for these activities.

Under the Social Security Act, the Federal Government has cooperated with the states in financing assistance programs for the needy

aged, the needy blind, and dependent children. The relative importance of these programs has increased steadily since the fiscal year 1936, when Federal participation began. Their current high levels stand in sharp contrast to the recent trends of most of the other work and assistance programs. The other public assistance programs—the general relief program and the Farm Security Administration grant program—have followed a generally downward course for some time.

Prior to the fiscal year 1936, when the WPA program was placed in operation, general relief was the principal form of assistance given to needy persons of all types including those whose need resulted from unemployment. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration financed a large part of the total cost of the general relief and related programs in the period from May 1933 through December 1935. From November 1933 through March 1934, when the Civil Works program was in active operation, FERA activities were temporarily curtailed. State and local governments became entirely responsible for the financing of the general relief program after FERA grants to the states were discontinued.

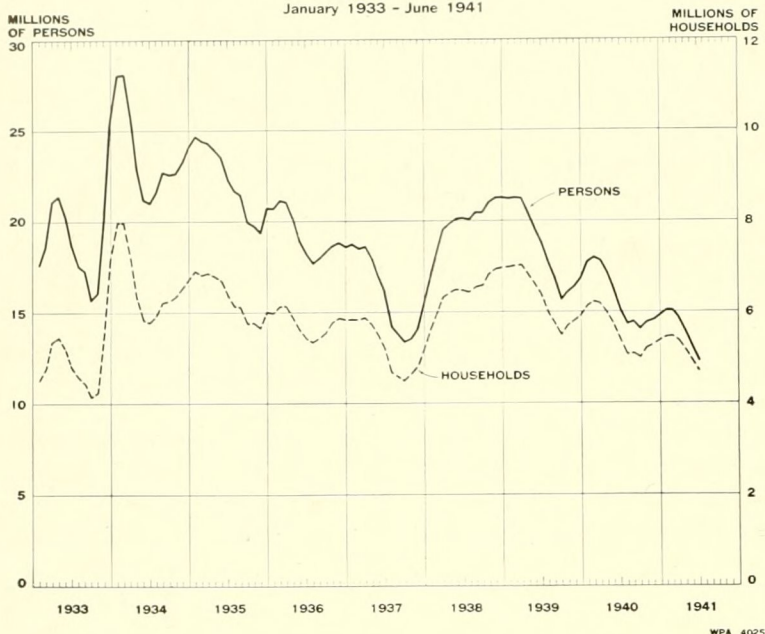
Households and Persons Aided

During the fiscal year 1941, sizable reductions were recorded in the estimates of the undupli-

CHART 13

HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BENEFITING FROM EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

January 1933 - June 1941



cated numbers of households and persons receiving Federal work program earnings and public assistance payments.¹ In each month of the fiscal year, the estimated totals were substantially lower than those for the same month of the preceding year (Table 37).

About 5,055,000 households, including 14,331,000 persons (about 11 percent of the country's population), received Federal work program earnings or public assistance payments in July 1940. The number of households fluctuated somewhat irregularly during the two subsequent months and then began to reflect seasonal

¹ The series of estimates relating to the unduplicated total numbers of households and persons benefiting from Federal work and public assistance programs and to the aggregate amount of payments to these recipients that are presented herein, differ from those that appeared in the 1940 issue of the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program* in that they exclude data pertaining to construction projects financed from RFC funds and from regular Federal appropriations. For purposes of comparison, data for these activities have been combined under the heading "regular Federal construction projects" and are shown in separate sections of Tables 39 and 40. These changes were made upon the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Relief Statistics of the American Statistical Association and the American Public Welfare Association. For descriptions of programs and of estimates of households and persons receiving Federal work program earnings and public assistance payments, see appendix (Explanatory Notes). See the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program*, June 30, 1940, pp. 90 to 109 and T. E. Whiting and T. J. Woofter, Jr., *Summary of Relief and Federal Work Program Statistics, 1935-1940* (Washington, D. C.: Work Projects Administration, 1941) for more detailed descriptions of the various programs.

increases in need, reaching a total of 5,458,000 in February 1941, the high point of the fiscal year. This, however, was the smallest February total since 1933 and was nearly a third below the peak reached in February 1934.

The number of persons aided (including dependents of family heads) began to move upward in October and continued to rise until January 1941, when the year's high point for this series, 15,064,000, was reached. This total represented a record low for the month of January and was only a little more than half as large as the peak figure of February 1934.

During the last four months of the fiscal year 1941 successive declines were recorded in both households and persons. By June the number of households

had dropped to 4,689,000, a net reduction of 13 percent from June 1940, and the number of persons had declined to 12,364,000. The latter figure represented 9 percent of the population and was the smallest number of persons aided in any month of the entire period beginning with January 1933. It represented a net reduction of 18 percent from June 1940. The more rapid rate of decline in the number of persons than in the number of households reflected the increase during the year in the proportion of households that typically represent only one or two persons—such as those receiving aid under the old-age assistance program.

Payments to Recipients

The aggregate amount of Federal work program earnings and public assistance payments for the country as a whole was also considerably smaller in each month of the fiscal year 1941 than a year earlier (Table 38). As in preceding years, the monthly changes in total payments were generally somewhat sharper and more irregular than those recorded in the totals

of households and persons. Changes in total payments are influenced by variations within a given program and among the several programs with respect to the amounts paid to individual recipients. They are also subject to fluctuations that result from variations in the number of pay days and working days in different months and from technical factors associated with accounting procedures.

Nevertheless, the total amount of monthly payments made under the several programs followed approximately the same seasonal trends as the recipient data. From a total of \$212,-000,000 in July 1940, the monthly amount rose to \$222,000,000 in January, the highest point reached during the year. This is to be compared with the preceding year's peak of \$254,-000,000 and the all-time high of \$308,000,000, reached in January 1934 when the Civil Works

program was in operation. Declines occurred during four of the five remaining months of fiscal year 1941, and by June the total had dropped to \$188,000,000, the smallest since October 1934.

Total payments made under the various programs during the 1941 fiscal year amounted to \$2,520,000,000 or 13 percent less than in the preceding year. The reduction reflected the contraction that took place in all the Federal work programs, except those operated by the National Youth Administration, and in the general relief and Farm Security Administration programs. To a large extent, however, the reduction was determined by the magnitude of the declines in total payments under the WPA and general relief programs. WPA earnings during the year amounted to \$1,143,000,000, or about 14 percent less than in the preceding year,

TABLE 37.—NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BENEFITING FROM EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ^A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Month	Households	Persons	Month	Households	Persons	Month	Households	Persons
<i>1933</i>			<i>1936</i>			<i>1939</i>		
January	4,504	17,620	January	5,991	20,724	January	6,960	21,227
February	4,764	18,648	February	6,127	21,165	February	7,009	21,276
March	5,358	21,035	March	6,131	21,073	March	7,015	21,250
April	5,456	21,416	April	5,884	20,156	April	6,805	20,440
May	5,182	20,303	May	5,604	18,901	May	6,597	19,606
June	4,795	18,774	June	5,427	18,195	June	6,363	18,761
July	4,579	17,562	July	5,327	17,639	July	5,990	17,683
August	4,448	17,301	August	5,416	17,974	August	5,755	16,797
September	4,128	15,714	September	5,542	18,300	September	5,478	15,626
October	4,234	16,072	October	5,792	18,659	October	5,709	16,098
November	5,557	20,462	November	5,872	18,846	November	5,804	16,401
December	7,164	25,375	December	5,835	18,602	December	5,907	16,861
<i>1934</i>			<i>1937</i>			<i>1940</i>		
January	7,974	28,093	January	5,844	18,769	January	6,143	17,749
February	7,980	28,102	February	5,836	18,509	February	6,217	18,012
March	7,243	25,886	March	5,883	18,630	March	6,171	17,854
April	6,364	22,954	April	5,739	17,949	April	5,974	17,117
May	5,813	21,205	May	5,508	16,969	May	5,736	16,256
June	5,765	21,007	June	5,207	16,126	June	5,371	15,089
July	5,916	21,617	July	4,686	14,220	July	5,055	14,331
August	6,212	22,739	August	4,572	13,778	August	5,098	14,478
September	6,237	22,612	September	4,483	13,346	September	4,990	14,059
October	6,326	22,681	October	4,628	13,533	October	5,200	14,436
November	6,505	23,269	November	4,792	14,085	November	5,277	14,577
December	6,706	24,122	December	5,169	15,460	December	5,362	14,807
<i>1935</i>			<i>1938</i>			<i>1941</i>		
January	6,900	24,716	January	5,629	17,080	January	5,445	15,064
February	6,825	24,462	February	5,955	18,236	February	5,458	15,060
March	6,855	24,354	March	6,336	19,535	March	5,360	14,667
April	6,786	23,936	April	6,417	19,874	April	5,153	13,896
May	6,694	23,502	May	6,496	20,115	May	4,913	13,048
June	6,359	22,302	June	6,475	20,147	June	4,689	12,364
July	6,137	21,669	July	6,415	20,019			
August	6,128	21,468	August	6,533	20,475			
September	5,733	19,963	September	6,563	20,470			
October	5,758	19,756	October	6,830	21,022			
November	5,647	19,343	November	6,934	21,280			
December	6,008	20,767	December	6,954	21,286			

^A Estimated unduplicated totals. See notes on pp. 98 and 99 for description of data included.

TABLE 38.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS AND PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ^A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Month	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
January	\$66,426	\$308,193	\$219,102	\$256,502	\$246,929	\$221,157	\$297,225	\$244,269	\$221,979
February	70,984	247,882	203,488	261,518	245,574	231,347	292,827	248,395	215,023
March	84,077	226,700	207,050	269,423	246,172	247,661	299,783	253,584	216,039
April	78,227	149,523	210,711	263,260	243,294	256,146	289,485	247,737	208,430
May	80,819	161,042	214,080	258,856	236,784	263,620	285,561	239,153	198,841
June	86,634	162,381	199,252	255,963	225,735	272,707	277,054	218,714	187,876
July	84,546	168,663	200,751	249,973	205,341	274,926	251,923	211,840	-----
August	85,682	186,765	200,907	253,841	198,131	282,520	246,402	213,288	-----
September	83,855	174,945	191,203	255,814	193,228	284,587	225,295	203,056	-----
October	90,379	187,680	209,671	266,048	196,517	295,396	236,706	216,141	-----
November	137,552	203,290	222,995	268,859	203,715	302,239	239,864	209,214	-----
December	274,147	203,801	253,302	258,956	212,498	304,077	243,031	217,845	-----

^A See notes on pp. 98 and 99 for description of data included.

and general relief payments totaled \$339,000,-000, or about a fourth less than in the fiscal year 1940. Although substantial increases occurred in total payments made under the NYA programs and the special assistance programs in which the Social Security Board participates (amounting to 22 and 13 percent, respectively, for the year), they were not great enough to offset the reductions in WPA and general relief outlays.

Payments for all Federal work programs combined represented about 59 percent of the total payments in the fiscal year 1941, as compared with 63 percent in the preceding year. In spite of the fact that WPA earnings decreased in absolute amount, they accounted for nearly as large a share of the total in the fiscal year 1941 as in 1940 (45 as compared with 46 percent). Payments to CCC enrollees, which had also declined somewhat in total, represented about 8 percent in both 1940 and 1941. Earnings on PWA projects, which in 1940 accounted for more than 6 percent of total program payments, in 1941 represented less than 2 percent. All public assistance payments combined accounted for 41 percent of the total for all programs in the fiscal year 1941, as compared with 37 percent in the preceding year. The proportion represented by the special assistance programs increased from nearly 21 percent to about 27 percent, while general relief payments declined from nearly 16 percent in 1940 to less than 14 percent in 1941.

Monthly totals of recipients assisted under the individual programs during the fiscal year

1941 are shown in Table 39, and a parallel series on the amount of payments made under these programs is presented in Table 40. In addition, comparable data for previous years and state data for the month of June 1941 are shown in Appendix Tables XX to XXIII.

Work Projects Administration

The WPA since 1935 has operated a program of useful public projects on which jobs have been provided for unemployed workers who have been certified by local public relief agencies as being in need.² During the fiscal year 1941, the WPA program provided employment for an average of approximately 1,700,000 workers in the continental United States. This was about 17 percent less than the average number employed during the preceding year. Approximately 30 percent of the persons employed at the end of the year were working on national defense projects.

Trends in WPA employment and earnings during the fiscal year 1941 followed the usual seasonal patterns. Rising steadily during the first half of the year, the average number of persons employed reached a high point of about 1,858,000 in January. In subsequent months the number declined until only 1,376,000 workers were employed in the continental United States in June 1941. This was the smallest average for any month since October 1935 and

² WPA project activities, employment, expenditures, and other aspects of the WPA program are discussed in detail in earlier sections of this report. A brief summary is included here to facilitate comparison with other programs.

a decrease of more than a fifth from the total for the preceding June. Monthly earnings on WPA projects during the year ranged from a high point of \$103,500,000 in January to a low of \$80,800,000 in June 1941. The June figure was the smallest monthly total that had been recorded since November 1935.

National Youth Administration

Part-time employment for young men and young women is provided on the student work and out-of-school work programs of the NYA. The student work program offers work opportunities for high school and college students who would be unable to continue in school without this assistance. On the out-of-school work program, young persons who are no longer in full-time attendance at school are given part-time employment on public projects.

Employment on the NYA student work program during the 1940-41 school year was at approximately the same level as during the preceding year. After the usual decline in the summer vacation months, the program expanded rapidly in September, and by October about 352,000 students were employed on NYA

projects. The numbers increased during most of the subsequent months until a peak of 478,000 was reached in April 1941, and then declined to 356,000 in June. During the course of the school year the students earned a total of about \$27,100,000. Maximum monthly earnings amounted to \$6 for high school students, \$20 for undergraduate college students, and \$30 for graduate students.

The out-of-school work program provides training and work experience in the basic mechanical trades and in various specialized fields on projects for the construction and improvement of public facilities such as buildings and roads and for the provision of professional, clerical, and other assistance in a variety of nonconstruction fields. Projects designed to develop specialized skills of importance to the national defense program were given emphasis during the 1941 fiscal year.

During the fiscal year 1941, the NYA out-of-school work program provided part-time employment on public projects to a greater number of young men and young women who were in need of employment than ever before. In July 1940, 196,000 youths were employed on the program. By December the number

TABLE 39.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM ^A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JULY 1940-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Month	Employment on Federal work programs and recipients of public assistance													Em- ploy- ment on regular Fed- eral con- struc- tion proj- ects	
	Unduplicated total ^B		Work Proj- ects Admin- istra- tion	National Youth Administration		Civ- il- ian Con- ser- vation Corps	Public Works Administration		Other Fed- eral agency proj- ects— emer- gency funds	Special types of public assistance			Gen- eral relief		Farm Secu- rity Admin- istra- tion grants
	House- holds	Per- sons in these house- holds		Stu- dent work pro- gram	Out-of- school work pro- gram		Non- Fed- eral proj- ects	Fed- eral proj- ects		Old- age assist- ance	Aid to depend- ent chil- dren	Aid to the blind			
1940															
July	5,055	14,331	1,639	(^C)	196	274	56	7	2	1,986	349	72	1,362	31	332
August	5,098	14,478	1,684	1	239	287	43	5	1	2,001	353	72	1,342	43	345
September	4,996	14,059	1,673	24	238	254	35	5	1	2,016	357	72	1,258	35	391
October	5,200	14,436	1,743	352	232	279	27	4	1	2,034	360	72	1,230	34	456
November	5,277	14,577	1,771	439	262	283	22	4	1	2,051	364	73	1,212	36	614
December	5,362	14,807	1,826	449	326	246	18	3	1	2,066	370	73	1,239	44	712
1941															
January	5,445	15,064	1,858	442	419	258	12	2	1	2,075	376	73	1,257	57	721
February	5,458	15,060	1,850	459	482	274	10	2	1	2,082	383	73	1,229	57	797
March	5,360	14,667	1,718	471	459	244	8	2	1	2,107	387	73	1,210	66	762
April	5,153	13,896	1,575	478	418	228	8	2	1	2,125	391	74	1,153	52	776
May	4,913	13,048	1,453	462	391	223	7	2	1	2,146	392	74	1,038	35	723
June	4,689	12,364	1,376	356	384	195	7	1	1	2,166	391	74	934	38	718

^A See notes on pp. 98 and 99 for description of data included. Comparable data for earlier years are given in Table XX of the appendix.

^B Does not include data pertaining to regular Federal construction projects.

^C Less than 500.

increased to 326,000, and in February it reached a peak of 482,000. The high point in employment during the preceding year had been 336,000. By June 1941 employment had declined to 384,000—a figure that was higher than the total for any month of any preceding year.

Monthly earnings on NYA out-of-school work program projects fluctuated between \$3,400,000 and \$9,300,000 during the various months of the 1941 fiscal year, and totaled nearly \$80,400,000. The earnings of individual workers ranged from \$14 to \$24 per month, depending upon the geographic location and size of the community in which the young person was employed.

Civilian Conservation Corps

Since its initiation in 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps has provided employment for unemployed young men, on projects for the conservation and development of natural resources. The enrollees are maintained in camps and are given opportunities for education and vocational training. Early in the 1941 fiscal year, CCC training was intensified and expanded to give special emphasis to trade and industrial courses in fields important to the national defense, such as electrical repair work, automobile and airplane servicing, metal work, and blueprint reading.

During the first six months of the 1941 fiscal year, CCC enrollment averaged about 270,000 per month, or only slightly less than during the same months of the preceding year. In the months subsequent to February 1941, however, a marked decline occurred in the number of enrollees. From an average of 244,000 men in March, enrollment dropped to 195,000 in June. The extraordinarily low level reached in June 1941 anticipated a reduction in the number of camps scheduled for operation in the new fiscal year. In general, the downward trend in CCC enrollment during the latter half of the year reflected a decrease in the volume of applications for enrollment and an increase in the numbers of enrollees leaving the Corps prior to the expiration of their enrollment terms.

The estimated monthly earnings of CCC enrollees ranged from \$12,900,000 to \$19,000,000

during the fiscal year and totaled \$201,700,000 for the year. These estimates include not only the maintenance that the enrollees receive in the camps but also the cash allowances of which a large share is allotted to dependents. Effective January 1, 1941, the allotments to dependents of junior enrollees (men between 17 and 23 years of age, who make up the bulk of the enrollment) were reduced from \$22 to \$15 so that the \$7 difference might be set up as a savings account for the enrollee, payable to him upon his discharge from the Corps.

Public Works Administration and Other Federal Agency Employment

The Public Works Administration and a number of Federal agencies other than the WPA, CCC, and NYA have also undertaken public construction projects that have been financed from emergency appropriations. For several years, however, this group of projects has provided a progressively smaller number of jobs. No new appropriations were made for the PWA program in 1941, and total employment on projects financed with PWA funds dropped from 63,000 persons in July 1940 to only 8,000 in June 1941. In July 1939 about 227,000 workers had been employed on PWA projects. Employment on other Federal agency projects financed from emergency appropriations totaled only about 1,000 persons during most months of the 1941 fiscal year.

Total earnings on PWA and other Federal agency projects amounted to barely a fifth as much in the fiscal year 1941 as in the previous year. Workers on PWA projects received \$38,300,000 in 1941 as compared with \$186,400,000 a year earlier, and those employed on other Federal agency projects earned \$1,400,000 as against \$2,300,000 in 1940.

Special Types of Public Assistance

The numbers aided under the three special types of assistance in which the Federal Government participates under the Social Security Act—old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind—increased substantially in the 1941 fiscal year. During this period the number of recipients of old-age assistance increased 10 percent; of aid to dependent children,

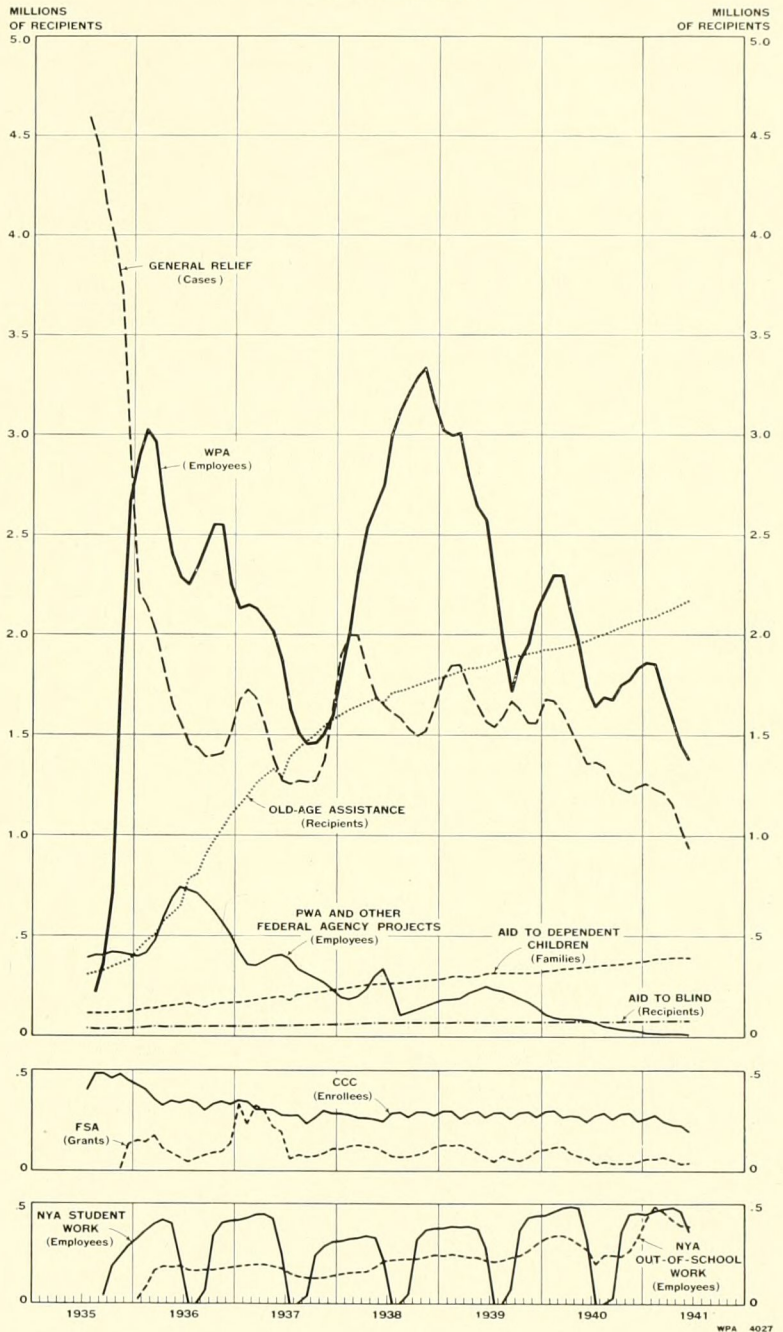
about 13 percent; and of aid to the blind, 3 percent. Federal grants are made on a matching basis (up to specified limits) to states operating these programs under plans approved by the Social Security Board.

During the 1941 fiscal year, old-age assistance was administered in all states with the financial participation of the Federal Government. The number of recipients of old-age assistance increased steadily, from a total of 1,986,000 in July 1940 to 2,166,000 in June 1941. Monthly payments from Federal, state, and local funds for this type of assistance increased from \$39,600,000 in July 1940 to nearly \$45,700,000 in June 1941, a rise of 15 percent. The relatively larger increase in payments than in the number of recipients reflected increases in the average amount extended per recipient in the majority of the states, among which Texas and Washington were outstanding. In June 1941 the average monthly amount per recipient of old-age assistance ranged from less than \$10 in six states to more than \$30 in three states. In total, nearly \$506,200,000 was paid to recipients of old-age assistance during the year.

Two states—Mississippi and South Dakota—were added during the 1941 fiscal year to the number granting aid to dependent children under plans approved by the Social Security Board. By June, Federal, state, and local funds were being used to assist needy children in 43 states; in the remainder of the states such aid was being administered under state laws from state and local funds without Federal participation. In June 1941, 391,000 families,

CHART 14
RECIPIENTS OF FEDERAL WORK PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT
AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM

July 1935 - June 1941



including 942,000 children, were recipients of aid to dependent children. This figure represented an increase of 45,000 families, or 13 percent, over the June 1940 total. More than half the increase occurred in Pennsylvania,

TABLE 40.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM ^A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JULY 1940-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Month	Federal work program earnings and payments to recipients of public assistance													Earnings on regular Federal construction projects
	Total ^B	Work Projects Administration	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps	Public Works Administration		Other Federal agency projects—emergency funds	Special types of public assistance			General relief	Farm Security Administration grants	
			Student work program	Out-of-school work program		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects		Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind			
1940														
July	\$211,840	\$97,086	\$2	\$3,407	\$18,137	\$6,899	\$767	\$162	\$39,643	\$11,090	\$1,818	\$32,192	\$637	\$39,440
August	213,288	97,333	4	4,759	19,022	5,738	692	70	39,943	11,223	1,832	31,732	940	43,799
September	203,056	93,507	106	4,822	16,828	4,586	644	93	40,034	11,328	1,829	28,547	732	47,038
October	216,141	101,789	2,236	4,911	18,479	3,602	540	126	40,864	11,558	1,846	29,379	811	56,120
November	209,214	93,532	3,064	5,450	18,725	3,047	509	151	41,306	11,718	1,848	29,033	831	69,201
December	217,845	102,329	3,109	6,463	16,314	2,304	367	132	41,858	11,990	1,862	30,080	1,037	86,074
1941														
January	221,979	103,514	2,776	7,901	17,110	1,604	249	137	42,523	12,298	1,868	30,544	1,455	103,323
February	215,023	94,080	3,165	9,224	18,152	1,496	239	114	43,001	13,192	1,871	28,872	1,617	113,790
March	216,039	97,400	3,283	8,929	16,178	1,158	201	103	43,440	12,766	1,870	28,758	1,953	111,136
April	208,430	93,689	3,352	8,405	15,073	1,124	213	111	43,838	12,866	1,883	26,269	1,607	116,152
May	198,841	88,236	3,385	8,115	14,765	1,014	204	118	44,074	12,856	1,894	23,272	908	106,415
June	187,876	80,746	2,592	7,992	12,902	881	175	117	45,659	12,806	1,894	20,580	1,532	110,103

^A See notes on pp. 98 and 99 for description of data included. Comparable data for earlier years are given in Table XXI of the appendix.^B Does not include earnings on regular Federal construction projects.

where more liberal eligibility standards became effective during the year. Payments from Federal, state, and local funds for aid to dependent children increased 17 percent from June 1940 to June 1941 (from \$11,000,000 to \$12,800,000), and totaled nearly \$145,700,000 for the 1941 fiscal year. As in the case of the old-age assistance program, the relatively larger rise in payments than in the number of recipients was the result of slight increases in the average amount of aid per family in the majority of the states.

The smallest of the special assistance programs—aid to the blind—showed comparatively minor increases during the year. As in the preceding fiscal year, 42 states provided aid to the blind under plans approved by the Social Security Board, and four additional states furnished such aid under state laws without Federal participation. Between June 1940 and June 1941 the number of recipients increased by 3 percent to 74,000 and the amount of payments increased by 4 percent to \$1,900,000. A total of more than \$22,300,000 was paid to recipients of aid to the blind during the course of the 1941 fiscal year.

General Relief

Public general relief has been financed from state and local funds since the discontinuation, during the fiscal year 1936, of grants by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to the states. Among the persons aided under this residual program are the physically handicapped and other unemployable persons who do not meet the eligibility requirements of any of the special assistance programs, as well as some of the employable persons for whom jobs are not available on work programs because of shortages of funds or other causes. Also, general relief is sometimes extended to needy families receiving assistance under other programs when their income from these other sources is not sufficient to meet minimum requirements.

The downward trend in the national general relief totals that had been evident in the two previous years was accentuated during the fiscal year 1941.³ Instead of the upward movement that usually takes place in the fall and winter

³ The comparability of the general relief totals for months subsequent to August 1940 with those for previous months is affected to some extent by the exclusion, beginning with September 1940, of cases receiving medical care only and of total payments for medical care.

months, a steady decline in the number of cases occurred from July through November 1940, and only slight increases were evident in December and January. The estimate for January was only 1,257,000 cases, a decline of roughly 100,000, or 8 percent, from the estimate for the preceding July, and the smallest January total in the period beginning with 1933 for which nation-wide statistics are available. The decline that began in February continued throughout the remainder of the year, particularly heavy reductions being recorded during the last quarter. By June 1941, the estimated national total number of cases had dropped to 934,000, the first total of less than 1,000,000 that had been recorded in the entire period beginning with January 1933. The reduction from June of the preceding year amounted to about 420,000, or slightly less than a third.

A similarly pronounced downward movement was evident in the total monthly payments for general relief. In July 1940, general relief payments totaled about \$32,200,000 or 11 percent less than in the preceding July. This, nevertheless, was the highest monthly total recorded during the fiscal year 1941. The total for June 1941 was only \$20,600,000, the lowest of the entire period beginning with January 1933. General relief payments during the year totaled a little less than \$339,300,000, as compared with a total of about \$453,400,000 during the fiscal year 1940.

Reductions in general relief totals occurred in practically all the states, although a major portion of the national decline occurred in the large industrial states. The contraction in the general relief rolls in the larger states was primarily attributable to increased employment and income. This factor was also responsible to some extent for the changes that occurred in most of the other states. In some areas, decreases were partly attributable to reductions in available funds and more restrictive eligibility requirements. Expansion of the old-age assistance and aid to dependent children programs also contributed materially to the downward trend in the general relief rolls in a number of states. Declines were comparatively small

in a few states where little assistance was given during the year to employable persons.

For the continental United States as a whole the average amount of general relief extended per case during the month of June 1941 was about \$22. Average monthly payments do not furnish an accurate measure of relief standards, since they are affected by various factors such as the average number of persons per case, the extent of turnover in relief rolls, and the extent to which assistance supplements other income. Nevertheless, it is evident that great variation existed in the general relief standards prevailing in the several states. Only half a dozen states reported average benefits that were higher than the national average, but in about a dozen states the average was less than \$10 in June. A few states with comparatively high payments had considerable influence on the national average. Nearly half of the cases receiving general relief during June 1941 were located in three states in which the average monthly payments per case ranged from \$19 to \$36. These three states included 24 percent of the national population.

Farm Security Administration Grants

The Farm Security Administration, as a part of its rehabilitation activities, makes grants to destitute and low-income farmers to provide them with food, clothing, and other family needs. During the 1941 fiscal year relatively small numbers of grants were made, ranging from 31,000 to 66,000 in the various months. Even the largest monthly total contrasts sharply with the winter peaks of from 119,000 to 335,000 that had been recorded in preceding years. Total grants during the year amounted to about \$14,100,000, which was 29 percent less than in the fiscal year 1940 and 59 percent less than in 1937. The low level of grants in the 1941 fiscal year reflected not only the general improvement in agricultural conditions but also the fact that there had been relatively few of the emergency situations, such as those arising from floods and droughts, that necessitated program expansion in previous years.

APPENDIX

TABLES

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Explanatory Notes	97
I. Number of Persons Employed on WPA Projects, Weekly, August 1935-June 1941 ..	100
II. Average Number of Persons Employed on WPA Projects, by State, Semiannually, December 1935-June 1940	102
III. Average Number of Persons Employed on WPA Projects, by State, Quarterly, September 1940-June 1941	103
IV. Number of Persons Employed on Projects Operated by WPA, by State and by Major Type of Project, June 25, 1941	104
V. Average Number of Persons Employed on WPA Projects Operated by Other Federal Agencies, by State and by Agency, June 1941	106
VI. Hours and Earnings of Persons Employed on Projects Operated by WPA, by State, Selected Periods	107
VII. Amount of WPA Funds Allocated, Obligated, and Expended, by Operating Agency, through June 30, 1941	108
VIII. Amount of WPA Funds Expended for Programs Operated by WPA and by Other Federal Agencies, by Operating Agency and by Fiscal Year, through June 30, 1941	109
IX. Amount of WPA Funds Expended for Programs Operated by WPA and by Other Federal Agencies, by State and by Fiscal Year, through June 30, 1941	110
X. Amount of WPA and Sponsors' Funds Expended for Nonlabor Purposes on Projects Operated by WPA, by Type of Purchase or Rental and by Source of Funds, Cumulative through and Year Ending June 30, 1941	111
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, Cumu- lative through June 30, 1941	112
XII. 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, 1941	113
XIII. 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, 1941	114
XIV. 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, 1941	115
XV. Amount of WPA and Sponsors' Funds Expended on Projects Operated by WPA, by State and by Major Type of Project, Cumulative through June 30, 1941 ..	116
XVI. Amount of WPA and Sponsors' Funds Expended on Projects Operated by WPA, by State and by Major Type of Project, Year Ending June 30, 1941	119
XVII. Physical Accomplishments and Public Participation on Projects Operated by WPA, Cumulative through June 30, 1941	122
XVIII. Selected Activities on WPA Community Service Programs, by State, Selected Periods	125
XIX. Selected Items of Physical Accomplishment on Construction Projects Operated by WPA, by State, Cumulative through June 30, 1941	126
XX. Number of Persons Employed on Federal Work and Construction Projects and Number of Recipients of Public Assistance, by Program, Monthly, January 1933-June 1941	128
XXI. Amount of Earnings of Persons Employed on Federal Work and Construction Projects and Payments to Recipients of Public Assistance, by Program, Monthly, January 1933-June 1941	132
XXII. Number of Persons Employed on Federal Work and Construction Projects and Number of Recipients of Public Assistance, by State and by Program, June 1941	136
XXIII. Amount of Earnings of Persons Employed on Federal Work and Construction Projects and Payments to Recipients of Public Assistance, by State and by Program, June 1941	137

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, 1941. 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. Many of the tabulations relate to fiscal years (July 1 through June 30).

Employment Statistics

WPA employment data shown in the first three tables of the appendix relate to persons employed on all WPA projects. Tables IV and VI relate to employment on projects operated by the WPA itself, and Table V covers only 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 distributions 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 and territories in Table I of the appendix.

Financial Statistics

Tables VII, 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, 1939, and fiscal year 1941. The data cover project operations and administrative expenses of WPA (including administrative expenses of the NYA prior to July 1939); other Federal agency project operations and

administrative expenses financed with allocations of WPA funds; the purchase of surplus clothing for needy persons and aid to self-help and cooperative associations under the ERA Act of 1938; tornado relief under the ERA Act of 1939; and the settlement of property damage claims under the ERA Acts of 1939 and fiscal year 1941. 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," as used in this report represent actual or contingent liabilities incurred against allocated funds. 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 pay rolls, rents, and travel expenses, which are certain to become due in a short period, are obligated one period in advance.¹

3. "Expenditures" represent checks issued in payment of pay rolls 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 XVI, dealing with expenditures of WPA and sponsors' funds on projects operated by WPA, are based on data compiled from WPA project ledgers maintained by the WPA divisions of finance in the several states.

Project Accomplishment Statistics

Tables XVII, XVIII, and XIX relate to the number of physical units of work that were

¹ This definition of "obligations" does not correspond with that used under the revised accounting procedure effective with fiscal year 1942. Under the new procedure, the definition given above applies to "encumbrances," and the term "obligations" covers only those transactions which legally reserve an appropriation for expenditure. For example, the obligations recorded for labor costs in the fiscal year 1942 include only earnings for completed pay periods plus accrued earnings for incompleting pay periods; in general, those recorded for nonlabor costs include only WPA requisitions for which purchase orders, bills of lading, or similar documents have been issued.

completed on projects operated by WPA from the beginning of the program through June 1941. The figures shown for certain activities on community service programs, however, refer to the extent of public participation during the month of April 1941. The data presented are limited to selected items of accomplishment.

Federal Work Program and Public Assistance Statistics

The estimated unduplicated total numbers of households and persons, discussed in the section on Federal work programs and public assistance and presented in Table XX include both relief and nonrelief recipients, exclusive of administrative employees, in the continental United States who benefited 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 Corps; the National Youth Administration; the Public Works Administration; and all other work and construction projects of Federal agencies other than WPA, PWA, NYA, and CCC that have been financed from funds made available by emergency relief appropriation acts.

The estimates differ from those published in the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program, June 30, 1940* in that they exclude data pertaining to regular Federal construction projects; these data are shown separately, however, in all the tables covering individual programs. The series shown in this report as well as in the earlier publications exclude recipients of institutional care (with the exception of transient relief included under the special programs of the FERA), surplus commodities (including those made available through the stamp plan

and the direct distribution system of the Surplus Marketing Administration), and rural rehabilitation loans made by the Farm Security Administration; they also exclude persons benefited by the unemployment compensation and old-age and survivors' insurance programs of the Social Security and Railroad Retirement Boards.

The monthly figures on aggregate payments made to these recipients, which are presented in Table XXI, were obtained by adding the amounts reported or estimated for the various programs. They exclude administrative costs and material, equipment, and other nonlabor costs incident to project operations.

In order to arrive at the total numbers of households and persons, it was necessary to make several types of adjustments. 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 of the 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.

Unduplicated totals of households and of persons are rough approximations which are presented only on a nation-wide basis. The allowances for duplication in nearly all instances were based on sample information which is not adequate for making adjustments in totals for individual states. Figures for the country as a whole are not suited for use in adjusting 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 1941, in Table XXII.

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 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 number of recipients and amount of payments to recipients for each of the Federal work and public assistance programs, which are shown in Tables XX to XXIII, is indicated in the footnotes to the tables. All figures relate to the continental United States or its political subdivisions and, unless otherwise specified, refer to the calendar month. The source of the basic statistics, unless otherwise specified, is the WPA.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS

WEEKLY, AUGUST 1935-JUNE 1941

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				Year ending June 30, 1941			
	Date	Projects operated by WPA	Date	Projects operated by WPA	Date	Projects operated by WPA	Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agen- cies ^A	Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agen- cies ^A	Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agen- cies ^A
	1935		1936		1937		1938				1939				1940			
July.....	3	-----	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	3	1,607,733	1,568,899	38,834
July.....	10	-----	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	10	1,619,630	1,577,729	41,901
July.....	17	-----	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	17	1,659,455	1,613,434	46,021
July.....	24	-----	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	24	1,689,731	1,642,089	47,642
July.....	31	-----	29	2,264,056	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	31	1,700,846	1,651,406	49,440
Average.....	-----	-----	-----	2,245,328	-----	1,631,204	-----	2,999,021	2,914,121	84,900	-----	2,282,087	2,236,920	45,167	-----	1,655,479	1,610,711	44,768
August.....	7	-----	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	7	1,708,525	1,655,809	52,716
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	14	1,708,239	1,654,070	54,169
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	21	1,697,978	1,642,796	55,182
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	28	1,691,307	1,635,984	55,323
August.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	31	3,171,184	3,085,762	85,422	30	1,842,230	1,778,175	64,055	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average.....	-----	^B 220,163	-----	2,332,380	-----	1,510,894	-----	3,125,244	3,040,237	85,007	-----	1,970,688	1,909,886	60,802	-----	1,701,512	1,647,164	54,348
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	4	1,690,104	1,634,802	55,302
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	11	1,687,420	1,631,328	56,092
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	18	1,689,292	1,633,195	56,097
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	25	1,703,748	1,647,970	55,778
September.....	-----	-----	30	2,508,441	29	1,448,411	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average.....	-----	374,316	-----	2,453,602	-----	1,455,977	-----	3,213,609	3,123,568	90,041	-----	1,720,996	1,656,019	64,977	-----	1,692,641	1,636,824	55,817
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	2	1,746,704	1,691,224	55,480
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	9	1,762,672	1,707,551	55,121
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	16	1,768,162	1,713,242	54,920
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	23	1,775,644	1,721,505	54,139
October.....	30	986,837	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30	1,779,261	1,725,232	54,029
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	-----	1,766,489	1,711,751	54,738
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	6	1,783,479	1,730,024	53,455
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	13	1,785,606	1,732,132	53,474
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	20	1,806,811	1,753,651	53,160
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	27	1,821,630	1,768,525	53,105
November.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30	3,286,592	3,193,658	92,934	29	2,024,214	1,945,352	78,862	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average.....	-----	1,814,958	-----	2,551,042	-----	1,503,720	-----	3,334,594	3,241,957	92,637	-----	1,960,518	1,882,754	77,764	-----	1,799,382	1,746,083	53,299
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	4	1,832,523	1,780,931	51,592
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	11	1,855,175	1,803,720	51,455
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	18	1,872,284	1,821,705	50,579
December.....	26	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	26	1,878,395	1,828,024	50,371
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	-----	1,859,594	1,808,595	50,999

Month	1936		1937		1938		1939				1940				1941			
January	2	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	2	1,880,460	1,830,208	50,252
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	8	1,886,942	1,837,544	49,398
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	15	1,893,750	1,844,928	48,822
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	22	1,895,386	1,847,009	48,377
January	29	2,960,577									31	2,265,609	2,192,356	73,253	29	1,895,189	1,846,902	48,287
Average		2,879,733		2,131,079		1,803,102		3,021,595	2,931,401	90,194		2,216,314	2,142,588	73,726		1,890,345	1,841,318	49,027
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	5	1,892,243	1,844,585	47,658
February	12	3,017,649	10	2,160,209	9	1,985,406	8	2,965,986	2,875,724	90,262	14	2,306,048	2,231,139	74,909	12	1,892,632	1,845,377	47,255
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	19	1,884,699	1,837,566	47,133
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	26	1,866,885	1,820,453	46,432
Average		3,019,098		2,149,369		2,003,840		2,996,554	2,907,356	89,198		2,309,218	2,234,595	74,623		1,884,115	1,836,995	47,120
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	5	1,805,582	1,760,431	45,151
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	12	1,763,895	1,719,346	44,549
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	19	1,735,676	1,691,067	44,609
March	25	2,871,637	24	2,114,800	23	2,394,843	22	3,008,994	2,915,588	93,406	27	2,288,227	2,212,233	75,994	26	1,707,821	1,663,856	43,965
March			31	2,110,949	30	2,445,415	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		2,310,539	2,235,359	75,180		1,753,244	1,708,675	44,569
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	77,056	2	1,662,393	1,618,748	43,645
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	79,355	9	1,634,016	1,590,616	43,400
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	16	1,606,759	1,562,681	44,078
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	23	1,585,587	1,541,889	43,698
April	29	2,504,892													30	1,560,248	1,517,692	42,556
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		1,609,801	1,566,325	43,476
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	7	1,519,185	1,477,263	41,922
May	13	2,418,458	12	2,023,316	11	2,625,744	10	2,660,236	2,527,958	132,278	8	2,008,540	1,924,388	84,152	14	1,496,649	1,454,438	42,211
May	20	2,374,461	19	2,016,979	18	2,650,298	17	2,622,590	2,485,360	137,230	15	1,970,257	1,885,683	84,574	21	1,474,200	1,432,726	41,474
May	27	2,339,740	26	1,999,269	25	2,678,223	24	2,608,920	2,468,073	140,847	22	1,944,945	1,857,813	87,132	28	1,464,362	1,423,550	40,812
May							31	2,599,673	2,457,901	141,772	29	1,925,539	1,837,853	87,686				
Average		2,396,719		2,021,579		2,640,246		2,645,550	2,509,875	135,675		1,981,666	1,896,642	85,024		1,488,599	1,446,994	41,605
June	3	2,319,913	2	1,980,236	1	2,693,375	7	2,593,349	2,449,189	144,160	5	1,857,906	1,770,289	87,617	4	1,441,936	1,400,885	41,051
June	10	2,293,625	9	1,945,796	8	2,711,762	14	2,589,723	2,445,545	144,178	12	1,785,270	1,696,620	88,650	11	1,423,371	1,382,328	41,043
June	17	2,273,052	16	1,866,617	15	2,736,014	21	2,577,675	2,438,255	139,420	19	1,714,327	1,628,137	86,190	18	1,410,051	1,367,935	42,116
June	24	2,255,898	23	1,821,151	22	2,767,044	28	2,551,418	2,420,741	130,677	26	1,664,626	1,583,242	81,384	25	1,368,363	1,327,762	40,601
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		1,755,532	1,669,572	85,960		1,410,930	1,369,727	41,203

^A Financed by allocation of WPA funds.

^B Average for three weeks.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WPA PROGRAM

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

SEMIANNUALLY, DECEMBER 1935-JUNE 1940

State	December 1935	June 1936	December 1936	June 1937	December 1937	June 1938	December 1938 ^B	June 1939 ^B	December 1939 ^B	June 1940 ^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	2,123,431	1,755,532
Alabama	48,330	32,926	30,382	23,405	23,931	45,242	63,295	51,351	50,900	34,523
Arizona	10,872	9,529	8,347	7,832	6,890	9,987	11,479	8,521	6,868	5,740
Arkansas	40,808	30,340	32,480	24,565	20,593	36,941	52,569	46,119	42,995	26,941
California	121,453	115,446	105,939	102,078	71,885	95,003	120,887	109,069	90,020	75,571
Colorado	37,907	28,596	21,837	20,076	18,458	28,115	33,022	25,984	24,019	17,234
Connecticut	25,722	23,466	18,268	17,615	16,113	24,883	30,688	25,000	19,026	16,724
Delaware	2,605	2,415	2,174	1,954	1,935	3,558	4,047	3,468	2,515	2,736
District of Columbia	6,696	7,713	6,934	6,524	5,810	8,457	13,851	12,919	10,821	10,799
Florida	35,019	27,301	25,958	25,369	24,011	36,038	53,680	45,387	37,716	25,379
Georgia	53,724	34,469	33,602	25,447	24,272	47,187	67,203	57,367	47,707	35,388
Idaho	9,688	6,589	6,711	4,842	6,930	9,319	11,687	10,730	10,387	7,237
Illinois	164,526	157,451	159,476	135,607	107,889	222,158	246,738	201,590	160,098	135,737
Indiana	79,542	69,358	65,899	55,333	44,520	94,003	91,738	78,360	61,166	47,345
Iowa	23,580	19,860	22,683	20,156	18,177	33,737	31,995	27,079	23,917	19,093
Kansas	41,366	32,402	41,784	32,402	26,549	34,717	37,126	30,116	26,716	20,374
Kentucky	59,200	46,688	51,969	43,472	38,735	62,506	68,563	57,913	45,008	34,463
Louisiana	49,256	36,105	32,012	27,752	23,635	33,112	54,736	43,343	36,197	24,783
Maine	9,793	7,915	7,561	3,617	4,231	8,169	10,986	8,264	7,438	6,246
Maryland	17,635	14,911	12,868	10,977	9,625	12,943	19,933	17,818	14,796	15,220
Massachusetts	116,187	107,023	99,791	82,353	67,632	108,882	128,786	106,164	86,609	65,910
Michigan	88,772	76,418	67,955	52,130	45,608	182,411	148,729	124,676	88,095	67,155
Minnesota	56,612	46,222	47,088	38,572	36,611	61,307	67,637	55,185	46,174	35,674
Mississippi	31,385	26,713	25,496	20,303	19,296	35,074	48,690	40,360	43,924	25,758
Missouri	82,008	67,351	71,923	67,331	50,392	100,710	110,662	85,639	77,618	64,411
Montana	13,566	10,591	12,888	9,643	13,147	20,606	20,959	17,693	13,175	8,736
Nebraska	19,477	15,245	22,172	19,759	19,643	29,043	29,032	26,298	27,124	20,196
Nevada	2,325	2,282	2,091	1,635	1,696	2,184	2,672	1,951	1,799	1,470
New Hampshire	7,026	7,571	8,901	6,151	5,530	8,643	11,543	8,536	6,873	6,234
New Jersey	89,696	81,520	76,422	69,617	57,606	91,140	104,570	82,940	70,128	58,511
New Mexico	10,898	7,966	8,548	8,373	6,272	10,620	11,862	11,956	12,446	9,024
New York	378,098	309,248	287,646	246,114	189,397	226,337	251,191	210,344	154,321	145,146
North Carolina	37,530	30,428	28,403	23,177	21,735	36,833	57,004	43,879	42,098	37,466
North Dakota	12,544	8,620	19,625	11,987	12,759	13,320	15,593	13,832	13,637	9,598
Ohio	174,252	153,891	135,939	104,046	91,307	245,775	265,796	204,508	140,163	118,994
Oklahoma	85,600	54,945	66,929	50,646	43,661	65,169	71,609	56,970	48,031	37,843
Oregon	18,814	14,899	14,001	13,376	12,032	16,282	19,672	17,100	15,176	12,658
Pennsylvania	218,146	234,014	229,875	183,513	159,107	252,365	268,173	189,728	147,270	158,605
Rhode Island	16,212	11,268	10,805	11,550	11,873	14,853	16,899	15,108	12,252	10,952
South Carolina	31,439	24,987	24,212	20,274	18,720	34,755	46,671	43,581	39,627	28,668
South Dakota	14,590	9,565	23,785	13,883	15,559	15,739	16,767	15,428	15,159	9,463
Tennessee	45,585	36,306	31,303	24,143	21,129	34,766	57,909	44,988	38,846	33,600
Texas	73,752	80,975	77,269	71,559	52,892	81,059	112,984	98,892	92,806	73,246
Utah	14,635	10,368	8,969	7,463	7,020	10,314	15,028	11,984	11,531	8,702
Vermont	4,759	4,517	3,468	3,048	3,071	5,059	8,642	5,289	4,400	3,833
Virginia	39,672	26,832	24,720	19,200	17,904	23,894	32,196	28,923	25,434	26,259
Washington	30,379	26,228	27,048	26,949	29,862	44,865	53,910	38,484	27,801	23,557
West Virginia	50,689	43,790	42,175	33,682	28,716	46,411	51,502	40,961	32,929	30,011
Wisconsin	60,056	49,594	53,069	42,405	37,408	72,726	80,789	63,821	51,847	38,713
Wyoming	4,764	2,765	3,598	2,370	2,364	4,207	4,739	3,820	3,587	2,577
Alaska				8			80	754	120	241
Hawaii			4,463	3,725	2,538	1,601	3,170	2,333	1,755	1,672
Puerto Rico							46	4,018	11,088	17,356
Virgin Islands							1,345	1,361	1,278	1,760
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.

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

QUARTERLY, SEPTEMBER 1940-JUNE 1941

State	September 1940			December 1940			March 1941			June 1941		
	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^B	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^B	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^B	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^B
Total	1,692,641	1,636,824	55,817	1,859,594	1,808,595	50,999	1,753,244	1,708,675	44,569	1,410,930	1,369,727	41,203
Alabama	34,202	33,904	298	39,403	39,001	402	36,792	36,360	432	32,037	31,702	335
Arizona	5,523	5,187	336	6,317	5,971	346	5,972	5,869	103	5,608	5,517	91
Arkansas	27,379	27,166	213	35,369	34,952	417	33,189	32,712	477	29,757	29,373	384
California	78,733	74,625	4,108	81,708	78,418	3,290	75,109	72,712	2,397	56,867	55,295	1,572
Colorado	16,961	15,824	1,137	19,738	18,770	968	20,489	19,833	656	16,939	16,070	869
Connecticut	16,445	15,404	1,041	14,648	14,011	637	11,170	10,642	528	6,921	6,556	365
Delaware	2,728	2,726	2	2,698	2,696	2	2,554	2,552	2	1,959	1,958	1
District of Columbia	10,717	9,183	1,534	10,667	9,204	1,463	9,790	8,523	1,267	7,909	6,561	1,348
Florida	26,750	25,417	1,333	34,636	33,349	1,287	31,048	29,927	1,121	25,372	24,316	1,056
Georgia	35,758	33,806	1,952	41,995	40,178	1,817	37,547	36,134	1,413	30,061	28,913	1,148
Idaho	7,058	6,033	1,025	8,532	8,025	507	9,860	9,215	645	6,444	5,992	452
Illinois	113,530	112,376	1,154	124,886	123,630	1,256	120,957	120,222	735	95,519	94,985	534
Indiana	43,840	43,057	783	46,323	45,488	835	42,967	42,243	724	34,067	33,598	469
Iowa	19,154	18,841	313	24,543	24,231	312	23,663	23,385	278	18,830	18,643	187
Kansas	20,170	18,981	1,189	26,318	25,268	1,050	25,800	24,537	1,263	20,280	19,486	794
Kentucky	35,035	33,549	1,486	40,189	38,659	1,530	36,207	34,886	1,321	29,148	28,554	594
Louisiana	26,111	25,634	477	28,103	27,665	438	30,968	30,408	560	28,736	28,329	407
Maine	5,707	5,296	411	7,048	6,760	288	8,139	7,813	326	4,602	4,402	200
Maryland	14,070	12,269	1,801	12,856	11,206	1,650	10,873	9,801	1,072	8,172	7,257	915
Massachusetts	65,518	63,597	1,921	80,425	78,791	1,634	70,695	69,277	1,418	57,142	55,441	1,701
Michigan	66,201	65,610	591	67,118	66,635	483	63,836	63,411	425	48,838	48,310	528
Minnesota	35,466	34,997	469	43,588	43,273	315	45,383	45,127	256	36,941	36,428	513
Mississippi	25,036	25,016	20	33,806	33,716	90	35,279	35,228	51	28,483	28,433	50
Missouri	56,832	56,064	768	62,530	61,730	800	57,097	56,341	756	51,871	50,588	1,283
Montana	8,225	7,902	323	10,111	10,095	16	10,831	10,827	4	8,415	8,389	26
Nebraska	20,416	19,825	591	23,610	23,092	518	23,806	23,281	525	20,176	19,393	783
Nevada	1,496	1,421	75	1,728	1,673	55	1,680	1,653	27	1,231	1,210	21
New Hampshire	6,093	5,571	522	6,912	6,483	429	5,884	5,546	338	4,200	4,064	156
New Jersey	58,666	57,451	1,215	62,765	61,773	992	54,216	53,344	872	42,471	41,809	662
New Mexico	9,121	8,850	271	10,829	10,442	387	11,002	10,676	326	10,066	9,658	408
New York	142,471	139,899	2,572	138,990	136,701	2,289	126,319	124,599	1,720	101,919	100,315	1,604
North Carolina	37,985	36,389	1,596	43,887	42,382	1,505	41,788	40,674	1,114	30,302	29,223	1,079
North Dakota	9,516	8,909	607	11,694	11,295	399	12,794	12,400	394	9,918	9,125	793
Ohio	104,931	103,763	1,168	105,715	104,728	987	96,113	95,384	729	80,670	79,864	806
Oklahoma	35,746	34,558	1,188	40,381	38,735	1,646	41,018	39,047	1,971	32,109	30,870	1,239
Oregon	11,549	11,050	499	12,299	11,872	427	11,998	11,692	306	9,096	8,788	308
Pennsylvania	154,195	150,223	3,972	141,957	139,114	2,843	121,740	119,566	2,174	93,018	90,301	2,717
Rhode Island	10,967	10,655	312	11,477	11,197	280	9,215	8,938	277	6,038	5,869	169
South Carolina	27,204	26,383	821	32,156	31,446	710	30,582	29,450	1,132	25,801	24,682	1,119
South Dakota	9,491	8,725	766	12,241	11,661	580	12,699	12,273	426	9,764	9,071	693
Tennessee	32,171	31,504	667	36,598	35,889	709	32,842	32,179	663	29,449	28,719	730
Texas	73,836	70,649	3,187	89,383	87,070	2,313	93,355	90,801	2,554	73,850	71,467	2,383
Utah	7,766	7,695	71	10,192	9,787	405	10,977	10,765	212	8,425	8,085	340
Vermont	3,595	3,449	146	4,090	3,920	170	3,929	3,906	23	2,662	2,493	169
Virginia	25,046	22,117	2,929	24,425	21,856	2,569	20,965	18,969	1,996	17,378	15,725	1,653
Washington	22,287	20,466	1,821	23,877	21,995	1,882	22,097	20,441	1,656	16,366	15,348	1,018
West Virginia	29,687	29,460	227	30,421	30,101	320	32,212	31,976	236	26,850	26,560	290
Wisconsin	38,898	38,420	478	44,118	43,865	253	41,297	41,082	215	30,297	29,750	547
Wyoming	2,492	2,282	210	2,806	2,603	203	2,882	2,763	119	2,242	2,093	149
Alaska	35	-----	35	93	-----	93	170	-----	170	15	-----	15
Hawaii	1,498	1,498	-----	1,358	1,358	-----	1,243	1,243	-----	1,031	1,031	-----
Puerto Rico	17,608	13,148	4,460	30,316	25,835	4,481	32,478	28,016	4,462	32,585	28,491	4,094
Virgin Islands	726	-----	726	1,701	-----	1,701	1,728	26	1,702	1,463	27	1,436

^A Data represent averages of weekly employment counts made during the months.^B Financed by allocation of WPA funds.

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

JUNE 25, 1941

State	Grand total	Division of Operations									Other
		Total	Highways, roads, and streets	Public buildings	Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	Publicly owned or operated utilities	Airports and airways	Conservation	Sanitation	Engineering surveys	
Total	1,327,762	903,240	470,945	128,686	51,414	119,970	67,987	28,938	14,959	6,397	13,944
Alabama	31,441	23,234	14,371	3,434	257	1,448	2,892	221	457	154	-----
Arizona	5,488	4,186	1,800	389	-----	140	1,711	-----	146	-----	-----
Arkansas	29,107	21,749	17,801	1,812	147	286	1,071	421	60	66	85
California	51,069	28,171	9,867	6,549	818	5,598	2,740	1,559	492	548	-----
Colorado	15,537	10,769	5,391	1,828	551	998	1,622	108	137	47	87
Connecticut	6,255	3,659	1,162	440	216	539	1,041	76	57	117	11
Delaware	1,862	1,166	275	583	52	135	-----	30	49	-----	42
District of Columbia	6,363	3,518	366	822	116	841	1,109	-----	39	-----	225
Florida	24,252	17,603	5,330	3,941	79	968	6,341	15	532	-----	397
Georgia	26,978	17,149	10,727	1,744	317	1,560	1,164	146	1,034	46	411
Idaho	5,741	4,483	1,777	492	163	270	333	1,332	61	6	49
Illinois	91,806	57,403	26,750	5,515	8,411	10,090	2,952	1,965	1,001	87	632
Indiana	31,899	23,045	15,384	2,907	555	2,611	1,096	426	37	7	22
Iowa	17,916	12,928	8,059	1,810	421	1,690	293	181	19	408	47
Kansas	17,612	11,809	6,083	2,032	1,330	1,035	409	351	331	51	187
Kentucky	28,404	22,318	16,119	2,114	128	1,345	315	22	210	-----	2,065
Louisiana	28,188	20,894	12,372	2,956	1,166	1,484	1,726	269	272	216	433
Maine	4,211	3,193	686	211	-----	76	2,148	32	-----	40	-----
Maryland	6,955	5,262	1,277	570	87	576	1,406	939	41	-----	366
Massachusetts	51,003	28,895	10,213	4,910	2,105	5,873	3,000	472	-----	860	1,462
Michigan	46,640	29,927	18,307	2,248	1,239	5,636	1,375	420	-----	41	661
Minnesota	35,219	24,346	11,443	3,768	1,929	3,620	1,540	1,596	-----	142	308
Mississippi	28,075	18,665	10,737	2,070	171	622	2,155	1,026	1,829	-----	55
Missouri	49,911	35,354	19,773	6,967	1,908	4,839	571	788	217	5	286
Montana	8,154	5,392	2,110	794	403	172	875	825	62	20	131
Nebraska	18,413	13,163	7,945	1,758	619	1,399	712	339	266	9	116
Nevada	1,165	636	233	107	164	45	49	17	15	1	5
New Hampshire	4,522	3,022	876	375	233	1,007	379	12	-----	6	134
New Jersey	39,803	26,141	11,510	4,440	2,196	5,413	297	1,046	631	415	193
New Mexico	9,331	7,866	2,032	2,930	131	655	370	1,332	136	106	174
New York	96,164	61,501	18,133	14,176	11,050	13,504	1,362	195	57	1,566	1,458
North Carolina	29,551	20,919	12,596	2,522	722	2,057	1,456	378	1,162	26	-----
North Dakota	9,181	7,093	4,218	1,308	287	430	357	393	41	-----	59
Ohio	76,665	49,606	32,333	1,338	4,044	8,719	2,235	55	-----	146	736
Oklahoma	31,232	21,793	13,100	3,629	513	1,094	986	2,175	296	-----	-----
Oregon	8,578	6,028	2,558	672	233	1,412	784	206	22	55	86
Pennsylvania	87,550	62,310	41,248	7,754	2,996	6,377	385	2,454	317	624	155
Rhode Island	5,649	3,308	1,423	142	262	1,274	55	33	79	17	23
South Carolina	24,243	17,974	4,576	2,575	200	8,861	673	52	613	-----	414
South Dakota	8,812	6,333	3,266	1,042	273	502	241	682	258	39	30
Tennessee	28,247	20,340	14,318	1,468	313	987	497	648	1,936	140	33
Texas	71,417	47,760	28,314	8,000	1,312	3,893	3,686	1,524	457	69	505
Utah	8,016	5,838	1,894	1,152	120	1,603	305	497	74	50	143
Vermont	2,392	1,406	602	72	27	186	288	28	-----	28	203
Virginia	15,587	9,583	5,946	837	100	1,135	939	221	219	2	184
Washington	14,770	10,251	2,386	1,556	390	2,135	2,082	1,402	83	187	30
West Virginia	26,135	20,074	15,659	977	554	659	792	333	1,070	-----	30
Wisconsin	28,589	18,513	7,773	2,755	1,996	3,398	256	1,652	90	134	459
Wyoming	2,076	1,246	537	270	28	213	145	44	-----	-----	9
Hawaii	1,055	965	326	134	-----	13	488	-----	-----	-----	4
Puerto Rico	28,506	24,463	8,963	5,791	82	547	8,283	-----	546	-----	251
Virgin Islands	27	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(Concluded on next page)

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

JUNE 25, 1941

State	Division of Community Service Programs					National defense vocational training	Other
	Total	Public activities	Research and records	Welfare	Other		
Total	373, 485	97, 776	57, 229	211, 291	7, 189	36, 910	14, 127
Alabama	7, 474	1, 830	731	3, 995	918	451	282
Arizona	1, 094	411	137	546	-----	93	115
Arkansas	7, 007	1, 055	1, 395	4, 557	-----	89	262
California	18, 621	6, 386	2, 470	9, 537	228	3, 315	962
Colorado	4, 183	1, 085	547	2, 383	168	314	271
Connecticut	2, 377	575	319	1, 357	126	149	70
Delaware	645	156	57	406	26	34	17
District of Columbia	2, 576	455	827	1, 150	144	200	69
Florida	5, 908	1, 558	614	3, 726	10	445	296
Georgia	8, 567	2, 176	1, 275	5, 051	65	766	496
Idaho	889	333	46	510	-----	272	97
Illinois	29, 805	8, 307	4, 846	16, 123	529	3, 811	787
Indiana	7, 634	2, 377	801	4, 157	299	907	313
Iowa	4, 622	1, 452	561	2, 497	112	141	225
Kansas	5, 368	1, 273	318	3, 777	-----	373	62
Kentucky	5, 293	1, 122	1, 037	3, 119	15	558	235
Louisiana	6, 063	1, 598	1, 399	3, 066	-----	728	503
Maine	838	140	154	527	17	162	18
Maryland	1, 410	443	317	642	8	119	164
Massachusetts	20, 664	4, 352	3, 954	11, 826	532	1, 324	120
Michigan	14, 271	4, 079	2, 102	7, 973	117	2, 057	385
Minnesota	9, 713	3, 114	1, 581	4, 879	139	543	617
Mississippi	8, 222	1, 944	875	5, 264	139	1, 077	111
Missouri	13, 152	2, 898	1, 410	8, 543	301	917	488
Montana	2, 360	490	533	1, 337	-----	87	315
Nebraska	4, 763	1, 440	798	2, 211	314	190	297
Nevada	496	154	61	269	12	3	30
New Hampshire	1, 308	195	115	988	10	164	28
New Jersey	12, 927	3, 468	2, 874	6, 574	11	382	353
New Mexico	1, 275	340	109	826	-----	105	85
New York	30, 002	9, 607	7, 790	12, 605	-----	2, 901	1, 760
North Carolina	8, 186	2, 273	693	4, 454	766	219	227
North Dakota	1, 979	725	288	934	32	72	37
Ohio	24, 272	6, 284	3, 629	13, 744	615	2, 244	543
Oklahoma	8, 834	1, 789	739	6, 063	243	352	253
Oregon	1, 891	703	270	918	-----	513	146
Pennsylvania	21, 671	4, 310	3, 072	14, 258	31	2, 898	671
Rhode Island	2, 020	490	259	1, 270	1	121	200
South Carolina	5, 867	1, 378	135	4, 354	-----	268	144
South Dakota	2, 376	676	403	1, 296	1	57	46
Tennessee	5, 994	1, 132	837	4, 017	8	1, 624	289
Texas	21, 741	5, 124	2, 277	14, 340	-----	1, 598	318
Utah	1, 585	590	192	803	-----	560	33
Vermont	924	300	235	369	20	43	19
Virginia	5, 631	1, 403	711	3, 144	373	273	100
Washington	3, 897	1, 200	431	2, 250	16	436	186
West Virginia	4, 980	1, 648	377	2, 867	88	622	459
Wisconsin	8, 066	2, 445	2, 392	2, 501	728	1, 729	281
Wyoming	726	216	76	434	-----	94	10
Hawaii	73	53	9	11	-----	2	15
Puerto Rico	3, 218	224	151	2, 843	-----	508	317
Virgin Islands	27	-----	-----	-----	27	-----	-----

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

JUNE 1941

State	Grand total	Department of Agriculture					Department of the Interior				Department of Labor: Labor Statistics	Department of the Navy: Yards and Docks	Department of the Treasury	Veterans' Administration	War Department			Other agencies
		Total	Entomology and Plant Quarantine	Forest Service	Soil Conservation Service	Other	Total	Fish and Wildlife Service	National Park Service	Other					Total	Corps of Engineers	Quartermaster Corps	
Total	41,203	15,135	6,549	6,216	2,128	242	5,855	646	4,533	676	392	8,189	98	949	10,170	779	9,391	415
Alabama	335	211	48	104	59		121		121		3							
Arizona	91	91	2	51	38						1							
Arkansas	384	348	15	92	241		35	35			8	728						22
California	1,572	654	357	215	82		160		157	3	2				314		314	3
Colorado	869	550	154	371	25						1	139	18		69	69		
Connecticut	365	138									1							
Delaware	1										78							
District of Columbia	1,348	326		45	40	241	35		35		1	450			391		391	68
Florida	1,056	218	66	122	30		86	33	53		5	695			52		52	
Georgia	1,148	255	142	31	82		447	96	351		2				438		438	6
Idaho	452	380	212	136	32		72	72										
Illinois	534	130	118	12			75		75		13	122		70	114		114	10
Indiana	469	160	160				115		115		19			48	122		122	5
Iowa	187	180	139		41									7				
Kansas	794	576		540	36				65		3			90	128		128	
Kentucky	594	27		23	4		65		65		2				499		499	
Louisiana	407	111			111		81	81			2			68	145		145	
Maine	200	99	99				73		73		2	26						
Maryland	915	57	45	12			75		75		3	242	80		458		458	
Massachusetts	1,701	166	164	2							75	1,109		146	197	10	187	8
Michigan	528	353	261	67	25		145		145		10							20
Minnesota	513	391	275	69	47		97		97		4							21
Mississippi	50	47	47											3				
Missouri	1,283	690	122	546	22		573	91	482		5				15		15	
Montana	26	17	17				9		9									
Nebraska	783	716	35	615	66		66		66		1							
Nevada	21	21		21							1							
New Hampshire	156	89	78	11			66		66		1							
New Jersey	662	380	380				43		43		3	123		3	95		95	15
New Mexico	408	399	9	163			9			9								
New York	1,604	580	571		9		35	11	24		22	713		20	126		126	108
North Carolina	1,079	166	58	98	10		791	6	785						118		118	4
North Dakota	793	698		611	87		88	49	39									7
Ohio	806	316	243	25	48		59	59			6			107	317		317	1
Oklahoma	1,239	631	459	172	19		78	13	65		4			94	432		432	
Oregon	308	142	31	92			154		144	10	3							9
Pennsylvania	2,717	1,330	1,316	14			465	24	441		92	621			209		209	
Rhode Island	169	14	14				68		68			80			7		7	
South Carolina	1,119	68	39	17	12		140		140		1	898						12
South Dakota	693	660		552	108		33	33										
Tennessee	730	176	115	49	12		367		367		1			186				
Texas	2,383	883	196	358	329		13	13			12				1,444		1,444	31
Utah	340	340		338	2													
Vermont	169	169	169															
Virginia	1,653	227	204	23			404		404		1	767			254		254	
Washington	1,018	142	20	92	30		19	19				606			249		249	2
West Virginia	290	225	148	17	60		11	11			3			51				
Wisconsin	547	505	406	97	2						5				20		20	17
Wyoming	149	54		34	20		39		28	11				56				
Alaska	15						15			15								
Puerto Rico	4,094	29		28		1						762			3,257		3,257	46
Virgin Islands	1,436						628			628		108			700	700		

A Data represent the average of weekly employment counts made during the month on projects financed by allocation of WPA funds.

TABLE VI.—HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY STATE

SELECTED PERIODS

State	Cumulative through June 30, 1941		Year ending June 30, 1939		Year ending June 30, 1940		Year ending June 30, 1941	
	Hours	Earnings	Hours	Earnings	Hours	Earnings	Hours	Earnings
Total	16,895,179,744	\$5,034,203,633	3,747,868,967	\$1,876,810,114	2,912,603,423	\$1,286,557,336	2,476,654,470	\$1,119,767,819
Alabama	316,624,436	100,807,500	81,361,062	24,493,592	63,830,249	22,374,585	52,408,041	20,035,425
Arizona	58,530,838	29,532,197	11,420,602	6,553,521	9,227,911	4,405,585	8,832,703	4,386,087
Arkansas	281,290,666	84,150,962	69,527,404	19,935,504	56,228,664	18,685,340	47,176,786	16,579,299
California	704,271,026	405,985,588	126,384,086	83,075,843	122,950,709	63,375,729	109,759,062	58,674,235
Colorado	179,727,109	88,066,656	31,673,853	18,155,509	30,508,393	13,834,217	26,447,456	12,565,168
Connecticut	155,566,224	87,671,427	37,853,804	21,755,407	26,723,159	13,911,639	18,686,253	9,942,944
Delaware	21,164,288	9,326,583	4,758,629	2,095,639	3,557,011	1,617,998	3,802,966	1,797,952
District of Columbia	67,449,517	33,866,873	15,101,744	8,224,419	12,440,738	6,505,304	13,021,951	7,016,075
Florida	270,136,710	94,631,592	69,848,396	23,957,637	52,934,314	20,197,488	44,832,859	18,491,331
Georgia	325,579,818	104,092,819	84,493,250	25,145,977	62,223,937	21,885,947	51,729,631	19,757,415
Idaho	63,747,547	28,453,633	12,225,316	5,819,477	13,152,723	5,800,646	10,916,932	5,067,365
Illinois	1,228,757,301	605,794,813	288,733,839	153,276,128	231,283,621	107,105,056	169,794,466	81,219,921
Indiana	504,354,484	241,097,383	112,731,301	58,794,166	84,712,175	36,671,422	61,291,939	27,025,756
Iowa	188,557,317	84,733,731	38,931,610	18,726,478	34,009,443	14,634,029	31,670,706	13,950,652
Kansas	238,457,485	92,921,891	43,906,775	18,202,673	34,327,220	13,979,801	32,899,774	13,919,039
Kentucky	375,898,872	118,166,698	90,441,040	31,274,983	64,314,096	22,192,816	54,470,518	19,579,094
Louisiana	270,785,056	99,534,675	64,883,669	22,863,139	47,098,126	17,732,492	40,375,138	16,407,270
Maine	59,810,704	24,380,976	13,529,238	5,389,139	10,561,937	4,388,710	9,659,718	4,185,521
Maryland	106,784,355	44,945,827	21,086,781	8,870,040	18,211,551	8,022,253	16,111,649	7,499,660
Massachusetts	684,161,603	402,443,336	148,469,242	94,621,622	124,427,227	63,582,351	103,395,329	52,550,608
Michigan	692,875,365	349,867,544	192,368,682	107,418,839	128,479,495	60,363,236	93,624,081	45,176,040
Minnesota	372,173,834	194,561,397	76,964,669	46,082,340	64,482,325	29,907,472	59,020,489	27,616,341
Mississippi	239,910,772	73,833,874	59,728,092	17,309,519	51,370,403	16,585,908	44,270,512	15,707,665
Missouri	581,620,404	244,835,010	131,433,616	57,852,254	108,862,612	45,704,139	84,201,491	37,738,769
Montana	86,511,792	52,245,587	18,288,720	13,163,097	16,732,207	7,795,432	14,596,777	7,067,256
Nebraska	192,143,081	79,749,918	41,776,949	17,570,317	35,723,361	15,238,707	32,140,974	14,230,106
Nevada	12,412,258	6,909,458	2,207,449	1,419,428	2,358,150	1,058,132	2,282,584	1,077,417
New Hampshire	59,305,584	26,379,944	14,063,742	6,496,911	10,383,676	4,476,207	8,589,109	3,806,542
New Jersey	594,405,197	323,880,269	130,223,998	73,560,989	99,908,215	49,946,534	83,102,788	41,910,198
New Mexico	83,212,717	34,129,827	17,157,498	6,816,135	16,625,239	7,212,662	15,000,532	6,876,814
New York	1,696,073,800	1,079,807,813	300,712,973	205,267,140	226,222,140	123,365,581	196,505,237	106,516,191
North Carolina	275,837,980	84,938,518	64,154,272	18,959,618	56,915,575	19,549,146	54,205,795	19,746,959
North Dakota	100,773,867	43,676,692	16,684,648	7,969,546	16,310,522	6,500,170	15,760,835	6,463,493
Ohio	1,170,722,422	613,151,180	311,680,766	179,475,998	195,948,077	92,971,543	143,210,448	68,149,481
Oklahoma	378,562,321	125,834,713	84,466,799	30,317,347	62,782,001	21,667,997	51,780,000	19,103,929
Oregon	109,120,108	58,583,261	21,197,241	12,295,126	19,922,986	9,975,294	17,328,882	8,973,275
Pennsylvania	1,498,852,415	809,734,390	321,701,411	185,665,087	211,404,956	102,274,031	193,055,258	94,613,376
Rhode Island	100,209,329	50,492,951	24,049,679	12,985,584	17,141,265	8,367,553	13,983,538	7,054,714
South Carolina	263,942,406	80,782,698	67,173,068	18,622,093	52,751,704	18,626,767	46,500,922	18,788,730
South Dakota	122,621,520	48,104,252	20,256,258	8,673,271	18,259,715	7,116,357	15,576,388	6,288,731
Tennessee	300,322,928	85,464,096	72,602,544	18,932,186	53,859,307	18,272,505	48,362,479	17,516,445
Texas	599,348,643	196,064,970	128,023,135	41,201,619	118,603,109	41,720,227	112,141,200	42,341,730
Utah	73,201,802	37,697,392	13,476,752	7,940,738	14,414,475	6,835,082	13,851,084	6,789,996
Vermont	36,603,195	14,635,009	9,971,061	4,031,852	5,725,472	2,376,088	5,245,828	2,284,043
Virginia	195,338,273	59,101,261	39,972,541	12,031,760	30,994,240	10,847,508	29,221,054	10,796,912
Washington	225,437,208	123,334,321	53,070,589	31,886,789	39,360,828	19,271,172	31,789,313	16,012,645
West Virginia	268,433,438	117,704,277	53,588,160	25,652,075	48,294,543	19,725,231	44,848,099	18,738,500
Wisconsin	377,404,209	210,513,791	83,500,591	51,745,511	73,070,964	33,683,123	59,520,338	28,235,033
Wyoming	26,435,312	11,952,764	4,978,758	2,412,519	4,541,735	1,979,064	3,664,749	1,664,453
Alaska	13,587	10,977						
Hawaii	20,072,646	7,536,175	5,033,355	1,823,533	2,564,167	1,081,428	2,230,589	906,766
Puerto Rico	39,567,466	8,062,586			5,823,917	1,144,551	33,743,549	6,918,035
Virgin Islands	58,509	21,558			42,838	15,081	15,671	6,477

Source: Work Projects Administration.

TABLE VII.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS ALLOCATED, OBLIGATED, AND EXPENDED, BY OPERATING AGENCY ^A
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Agency	Total, all acts ^A			ERA Act, fiscal year 1941		
	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures
Total.....	\$9,709,383,501	\$9,680,869,517	\$9,580,601,661	^B \$1,372,085,710	\$1,347,770,820	\$1,249,067,671
Work Projects Administration.....	9,529,361,302	9,505,622,988	9,407,406,196	^B 1,329,959,290	1,309,972,071	1,213,154,361
Other Federal agencies ^C	180,022,199	175,246,529	173,195,465	^B 42,126,420	37,798,749	35,913,310
Department of Agriculture.....	54,846,981	53,934,648	53,225,711	11,203,049	10,357,154	9,673,231
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.....	292,640	290,563	288,063	70,850	68,772	66,273
Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.....	3,898	3,898	3,898	—	—	—
Agricultural Economics.....	208,791	202,610	201,282	91,198	87,581	86,560
Agricultural Marketing Service.....	212,780	211,478	210,642	168,450	167,185	166,349
Dairy Industry.....	36,034	34,352	32,256	36,034	34,352	32,256
Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	17,858,769	17,523,452	17,207,823	4,738,663	4,408,995	4,095,749
Forest Service.....	17,636,150	17,207,871	16,947,603	4,353,556	3,938,865	3,684,590
Home Economics.....	894,517	893,599	878,698	127,228	126,310	118,537
National Agricultural Research Center.....	1,202,167	1,195,655	1,193,268	57,973	56,478	54,696
Rural Electrification Administration.....	362,219	362,219	362,219	—	—	—
Soil Conservation Service.....	14,534,216	14,449,729	14,374,663	1,111,083	1,054,157	986,220
Undistributed.....	1,604,800	1,559,222	1,525,296	448,014	414,459	382,001
Department of Commerce.....	158,297	154,876	151,245	80,826	77,957	74,595
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	52,570	49,285	48,116	29,917	27,184	26,194
Weather Bureau.....	105,727	105,591	103,129	50,909	50,773	48,311
Executive Office of the President: National Resources Planning Board.....	14,000	13,295	13,149	—	—	—
Department of the Interior.....	24,037,375	23,208,812	22,848,648	5,247,157	4,505,724	4,165,270
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	3,555,484	3,335,121	3,314,155	514,378	305,547	285,634
Indian Affairs.....	92,748	91,950	91,401	43,858	43,247	42,699
General Land Office.....	110,858	105,957	104,510	42,527	37,983	36,664
National Park Service.....	18,110,289	17,566,589	17,302,581	4,134,895	3,659,052	3,411,926
Reclamation.....	34,252	29,235	29,235	—	—	—
Territories and Island Possessions.....	1,803,498	1,749,836	1,676,668	511,499	459,895	388,347
Alaska Railroad.....	232,762	232,762	232,762	—	—	—
Alaska Road Commission.....	2,306	2,299	2,299	—	—	—
Alaska—miscellaneous.....	309,887	307,954	307,673	60,000	59,620	59,461
Virgin Islands.....	1,258,543	1,206,821	1,133,934	451,499	400,275	328,886
Undistributed.....	330,246	330,124	330,098	—	—	—
Department of Justice.....	55,450	55,439	55,439	—	—	—
Attorney General's Office.....	3,465	3,465	3,465	—	—	—
Bureau of Prisons.....	51,985	51,974	51,974	—	—	—
Department of Labor: Labor Statistics.....	4,422,708	4,410,278	4,328,707	1,662,421	1,651,580	1,611,842
Library of Congress.....	373,997	362,404	357,483	120,000	108,638	103,718
Department of the Navy: Yards and Docks.....	36,123,302	34,888,868	34,278,564	11,371,263	10,149,975	9,543,673
Federal Security Agency.....	1,497,347	1,431,184	1,427,660	260,416	209,638	206,248
Office of Education.....	1,308,791	1,242,628	1,239,104	260,416	209,638	206,248
Public Health Service.....	188,556	188,556	188,556	—	—	—
Department of the Treasury.....	3,380,638	3,336,196	3,325,758	490,587	446,390	436,220
Coast Guard.....	540,966	496,861	487,462	144,882	100,816	91,418
Office of the Secretary ^D	2,839,672	2,839,335	2,838,296	345,705	345,574	344,802
Veterans' Administration.....	2,312,757	2,188,909	2,154,738	799,474	686,692	655,221
War Department.....	52,791,475	51,253,748	51,020,491	10,891,227	9,605,001	9,443,382
Corps of Engineers.....	2,344,499	2,238,843	2,232,228	—	—	—
Quartermaster Corps.....	50,446,976	49,014,905	48,788,263	10,891,227	9,605,001	9,443,382
Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration.....	7,872	7,872	7,872	—	—	—

^A Covers funds appropriated by the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, and fiscal year 1941, and by deficiency appropriations listed in footnote 2, p. 9.

^B Total allocations do not include \$8,864,559 of 1938 and 1939 act funds which continued to be available for obligation on Federal construction projects through provisions of the fiscal year 1941 act; of this amount, \$7,288,887 was available for projects operated by WPA and \$1,575,672 for WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

^C Allocations of WPA funds to these other Federal agencies were made under the ERA Acts of 1938, 1939, and fiscal year 1941, and the last three of the deficiency appropriations referred to in footnote A.

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

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

TABLE VIII.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY OPERATING AGENCY AND BY FISCAL YEAR

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941 •

Agency	Total, fiscal years 1936-41	Year ending June 30 ^A —		
		1939	1940	1941
Total	\$9,580,601,661	\$2,230,749,993	\$1,520,106,078	\$1,326,110,531
Work Projects Administration	9,407,406,196	2,157,200,362	1,461,790,340	1,284,780,435
Other Federal agencies ^B	173,195,465	73,549,631	58,315,738	41,330,096
Department of Agriculture	53,225,711	24,003,792	17,931,893	11,290,026
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	288,063	110,811	106,329	70,923
Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering	3,898	3,898		
Agricultural Economics	201,282		97,130	104,152
Agricultural Marketing Service	210,642		35,037	175,605
Dairy Industry	32,256			32,256
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	17,207,823	7,098,045	5,695,794	4,413,984
Forest Service	16,947,603	6,185,581	6,318,835	4,443,187
Home Economics	878,698	500,446	230,869	147,383
National Agricultural Research Center	1,193,268	445,891	571,624	175,753
Rural Electrification Administration	362,219	158,014	196,632	7,573
Soil Conservation Service	14,374,663	8,512,298	4,581,800	1,280,565
Undistributed	1,525,296	988,808	97,843	438,645
Department of Commerce	151,245		71,319	79,926
Coast and Geodetic Survey	48,116		19,799	28,317
Weather Bureau	103,129		51,520	51,609
Executive Office of the President: National Resources Planning Board	13,149	9,553	3,596	
Department of the Interior	22,848,648	10,514,893	7,310,560	5,023,195
Fish and Wildlife Service	3,314,155	1,866,468	976,296	471,391
Indian Affairs	91,401		42,891	48,510
General Land Office	104,510		62,391	42,119
National Park Service	17,302,581	7,674,885	5,619,787	4,007,909
Reclamation	29,235		10,960	18,275
Territories and Island Possessions	1,676,668	662,626	579,051	434,991
Alaska Railroad	232,762	192,959	39,803	
Alaska Road Commission	2,299		1,136	1,163
Alaska—miscellaneous	307,673	108,250	133,597	65,826
Virgin Islands	1,133,934	361,417	404,515	368,002
Undistributed	330,098	310,914	19,184	
Department of Justice	55,439	49,311	6,128	
Attorney General's Office	3,465	3,465		
Bureau of Prisons	51,974	45,846	6,128	
Department of Labor: Labor Statistics	4,328,707	755,920	1,843,104	1,729,683
Library of Congress	357,483	132,600	115,462	109,421
Department of the Navy: Yards and Docks	34,278,564	13,862,574	10,155,390	10,260,600
Federal Security Agency	1,427,660	728,648	478,578	220,434
Office of Education	1,239,104	540,092	478,578	220,434
Public Health Service	188,556	188,556		
Department of the Treasury	3,325,758	1,778,554	1,090,219	456,985
Coast Guard	487,462	275,991	110,759	100,712
Office of the Secretary ^C	2,838,296	1,502,563	979,460	356,273
Veterans' Administration	2,154,738	508,649	905,855	740,234
War Department	51,020,491	21,197,353	18,403,546	11,419,592
Corps of Engineers	2,232,228	681,299	1,086,156	464,773
Quartermaster Corps	48,788,263	20,516,054	17,317,390	10,954,819
Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration	7,872	7,784	88	

^A Expenditures during the fiscal year include, in addition to amounts expended under the current ERA act, the liquidation of obligations incurred under previous ERA acts.

^B Expenditures of WPA funds by these other Federal agencies began in the fiscal year 1939.

^C For the use of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Division of Tax Research.

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

TABLE IX.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY STATE AND BY FISCAL YEAR
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

State	Total	Year ending June 30—							1941	
		1936	1937	1938	1939 ^B	1940 ^B	Total	Programs operated by WPA ^B	Programs operated by other Federal agencies ^B	
Total	\$9,580,601,661	\$1,258,130,249	\$1,818,130,501	\$1,427,374,309	\$2,230,749,993	\$1,520,106,078	\$1,326,110,531	\$1,284,780,435	\$1,330,0	
Alabama	123,885,837	13,643,540	17,529,282	13,874,917	28,829,353	26,467,926	23,540,819	23,308,094	232,725	
Arizona	36,985,519	4,812,888	6,515,009	5,544,932	8,271,599	5,775,738	6,065,353	5,886,822	178,531	
Arkansas	105,444,005	10,924,407	14,726,096	12,248,023	25,198,835	22,594,946	19,751,698	19,482,257	269,441	
California	485,613,452	70,803,941	100,570,770	71,180,906	97,785,785	75,171,498	70,100,552	66,782,825	3,317,727	
Colorado	108,314,687	16,505,995	20,295,120	15,190,717	23,470,100	17,807,916	15,044,839	14,276,316	768,523	
Connecticut	100,758,313	13,545,902	18,730,517	16,102,842	25,047,097	15,655,202	11,676,753	11,235,424	441,329	
Delaware	10,888,901	1,311,868	1,617,706	1,590,628	2,510,944	1,865,347	1,992,408	1,985,293	7,115	
District of Columbia	45,703,839	4,015,917	5,563,830	4,904,026	11,313,719	9,643,374	10,262,973	8,100,408	2,162,565	
Florida	119,781,581	11,404,337	15,721,399	15,242,704	28,763,917	24,862,318	23,786,906	22,800,198	986,708	
Georgia	131,712,236	14,486,291	18,494,971	14,956,532	31,989,572	26,933,303	24,851,567	23,674,670	1,176,897	
Idaho	36,349,784	4,432,015	5,275,395	5,123,830	7,847,065	7,256,620	6,414,859	5,876,486	538,373	
Illinois	707,015,189	81,651,766	126,562,973	107,039,012	179,554,122	120,868,327	91,338,989	90,459,801	879,188	
Indiana	277,785,216	40,322,363	51,848,690	44,623,142	67,444,904	42,047,839	31,498,278	30,956,468	541,810	
Iowa	99,810,110	11,366,609	17,671,795	15,454,634	21,993,713	17,156,249	16,167,110	15,943,321	223,789	
Kansas	115,438,986	15,005,150	26,021,699	17,903,452	22,487,389	17,528,665	16,492,631	15,604,207	888,424	
Kentucky	149,547,409	13,394,225	23,929,419	21,202,749	38,898,490	27,847,378	24,275,148	19,005,432	1,306,687	
Louisiana	120,499,597	15,937,716	21,011,902	16,435,938	27,133,368	19,345,317	16,932,013	16,584,297	407,716	
Maine	33,065,506	3,986,076	5,900,647	3,831,634	6,822,928	5,532,208	6,992,013	6,871,088	1,334,671	
Maryland	61,157,931	8,571,859	11,954,008	7,190,098	12,610,711	10,725,499	10,105,759	9,749,384	1,397,089	
Massachusetts	445,223,013	53,925,003	91,365,070	68,765,431	103,232,166	70,185,959	57,749,384	56,352,295	399,653	
Michigan	401,244,123	43,633,076	57,249,028	59,118,520	122,791,220	67,969,058	50,483,221	50,083,568	329,830	
Minnesota	226,498,217	30,040,015	41,534,755	35,144,147	53,166,377	34,817,009	31,795,914	31,466,084	56,026	
Mississippi	95,928,457	9,002,125	14,402,992	10,977,009	21,496,967	20,385,764	19,607,574	19,607,574	560,775	
Missouri	287,120,152	30,652,292	52,340,893	41,134,690	68,047,427	51,784,359	43,160,491	42,599,716	168,922	
Montana	63,992,927	6,739,540	11,580,244	10,813,255	16,652,033	9,985,969	8,221,886	8,052,964	553,842	
Nebraska	95,796,318	8,688,746	15,682,574	15,405,637	21,112,484	18,249,774	16,657,103	16,103,261	40,447	
Nevada	8,759,318	1,112,879	1,598,374	1,443,885	1,826,285	1,358,171	1,419,724	1,379,277	118,928	
New Hampshire	30,495,128	3,188,419	5,948,188	4,442,942	7,250,519	4,944,239	4,720,821	4,601,893	1,046,008	
New Jersey	367,652,448	45,354,739	74,032,323	60,464,376	83,548,544	56,608,048	47,644,418	46,598,410	257,620	
New Mexico	43,420,836	4,970,656	7,098,142	5,557,180	8,740,379	8,665,689	8,388,790	8,131,170	2,098,071	
New York	1,277,269,751	253,927,669	313,719,647	209,965,930	239,399,240	140,341,848	119,915,417	117,817,346	877,646	
North Carolina	107,369,187	10,164,282	13,091,023	11,253,453	23,810,151	24,223,362	24,826,916	23,949,270	482,109	
North Dakota	54,516,542	4,569,073	15,033,231	8,354,161	10,329,835	8,170,254	8,059,988	7,367,790	764,712	
Ohio	696,001,346	87,571,816	116,949,136	106,851,773	202,091,629	103,409,490	79,127,502	78,362,400	1,009,644	
Oklahoma	161,427,007	21,488,219	31,648,497	21,603,922	37,046,841	25,965,484	23,674,044	10,191,852	353,951	
Oregon	68,892,273	8,556,038	12,951,136	11,007,484	14,456,093	11,375,719	10,545,803	104,630,552	2,621,242	
Pennsylvania	921,927,892	126,825,387	207,832,412	154,449,788	209,181,294	116,387,217	107,251,794	7,728,721	263,083	
Rhode Island	54,971,187	6,307,858	8,303,210	8,718,379	14,275,241	9,374,695	7,991,804	7,130,926	856,558	
South Carolina	99,770,712	7,633,473	12,138,468	10,798,137	23,742,768	23,230,382	22,227,484	21,370,926	552,431	
South Dakota	60,269,414	5,114,421	17,581,006	9,877,852	10,944,574	9,013,741	7,737,820	7,185,389	426,350	
Tennessee	108,075,056	12,588,079	16,675,779	11,473,769	24,198,830	22,427,864	20,710,735	20,284,385	1,798,746	
Texas	252,553,661	28,114,195	36,866,467	28,687,939	55,262,108	53,172,459	48,651,747	48,651,747	204,205	
Utah	45,822,117	6,173,405	7,297,181	6,282,974	9,984,806	8,195,727	7,888,024	7,683,819	98,111	
Vermont	17,416,413	1,934,320	2,463,860	2,268,289	4,926,452	3,108,625	2,714,867	2,616,756	1,987,732	
Virginia	78,928,337	9,694,190	12,104,778	9,901,452	16,807,194	15,186,908	15,233,815	13,246,083	1,724,746	
Washington	148,527,037	16,501,804	24,156,684	24,209,416	39,803,523	22,939,938	20,915,672	19,190,926	163,967	
West Virginia	138,292,215	18,490,335	27,335,179	19,872,105	28,913,276	22,275,860	21,405,460	21,241,943	282,824	
Wisconsin	242,024,379	30,501,877	44,588,854	36,751,813	59,674,143	38,381,308	32,126,384	31,843,560	148,222	
Wyoming	15,576,456	2,388,486	2,969,489	2,170,970	3,315,578	2,638,907	2,093,026	1,944,804	76,870	
Alaska	641,596	—	2,392	18,469	341,922	201,943	—	—	—	
Hawaii	9,225,489	—	2,523,902	2,015,536	2,192,592	1,277,144	1,216,315	1,216,315	1,596,495	
Puerto Rico	15,246,404	—	—	—	870,367	3,658,662	10,717,375	9,120,880	847,221	
Virgin Islands	1,698,851	—	3,993	22	372,447	468,202	854,187	6,966	1,163,916	
Undistributed by state	68,269,304	6,154,967	9,120,366	7,932,888	22,971,077	13,350,594	8,739,412	7,575,496	—	

^A Includes programs of other Federal agencies financed by allocation of WPA funds under the ERA Acts of 1938, 1939, and fiscal year 1941. Expenditures on these programs began in July 1938. Includes NYA administrative expenses incurred prior to July 1939, when the WPA and NYA programs were administered jointly.

^B Separate data on WPA and other Federal agency expenditures are given by state for the fiscal years 1939 and 1940 on p. 123 of the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program*, June 30, 1940.

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

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

CUMULATIVE THROUGH AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

Type	Cumulative through June 30, 1941					Year ending June 30, 1941				
	Total funds		WPA funds	Sponsors' funds		Total funds		WPA funds	Sponsors' funds	
	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent of total funds	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent of total funds
Total.....	\$2,934,002,538	100.0	\$988,327,364	\$1,945,675,174	66.3	\$574,864,315	100.0	\$118,712,530	\$456,151,785	79.3
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment.....	1,653,109,971	56.3	600,951,193	1,052,158,778	63.6	320,704,457	55.8	81,213,962	239,490,495	74.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	569,904,938	19.4	221,282,724	348,622,214	61.2	106,170,569	18.5	31,472,998	74,697,571	70.4
Cement.....	151,090,197	5.1	85,362,707	65,727,490	43.5	28,618,129	5.0	13,775,058	14,843,071	51.9
Clay products.....	70,240,326	2.4	24,525,896	45,714,430	65.1	11,241,581	2.0	2,400,370	8,841,211	78.6
Concrete products.....	85,221,073	2.9	32,692,939	52,528,134	61.6	18,260,086	3.2	4,998,243	13,261,843	72.6
Crushed stone.....	99,838,467	3.4	36,257,455	63,581,012	63.7	20,313,745	3.5	5,127,878	15,185,867	74.8
Sand and gravel.....	111,759,319	3.8	30,081,726	81,677,593	73.1	20,926,540	3.6	4,448,401	16,478,139	78.7
Other.....	51,755,556	1.8	12,362,001	39,393,555	76.1	6,810,488	1.2	723,048	6,087,440	89.4
Metal products, excluding machinery.....	328,999,048	11.2	99,083,020	229,916,028	69.9	63,493,834	11.0	11,542,740	51,951,094	81.8
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	81,131,212	2.8	21,152,069	59,979,143	73.9	13,918,497	2.4	1,851,941	12,066,556	86.7
Structural and reinforcing steel.....	69,546,876	2.4	26,684,397	42,862,479	61.6	11,090,365	1.9	2,838,435	8,251,930	74.4
Iron and steel products ^A	97,843,471	3.3	28,005,008	69,838,463	71.4	18,340,579	3.2	3,897,537	14,443,042	78.7
Other.....	80,477,489	2.7	23,241,546	57,235,943	71.1	20,144,393	3.5	2,954,827	17,189,566	85.3
Lumber and its products, excluding furniture and fixtures.....	164,325,777	5.6	42,904,211	121,421,566	73.9	28,817,677	5.0	5,465,872	23,351,805	81.0
Bituminous mixtures, paving and other.....	144,468,051	4.9	53,867,671	90,600,380	62.7	28,535,953	5.0	6,224,615	22,311,338	78.2
Textiles.....	109,196,469	3.7	65,985,866	43,210,603	39.6	20,609,812	3.6	7,238,946	13,370,866	64.9
Machinery and equipment.....	81,764,006	2.8	30,442,624	42,321,382	51.8	14,799,658	2.6	5,760,013	9,039,645	61.1
Electrical machinery, supplies, and equipment.....	34,192,045	1.2	9,827,528	24,364,517	71.3	6,311,565	1.1	796,518	5,515,047	87.4
Paving, other construction, and transportation equipment.....	18,768,588	0.6	14,219,956	4,548,632	24.2	4,892,446	0.9	3,497,355	1,395,091	28.5
Other.....	28,803,373	1.0	15,395,140	13,408,233	46.6	3,595,647	0.6	1,466,140	2,129,507	59.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	50,074,725	1.7	15,643,880	34,430,845	68.8	8,723,186	1.5	2,107,078	6,616,108	75.8
Petroleum products.....	45,025,424	1.5	20,451,671	24,573,753	54.6	10,453,609	1.8	4,206,333	6,247,276	59.8
Miscellaneous.....	159,351,533	5.5	42,289,526	117,062,007	73.5	39,100,159	6.8	7,195,367	31,904,792	81.6
Rent of equipment.....	999,902,059	34.1	322,925,158	676,976,901	67.7	179,572,177	31.2	29,053,253	150,518,924	83.8
Motor vehicles.....	556,916,701	19.0	233,092,340	323,824,361	58.1	93,210,238	16.2	19,530,748	73,679,490	79.0
Teams and wagons.....	30,368,316	1.0	21,098,623	9,269,693	30.5	1,159,697	0.2	159,036	1,000,661	86.3
Construction equipment.....	374,679,707	12.8	65,206,056	309,473,651	82.6	71,907,638	12.5	9,062,888	62,844,750	87.4
Other.....	37,937,335	1.3	3,528,139	34,409,196	90.7	13,294,604	2.3	300,581	12,994,023	97.7
Other ^B	280,990,508	9.6	64,461,013	216,529,495	77.1	74,587,681	13.0	8,445,315	66,142,366	88.7

^A Not elsewhere classified.

^B Includes space rent, contractual services such as light and telephone, land leases and easements, and other miscellaneous expenditures.

Source: Work Projects Administration.

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

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Type of project	Total funds		WPA funds			Sponsors' funds			
	Amount	Percent	Total	Labor		Total		Nonlabor	
				Amount	Percent of total WPA funds	Amount	Percent of total funds	Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds
Total.....	\$11,365,406,764	100.0	\$9,024,142,077	\$8,035,814,713	89.0	\$2,341,264,687	20.6	\$1,945,675,174	83.1
Division of Operations.....	8,868,679,004	78.0	6,901,879,421	6,027,988,791	87.3	1,966,799,583	22.2	1,663,307,943	84.6
Highways, roads, and streets.....	4,417,965,614	38.9	3,386,482,487	2,942,872,576	86.9	1,031,483,127	23.3	880,442,447	85.4
Public buildings.....	1,184,275,192	10.4	889,473,486	786,369,177	88.4	294,801,706	24.9	248,502,147	84.3
Educational.....	404,328,418	3.5	287,772,544	256,605,963	89.2	116,555,874	28.8	98,403,315	84.4
Other.....	779,946,774	6.9	601,700,942	529,763,214	88.0	178,245,832	22.9	150,098,832	84.2
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	940,808,564	8.3	802,711,269	701,727,004	87.4	138,097,295	14.7	111,843,371	81.0
Publicly owned or operated utilities.....	1,160,410,303	10.2	889,624,410	789,109,089	88.7	270,785,893	23.3	225,231,316	83.2
Water purification and supply.....	286,984,413	2.5	192,489,355	167,765,658	87.2	94,495,058	32.9	81,020,593	85.7
Sewage collection and disposal.....	758,098,556	6.7	613,044,046	546,293,067	89.1	145,054,510	19.1	117,359,410	80.9
Other.....	115,327,334	1.0	84,091,009	75,050,364	89.2	31,236,325	27.1	26,851,313	86.0
Airports and airways.....	273,629,586	2.4	206,469,750	149,146,282	72.2	67,159,836	24.5	61,267,584	91.2
Conservation.....	422,842,162	3.7	355,923,426	313,168,909	88.0	66,918,736	15.8	53,592,168	80.1
Land and water conservation.....	304,584,540	2.7	260,347,277	224,879,566	86.4	44,237,263	14.5	36,339,251	82.1
Other.....	118,257,622	1.0	95,576,149	88,289,343	92.4	22,681,473	19.2	17,252,917	76.1
Sanitation.....	222,398,086	1.9	174,708,458	165,621,398	94.8	47,689,628	21.4	44,536,645	93.4
Engineering surveys.....	45,482,980	0.4	38,301,815	36,892,578	96.3	7,181,165	15.8	4,063,557	56.6
Other.....	200,866,517	1.8	158,184,320	143,081,778	90.5	42,682,197	21.2	33,828,708	79.3
Division of Community Service Programs.....	2,455,634,826	21.6	2,111,524,130	1,986,074,196	94.1	344,110,696	14.0	258,734,308	75.2
Public activities.....	735,100,052	6.5	616,993,900	595,140,802	96.5	118,106,152	16.1	91,484,677	77.5
Education.....	228,217,139	2.0	192,610,909	183,317,102	95.2	35,606,230	15.6	29,376,968	82.5
Recreation.....	228,973,575	2.0	179,496,272	174,658,996	97.3	49,477,303	21.6	37,398,069	75.6
Library.....	117,534,199	1.0	97,350,466	95,178,367	97.8	20,183,733	17.2	14,823,462	73.4
Museum.....	29,091,801	0.3	24,775,492	23,990,426	96.8	4,316,309	14.8	2,643,921	61.3
Art.....	33,069,203	0.3	30,809,693	29,026,627	94.2	2,259,510	6.8	2,017,901	89.3
Music.....	74,336,849	0.7	69,033,249	67,140,166	97.3	5,303,600	7.1	4,525,527	85.3
Writing.....	23,877,286	0.2	22,917,819	21,829,118	95.2	959,467	4.0	698,829	72.8
Research and records.....	428,303,044	3.7	365,107,161	355,268,461	97.3	63,195,883	14.8	31,597,954	50.0
Research and surveys.....	228,987,027	2.0	193,013,539	186,064,072	96.4	35,973,488	15.7	15,955,104	44.4
Public records.....	170,771,579	1.5	145,387,397	143,558,614	98.7	25,384,182	14.9	14,268,052	56.2
Historical records survey.....	28,544,438	0.2	26,706,225	25,645,775	96.0	1,838,213	6.4	1,374,798	74.8
Welfare.....	1,157,800,599	10.2	1,006,715,988	919,766,125	91.4	151,084,611	13.0	128,435,579	85.0
Public health and hospital work.....	73,806,800	0.7	59,478,542	58,526,699	98.4	14,328,258	19.4	6,898,596	48.1
Sewing.....	731,696,416	6.4	667,582,086	591,381,361	88.6	64,114,330	8.8	61,719,974	96.3
Production (excluding sewing).....	72,702,304	0.6	63,810,962	61,245,303	96.0	8,891,342	12.2	7,775,649	87.5
Housekeeping aides.....	85,778,279	0.8	81,554,149	80,736,040	99.0	4,224,130	4.9	3,021,728	71.5
Household workers' training.....	3,750,284	(*)	3,368,653	3,082,046	91.5	381,631	10.2	330,495	86.6
School lunches.....	92,684,476	0.8	62,667,392	60,228,595	96.1	30,017,084	32.4	27,903,267	93.0
Distribution of surplus commodities.....	97,382,040	0.9	68,254,204	64,566,081	94.6	29,127,836	29.9	20,785,870	71.4
Other.....	134,431,131	1.2	122,707,081	115,898,808	94.5	11,724,050	8.7	7,216,098	61.5
National defense vocational training.....	29,995,838	0.3	18,427,536	18,180,596	98.7	11,568,302	38.6	4,834,580	41.8
Miscellaneous ^B	11,097,096	0.1	-7,639,010	3,571,130	-----	18,786,106	-----	18,798,343	-----

^A Less than 0.05 percent.^B Includes adjustments for excess of deposits in the supply fund over payments out of the supply fund and for items in transit to control accounts, and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

Source: Work Projects Administration.

TABLE XII.—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, 1941

Type of project	Total funds		WPA funds			Sponsors' funds			
	Amount	Percent	Total	Labor		Total		Nonlabor	
				Amount	Percent of total WPA funds	Amount	Percent of total funds	Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds
Total.....	\$1,787,045,332	100.0	\$1,239,178,494	\$1,120,465,964	90.4	\$547,866,838	30.7	\$456,151,785	83.3
Division of Operations.....	1,326,154,584	74.2	888,964,192	783,114,547	88.1	437,190,392	33.0	373,497,339	85.4
Highways, roads, and streets.....	689,745,215	38.6	454,477,927	400,740,223	88.2	235,267,288	34.1	203,523,774	86.5
Public buildings.....	188,778,727	10.6	124,053,538	111,021,077	89.5	64,725,189	34.3	55,106,175	85.1
Educational.....	65,285,428	3.7	40,006,375	36,155,915	90.4	25,279,053	38.7	21,420,937	84.7
Other.....	123,493,299	6.9	84,047,163	74,865,162	89.1	39,446,136	31.9	33,685,238	85.4
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings).....	85,477,979	4.8	59,260,201	54,648,911	92.2	26,217,778	30.7	22,160,558	84.5
Publicly owned or operated utilities.....	194,876,686	10.9	132,007,564	120,580,042	91.3	62,869,122	32.3	52,649,841	83.7
Water purification and supply.....	50,215,650	2.8	28,695,767	25,879,304	90.2	21,519,883	42.9	18,894,939	87.8
Sewage collection and disposal.....	113,684,859	6.4	80,778,410	74,040,254	91.7	32,906,449	28.9	26,709,751	81.2
Other.....	30,976,177	1.7	22,533,387	20,660,484	91.7	8,442,790	27.3	7,045,151	83.4
Airports and airways.....	69,777,092	3.9	52,867,056	33,932,209	64.2	16,910,036	24.2	15,148,748	89.6
Conservation.....	44,419,971	2.5	29,892,865	27,996,485	93.7	14,527,106	32.7	11,796,141	81.2
Land and water conservation.....	28,267,777	1.6	18,782,488	17,567,956	93.5	9,485,289	33.6	7,717,955	81.4
Other.....	16,152,194	0.9	11,110,377	10,428,529	93.9	5,041,817	31.2	4,078,186	80.9
Sanitation.....	20,993,834	1.2	13,987,669	13,280,650	94.9	7,006,165	33.4	6,434,754	91.8
Engineering surveys.....	9,648,842	0.5	7,768,382	7,561,573	97.3	1,880,460	19.5	1,087,095	57.8
Other.....	22,436,238	1.2	14,648,990	13,353,377	91.2	7,787,248	34.7	5,590,253	71.8
Division of Community Service Programs.....	434,379,775	24.3	335,190,169	318,306,919	95.0	99,189,606	22.8	77,891,389	78.5
Public activities.....	138,932,157	7.8	104,081,444	100,079,636	96.2	34,850,713	25.1	28,310,514	81.2
Education.....	35,531,136	2.0	27,206,936	25,800,517	94.8	8,324,200	23.4	7,169,034	86.1
Recreation.....	45,400,677	2.5	32,291,509	31,081,246	96.3	13,109,168	28.9	10,235,218	78.1
Library.....	26,106,118	1.5	18,856,547	18,288,402	97.0	7,249,571	27.8	5,923,073	81.7
Museum.....	6,610,518	0.4	5,169,302	5,025,929	97.2	1,441,216	21.8	1,030,809	71.5
Art.....	7,478,489	0.4	6,160,892	5,837,451	94.8	1,317,597	17.6	1,180,014	89.6
Music.....	13,548,083	0.8	10,724,358	10,496,812	97.9	2,823,725	20.8	2,368,974	83.9
Writing.....	4,257,136	0.2	3,671,900	3,549,279	96.7	585,236	13.7	403,392	68.9
Research and records.....	72,420,164	4.1	57,809,058	56,185,584	97.2	14,611,106	20.2	8,012,986	54.8
Research and surveys.....	33,674,749	1.9	26,046,649	25,200,463	96.8	7,628,100	22.7	3,836,740	50.3
Public records.....	30,944,173	1.8	25,025,125	24,478,681	97.8	5,919,048	19.1	3,411,329	57.6
Historical records survey.....	7,801,242	0.4	6,737,284	6,506,440	96.6	1,063,958	13.6	764,917	71.9
Welfare.....	215,178,549	12.0	166,960,919	155,895,378	93.4	48,217,630	22.4	40,423,552	83.8
Public health and hospital work.....	13,980,902	0.9	10,343,704	10,238,869	99.0	3,637,198	26.0	1,884,739	51.8
Sewing.....	98,464,191	5.5	80,653,767	71,303,827	88.4	17,810,424	18.1	16,948,536	95.2
Production (excluding sewing).....	12,954,962	0.7	10,491,471	10,182,023	97.1	2,463,491	19.0	2,086,681	84.7
Housekeeping aides.....	22,299,928	1.2	20,805,673	20,552,006	98.8	1,494,255	6.7	1,037,674	69.4
Household workers' training.....	784,740	(A)	659,463	578,531	87.7	125,277	16.0	106,553	85.1
School lunches.....	39,600,583	2.2	27,146,188	26,308,624	96.9	12,454,395	31.5	11,334,544	91.0
Distribution of surplus commodities.....	27,093,243	1.5	16,860,653	16,731,498	99.2	10,232,590	37.8	7,024,825	68.7
Other.....	7,848,905	0.4	6,338,748	6,146,321	97.0	1,510,157	19.2	1,144,337	75.8
National defense vocational training.....	29,995,838	1.7	18,427,536	18,180,596	98.7	11,568,302	38.6	4,834,580	41.8
Miscellaneous ^B	-3,484,865	-0.2	-3,403,403	863,902	99.2	-81,462	-----	-71,523	-----

^A Less than 0.05 percent.

^B Includes adjustments for excess of deposits in the supply fund over payments out of the supply fund and for items in transit to control accounts, and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

Source: Work Projects Administration.

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

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

State	Total funds	WPA funds			Sponsors' funds		
		Total	Labor		Total	Nonlabor	
			Amount	Percent of total WPA funds		Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds
Total.....	\$11,365,406.764	\$9,024,142,077	\$8,035,814,713	89.0	\$2,341,264,687	\$1,945,675,174	83.1
Alabama.....	159,616,954	117,997,002	100,666,537	85.3	41,619,952	35,955,816	86.4
Arizona.....	48,247,384	33,805,080	29,424,744	87.0	14,442,304	11,293,505	78.2
Arkansas.....	126,601,265	99,246,050	83,927,074	84.6	27,355,215	23,438,769	85.7
California.....	571,667,974	455,648,267	407,309,206	89.4	116,019,707	88,797,249	76.5
Colorado.....	128,513,181	99,420,300	87,902,886	88.4	29,092,881	24,952,985	85.8
Connecticut.....	121,417,250	95,077,115	87,744,838	92.3	26,340,135	23,170,491	88.0
Delaware.....	12,578,469	10,040,145	9,323,048	92.9	2,538,324	1,976,492	77.9
District of Columbia.....	45,709,017	37,141,436	33,345,834	89.8	8,567,581	5,624,663	65.7
Florida.....	145,063,669	111,143,673	95,196,409	85.7	33,919,996	29,290,881	86.4
Georgia.....	159,791,040	120,942,965	104,009,826	86.0	38,848,075	35,066,342	90.3
Idaho.....	46,783,449	32,376,425	28,399,926	87.7	14,407,024	12,016,127	83.4
Illinois.....	863,471,313	685,100,431	604,492,813	88.2	178,370,882	126,501,146	70.9
Indiana.....	334,351,719	268,004,879	240,914,891	89.9	66,346,840	58,230,593	87.8
Iowa.....	134,892,006	95,371,833	84,810,536	88.9	39,520,173	33,057,676	83.6
Kansas.....	141,667,465	107,547,479	92,811,644	86.3	34,119,986	30,235,445	88.6
Kentucky.....	178,462,906	139,091,090	117,858,103	84.7	39,371,816	32,662,874	83.0
Louisiana.....	146,118,491	114,227,475	99,377,656	87.0	31,891,016	26,838,048	84.1
Maine.....	37,513,043	29,665,489	24,378,275	82.2	7,847,554	6,465,393	82.4
Maryland.....	68,140,923	53,120,151	44,792,582	84.3	15,020,772	11,005,747	73.3
Massachusetts.....	518,059,589	425,536,891	401,729,339	94.4	92,522,698	79,233,969	85.6
Michigan.....	486,464,411	388,235,066	349,007,234	89.9	98,229,345	74,315,764	75.7
Minnesota.....	277,534,873	217,454,410	194,339,201	89.4	60,080,463	50,480,416	84.0
Mississippi.....	126,030,874	90,422,530	74,175,286	82.0	35,608,344	31,295,350	87.9
Missouri.....	336,379,025	275,733,988	244,487,346	88.7	60,645,037	51,253,214	84.5
Montana.....	75,627,707	58,369,580	52,469,718	89.9	17,258,127	14,734,631	85.4
Nebraska.....	120,668,940	90,245,737	79,585,005	88.2	30,423,203	26,312,294	86.5
Nevada.....	11,672,150	7,826,724	6,903,629	88.2	3,845,426	3,166,401	82.3
New Hampshire.....	36,819,355	28,851,218	26,310,430	91.2	7,968,137	6,572,157	82.5
New Jersey.....	444,853,349	350,917,445	323,708,476	92.2	93,935,904	80,241,064	85.4
New Mexico.....	51,364,380	39,825,470	34,079,905	85.6	11,538,910	10,114,790	87.7
New York.....	1,483,876,572	1,221,809,939	1,080,955,121	88.5	262,066,633	231,175,896	88.2
North Carolina.....	139,193,767	98,919,018	84,725,122	85.7	40,274,749	36,809,608	91.6
North Dakota.....	66,389,611	50,319,649	43,593,155	86.6	16,069,962	14,276,081	88.8
Ohio.....	813,463,622	677,267,407	612,663,611	90.5	136,196,215	109,873,015	80.7
Oklahoma.....	197,327,416	149,791,133	127,454,951	85.1	47,536,283	38,553,010	81.1
Oregon.....	83,283,358	64,237,076	58,392,662	90.9	19,046,282	16,048,796	84.3
Pennsylvania.....	1,034,806,563	885,995,343	809,650,018	91.4	148,811,220	128,906,523	86.6
Rhode Island.....	66,915,656	52,206,558	50,562,279	96.9	14,709,098	12,574,935	85.5
South Carolina.....	120,871,112	91,484,415	80,471,794	88.0	29,386,697	25,483,609	86.7
South Dakota.....	72,642,868	55,780,700	48,069,621	86.2	16,862,168	14,771,651	87.6
Tennessee.....	147,871,718	100,922,635	85,427,183	84.6	46,949,083	35,112,254	74.8
Texas.....	317,757,902	232,794,595	195,637,700	84.0	84,963,307	71,647,918	84.3
Utah.....	59,044,969	41,631,884	37,697,335	90.5	17,413,085	14,600,004	83.8
Vermont.....	20,825,387	15,564,652	14,595,982	93.8	5,260,735	4,246,094	80.7
Virginia.....	91,739,060	68,090,495	59,148,627	86.9	23,648,565	19,255,566	81.4
Washington.....	176,217,303	135,303,514	123,184,787	91.0	40,913,789	33,094,363	80.9
West Virginia.....	166,373,718	132,388,372	117,730,980	88.9	33,985,346	29,326,038	86.3
Wisconsin.....	298,885,986	232,888,781	210,479,266	90.4	65,997,205	54,703,122	82.9
Wyoming.....	19,912,134	13,816,285	11,930,242	86.3	6,095,849	5,124,386	84.1
Alaska.....	20,743	20,743	10,208	49.2	-----	-----	-----
Hawaii.....	13,181,089	8,610,403	7,481,630	86.9	4,570,686	3,402,724	74.4
Puerto Rico.....	12,839,696	10,027,793	7,956,127	79.3	2,811,903	2,299,289	81.8
Virgin Islands.....	26,214	26,214	25,428	97.0	-----	-----	-----
Undistributed by state ^A	5,858,129	5,858,129	4,488,487	-----	-----	-----	-----

^A Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

Source: WPA expenditures based on U. S. Treasury Department reports; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA reports.

TABLE XIV.—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, 1941

State	Total funds	WPA funds			Sponsors' funds		
		Total	Labor		Total	Nonlabor	
			Amount	Percent of total WPA funds		Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds
Total	\$1,787,045,332	\$1,239,178,494	\$1,120,465,964	90.4	\$547,866,838	\$456,151,785	83.3
Alabama	34,236,423	22,498,098	20,021,598	89.0	11,738,325	10,196,041	86.9
Arizona	8,461,900	5,659,285	4,387,226	77.5	2,802,615	2,310,500	82.4
Arkansas	26,591,888	18,816,447	16,572,663	88.1	7,775,441	6,306,644	81.1
California	91,707,020	65,055,971	58,956,360	90.6	26,651,049	22,169,666	83.2
Colorado	19,503,392	13,804,391	12,371,392	89.6	5,699,001	4,876,759	85.6
Connecticut	15,737,768	10,779,466	9,979,029	92.6	4,958,302	4,213,324	85.0
Delaware	2,791,355	1,906,287	1,805,306	94.7	885,068	6,653,800	73.9
District of Columbia	10,008,214	7,893,335	6,922,727	87.7	2,204,879	1,693,006	76.8
Florida	32,294,964	22,044,103	18,374,530	83.4	10,250,861	8,864,096	86.5
Georgia	34,261,999	22,804,802	19,730,284	86.5	11,457,197	10,149,661	88.6
Idaho	8,690,712	5,598,516	5,040,822	90.0	3,092,196	2,738,706	88.6
Illinois	127,417,850	88,120,752	80,852,844	91.8	39,297,098	29,924,707	76.1
Indiana	43,667,018	29,818,781	27,182,494	91.2	13,848,237	11,444,625	82.6
Iowa	23,752,998	15,385,799	13,923,599	90.5	8,367,199	7,103,165	84.9
Kansas	21,619,409	15,065,743	13,842,621	91.9	6,553,666	5,922,501	90.4
Kentucky	31,344,356	22,161,752	19,502,756	88.0	9,182,604	7,627,534	83.1
Louisiana	25,127,983	18,250,993	16,320,842	89.4	6,876,990	5,487,808	79.8
Maine	7,955,965	6,371,604	4,156,615	65.2	1,584,361	1,378,361	87.0
Maryland	12,752,708	8,469,965	7,511,726	88.7	4,282,743	3,384,430	79.0
Massachusetts	78,493,982	54,782,093	52,366,601	95.6	23,711,889	20,741,512	87.5
Michigan	70,948,874	48,573,293	45,364,436	93.4	22,375,581	17,629,232	78.8
Minnesota	42,803,484	30,605,175	27,785,720	90.8	12,198,309	10,020,181	82.1
Mississippi	26,954,117	18,875,382	15,609,025	82.7	8,078,735	6,908,660	85.5
Missouri	56,963,103	41,211,091	37,737,939	91.6	15,752,012	13,763,702	87.4
Montana	11,531,317	7,699,220	7,002,992	91.0	3,832,097	3,196,673	83.4
Nebraska	22,843,906	15,602,963	14,087,474	90.3	7,240,943	6,421,033	88.7
Nevada	1,944,939	1,255,142	1,075,406	85.7	689,797	568,423	82.4
New Hampshire	6,281,101	4,461,970	3,809,572	85.4	1,819,131	1,566,423	86.1
New Jersey	65,240,100	45,273,441	42,147,155	93.1	19,966,659	16,217,337	81.2
New Mexico	11,047,967	7,756,644	6,783,393	87.5	3,291,323	2,811,632	85.4
New York	168,090,036	114,435,896	106,918,273	93.4	53,654,140	45,691,834	85.2
North Carolina	36,642,206	23,128,828	19,738,202	85.3	13,513,378	12,395,345	91.7
North Dakota	11,027,253	7,254,374	6,388,516	88.1	3,772,879	3,282,402	87.0
Ohio	107,002,011	76,388,646	68,352,423	89.5	30,613,365	23,567,848	77.0
Oklahoma	32,787,246	21,767,463	19,139,335	87.9	11,019,783	8,781,930	79.7
Oregon	13,968,173	9,764,030	9,080,994	93.0	4,204,143	3,508,294	83.4
Pennsylvania	139,887,473	102,215,249	95,438,333	93.4	37,672,224	31,752,984	84.3
Rhode Island	11,065,933	7,497,646	7,096,376	94.6	3,568,287	2,891,738	81.0
South Carolina	28,584,341	20,637,665	18,622,101	90.2	7,946,676	6,184,338	77.8
South Dakota	10,399,428	6,854,842	6,243,383	91.1	3,544,586	3,218,564	90.8
Tennessee	28,613,006	19,571,677	17,475,237	89.3	9,041,329	7,019,523	77.6
Texas	68,964,708	46,865,052	42,133,359	89.9	22,099,656	19,440,444	88.0
Utah	11,862,880	7,375,422	6,771,342	91.8	4,487,458	3,898,292	86.9
Vermont	3,400,326	2,480,357	2,262,669	91.2	919,969	755,650	82.1
Virginia	18,728,406	12,767,857	10,793,424	84.5	5,960,549	4,710,796	79.0
Washington	28,963,347	18,629,394	16,012,768	86.0	10,333,953	8,322,963	80.5
West Virginia	30,066,094	20,641,551	18,843,395	91.3	9,424,543	7,958,319	84.4
Wisconsin	46,709,149	30,956,107	28,352,840	91.6	15,753,042	13,366,795	84.9
Wyoming	2,618,809	1,809,151	1,641,953	90.8	809,658	696,069	86.0
Hawaii	1,981,386	1,131,468	915,652	80.9	849,918	569,795	67.0
Puerto Rico	11,072,632	8,859,638	6,869,726	77.5	2,212,994	1,847,720	83.5
Virgin Islands	6,965	6,965	6,826	98.0			
Undistributed by state ^A	1,536,712	1,536,712	143,690	9.4			

^A Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

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

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

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

State	Grand total	Division of Operations								
		Total	Highways, roads, and streets		Public buildings		Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)		Publicly owned or operated utilities	
			Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Total.....	\$11,365,406,764	\$8,868,679,004	\$4,417,965,614	38.9	\$1,184,275,192	10.4	\$940,808,564	8.3	\$1,160,410,303	10.2
Alabama.....	159,616,954	127,859,685	83,364,429	52.2	18,787,318	11.8	2,913,294	1.8	9,174,098	5.7
Arizona.....	48,247,384	39,752,391	24,856,585	51.5	7,847,762	16.3	1,137,084	2.3	2,120,700	4.4
Arkansas.....	126,601,265	103,925,758	75,530,192	59.7	15,669,854	12.4	3,097,262	2.5	1,439,522	1.1
California.....	571,667,974	376,290,541	101,113,757	17.7	71,356,357	12.5	49,639,838	8.7	74,636,559	13.0
Colorado.....	128,513,181	97,108,567	46,497,320	36.1	15,256,647	11.9	5,646,069	4.4	10,803,566	8.4
Connecticut.....	121,417,250	99,448,486	40,793,822	33.6	15,328,213	12.6	10,721,609	8.8	18,029,174	14.9
Delaware.....	12,578,469	8,848,207	1,771,164	14.1	1,720,005	13.7	1,191,453	9.5	2,518,089	20.0
District of Columbia.....	45,709,017	29,393,855	6,378,921	14.0	6,573,523	14.4	1,848,305	4.0	8,061,815	17.6
Florida.....	145,063,669	105,567,994	48,393,208	33.3	24,382,960	16.8	4,778,572	3.3	8,659,504	6.0
Georgia.....	159,791,040	119,960,504	69,166,813	43.3	17,009,173	10.6	4,050,517	2.5	14,369,966	9.0
Idaho.....	46,783,449	40,635,587	14,497,877	31.0	4,620,167	9.9	1,614,679	3.4	4,550,325	9.7
Illinois.....	863,471,313	665,695,143	338,226,345	39.2	53,129,767	6.2	112,860,636	13.1	99,954,939	11.6
Indiana.....	334,351,719	285,707,430	168,739,158	50.5	28,736,285	8.6	24,492,262	7.3	22,778,886	6.8
Iowa.....	134,892,006	110,400,896	63,799,972	47.3	10,153,680	7.5	6,673,210	4.9	16,068,122	11.9
Kansas.....	141,667,465	114,627,754	58,643,421	41.4	11,318,571	8.0	16,817,109	11.9	8,383,730	5.9
Kentucky.....	178,462,906	146,852,112	101,170,718	56.7	22,669,455	12.7	3,183,650	1.8	11,118,448	6.2
Louisiana.....	146,118,491	115,717,743	58,182,248	39.8	17,486,938	12.0	18,855,310	12.9	10,037,024	6.8
Maine.....	37,513,043	31,641,991	17,226,037	45.9	1,921,107	5.1	1,670,732	4.5	4,251,066	11.3
Maryland.....	68,140,923	56,235,700	25,353,056	37.2	7,755,660	11.4	4,205,463	6.2	9,553,709	14.0
Massachusetts.....	518,059,589	361,922,180	124,643,460	24.0	63,676,905	12.3	31,481,032	6.1	72,875,236	14.1
Michigan.....	486,464,411	409,239,009	244,149,879	50.2	33,093,737	6.8	25,255,038	5.2	70,274,979	14.4
Minnesota.....	277,534,873	217,475,314	97,086,874	35.0	38,140,333	13.8	30,944,962	11.2	27,988,318	10.1
Mississippi.....	126,030,874	92,186,207	58,060,351	46.1	11,401,138	9.0	1,852,399	1.5	3,755,574	3.0
Missouri.....	336,379,025	273,441,515	145,677,393	43.3	31,306,968	9.3	18,066,333	5.4	34,229,310	10.2
Montana.....	75,627,707	59,794,256	31,709,189	41.9	6,344,383	8.4	4,597,017	6.1	4,338,985	5.7
Nebraska.....	120,668,940	96,440,638	55,427,022	45.9	9,776,295	8.1	6,713,691	5.6	14,864,792	12.3
Nevada.....	11,672,150	8,886,494	3,764,160	32.2	809,570	6.9	1,705,532	14.7	679,847	5.8
New Hampshire.....	36,819,355	28,581,406	8,572,339	23.3	1,915,102	5.2	3,576,034	9.7	8,654,994	23.5
New Jersey.....	444,853,349	345,227,445	159,456,466	35.8	48,622,407	10.9	52,254,117	11.8	49,254,462	11.1
New Mexico.....	51,364,380	44,535,054	15,606,248	30.4	13,785,812	26.8	2,343,106	4.5	3,133,319	6.1
New York.....	1,483,876,572	1,118,060,296	301,197,376	20.3	234,395,448	15.8	233,109,454	15.7	198,495,173	13.4
North Carolina.....	139,193,767	103,465,778	53,167,178	38.2	17,648,861	12.7	7,776,488	5.6	9,203,704	6.6
North Dakota.....	66,389,611	53,687,802	28,345,480	42.7	8,501,210	12.8	3,286,838	5.0	3,550,759	5.3
Ohio.....	813,463,622	673,699,202	412,895,578	50.8	47,703,711	5.9	79,223,381	9.7	86,853,708	10.7
Oklahoma.....	197,327,416	161,377,782	98,270,954	49.8	31,234,367	15.8	5,021,052	2.5	10,332,297	5.2
Oregon.....	83,283,358	66,694,815	35,259,207	42.3	6,906,823	8.3	4,177,107	5.0	6,848,981	8.2
Pennsylvania.....	1,034,806,563	843,013,609	586,342,465	56.7	71,831,631	6.9	53,431,245	5.2	66,553,389	6.4
Rhode Island.....	66,915,656	52,600,448	14,302,687	21.4	6,208,133	9.3	7,568,228	11.3	15,068,822	22.5
South Carolina.....	120,871,112	89,814,056	37,942,727	31.4	21,650,304	17.9	2,631,563	2.2	12,591,163	10.4
South Dakota.....	72,642,868	57,263,823	32,519,334	44.8	6,670,286	9.2	2,188,361	3.0	4,139,686	5.7
Tennessee.....	147,871,718	125,912,021	84,058,101	56.8	8,837,072	6.0	3,858,838	2.6	4,619,676	3.1
Texas.....	317,757,902	223,858,275	131,552,059	41.4	34,752,551	10.9	12,013,742	3.8	19,383,544	6.1
Utah.....	59,044,969	48,248,700	16,445,983	27.9	8,620,462	14.6	2,028,058	3.4	8,517,351	14.4
Vermont.....	20,825,387	15,734,826	9,865,101	47.3	867,175	4.2	546,692	2.6	2,453,917	11.8
Virginia.....	91,739,060	60,655,553	30,165,463	32.9	8,751,430	9.5	3,051,628	3.3	7,563,771	8.3
Washington.....	176,217,303	142,890,004	60,056,353	34.1	14,022,256	8.0	14,256,964	8.1	22,987,871	13.0
West Virginia.....	166,373,718	139,960,901	104,425,662	62.8	8,967,335	5.4	2,427,745	1.5	5,449,720	3.3
Wisconsin.....	298,885,986	240,472,138	74,415,198	24.9	28,415,777	9.5	48,056,194	16.1	47,088,528	15.8
Wyoming.....	19,912,134	14,733,344	7,066,908	35.5	1,786,543	9.0	1,358,629	6.8	1,424,279	7.2
Alaska.....	20,743									
Hawaii.....	13,181,089	12,064,027	6,380,647	48.4	3,261,883	24.8	495,857	3.8	424,537	3.2
Puerto Rico.....	12,839,696	11,071,742	5,432,729	42.3	2,645,842	20.6	113,621	0.9	300,369	2.3
Virgin Islands.....	26,214									
Undistributed by state ^A	5,858,129									

^A Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

(Continued on next page)

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

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

State	Division of Operations—Concluded									
	Airports and airways		Conservation		Sanitation		Engineering surveys		Other	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$273, 629, 586	2. 4	\$422, 842, 162	3. 7	\$222, 398, 086	1. 9	\$45, 482, 980	0. 4	\$200, 866, 517	1. 7
Alabama	4, 258, 307	2. 6	1, 773, 942	1. 1	6, 572, 092	4. 1	591, 223	0. 4	424, 982	0. 3
Arizona	1, 547, 977	3. 2	677, 646	1. 4	1, 386, 623	2. 9	7, 745	(A)	170, 269	0. 4
Arkansas	1, 461, 072	1. 2	2, 392, 194	1. 9	2, 394, 912	1. 9	945, 842	0. 7	994, 908	0. 8
California	23, 459, 395	4. 1	40, 009, 836	7. 0	1, 963, 543	0. 3	3, 153, 021	0. 6	10, 958, 235	1. 9
Colorado	4, 829, 428	3. 8	8, 741, 290	6. 8	1, 720, 652	1. 3	302, 089	0. 2	3, 311, 506	2. 6
Connecticut	3, 780, 642	3. 1	4, 311, 039	3. 6	3, 430, 816	2. 8	1, 792, 543	1. 5	1, 260, 628	1. 0
Delaware			643, 683	5. 1	227, 026	1. 8			776, 787	6. 2
District of Columbia	4, 838, 377	10. 6	380, 695	0. 8	213, 964	0. 5			1, 098, 255	2. 4
Florida	11, 110, 223	7. 7	3, 060, 385	2. 1	3, 576, 605	2. 5	497, 575	0. 3	1, 108, 962	0. 8
Georgia	3, 496, 505	2. 2	855, 981	0. 5	6, 824, 406	4. 3	964, 476	0. 6	3, 222, 667	2. 0
Idaho	1, 030, 340	2. 2	12, 395, 893	26. 5	1, 256, 398	2. 7	15, 117	(A)	654, 791	1. 4
Illinois	14, 892, 007	1. 7	21, 908, 116	2. 5	15, 757, 081	1. 8	2, 431, 896	0. 3	6, 534, 982	0. 7
Indiana	4, 392, 543	1. 3	25, 276, 001	7. 5	6, 025, 180	1. 8	270, 538	0. 1	4, 996, 013	1. 5
Iowa	2, 529, 556	1. 9	6, 522, 016	4. 8	745, 920	0. 6	1, 067, 279	0. 8	2, 841, 141	2. 1
Kansas	2, 248, 153	1. 6	12, 640, 321	8. 9	3, 592, 716	2. 6	288, 166	0. 2	695, 567	0. 5
Kentucky	1, 039, 165	0. 6	605, 986	0. 3	2, 961, 768	1. 6	57, 178	(A)	4, 045, 744	2. 3
Louisiana	1, 995, 625	1. 4	3, 057, 877	2. 1	3, 197, 473	2. 2	1, 112, 693	0. 8	1, 792, 555	1. 2
Maine	4, 725, 355	12. 6	935, 074	2. 5	9, 866	(A)	98, 134	0. 3	1, 804, 620	2. 1
Maryland	2, 009, 390	2. 9	2, 638, 727	3. 9	998, 627	1. 5	99, 885	0. 1	3, 621, 183	5. 3
Massachusetts	7, 543, 073	1. 4	26, 983, 437	5. 2	1, 946, 797	0. 4	5, 301, 168	1. 0	27, 471, 072	5. 3
Michigan	4, 796, 038	1. 0	23, 670, 435	4. 9			668, 674	0. 1	7, 330, 229	1. 5
Minnesota	4, 556, 069	1. 7	11, 307, 352	4. 0	640, 455	0. 2	899, 278	0. 3	5, 911, 673	2. 1
Mississippi	3, 644, 320	2. 9	2, 432, 432	1. 9	10, 624, 461	8. 4	141, 292	0. 1	274, 240	0. 2
Missouri	2, 512, 011	0. 7	25, 050, 777	7. 5	7, 771, 044	2. 3	288, 987	0. 1	8, 538, 692	2. 5
Montana	1, 897, 032	2. 5	7, 941, 869	10. 5	1, 849, 365	2. 5	197, 965	0. 3	918, 451	1. 2
Nebraska	2, 445, 540	2. 0	2, 660, 131	2. 2	2, 398, 980	2. 0	69, 983	0. 1	2, 084, 204	1. 7
Nevada	339, 824	2. 9	689, 244	5. 9	322, 106	2. 8	3, 992	(A)	572, 219	4. 9
New Hampshire	1, 646, 323	4. 5	2, 253, 003	6. 1	37, 352	0. 1	43, 866	0. 1	1, 882, 393	5. 1
New Jersey	6, 736, 649	1. 5	13, 333, 384	3. 0	5, 456, 197	1. 2	3, 025, 129	0. 7	7, 088, 634	1. 6
New Mexico	1, 468, 068	2. 9	5, 424, 993	10. 6	1, 883, 929	3. 7	213, 125	0. 4	676, 454	1. 3
New York	64, 201, 994	4. 3	7, 484, 975	0. 5	27, 242, 352	1. 8	12, 993, 090	0. 9	38, 940, 434	2. 6
North Carolina	4, 062, 119	2. 9	1, 788, 183	1. 3	8, 291, 123	6. 0	342, 057	0. 2	1, 186, 065	0. 8
North Dakota	870, 336	1. 3	6, 396, 005	9. 6	2, 414, 170	3. 6	2, 126	(A)	320, 878	0. 5
Ohio	11, 208, 798	1. 4	17, 506, 867	2. 2	6, 302, 781	0. 8	1, 162, 266	0. 1	10, 842, 112	1. 3
Oklahoma	1, 640, 202	0. 8	5, 754, 239	2. 9	7, 221, 177	3. 7	156, 219	0. 1	1, 747, 275	0. 9
Oregon	4, 031, 865	4. 8	5, 446, 661	6. 5	1, 459, 739	1. 8	392, 478	0. 5	2, 171, 954	2. 6
Pennsylvania	18, 191, 018	1. 8	28, 222, 604	2. 7	12, 804, 644	1. 2	2, 710, 925	0. 3	2, 925, 688	0. 3
Rhode Island	318, 043	0. 5	4, 685, 248	7. 0	2, 445, 731	3. 7	229, 685	0. 3	1, 773, 871	2. 7
South Carolina	3, 027, 594	2. 5	923, 530	0. 8	8, 827, 303	7. 3			2, 219, 872	1. 8
South Dakota	1, 052, 296	1. 4	7, 844, 859	10. 8	2, 091, 192	2. 9	91, 045	0. 1	666, 764	0. 9
Tennessee	5, 615, 107	3. 8	2, 059, 056	1. 4	15, 472, 175	10. 5	459, 131	0. 3	932, 865	0. 6
Texas	3, 845, 521	1. 2	12, 445, 282	3. 9	8, 306, 344	2. 6	133, 153	(A)	1, 426, 079	0. 5
Utah	2, 918, 729	5. 0	4, 614, 327	7. 8	2, 460, 046	4. 2	453, 539	0. 8	2, 190, 205	3. 7
Vermont	306, 248	1. 5	1, 065, 663	5. 1	2, 966	(A)	33, 486	0. 2	593, 578	2. 9
Virginia	2, 213, 834	2. 4	776, 070	0. 8	5, 074, 997	5. 5	107, 918	0. 1	2, 950, 442	3. 2
Washington	9, 103, 034	5. 2	18, 391, 714	10. 4	1, 139, 984	0. 6	612, 430	0. 3	2, 319, 398	1. 3
West Virginia	3, 593, 572	2. 2	1, 365, 136	0. 8	12, 091, 296	7. 2			1, 440, 435	1. 0
Wisconsin	2, 687, 437	0. 9	23, 780, 797	8. 0	1, 909, 802	0. 6	828, 303	0. 3	13, 200, 102	4. 4
Wyoming	442, 671	2. 2	1, 346, 880	6. 8	571, 963	2. 9	226, 270	1. 1	509, 201	2. 6
Alaska										
Hawaii	1, 088, 272	8. 3	344, 934	2. 6					67, 897	0. 5
Puerto Rico	1, 981, 889	15. 4	25, 373	0. 2	481, 947	3. 8			89, 972	0. 7
Virgin Islands										
Undistributed by state										

(A) Less than 0.05 percent.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XV.—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, 1941

State	Division of Community Service Programs									National defense vocational training		Miscellaneous ^A	
	Total	Public activities		Research and records		Welfare (including sewing)		Other					
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Total	\$2,455,634,826	\$735,100,052	6.5	\$428,303,044	3.8	\$1,157,800,599	10.2	\$134,431,131	1.2	\$29,995,838	0.3	\$11,097,096	0.1
Alabama	31,068,484	7,621,116	4.8	4,423,385	2.8	16,098,572	10.1	2,925,411	1.8	244,895	0.2	443,890	0.3
Arizona	8,855,248	3,212,157	6.7	1,145,006	2.4	4,032,575	8.3	465,510	1.0	70,923	0.1	-431,178	-0.9
Arkansas	22,384,715	4,362,099	3.4	4,181,503	3.3	13,343,119	10.5	497,994	0.4	133,445	0.1	157,347	0.1
California	193,604,352	64,575,358	11.3	23,767,029	4.2	91,160,258	15.9	14,101,707	2.5	1,823,987	0.3	-50,906	(B)
Colorado	30,831,097	7,429,518	5.8	3,350,530	2.6	19,005,647	14.8	1,045,404	0.8	340,436	0.3	233,081	0.2
Connecticut	21,463,822	8,218,777	6.8	4,594,708	3.8	7,179,990	5.9	1,470,347	1.2	533,478	0.4	-28,536	(B)
Delaware	3,624,214	1,019,423	8.1	317,319	2.5	2,128,461	16.9	159,011	1.3	102,036	0.8	4,012	(B)
District of Columbia	16,152,790	3,608,192	7.9	5,631,035	12.3	6,734,349	14.7	179,214	0.4	222,703	0.5	-60,331	-0.1
Florida	39,217,374	9,462,833	6.5	4,665,802	3.2	23,805,338	16.4	1,283,401	0.9	420,220	0.3	-141,919	-0.1
Georgia	39,078,383	8,699,768	5.4	6,637,011	4.2	23,004,209	14.4	737,395	0.5	458,923	0.3	293,230	0.2
Idaho	5,968,414	1,939,947	4.1	449,246	1.0	3,544,384	7.6	34,837	0.1	120,760	0.3	58,688	0.1
Illinois	197,642,407	69,126,416	8.0	39,031,815	4.5	79,465,195	9.2	10,018,981	1.2	1,649,212	0.2	-1,515,449	-0.2
Indiana	47,641,163	15,903,650	4.7	5,350,378	1.6	23,347,646	7.0	3,039,489	0.9	670,482	0.2	332,644	0.1
Iowa	23,755,194	6,349,581	4.7	4,035,391	3.0	12,420,900	9.2	949,322	0.7	121,449	0.1	614,467	0.5
Kansas	26,968,852	6,698,471	4.7	2,315,621	1.6	17,526,542	12.4	428,218	0.3	164,919	0.1	-94,060	-0.1
Kentucky	31,378,999	8,912,701	5.0	6,000,142	3.4	16,363,815	9.2	102,341	0.1	429,892	0.2	-198,097	-0.1
Louisiana	29,866,087	10,181,441	7.0	5,721,205	3.9	13,607,014	9.3	356,427	0.2	400,789	0.3	133,872	0.1
Maine	5,715,652	1,196,169	3.2	1,000,349	2.7	3,282,464	8.8	236,670	0.6	108,645	0.3	46,755	0.1
Maryland	11,409,333	3,926,470	5.8	3,238,658	4.7	4,138,792	6.1	105,413	0.2	335,740	0.5	160,150	0.2
Massachusetts	155,159,746	38,146,855	7.4	30,097,428	5.8	77,195,695	14.9	9,719,768	1.9	1,097,224	0.2	-119,561	(B)
Michigan	76,152,368	25,519,066	5.2	18,900,870	3.9	28,512,095	5.9	3,220,337	0.7	2,160,487	0.4	-1,087,453	-0.2
Minnesota	59,760,914	17,265,210	6.2	14,637,656	5.3	26,161,477	9.4	1,696,571	0.6	289,608	0.1	9,037	(B)
Mississippi	33,427,612	8,220,989	6.5	4,493,839	3.6	19,575,639	15.5	1,137,145	0.9	335,891	0.3	81,164	0.1
Missouri	62,250,320	11,147,372	3.3	10,434,375	3.1	37,087,281	11.0	3,581,292	1.1	559,334	0.2	127,856	(B)
Montana	15,835,016	3,876,468	5.1	2,670,935	3.5	9,229,396	12.2	58,217	0.1	83,574	0.1	-35,139	-0.1
Nebraska	24,093,397	7,629,791	6.3	3,894,523	3.2	11,686,465	9.7	882,618	0.7	65,663	0.1	69,242	0.1
Nevada	2,782,692	864,638	7.4	430,494	3.7	1,461,944	12.5	25,616	0.2	8,208	0.1	-5,244	(B)
New Hampshire	8,049,599	1,380,637	3.7	962,282	2.6	5,506,234	15.0	200,446	0.5	164,242	0.5	24,108	0.1
New Jersey	98,240,724	28,947,326	6.5	26,152,901	5.9	36,357,120	8.2	6,783,377	1.5	1,026,054	0.2	359,126	0.1
New Mexico	6,627,076	2,253,153	4.4	508,200	1.0	3,830,334	7.4	35,389	0.1	54,673	0.1	147,577	0.3
New York	346,788,427	138,184,640	9.3	59,235,403	4.0	115,816,125	7.8	33,552,259	2.3	5,028,746	0.3	13,999,103	1.0
North Carolina	36,184,935	10,642,439	7.6	3,176,266	2.3	20,391,720	14.7	1,974,510	1.4	246,944	0.2	-703,890	-0.5
North Dakota	12,653,348	3,620,008	5.5	2,334,797	3.5	6,039,951	9.1	658,592	1.0	70,674	0.1	-22,213	(B)
Ohio	139,637,621	43,081,889	5.3	25,578,317	3.1	63,992,623	7.9	6,984,792	0.8	1,814,307	0.2	-1,687,508	-0.2
Oklahoma	35,799,580	7,514,431	3.8	3,344,692	1.7	24,238,060	12.3	702,397	0.4	230,684	0.1	-80,630	(B)
Oregon	15,909,451	4,893,714	5.9	2,832,752	3.4	7,723,117	9.3	459,868	0.6	483,009	0.6	196,083	0.2
Pennsylvania	189,433,985	49,134,387	4.7	37,583,911	3.6	96,400,308	9.3	6,315,379	0.6	2,689,564	0.3	-330,595	(B)
Rhode Island	14,239,370	4,028,902	6.0	1,881,272	2.8	8,185,328	12.2	143,868	0.2	125,692	0.2	-49,854	-0.1
South Carolina	30,818,377	8,544,629	7.1	1,140,794	0.9	19,417,904	16.1	1,715,050	1.4	364,387	0.3	-125,708	-0.1
South Dakota	15,399,283	2,945,450	4.1	1,791,429	2.5	9,484,361	13.0	1,178,043	1.6	64,752	0.1	-84,990	-0.1
Tennessee	21,439,529	4,914,289	3.3	3,164,517	2.2	12,843,301	8.7	517,422	0.4	507,163	0.3	13,005	(B)
Texas	93,072,001	19,457,486	6.2	11,227,351	3.5	60,836,755	19.1	1,550,409	0.5	646,059	0.2	181,567	0.1
Utah	10,485,174	3,791,049	6.4	1,365,659	2.3	5,311,979	9.0	16,487	(B)	381,673	0.6	-70,578	-0.1
Vermont	5,048,962	1,505,054	7.2	1,437,675	6.9	2,009,910	9.7	96,323	0.4	19,680	0.1	21,919	0.1
Virginia	30,535,541	7,599,725	8.4	5,698,285	6.2	15,742,995	17.2	1,494,536	1.6	351,796	0.4	196,170	0.2
Washington	33,100,873	9,253,776	5.3	6,442,237	3.7	15,620,792	8.9	1,784,068	1.0	345,484	0.2	-119,058	-0.1
West Virginia	25,981,488	8,874,564	5.2	2,391,067	1.4	14,275,307	8.6	440,550	0.3	686,087	0.4	-254,758	-0.1
Wisconsin	57,224,128	17,710,875	5.9	17,626,100	5.9	18,379,656	6.1	3,507,497	1.1	1,418,090	0.5	-228,370	(B)
Wyoming	4,985,882	1,274,687	6.4	697,859	3.5	3,013,336	15.1			160,675	0.8	32,233	0.1
Alaska	20,743	20,743	100.0										
Hawaii	1,065,538	333,396	2.5	260,662	2.0	270,230	2.1	201,250	1.5	31,592	0.2	19,932	0.1
Puerto Rico	1,140,568	78,329	0.6	48,348	0.4	1,013,891	7.9			130,888	1.0	496,498	3.9
Virgin Islands	26,214			4,015	15.3			22,199	84.7				
Undistributed by state ^C	5,637,764							5,637,764				220,365	

^A Includes adjustments for excess of deposits in the supply fund over payments out of the supply fund and for items in transit to control accounts and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

^B Less than 0.05 percent.

^C Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

Source: Work Projects Administration.

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

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

State	Grand total	Division of Operations								
		Total	Highways, roads, and streets		Public buildings		Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)		Publicly owned or operated utilities	
			Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Total	\$1,787,045,332	\$1,326,154,584	\$689,745,215	38.6	\$188,778,727	10.6	\$85,477,979	4.8	\$194,876,686	10.9
Alabama	34,236,423	27,056,935	17,286,510	50.5	4,476,185	13.1	376,792	1.1	1,663,015	4.8
Arizona	8,461,900	7,272,697	4,267,049	50.4	943,154	11.2	45,013	0.5	468,372	5.5
Arkansas	26,591,888	21,210,618	16,494,252	62.0	2,541,631	9.6	202,077	0.8	323,166	1.2
California	91,707,020	60,518,363	18,431,429	20.1	13,927,531	15.2	4,119,898	4.5	10,806,287	11.8
Colorado	19,503,392	14,465,703	6,824,342	35.0	2,655,262	13.6	728,989	3.7	1,752,202	9.0
Connecticut	15,737,768	11,831,606	4,409,846	28.0	1,879,198	11.9	934,072	5.9	2,451,142	15.6
Delaware	2,791,355	1,987,991	438,546	15.7	827,094	29.6	120,144	4.3	329,904	11.8
District of Columbia	10,098,214	6,630,821	427,036	4.2	1,029,482	10.2	117,516	1.2	1,538,487	15.2
Florida	32,294,964	24,088,612	7,781,807	24.1	7,095,991	22.0	276,889	0.9	1,189,667	3.7
Georgia	34,261,999	25,183,943	16,950,462	49.5	2,714,328	7.9	479,878	1.4	1,789,051	5.2
Idaho	8,690,712	7,582,030	3,010,111	34.7	817,100	9.4	244,246	2.8	984,466	11.3
Illinois	127,417,850	86,081,758	45,809,563	36.0	7,254,810	5.7	10,676,847	8.4	15,681,027	12.3
Indiana	43,667,018	33,419,426	21,973,314	50.3	3,856,215	8.8	1,314,116	3.0	3,678,291	8.4
Iowa	23,752,998	19,344,915	11,678,374	49.2	2,262,222	9.5	508,447	2.2	2,714,470	11.4
Kansas	21,619,409	16,792,090	8,677,989	40.1	2,288,155	10.6	2,315,286	10.7	1,820,172	8.4
Kentucky	31,344,356	24,894,932	16,950,398	54.1	3,376,762	10.8	186,183	0.6	1,985,254	6.3
Louisiana	25,127,983	18,432,721	9,838,684	39.2	2,731,396	10.9	1,216,210	4.8	1,673,081	6.7
Maine	7,955,965	6,701,445	2,395,721	30.1	339,936	4.2	75,235	0.9	378,450	4.8
Maryland	12,752,708	10,463,818	4,278,059	33.5	1,116,115	8.8	178,441	1.4	1,204,094	9.5
Massachusetts	78,493,982	53,593,140	19,856,785	25.3	8,626,565	11.0	3,951,838	5.0	12,362,365	15.8
Michigan	70,948,874	51,690,976	34,083,961	48.0	3,167,319	4.5	1,984,340	2.8	9,384,125	13.2
Minnesota	42,803,484	32,365,633	14,534,016	34.0	5,182,408	12.1	3,486,939	8.1	5,674,700	13.2
Mississippi	26,954,117	19,747,866	11,882,189	44.1	2,251,826	8.4	224,181	0.8	921,694	3.4
Missouri	56,963,103	43,450,884	27,330,599	48.0	5,951,016	10.4	2,213,797	3.9	5,767,822	10.1
Montana	11,531,317	8,673,111	4,172,105	36.2	1,092,856	9.5	378,795	3.3	489,095	4.2
Nebraska	22,843,906	18,260,406	11,039,878	48.3	2,531,525	11.1	659,091	2.9	2,783,901	12.2
Nevada	1,944,939	1,364,729	628,946	32.3	189,407	9.7	192,237	9.9	134,384	6.9
New Hampshire	6,281,101	4,846,345	1,267,191	20.2	462,384	7.4	386,762	6.2	1,688,326	26.9
New Jersey	65,240,100	46,053,015	21,081,807	32.3	6,531,751	10.0	4,394,999	6.7	8,670,490	13.3
New Mexico	11,047,967	9,555,274	2,881,031	26.1	3,279,400	29.7	178,623	1.6	850,614	7.7
New York	168,090,036	123,685,710	41,315,418	24.6	24,816,271	14.8	19,230,864	11.4	28,486,142	16.9
North Carolina	36,642,206	28,652,418	17,434,994	47.6	4,529,108	12.4	952,539	2.6	2,605,642	7.1
North Dakota	11,027,253	8,881,907	5,080,960	46.1	1,535,858	13.9	381,738	3.5	539,377	4.9
Ohio	107,002,011	81,267,148	55,480,701	51.8	2,532,342	2.4	6,254,943	5.8	12,492,087	11.7
Oklahoma	32,787,246	23,000,179	13,383,920	40.8	5,600,735	17.1	459,787	1.4	1,231,096	3.8
Oregon	13,968,173	11,087,201	5,701,622	40.8	1,443,229	10.3	352,469	2.5	1,922,461	13.8
Pennsylvania	139,887,473	106,189,365	68,519,136	49.0	13,784,830	9.8	6,054,802	4.3	11,240,226	8.0
Rhode Island	11,065,933	8,119,106	2,547,981	23.0	446,308	4.0	745,848	6.8	3,764,330	34.0
South Carolina	28,584,341	22,389,922	7,815,660	27.3	4,952,004	17.3	254,513	0.9	7,561,300	26.5
South Dakota	10,399,428	7,856,296	4,517,280	43.4	1,356,964	13.0	193,257	1.9	608,209	5.8
Tennessee	28,613,006	23,634,084	16,727,713	58.5	1,897,118	6.6	378,412	1.3	975,633	3.4
Texas	68,964,708	47,985,682	27,865,319	40.4	9,714,478	14.1	1,807,692	2.6	4,451,254	6.5
Utah	11,862,880	9,496,882	3,043,100	25.7	1,482,166	12.5	208,891	1.8	2,063,224	17.4
Vermont	3,400,326	2,308,936	1,430,499	42.1	80,362	2.4	58,959	1.7	393,641	11.6
Virginia	18,728,406	12,733,347	7,296,263	39.0	1,763,790	9.4	181,133	1.0	2,000,291	10.7
Washington	28,963,347	23,363,375	6,935,534	24.0	2,027,175	7.0	879,126	3.0	4,297,051	14.8
West Virginia	30,066,094	24,199,698	18,482,221	61.5	1,364,586	4.5	529,843	1.8	824,138	2.7
Wisconsin	46,709,149	34,810,508	13,655,505	29.2	4,577,834	9.8	4,246,664	9.1	7,693,318	16.5
Wyoming	2,618,809	1,628,566	833,876	31.9	313,637	12.0	47,449	1.8	238,564	9.1
Hawaii	1,981,386	1,806,502	816,509	41.2	577,035	29.1	10,791	0.5	62,760	3.2
Puerto Rico	11,072,632	9,495,949	4,179,004	37.7	2,583,873	23.4	80,378	0.7	267,828	2.4
Virgin Islands	6,965									
Undistributed by state ^A	1,536,712									

^A Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

(Continued on next page)

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

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

State	Division of Operations—Concluded									
	Airports and airways		Conservation		Sanitation		Engineering surveys		Other	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$69,777,092	3.9	\$44,419,971	2.5	\$20,993,834	1.2	\$9,648,842	0.5	\$22,436,238	1.2
Alabama	2,160,221	6.3	432,269	1.2	441,398	1.3	195,683	0.6	24,862	0.1
Arizona	1,303,487	15.4	27,239	0.3	200,760	2.4	3,975	(A)	13,648	0.2
Arkansas	946,761	3.6	225,644	0.8	111,321	0.4	325,301	1.2	40,465	0.2
California	5,463,023	6.0	5,342,787	5.8	41,746	(A)	440,409	0.5	1,945,253	2.1
Colorado	1,495,365	7.7	359,754	1.9	232,007	1.2	80,908	0.4	336,874	1.7
Connecticut	1,174,347	7.5	276,206	1.8	317,179	2.0	272,131	1.7	117,485	0.7
Delaware			102,480	3.7	38,314	1.4			131,509	4.7
District of Columbia	3,245,354	32.2	1,723	(A)	16,393	0.2			254,830	2.5
Florida	6,756,525	20.9	197,669	0.6	591,486	1.8	7,882	(A)	190,696	0.6
Georgia	1,486,263	4.4	145,736	0.4	1,055,476	3.1	111,494	0.3	451,255	1.3
Idaho	189,516	2.2	2,085,264	24.0	171,751	2.0	6,705	0.1	72,871	0.8
Illinois	3,247,592	2.5	1,325,860	1.0	1,102,076	0.9	199,342	0.2	784,641	0.6
Indiana	1,266,945	2.9	848,586	2.0	377,769	0.9	42,878	0.1	61,312	0.2
Iowa	866,601	3.7	665,934	2.8	30,791	0.1	438,101	1.8	179,975	0.8
Kansas	621,785	2.9	470,197	2.2	486,364	2.3	73,621	0.3	38,521	0.2
Kentucky	419,700	1.3	63,027	0.2	236,390	0.7	19,060	0.1	1,658,158	5.3
Louisiana	1,262,421	5.0	438,850	1.7	408,630	1.6	203,251	0.8	660,198	2.6
Maine	3,348,761	42.1	75,640	1.0			33,866	0.4	53,836	0.7
Maryland	1,400,763	11.0	1,394,847	10.9	149,109	1.2			742,390	5.8
Massachusetts	2,763,391	3.5	1,910,886	2.4	17,634	(A)	1,318,831	1.7	2,784,845	3.6
Michigan	1,216,155	1.7	976,932	1.4			113,978	0.2	764,166	1.1
Minnesota	1,440,646	3.4	1,586,156	3.7	1	(A)	250,577	0.6	210,190	0.5
Mississippi	1,853,366	6.9	690,673	2.5	1,877,222	7.0	25,641	0.1	21,074	0.1
Missouri	242,881	0.4	1,281,855	2.3	335,195	0.6	95,472	0.2	232,247	0.4
Montana	935,069	8.1	1,343,416	11.7	134,363	1.2	39,818	0.3	87,594	0.7
Nebraska	502,196	2.2	251,069	1.1	337,129	1.5	28,305	0.1	127,312	0.5
Nevada	123,757	6.4	19,059	1.0	52,643	2.7	3,854	0.2	20,442	1.1
New Hampshire	783,998	12.5	83,590	1.3			21,649	0.3	152,445	2.4
New Jersey	367,906	0.6	2,193,211	3.4	801,055	1.2	869,996	1.3	1,141,800	1.8
New Mexico	575,548	5.2	1,354,982	12.3	213,085	1.9	107,506	1.0	114,485	1.0
New York	2,286,583	1.4	738,034	0.4	745,563	0.5	2,001,263	1.2	4,065,572	2.4
North Carolina	1,710,928	4.7	339,658	0.9	927,939	2.5	45,984	0.1	105,626	0.3
North Dakota	468,223	4.2	663,785	6.0	163,844	1.5	1	(A)	48,121	0.4
Ohio	3,115,706	2.9	436,337	0.4	219,019	0.2	313,894	0.3	422,119	0.4
Oklahoma	751,079	2.3	890,163	2.7	562,548	1.7	21,773	0.1	99,078	0.3
Oregon	645,210	4.6	601,605	4.3	207,779	1.5	69,015	0.5	143,811	1.0
Pennsylvania	512,897	0.4	3,545,994	2.5	1,199,131	0.9	964,774	0.7	367,575	0.3
Rhode Island	144,817	1.3	174,121	1.6	165,161	1.5	27,272	0.3	103,268	0.9
South Carolina	539,580	1.9	30,761	0.1	743,091	2.6			493,013	1.7
South Dakota	186,899	1.8	501,371	4.8	393,545	3.8	73,563	0.7	25,208	0.3
Tennessee	645,235	2.3	425,386	1.5	2,449,409	8.5	116,520	0.4	18,658	0.1
Texas	1,524,477	2.2	1,075,579	1.6	775,377	1.1	89,735	0.1	681,771	1.0
Utah	1,238,205	10.4	639,199	5.4	131,408	1.1	93,028	0.8	597,661	5.0
Vermont	52,290	1.5	72,136	2.1	2,966	0.1			218,083	6.4
Virginia	775,679	4.1	208,233	1.1	325,099	1.7	5,231	(A)	177,628	1.0
Washington	3,732,215	12.9	4,959,123	17.1	118,791	0.4	252,820	0.9	161,540	0.6
West Virginia	1,048,101	3.5	198,811	0.7	1,558,069	5.2			193,929	0.6
Wisconsin	545,659	1.2	2,658,068	5.7	209,855	0.4	243,735	0.5	979,870	2.1
Wyoming	107,062	4.1	71,488	2.8	598	(A)			15,892	0.5
Hawaii	304,015	15.4							35,392	1.8
Puerto Rico	1,981,889	17.9	18,578	0.2	317,355	2.9			67,044	0.6
Virgin Islands										
Undistributed by state										

A Less than 0.05 percent.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XVI.—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, 1941

State	Division of Community Service Programs								National defense vocational training		Miscellaneous A		
	Total	Public activities		Research and records		Welfare (including sewing)		Other					
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Total	\$434, 379, 775	\$138, 932, 157	7.8	\$72, 420, 164	4.1	\$215, 178, 549	12.0	\$7, 848, 905	0.4	\$29, 995, 838	1.7	—\$3, 484, 865	—0.2
Alabama	6, 990, 866	1, 734, 422	5.1	828, 222	2.4	3, 573, 732	10.4	854, 490	2.5	244, 895	0.7	—56, 273	—0.1
Arizona	1, 366, 806	649, 029	7.7	155, 557	1.8	562, 220	6.7	757	(B)	70, 923	0.8	—248, 526	—2.9
Arkansas	5, 360, 436	1, 080, 975	4.1	967, 360	3.6	3, 311, 344	12.4	757	(B)	133, 445	0.5	—112, 611	—0.4
California	29, 671, 226	11, 053, 931	12.0	3, 144, 543	3.4	14, 928, 876	16.3	543, 876	0.6	1, 823, 987	2.0	—306, 556	—0.3
Colorado	4, 676, 624	1, 298, 506	6.6	620, 481	3.2	2, 687, 260	13.8	70, 377	0.4	340, 436	1.7	20, 629	0.1
Connecticut	3, 410, 941	1, 037, 195	6.6	605, 896	3.8	1, 598, 435	10.2	169, 415	1.1	533, 478	3.4	—38, 257	—0.2
Delaware	701, 328	233, 021	8.3	46, 449	1.7	376, 434	13.5	45, 424	1.6	102, 036	3.7	—	—
District of Columbia	3, 287, 133	653, 953	6.5	1, 265, 269	12.5	1, 293, 997	12.8	73, 914	0.7	222, 703	2.2	—42, 443	—0.4
Florida	8, 124, 879	2, 008, 309	6.2	863, 757	2.6	5, 165, 039	16.0	87, 774	0.3	420, 220	1.3	—338, 747	—1.0
Georgia	8, 910, 518	2, 130, 036	6.2	1, 566, 630	4.6	5, 129, 492	15.0	84, 360	0.2	458, 923	1.3	—291, 385	—0.8
Idaho	967, 913	353, 991	4.1	44, 195	0.5	569, 727	6.5	—	—	120, 760	1.4	20, 009	0.2
Illinois	39, 702, 489	14, 269, 962	11.2	7, 689, 136	6.0	17, 053, 767	13.4	689, 624	0.5	1, 649, 212	1.3	—15, 609	(B)
Indiana	9, 399, 178	3, 466, 319	7.9	957, 338	2.2	4, 615, 018	10.6	360, 503	0.8	670, 482	1.5	177, 932	0.4
Iowa	4, 618, 339	1, 234, 535	5.2	644, 026	2.7	2, 684, 871	11.3	54, 907	0.2	121, 449	0.5	—331, 705	—1.4
Kansas	4, 808, 690	1, 368, 445	6.3	320, 420	1.5	3, 089, 563	14.3	30, 262	0.1	164, 919	0.8	—146, 290	—0.7
Kentucky	6, 364, 061	1, 929, 829	6.2	1, 324, 685	4.2	3, 105, 938	9.9	3, 609	(B)	429, 892	1.4	—344, 529	—1.1
Louisiana	6, 225, 509	2, 000, 913	8.0	1, 295, 150	5.2	2, 922, 559	11.6	6, 887	(B)	400, 789	1.6	68, 964	0.3
Maine	1, 102, 214	214, 404	2.7	197, 614	2.5	680, 781	8.6	9, 415	0.1	108, 645	1.4	43, 661	0.5
Maryland	1, 930, 005	736, 948	5.8	466, 636	3.6	701, 953	5.5	24, 468	0.2	335, 740	2.6	23, 145	0.2
Massachusetts	23, 679, 059	5, 670, 924	7.2	4, 915, 559	6.2	12, 542, 778	16.0	549, 798	0.7	1, 097, 224	1.4	124, 559	0.2
Michigan	17, 509, 370	6, 753, 053	9.5	2, 793, 148	3.9	7, 634, 109	10.8	329, 060	0.5	2, 160, 487	3.0	—411, 959	—0.6
Minnesota	10, 387, 998	3, 622, 666	8.5	2, 091, 813	4.9	4, 537, 906	10.6	135, 613	0.3	289, 608	0.7	—239, 755	—0.6
Mississippi	6, 902, 219	1, 802, 367	6.7	941, 268	3.5	4, 032, 156	14.9	126, 428	0.5	335, 891	1.2	—31, 859	—0.1
Missouri	12, 885, 540	3, 555, 868	6.2	2, 169, 391	3.8	6, 821, 769	12.0	338, 512	0.6	559, 334	1.0	67, 345	0.1
Montana	2, 900, 904	717, 835	6.2	570, 700	5.0	1, 611, 835	14.0	534	(B)	83, 574	0.7	—126, 272	—1.1
Nebraska	4, 520, 021	1, 519, 137	6.7	686, 201	3.0	2, 063, 629	9.0	251, 054	1.1	65, 663	0.3	—2, 184	(B)
Nevada	581, 986	171, 806	8.9	95, 925	4.9	306, 182	15.7	8, 073	0.4	8, 208	0.4	—9, 984	—0.5
New Hampshire	1, 251, 426	218, 092	3.5	120, 323	1.9	911, 425	14.5	1, 586	(B)	164, 242	2.6	19, 088	0.3
New Jersey	18, 314, 160	6, 394, 297	9.8	4, 799, 799	7.4	7, 022, 103	10.7	97, 961	0.2	1, 026, 054	1.5	—153, 129	—0.2
New Mexico	1, 523, 900	435, 536	3.9	129, 816	1.2	958, 548	8.7	—	—	54, 673	0.5	—85, 880	—0.8
New York	39, 531, 389	14, 247, 707	8.5	8, 626, 475	5.1	16, 548, 250	9.8	108, 957	0.1	5, 028, 746	3.0	—155, 809	—0.1
North Carolina	8, 418, 525	3, 243, 479	8.9	738, 375	2.0	4, 087, 796	11.2	348, 875	0.9	246, 944	0.6	—675, 681	—1.8
North Dakota	2, 078, 141	685, 297	6.2	271, 988	2.5	982, 194	8.9	138, 662	1.3	70, 674	0.6	—3, 469	(B)
Ohio	24, 054, 439	8, 403, 956	7.9	4, 188, 626	3.9	10, 991, 487	10.3	470, 370	0.4	1, 814, 307	1.7	—133, 883	—0.1
Oklahoma	9, 545, 043	2, 062, 181	6.3	778, 117	2.4	6, 611, 403	20.1	93, 342	0.3	230, 684	0.7	11, 340	(B)
Oregon	2, 444, 314	982, 828	7.0	332, 663	2.4	1, 073, 832	7.7	54, 991	0.4	483, 009	3.5	—46, 351	—0.3
Pennsylvania	31, 613, 769	10, 743, 887	7.7	5, 841, 483	4.2	14, 978, 484	10.7	49, 915	(B)	2, 689, 564	1.9	—605, 225	—0.4
Rhode Island	2, 920, 089	790, 744	7.1	393, 719	3.6	1, 711, 560	15.5	24, 066	0.2	125, 692	1.1	—98, 954	—0.9
South Carolina	5, 905, 346	1, 725, 024	6.0	130, 427	0.5	4, 030, 523	14.1	19, 372	0.1	364, 387	1.3	—75, 314	—0.3
South Dakota	2, 575, 701	652, 833	6.3	378, 314	3.6	1, 534, 129	14.8	10, 425	0.1	64, 752	0.6	—97, 321	—0.9
Tennessee	4, 843, 952	1, 170, 370	4.1	704, 357	2.4	2, 828, 699	9.9	140, 526	0.5	507, 163	1.8	—372, 193	—1.3
Texas	20, 271, 512	4, 985, 922	7.2	2, 074, 984	3.0	13, 178, 080	19.1	32, 526	0.1	646, 059	0.9	61, 455	0.1
Utah	1, 995, 337	746, 813	6.3	209, 916	1.8	1, 038, 608	8.7	—	—	381, 673	3.2	—11, 012	—0.1
Vermont	1, 036, 296	381, 485	11.2	254, 014	7.5	387, 540	11.4	13, 257	0.4	19, 680	0.6	35, 414	1.0
Virginia	5, 646, 459	1, 535, 649	8.2	845, 484	4.5	2, 947, 222	15.7	318, 104	1.7	351, 796	1.9	—3, 196	(B)
Washington	5, 291, 547	1, 902, 014	6.5	599, 900	2.1	2, 756, 189	9.5	33, 444	0.1	345, 484	1.2	—37, 059	—0.1
West Virginia	5, 399, 629	2, 268, 118	7.5	498, 833	1.6	2, 512, 464	8.4	120, 214	0.4	686, 087	2.3	—219, 320	—0.7
Wisconsin	10, 697, 202	3, 677, 782	7.9	3, 071, 863	6.5	3, 169, 873	6.8	777, 684	1.7	1, 418, 090	3.0	—216, 651	—0.4
Wyoming	799, 992	247, 818	9.5	83, 530	3.2	468, 644	17.9	—	—	160, 675	6.1	29, 576	1.1
Hawaii	123, 353	83, 617	4.2	36, 964	1.9	2, 772	0.1	—	—	31, 592	1.6	19, 939	1.0
Puerto Rico	966, 508	78, 329	0.7	42, 825	0.4	845, 354	7.6	—	—	130, 888	1.2	479, 287	4.3
Virgin Islands	6, 965	—	—	—	—	—	—	6, 965	100.0	—	—	—	—
Undistributed by state C	138, 529	—	—	—	—	—	—	138, 529	—	—	—	1, 398, 183	—

A Includes adjustments for excess of deposits in the supply fund over payments out of the supply fund and for items in transit to control accounts and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

B Less than 0.05 percent.

C Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

Source: Work Projects Administration.

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

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Item	Unit of measurement	Number		Item	Unit of measurement	Number		
						New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement
Highways, roads, streets, and related facilities:				Public buildings, excluding utility plants and airport buildings:				
Highways, roads, and streets—total	Miles	601,341		Public buildings—total	Number	30,606	3,927	75,819
Rural roads—total	Miles	530,274		Educational—total	Number	5,233	1,972	31,273
High-type surface—total	Miles	46,303		Libraries	Number	130	64	832
New construction	Miles	27,001		Schools	Number	5,103	1,908	30,441
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	19,302		Recreational—total	Number	8,046	540	5,317
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	483,971		Auditoriums	Number	372	128	402
Urban streets—total	Miles	61,409		Gymnasiums	Number	1,093	224	688
High-type surface—total	Miles	26,271		Other	Number	6,581	188	4,227
New construction	Miles	16,095		Offices and administrative	Number	1,302	272	3,996
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	10,176		Hospitals	Number	164	92	1,797
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	35,138		Penal institutions	Number	156	32	482
Other roads (in parks, etc.)—total	Miles	9,658		Dormitories	Number	1,051	50	4,175
High-type surface—total	Miles	2,230		Firehouses	Number	260	66	2,108
New construction	Miles	1,387		Garages	Number	2,237	185	1,766
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	843		Storage	Number	2,057	145	2,924
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	7,428		Armories	Number	270	47	437
		New construction	Reconstruction or improvement	Barns and stables	Number	1,875	75	3,983
				Other	Number	7,955	451	17,561
Bridges and viaducts—total	(Number Linear feet	72,699 2,356,860	43,864 1,930,234	Outdoor recreational facilities:				
Wood	(Number Linear feet	52,462 1,601,248	24,456 778,548	Stadiums, grandstands, and bleachers	(Number Seating capacity	2,101 3,502,000	114 250,000	758 3,122,000
Steel	(Number Linear feet	6,036 309,520	15,122 976,061	Fairgrounds and rodeo grounds	(Number Area in acres	46 1,619	5 46	283 13,502
Masonry	(Number Linear feet	14,201 446,092	4,286 175,625	Parks	(Number Area in acres	1,552 67,291	166 5,850	6,107 427,864
Culverts	(Number Linear feet	997,983 26,579,353	114,557 2,967,597	Playgrounds—total	Number	2,815	98	9,159
Roadside drainage ditch and pipe	Miles	71,309	82,043	School	Number	1,688	81	7,894
Sidewalks and paths—total	Miles	21,049	6,759	Other	Number	1,127	17	1,265
Paved	Miles	17,796	4,976	Athletic fields	(Number Area in acres	2,816 16,114	63 234	2,382 14,154
Unpaved	Miles	3,253	1,783	Handball courts	Number	1,668		156
Curbs	Miles	21,886	3,340	Horseshoe courts	Number	2,135		153
Gutters	Miles	5,122	773	Tennis courts	Number	9,403		2,998
Guardrails and guardwalls	Miles	2,806	1,353	Swimming pools	(Number Surface area in sq. ft.	742 8,151,000		319 5,164,000
Road and street lighting	(Number of light standards Miles of road equipped	26,977 729	66,263 1,521	Wading pools	(Number Surface area in sq. ft.	775 2,390,000		81 344,000
Traffic signs erected	Number	823,608		Ice skating areas	(Number Surface area in sq. ft.	1,084 44,950,000		84 16,058,000
Traffic control line painted	Miles of line	5,183		Ski trails	Miles	312		55
Roadside landscaping	Miles of road		43,633	Ski jumps	Number	64		14
Car and railroad track removal	Miles		1,438	Bandshells	Number	214		74
				Outdoor theatres	Number	132		27
				Golf courses	(Number Area in acres	237 2,611 17,850		354 4,693 35,121

(Continued on next page)

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

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Item	Unit of measurement	Number			Item	Unit of measurement	Number		
		New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement			New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement
Public utilities and sanitation:					Airport etc.—Continued.				
Utility plants—total	Number	2, 221	95	1, 055	Airport buildings—total	Number	886	93	1, 624
Electric power plants	Number	40	15	161	Administrative and terminal	Number	111	22	79
Incinerator plants	Number	101	1	54	Hangars	Number	195	15	308
Pumping stations	Number	1, 084	14	309	Other	Number	580	56	1, 237
Sewage treatment plants	Number	797	51	379	Taxi strips—total	Linear feet	262, 000		35, 000
Water treatment plants	Number	199	14	152	High-type surface	Linear feet	211, 000		22, 000
Water mains and distribution lines	Miles	14, 225		3, 169	Low-type surface	Linear feet	51, 000		13, 000
Water consumer connections	Number	377, 636		417, 846	Aprons—total	Square yards	2, 471, 000		441, 000
Water wells	Number	3, 780		1, 812	High-type surface	Square yards	2, 129, 000		441, 000
Storage tanks, reservoirs, etc.	Number	2, 688		656	Low-type surface	Square yards	342, 000		
Capacity in gallons	1, 565, 515, 000			23, 729, 949, 000	Turning circles—total	Square yards	782, 000		135, 000
Storm and sanitary sewers	Miles	21, 643		3, 365	High-type surface	Square yards	631, 000		18, 000
Sewerage service connections	Number	538, 041		37, 845	Low-type surface	Square yards	151, 000		117, 000
Manholes and catch basins	Number	706, 771		409, 515	Airport drainage	Number of airports	117		36
Sanitary privies	Number	2, 238, 909		33, 238	Airport drainage ditch and pipe	Linear feet	6, 063, 000		397, 000
Abandoned mine sealing	Openings sealed	218, 325			Landing areas floodlighted	Number lighted	70		17
Mosquito-control drainage	Miles of ditch and pipe	14, 642		18, 636	Boundary lights	Number of light standards	10, 920		2, 240
Telephone and telegraph lines	Miles	3, 456		2, 199	Seaplane bases	Number	8		5
Police, fire-alarm, and traffic signal systems	Miles of line	1, 469		1, 797	Seaplane ramps and landing platforms	Number	26		3
Electric power lines	Miles	2, 889		1, 109	Airway markers	Number	11, 729		3, 349
Floodlighting athletic fields, parking lots, etc.	Number lighted	979		242	Airway beacons	Number	74		15
Pipe lines, other than water and sewer	Miles	619		112	Miscellaneous:				
Flood and erosion control, irrigation, conservation:					Landscaping, other than roadside and parks	Acres			133, 190
Fish hatcheries	Number	151	117	149	Ornamental pools and fountains	Number	788		75
Firebreaks	Miles	6, 129		799	Monuments and historic markers	Number	1, 059		125
Fire and forest trails	Miles	5, 775		1, 748	Drainage (other than road, airport, and mosquito-control)	Miles of ditch	4, 163		17, 178
Reforestation	Trees planted			147, 027, 000	Miles of pipe		1, 570		506
Planting oysters	Bushels planted	8, 099, 146			Fencing	Miles	15, 879		20, 953
Levees and embankments	Miles	525		1, 023	Tunnels—total	Number	929		142
Jetties and breakwaters	Miles	131		5	Linear feet		391, 272		84, 156
Bulkheads	Miles	158		46	Vehicular	Number	26		8
Retaining walls and revetments	Miles	1, 686		129	Linear feet		4, 236		7, 071
Riprap	Sq. yds. of surface	15, 438, 478		1, 902, 725	Pedestrian	Number	171		38
Riverbank and shore improvement	Miles			4, 223	Linear feet		31, 375		14, 228
Streambed improvement	Miles			7, 907	Other	Number	732		96
Irrigation systems	Miles of pipe and flume	1, 420		4, 844	Linear feet		355, 661		62, 857
Airport and airway facilities:					Docks, wharves, and piers	Number	311		313
Landing fields	Number	222	68	360	Feet of usable waterfront		115, 000		303, 000
Area in acres		28, 178	4, 465	59, 254	Area in sq. ft.		4, 325, 000		17, 303, 000
Runways—total	Linear feet	2, 604, 000		805, 000	Artificial channels, other than irrigation and drainage	Miles	88		197
High-type surface	Linear feet	1, 603, 000		376, 000					
Low-type surface	Linear feet	1, 001, 000		429, 000					

(Concluded on next page)

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

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Item	Unit of measurement	Number	Item	Unit of measurement	Number
Education activities: ^A			Writers' program:		
Adult education:			Books published.....	Number.....	565
Literacy and naturalization.....	Enrollees.....	211, 212	Pamphlets published.....	Number.....	1, 111
Vocational training.....	Enrollees.....	113, 010	Welfare activities:		
Correspondence work.....	Enrollees.....	14, 739	Sewing:		
Homemaking and parent education.....	Enrollees.....	132, 058	Garments produced—total.....	Number.....	342, 009, 000
Other.....	Enrollees.....	292, 258	Men's.....	Number.....	67, 718, 000
Lectures and forums.....	Persons attending.....	134, 372	Women's.....	Number.....	77, 226, 000
Nursery schools.....	(Schools.....	1, 336	Boys'.....	Number.....	59, 237, 000
	Enrollees.....	37, 294	Girls'.....	Number.....	69, 548, 000
Special instruction:			Infants'.....	Number.....	41, 568, 000
Institutionalized and handicapped persons.....	Enrollees.....	10, 710	Diapers.....	Number.....	26, 712, 000
Isolated persons.....	Enrollees.....	12, 667			
Music activities: ^A			Other articles produced.....	Number.....	95, 318, 000
Instruction.....	Enrollees.....	231, 737	Food preserving:		
Concerts.....	(Performances.....	6, 213	Quarts canned.....	Number.....	60, 255, 000
Radio broadcasts.....	Persons attending.....	2, 812, 364	Pounds dried.....	Number.....	6, 218, 000
	Number.....	105	Housekeeping-aide services: visits made.....	Number.....	26, 515, 000
Art activities:			School-lunch services:		
Art instruction ^A	Enrollees.....	58, 443	Three months ending June 30, 1941.....	(Schools serviced.....	22, 118
Art items completed:			Cumulative through June 30, 1941.....	Lunches served.....	73, 986, 000
Index of American Design plates.....	Number.....	21, 342		Lunches served.....	765, 153, 000
Easel works.....	Number.....	93, 816	Book repair:		
Fine print designs.....	Number.....	14, 272	Books repaired or renovated.....	Number.....	86, 622, 000
Murals.....	Number.....	2, 334			
Sculptures.....	Number.....	14, 235			

^A Data relate to the month of April 1941 only.

TABLE XVIII.—SELECTED ACTIVITIES ON WPA COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS, BY STATE

SELECTED PERIODS

State	Work in sewing rooms ^A		Number of school lunches served ^A	Food preserving ^A		Number of visits made by housekeeping aides ^A	Enrollment in adult education activities ^B		Enrollment in nursery schools ^B	Attendance at music performances ^B
	Number of garments produced	Number of other articles produced		Number of quarts canned	Number of pounds dried		Naturalization and literacy	Other		
United States	342, 009, 371	95, 317, 720	765, 153, 421	60, 255, 318	6, 217, 502	26, 514, 612	211, 212	552, 065	37, 294	2, 812, 364
Alabama	4, 004, 874	867, 191	11, 425, 921	102, 833	47, 196	436, 916	10, 841	30, 066	1, 052	4, 508
Arizona	1, 247, 548	199, 162	2, 279, 002	32, 927	---	53, 623	504	2, 426	855	78, 295
Arkansas	2, 817, 759	1, 174, 365	7, 359, 029	193, 718	51, 814	682, 042	5, 646	13, 148	458	5, 675
California	26, 348, 713	6, 266, 925	35, 587, 154	809, 261	55, 250	1, 859, 108	3, 262	36, 099	2, 197	171, 466
Colorado	5, 522, 322	594, 561	16, 939, 144	4, 647, 487	2, 803	424, 501	1, 480	11, 168	703	7, 100
Connecticut	2, 060, 558	443, 123	820, 473	---	---	196, 545	751	2, 077	337	23, 618
Delaware	391, 156	160, 356	---	---	---	23, 724	---	---	100	3, 525
District of Columbia	955, 780	235, 522	7, 675, 488	---	---	55, 953	423	2, 021	---	26, 110
Florida	7, 244, 468	1, 884, 721	12, 237, 485	540, 390	23, 552	187, 999	3, 337	1, 255	1, 264	28, 921
Georgia	10, 505, 550	1, 109, 504	31, 861, 257	440, 402	46, 249	871, 795	6, 857	7, 238	961	8, 615
Idaho	754, 277	188, 710	4, 202, 313	1, 592, 480	---	140, 428	334	4, 214	282	---
Illinois	19, 703, 040	5, 160, 751	17, 277, 791	5, 981, 401	487, 894	3, 624, 726	10, 694	34, 747	1, 452	191, 415
Indiana	6, 274, 792	1, 939, 346	7, 730, 080	4, 300, 005	970	726, 253	5, 292	20, 483	426	64, 538
Iowa	4, 340, 133	1, 452, 396	2, 152, 631	211, 212	---	454, 453	2, 676	4, 420	571	5, 931
Kansas	5, 093, 408	1, 143, 781	5, 075, 656	198, 784	621	477, 941	2, 654	10, 621	443	14, 200
Kentucky	7, 665, 481	1, 442, 174	3, 472, 635	100, 797	17, 330	458, 837	5, 566	11, 932	934	6, 180
Louisiana	3, 483, 278	705, 842	5, 533, 983	89, 636	---	146, 703	10, 901	9, 500	384	86, 495
Maine	1, 709, 050	215, 683	890, 422	---	---	15, 027	278	1, 063	84	7, 640
Maryland	1, 566, 277	186, 114	637, 470	---	---	684	330	632	617	42, 850
Massachusetts	29, 518, 369	2, 578, 849	6, 835, 802	8, 563, 822	---	844, 678	1, 533	7, 187	3, 374	281, 254
Michigan	4, 926, 712	19, 309, 575	16, 603, 697	175, 228	5, 938	448, 420	12, 838	23, 393	979	167, 239
Minnesota	6, 618, 379	1, 703, 413	13, 561, 050	177, 052	130, 607	259, 887	1, 664	14, 338	791	40, 968
Mississippi	4, 360, 613	1, 072, 564	30, 661, 885	2, 327, 807	351, 041	689, 269	6, 730	14, 246	522	8, 697
Missouri	7, 337, 023	2, 332, 220	11, 332, 278	1, 072, 153	783, 067	400, 167	8, 815	16, 653	857	69, 075
Montana	2, 233, 827	295, 687	2, 433, 073	9, 400	50	78, 472	493	4, 998	535	---
Nebraska	3, 598, 729	3, 093, 787	2, 255, 323	693, 925	3, 926	262, 037	2, 626	10, 201	239	42, 186
Nevada	266, 438	196, 180	960, 122	3, 053	---	21, 534	52	1, 064	76	---
New Hampshire	2, 311, 069	552, 699	127, 437	---	---	---	380	439	252	---
New Jersey	7, 448, 777	1, 892, 992	5, 404, 936	12, 125	---	1, 119, 231	3, 676	14, 426	963	332, 619
New Mexico	1, 072, 519	40, 922	2, 932, 763	3, 600	---	10, 979	2, 123	1, 068	599	---
New York	26, 699, 793	13, 324, 256	177, 567, 165	900, 000	---	2, 575, 545	15, 702	43, 618	1, 545	166, 723
North Carolina	8, 480, 084	1, 407, 191	37, 485, 003	804, 226	458, 125	422, 434	7, 079	7, 004	740	---
North Dakota	2, 325, 797	180, 054	1, 952, 734	299, 583	---	57, 663	1, 076	4, 610	383	---
Ohio	15, 700, 782	5, 081, 853	26, 868, 710	245, 159	10, 175	1, 679, 662	18, 458	20, 961	1, 306	414, 532
Oklahoma	7, 866, 630	1, 113, 973	29, 181, 130	1, 414, 404	1, 319, 429	881, 289	393	12, 993	780	52, 724
Oregon	1, 827, 558	629, 468	6, 669, 139	49, 756	---	122, 955	1, 500	7, 329	293	7, 486
Pennsylvania	32, 588, 885	3, 335, 757	4, 367, 826	44, 932	3, 136	1, 698, 559	14, 422	42, 134	1, 583	192, 707
Rhode Island	2, 531, 685	411, 442	278, 525	---	---	64, 991	2, 059	1, 817	434	24, 552
South Carolina	4, 178, 402	1, 138, 718	57, 992, 088	1, 840, 336	585, 328	789, 035	3, 429	4, 581	387	---
South Dakota	2, 486, 197	458, 937	8, 977, 528	112, 114	2, 885	126, 480	700	5, 652	296	---
Tennessee	3, 234, 414	2, 753, 016	39, 735, 297	3, 232, 113	1, 684, 215	489, 964	8, 954	9, 797	830	17, 360
Texas	28, 019, 198	1, 702, 674	23, 653, 120	8, 508, 147	92, 775	1, 565, 606	11, 463	15, 991	2, 692	62, 893
Utah	1, 610, 563	404, 863	15, 663, 370	1, 877, 513	---	---	1, 422	4, 360	389	100
Vermont	816, 594	199, 400	1, 220, 314	3, 384, 510	---	8, 909	427	4, 108	338	1, 850
Virginia	4, 656, 623	924, 112	22, 220, 140	807, 547	17, 938	441, 657	2, 703	17, 132	745	14, 302
Washington	5, 435, 410	1, 113, 231	20, 484, 469	3, 223, 894	1, 330	336, 399	2, 666	16, 455	349	---
West Virginia	4, 333, 143	1, 045, 961	14, 839, 195	624, 905	29, 140	173, 747	2, 894	13, 024	1, 268	33, 315
Wisconsin	6, 498, 085	1, 523, 888	8, 246, 505	606, 570	4, 663	44, 753	1, 730	7, 871	459	104, 700
Wyoming	738, 609	118, 811	1, 484, 863	111	55	63, 032	1, 379	1, 505	170	---

^A Cumulative through June 30, 1941.^B During April 1941.

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

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

Item	Unit of measurement	Number	Item	Unit of measurement	Number
Education activities: ^A			Writers' program:		
Adult education:			Books published.....	Number.....	565
Literacy and naturalization.....	Enrollees.....	211, 212	Pamphlets published.....	Number.....	1, 111
Vocational training.....	Enrollees.....	113, 010	Welfare activities:		
Correspondence work.....	Enrollees.....	14, 739	Sewing:		
Homemaking and parent education.....	Enrollees.....	132, 058	Garments produced—total.....	Number.....	342, 009, 000
Other.....	Enrollees.....	292, 258	Men's.....	Number.....	67, 718, 000
Lectures and forums.....	Persons attending.....	134, 372	Women's.....	Number.....	77, 226, 000
Nursery schools.....	Schools.....	1, 336	Boys'.....	Number.....	59, 237, 000
Special instruction:	Enrollees.....	37, 294	Girls'.....	Number.....	69, 548, 000
Institutionalized and handicapped persons.....	Enrollees.....	10, 710	Infants'.....	Number.....	41, 568, 000
Isolated persons.....	Enrollees.....	12, 667	Diapers.....	Number.....	26, 712, 000
Music activities: ^A			Other articles produced.....	Number.....	95, 318, 000
Instruction.....	Enrollees.....	231, 737	Food preserving:		
Concerts.....	Performances.....	6, 213	Quarts canned.....	Number.....	60, 255, 000
Radio broadcasts.....	Persons attending.....	2, 812, 364	Pounds dried.....	Number.....	6, 218, 000
Art activities:	Number.....	105	Housekeeping-aide services: visits made.....	Number.....	26, 515, 000
Art instruction ^A	Enrollees.....	58, 443	School-lunch services:		
Art items completed:			Three months ending June 30, 1941.....	Schools serviced.....	22, 118
Index of American Design plates.....	Number.....	21, 342	Cumulative through June 30, 1941.....	Lunches served.....	73, 986, 000
Easel works.....	Number.....	93, 816	Book repair:		
Fine print designs.....	Number.....	14, 272	Books repaired or renovated.....	Number.....	86, 622, 000
Murals.....	Number.....	2, 334			
Sculptures.....	Number.....	14, 235			

^A Data relate to the month of April 1941 only.

TABLE XVIII.—SELECTED ACTIVITIES ON WPA COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS, BY STATE

SELECTED PERIODS

State	Work in sewing rooms ^A		Number of school lunches served ^A	Food preserving ^A		Number of visits made by housekeeping aides ^A	Enrollment in adult education activities ^B		Enrollment in nursery schools ^B	Attendance at music performances ^B
	Number of garments produced	Number of other articles produced		Number of quarts canned	Number of pounds dried		Naturalization and literacy	Other		
United States	342, 009, 371	95, 317, 720	765, 153, 421	60, 255, 318	6, 217, 502	26, 514, 612	211, 212	552, 065	37, 294	2, 812, 364
Alabama	4, 004, 874	867, 191	11, 425, 921	102, 833	47, 196	436, 916	10, 841	30, 066	1, 052	4, 508
Arizona	1, 247, 548	199, 162	2, 279, 002	32, 927	---	53, 623	504	2, 426	855	78, 295
Arkansas	2, 817, 759	1, 174, 365	7, 359, 029	193, 718	51, 814	682, 042	5, 646	13, 148	458	5, 675
California	26, 348, 713	6, 266, 925	35, 587, 154	809, 261	55, 250	1, 859, 108	3, 262	36, 099	2, 197	171, 466
Colorado	5, 522, 322	594, 561	16, 939, 144	4, 647, 487	2, 803	424, 501	1, 480	11, 168	703	7, 100
Connecticut	2, 060, 558	443, 123	820, 473	---	---	196, 545	751	2, 077	337	23, 618
Delaware	391, 156	160, 356	---	---	---	23, 724	---	---	100	3, 525
District of Columbia	955, 780	235, 522	7, 675, 488	---	---	55, 953	423	2, 021	---	26, 110
Florida	7, 244, 468	1, 884, 721	12, 237, 485	540, 390	23, 552	187, 999	3, 337	1, 255	1, 264	28, 921
Georgia	10, 505, 550	1, 109, 504	31, 861, 257	440, 402	46, 249	871, 795	6, 857	7, 238	961	8, 615
Idaho	754, 277	188, 710	4, 202, 313	1, 592, 480	---	140, 428	334	4, 214	282	---
Illinois	19, 703, 040	5, 160, 751	17, 277, 791	5, 981, 401	487, 894	3, 624, 726	10, 694	34, 747	1, 452	191, 415
Indiana	6, 274, 792	1, 939, 346	7, 730, 080	4, 300, 005	970	726, 253	5, 292	20, 483	426	64, 538
Iowa	4, 340, 133	1, 452, 396	2, 152, 631	211, 212	---	454, 453	2, 676	4, 420	571	5, 931
Kansas	5, 093, 408	1, 143, 781	5, 075, 656	198, 784	621	477, 941	2, 654	10, 621	443	14, 200
Kentucky	7, 665, 481	1, 442, 174	3, 472, 635	100, 797	17, 330	458, 837	5, 566	11, 932	934	6, 180
Louisiana	3, 483, 278	705, 842	5, 533, 983	89, 636	---	146, 703	10, 901	9, 500	384	86, 495
Maine	1, 709, 050	215, 683	890, 422	---	---	15, 027	278	---	84	7, 640
Maryland	1, 566, 277	186, 114	637, 470	---	---	684	330	632	617	42, 850
Massachusetts	29, 518, 369	2, 578, 849	6, 835, 802	8, 563, 822	---	844, 678	1, 533	7, 187	3, 374	281, 254
Michigan	4, 926, 712	19, 309, 575	16, 603, 697	175, 228	5, 938	448, 420	12, 838	23, 393	979	167, 239
Minnesota	6, 618, 379	1, 703, 413	13, 561, 050	177, 052	130, 607	259, 887	1, 664	14, 338	791	40, 968
Mississippi	4, 360, 613	1, 072, 564	30, 661, 885	2, 327, 807	351, 041	689, 269	6, 730	14, 246	522	8, 697
Missouri	7, 737, 023	2, 337, 220	11, 332, 278	1, 072, 153	783, 067	400, 167	8, 815	16, 653	857	69, 075
Montana	2, 233, 827	295, 687	2, 433, 073	9, 400	50	78, 472	493	4, 998	535	---
Nebraska	3, 598, 729	3, 093, 787	2, 255, 323	693, 925	3, 926	262, 037	2, 626	10, 201	239	42, 186
Nevada	266, 438	196, 180	960, 122	3, 053	---	21, 534	52	1, 064	76	---
New Hampshire	2, 311, 069	552, 699	127, 437	---	---	---	380	439	252	---
New Jersey	7, 648, 777	1, 892, 992	5, 404, 936	12, 125	---	1, 119, 231	3, 676	14, 426	963	332, 619
New Mexico	1, 072, 519	40, 922	2, 932, 763	3, 600	---	10, 979	2, 123	1, 068	599	---
New York	26, 699, 793	13, 324, 256	177, 567, 165	900, 000	---	2, 575, 545	15, 702	43, 618	1, 545	166, 723
North Carolina	8, 480, 084	1, 407, 191	37, 485, 003	804, 226	458, 125	422, 434	7, 079	7, 004	740	---
North Dakota	2, 325, 797	180, 054	1, 952, 734	299, 583	---	57, 663	1, 076	4, 610	383	---
Ohio	15, 700, 782	5, 081, 853	26, 868, 710	245, 159	10, 175	1, 679, 662	18, 458	20, 961	1, 306	414, 532
Oklahoma	7, 866, 630	1, 113, 973	29, 181, 130	1, 414, 404	1, 319, 429	881, 289	393	12, 993	780	52, 724
Oregon	1, 827, 558	629, 468	6, 669, 139	49, 756	---	122, 955	1, 500	7, 329	293	7, 486
Pennsylvania	32, 588, 885	3, 335, 757	4, 367, 826	44, 932	3, 136	1, 698, 559	14, 422	42, 134	1, 583	192, 707
Rhode Island	2, 531, 685	411, 442	278, 525	---	---	64, 991	2, 059	1, 817	434	24, 552
South Carolina	4, 178, 402	1, 138, 718	57, 992, 088	1, 840, 336	585, 328	789, 035	3, 429	4, 581	387	---
South Dakota	2, 486, 197	458, 937	8, 977, 528	112, 114	2, 885	126, 480	700	5, 652	296	---
Tennessee	3, 234, 414	2, 753, 016	39, 735, 297	3, 232, 113	1, 684, 215	489, 964	8, 954	9, 797	830	17, 360
Texas	28, 019, 198	1, 702, 674	23, 653, 120	8, 508, 147	92, 775	1, 565, 606	11, 463	15, 991	2, 692	62, 893
Utah	1, 610, 563	410, 863	15, 663, 370	1, 877, 513	---	---	1, 422	4, 360	389	100
Vermont	816, 594	199, 400	1, 220, 314	3, 384, 510	---	8, 909	427	4, 108	338	1, 850
Virginia	4, 656, 623	924, 112	22, 220, 140	807, 547	17, 938	441, 657	2, 703	17, 132	745	14, 302
Washington	5, 435, 410	1, 113, 231	20, 484, 469	3, 223, 894	1, 330	336, 399	2, 666	16, 455	349	---
West Virginia	4, 333, 143	1, 045, 961	14, 839, 195	624, 905	29, 140	173, 747	2, 894	13, 024	1, 268	33, 315
Wisconsin	6, 498, 085	1, 523, 888	8, 246, 505	606, 570	4, 663	44, 753	1, 730	7, 871	459	104, 700
Wyoming	738, 609	118, 811	1, 484, 863	111	55	63, 032	1, 379	1, 505	170	---

^A Cumulative through June 30, 1941.^B During April 1941.

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

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

State	Highways, roads, and streets and related facilities			Number of public buildings				Outdoor recreational facilities		
	Miles of highways, roads, and streets (new and improved)	Number of bridges and viaducts (new and improved)	Number of culverts (new and improved)	Schools		All other		Number of parks (new and improved)	Number of playgrounds and athletic fields (new and improved)	Number of swimming and wading pools (new and improved)
				New construction and additions	Reconstruction or improvement	New construction and additions	Reconstruction or improvement			
United States.....	601,341	116,563	1,112,540	7,011	30,441	27,522	45,378	7,659	17,172	1,917
Alabama.....	19,464	9,831	43,561	261	516	604	609	30	277	21
Arizona.....	2,219	311	5,119	56	219	287	177	16	46	12
Arkansas.....	9,637	5,008	33,723	423	467	677	295	42	118	19
California.....	11,361	1,318	19,746	304	894	2,005	2,763	450	804	77
Colorado.....	8,773	3,223	19,916	109	397	519	701	115	181	31
Connecticut.....	3,437	359	4,132	12	464	236	600	134	164	16
Delaware.....	111	122	41	3	51	36	253	22	18	2
District of Columbia.....	145	1	75	-----	13	51	394	96	118	4
Florida.....	6,997	1,432	6,769	273	284	669	301	155	203	22
Georgia.....	8,387	2,651	32,175	321	526	446	1,408	130	373	24
Idaho.....	3,987	1,058	9,675	34	57	193	98	40	57	7
Illinois.....	42,567	11,499	97,739	83	856	782	1,726	542	994	124
Indiana.....	23,167	2,944	33,021	56	871	587	1,243	357	380	73
Iowa.....	31,838	6,669	37,941	49	222	467	499	243	188	43
Kansas.....	18,369	1,334	18,040	84	131	463	422	166	218	57
Kentucky.....	11,495	3,495	63,982	322	785	542	981	31	156	25
Louisiana.....	4,099	1,965	9,932	84	334	628	519	26	165	17
Maine.....	1,832	229	4,175	17	102	51	73	36	60	4
Maryland.....	1,241	227	4,717	15	386	179	1,286	61	161	7
Massachusetts.....	3,943	311	3,312	10	1,349	452	2,200	308	562	47
Michigan.....	21,020	664	59,032	145	1,018	791	1,499	315	480	48
Minnesota.....	25,173	1,334	27,994	170	950	1,210	1,231	327	483	28
Mississippi.....	14,549	8,442	21,554	208	203	529	158	28	109	17
Missouri.....	22,604	1,983	53,520	372	654	312	472	183	791	34
Montana.....	9,612	2,732	14,593	37	350	385	606	94	237	44
Nebraska.....	13,258	7,271	25,034	63	260	552	1,143	180	123	54
Nevada.....	2,001	148	1,165	6	40	156	61	27	39	6
New Hampshire.....	1,424	243	4,145	-----	65	86	103	43	67	23
New Jersey.....	5,715	498	3,355	29	986	708	2,196	359	567	72
New Mexico.....	3,826	1,675	3,714	317	249	357	97	34	130	8
New York.....	9,164	809	15,708	19	978	1,251	4,441	527	906	242
North Carolina.....	12,538	654	16,162	230	1,124	686	441	92	516	31
North Dakota.....	18,508	1,460	14,962	52	1,423	473	666	136	248	23
Ohio.....	21,827	7,296	49,477	84	1,666	983	3,829	535	823	139
Oklahoma.....	27,963	3,653	48,937	883	1,901	1,183	505	116	2,051	49
Oregon.....	4,779	411	9,443	52	196	386	406	88	222	13
Pennsylvania.....	16,743	1,907	41,007	114	3,068	922	2,790	342	1,188	133
Rhode Island.....	652	35	107	-----	194	51	294	34	53	7
South Carolina.....	9,068	1,098	9,982	675	1,455	1,120	779	72	327	20
South Dakota.....	17,330	1,243	10,037	96	191	333	299	104	82	15
Tennessee.....	33,422	4,995	50,070	179	541	297	91	84	309	16
Texas.....	29,545	7,134	30,752	342	304	1,113	1,683	187	523	79
Utah.....	4,541	1,163	11,101	30	200	346	458	29	159	22
Vermont.....	1,587	563	3,615	8	106	34	189	15	27	3
Virginia.....	7,117	560	62,342	154	834	321	1,033	34	228	8
Washington.....	11,295	971	30,901	61	492	710	1,079	190	603	35
West Virginia.....	17,902	1,390	24,408	80	1,477	855	351	25	154	31
Wisconsin.....	21,375	936	17,884	69	506	1,313	1,687	426	430	67
Wyoming.....	3,734	1,308	3,748	20	86	185	243	33	54	18

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XIX.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA.
By State—Concluded

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

State	Public utilities and sanitation				Airport facilities					
	Number of utility plants (new and improved)	Miles of water mains and distribution lines (new construction)	Miles of storm and sanitary sewers (new construction)	Number of sanitary privies (new construction)	Number of landing fields		Linear feet of runways		Number of airport buildings	
					New construction and additions	Reconstruction or improvement	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement ^A	New construction and additions	Reconstruction or improvement
United States.....	3, 276	14, 225	21, 643	2, 238, 909	290	360	2, 604, 097	804, 760	979	1, 624
Alabama.....	24	151	308	32, 995	2	13	29, 913	900	33	16
Arizona.....	23	142	45	23, 362	3	2	38, 708		3	1
Arkansas.....	23	50	75	53, 806	1	4	23, 933		6	1
California.....	159	1, 160	1, 022	20, 736	8	29	165, 529	80, 351	138	234
Colorado.....	63	255	208	29, 915	4	2	135, 747		28	115
Connecticut.....	40	75	351	66	7	7	20, 234	6, 700		18
Delaware.....	8	40	56	3, 274						
District of Columbia.....	5	50	114		1	1	23, 168	11, 022	31	188
Florida.....	29	221	329	29, 998	40	29	193, 076	73, 371	283	32
Georgia.....	55	247	445	54, 593	16	3	89, 795	24, 300	18	1
Idaho.....	40	184	110	18, 366	4		40, 570		8	
Illinois.....	154	702	1, 611	65, 094	3	5	60, 263	3, 058	25	170
Indiana.....	69	234	521	98, 668	3	7	66, 585	7, 181	5	18
Iowa.....	90	270	271	11, 161	3	3	36, 702	21, 900	3	
Kansas.....	140	488	140	50, 070	2	7	43, 467		6	2
Kentucky.....	46	116	455	63, 337	1	2	40, 470		4	1
Louisiana.....	77	238	437	54, 922	3	4	21, 760		1	2
Maine.....	1	52	86		14	2	89, 810	7, 600	6	1
Maryland.....	29	111	175	13, 232	1	1	8, 756		2	19
Massachusetts.....	70	608	842	182	8	5	31, 675	11, 260	12	30
Michigan.....	171	631	1, 375	225	30	46	83, 302	63, 533	52	27
Minnesota.....	152	314	660	261	3	6	45, 850	4, 800	5	9
Mississippi.....	46	99	235	157, 019	10	13	23, 116	30, 740	16	1
Missouri.....	75	502	809	6, 423	5	3	40, 655		5	2
Montana.....	31	126	136	17, 066	5	11	35, 280	39, 100	7	5
Nebraska.....	93	263	348	35, 348	3	5	29, 177	25, 304	11	7
Nevada.....	10	42	22	3, 438	1	2	14, 880	11, 850	6	1
New Hampshire.....	9	40	140	33	2	4	21, 820	3, 900	6	2
New Jersey.....	114	220	726	27, 120	2	8	25, 623	13, 707	5	32
New Mexico.....	30	95	224	18, 909	2	1	14, 600	27, 200	3	2
New York.....	225	1, 109	1, 493	839	13	17	149, 425	13, 600	73	191
North Carolina.....	103	376	569	149, 374	3	8	26, 850	44, 975	5	7
North Dakota.....	80	84	79	31, 800		1	9, 226	12, 200	5	3
Ohio.....	227	735	2, 002	69, 780	1	10	72, 979	7, 296	8	30
Oklahoma.....	108	338	265	88, 952	3	6	25, 062	9, 400	3	3
Oregon.....	18	304	82	17, 005	6	10	67, 080	31, 300	2	3
Pennsylvania.....	112	495	1, 163	60, 568	14	8	150, 283	26, 224	35	47
Rhode Island.....	4	20	168	16	1	2	2, 300		1	1
South Carolina.....	58	205	283	119, 409	5	1	68, 759		10	5
South Dakota.....	51	129	104	36, 935	2	4	67, 200		13	5
Tennessee.....	13	137	124	222, 612	10	2	63, 500	750	22	2
Texas.....	131	553	746	108, 226	8	25	124, 703	82, 158	24	353
Utah.....	25	429	292	27, 469	6	6	77, 106	15, 288	5	6
Vermont.....	4	46	53	2	3	4	22, 500	6, 340	1	1
Virginia.....	19	316	308	134, 673	6	7	11, 031	31, 185	13	14
Washington.....	60	697	350	17, 496	13	13	69, 021	9, 400	21	6
West Virginia.....	17	68	271	239, 306	1	2	26, 962	7, 300	1	2
Wisconsin.....	123	385	970	18, 540	5	7	64, 546	27, 367	9	5
Wyoming.....	22	73	45	6, 288	3	2	11, 100	12, 200		3

^A Includes surfacing.

TABLE XX.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM ^A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Year and month	Employment on Federal work programs and recipients of public assistance									
	Unduplicated total ^B		Work Projects Administration ^C	National Youth Administration ^D		Civilian Conservation Corps ^E	Public Works Administration ^F		Civil Works program ^G	Other Federal agency projects—emergency funds ^H
	Households	Persons in these households		Student work program	Out-of-school work program		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects		
1933										
January	4,504	17,620								
February	4,764	18,648								
March	5,358	21,035								
April	5,456	21,416				21				
May	5,182	20,303				91				
June	4,795	18,774				243				
July	4,579	17,562				294		(^O)		
August	4,448	17,301				286		5		
September	4,128	15,714				274	1	42		
October	4,234	16,372				222	3	132		
November	5,557	20,462				289	9	223	1,532	
December	7,164	25,375				290	25	239	3,597	
1934										
January	7,974	28,093				297	22	226	4,311	
February	7,980	28,102				293	23	226	3,854	
March	7,243	25,886				268	21	229	2,609	
April	6,364	22,954				256	34	285	1,105	
May	5,813	21,205				294	51	380	23	
June	5,765	21,007				284	76	449	(^O)	
July	5,916	21,617				316	95	446	(^O)	
August	6,212	22,739				357	111	411		
September	6,237	22,612				330	120	348		
October	6,326	22,681				350	126	309		
November	6,505	23,269				352	124	288		
December	6,706	24,122				330	107	224		
1935										
January	6,900	24,716				358	94	168		
February	6,825	24,462				347	78	144		
March	6,855	24,354				306	83	158		
April	6,786	23,936				293	100	200		
May	6,694	23,502				338	114	244		
June	6,359	22,302				351	120	270		
July	6,137	21,669				401	127	254		8
August	6,128	21,468	220			481	135	240		29
September	5,733	19,963	374	35		483	128	199		76
October	5,758	19,756	705	184		459	123	172		125
November	5,647	19,343	1,815	234		480	110	139		169
December	6,008	20,767	2,667	283		459	98	106		204
1936										
January	5,991	20,724	2,880	321	17	426	95	83		220
February	6,127	21,165	3,019	360	79	403	87	74		252
March	6,131	21,073	2,960	393	163	355	123	76		274
April	5,884	20,156	2,626	417	181	322	172	81		336
May	5,604	18,901	2,397	401	178	348	213	90		376
June	5,427	18,195	2,286	215	184	336	240	95		406
July	5,327	17,639	2,245	(^O)	165	350	247	75		404
August	5,416	17,974	2,332	2	162	338	246	70		395
September	5,542	18,300	2,449	63	167	299	234	64		374
October	5,792	18,659	2,548	341	166	330	214	57		353
November	5,872	18,846	2,546	399	172	343	200	49		319
December	5,835	18,602	2,243	411	178	328	175	39		292
1937										
January	5,844	18,769	2,127	417	185	350	147	30		238
February	5,836	18,509	2,145	427	189	345	130	27		198
March	5,883	18,630	2,125	440	192	303	133	27		192
April	5,739	17,949	2,075	442	192	303	143	27		203
May	5,508	16,969	2,018	424	185	301	154	30		215
June	5,207	16,126	1,874	249	173	277	152	29		226
July	4,686	14,220	1,628		150	276	144	28		215
August	4,572	13,778	1,509	(^O)	133	278	135	26		173
September	4,483	13,346	1,454	36	127	233	120	24		165
October	4,628	13,533	1,460	244	123	263	107	21		161
November	4,792	14,085	1,501	283	127	298	91	18		156
December	5,169	15,460	1,594	304	136	284	77	15		143

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE XX.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM ^A—Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Employment on Federal work programs and recipients of public assistance—Continued												Employment on regular Federal construction projects ^N	Year and month	
Special types of public assistance ^I			General relief ^J				Federal Emergency Relief Administration special programs				Farm Security Administration grants ^M			
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Relief			Non-relief	Transient ^K	Emergency education	College student aid	Rural rehabilitation ^L				
			Total	Poor relief	Emergency relief									
1933														
116	112	25	4,247	114	4,133		65					152	January.	
116	108	24	4,512	112	4,400		65					144	February.	
112	113	24	5,087	109	4,978		84					168	March.	
110	111	25	5,185	114	5,071		67					190	April.	
109	111	24	4,849	114	4,735		67					221	May.	
108	108	24	4,328	114	4,214		64					237	June.	
106	109	25	4,062	135	3,927		68					208	July.	
105	110	24	3,940	152	3,788		63					180	August.	
105	111	24	3,589	161	3,428		64					167	September.	
104	111	25	3,647	171	3,476		67	(^O)				122	October.	
105	111	24	4,037	167	3,870		75		2			91	November.	
107	112	25	3,246	153	3,093		90		11	(^O)		66	December.	
1934														
123	110	27	3,135	173	2,962		102	28		1		45	January.	
123	109	26	3,284	171	3,113		109	34		31		36	February.	
125	111	26	3,770	177	3,593		142	33		61		32	March.	
125	109	27	4,544	181	4,363	89	175	26		66	(^O)	57	April.	
128	110	26	4,551	190	4,361	83	193	17		64	32	63	May.	
130	109	29	4,441	175	4,266	66	214	9		34	42	61	June.	
134	110	32	4,531	175	4,356	71	256	9			42	59	July.	
141	110	31	4,766	191	4,575	74	287	10			40	61	August.	
145	109	31	4,809	190	4,619	68	274	14		69	40	59	September.	
154	111	33	4,848	199	4,649	72	281	24		96	46	62	October.	
164	111	32	5,013	192	4,821	82	281	31		100	52	59	November.	
206	113	33	5,285	207	5,078	83	255	35		100	69	53	December.	
1935														
240	108	33	5,500	224	5,276	79	258	40		102	72	46	January.	
256	107	32	5,470	230	5,240	72	252	42		103	87	43	February.	
263	108	32	5,410	238	5,172	56	295	44		105	173	44	March.	
274	110	33	5,254	241	5,013	59	302	44		104	210	51	April.	
281	110	32	5,077	235	4,842	62	295	41		100	205	55	May.	
293	108	33	4,764	230	4,534	65	282	32		52	204	58	June.	
302	110	34	4,595	231	4,364	68	276	28			167	57	July.	
314	110	33	4,460	240	4,220	55	261	32			108	59	August.	
326	110	33	4,161	251	3,910	30	179	25			45	68	September.	
347	112	35	3,975	252	3,723	21	147	19			10	86	October.	
359	113	34	3,723	260	3,463	14	116	17			3	90	November.	
378	117	35	2,879	269	2,610	8	87	8			1	130	80	December.
1936														
430	123	37	2,216			3	39	1				151	62	January.
473	132	41	2,136			3	27	(^O)				139	57	February.
505	132	43	2,010			1	23	(^O)				172	61	March.
571	145	42	1,827			1	15	(^O)				108	76	April.
607	149	43	1,657			1	13	(^O)				86	94	May.
650	157	44	1,555			1	11	(^O)				62	118	June.
788	159	42	1,452			1	10	(^O)				41	152	July.
807	149	43	1,434			(^O)	9	(^O)				60	166	August.
899	142	44	1,389			(^O)	9	(^O)				77	173	September.
973	155	44	1,396			(^O)	9	(^O)				88	176	October.
1,035	159	45	1,406			(^O)	9	(^O)				93	170	November.
1,106	162	45	1,510			(^O)	11	(^O)				135	152	December.
1937														
1,150	166	47	1,662			(^O)	10	(^O)				335	129	January.
1,200	171	47	1,726			(^O)	6	(^O)				229	123	February.
1,256	178	48	1,684			(^O)	6	(^O)				323	125	March.
1,296	183	49	1,550									300	139	April.
1,327	189	49	1,382									218	161	May.
1,290	192	50	1,277									191	181	June.
1,392	176	50	1,257									54	200	July.
1,432	203	51	1,271									78	209	August.
1,467	209	52	1,265									67	213	September.
1,503	215	54	1,270									71	209	October.
1,541	220	55	1,368									83	201	November.
1,577	228	56	1,626									109	169	December.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE XX.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM A—Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Year and month	Employment on Federal work programs and recipients of public assistance—Continued								
	Unduplicated total ^B		Work Projects Administration ^C	National Youth Administration ^D		Civilian Conservation Corps ^E	Public Works Administration ^F		Other Federal agency projects—emergency funds ^H
	Households	Persons in these households		Student work program	Out-of-school work program		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects	
<i>1938</i>									
January	5,629	17,080	1,801	310	146	285	65	11	116
February	5,955	18,236	2,001	320	152	278	63	9	110
March	6,336	19,535	2,319	327	155	262	65	9	119
April	6,417	19,874	2,538	334	159	262	73	8	149
May	6,496	20,115	2,638	329	179	257	82	9	206
June	6,475	20,147	2,741	219	209	245	84	8	240
July	6,415	20,019	2,996		215	284	81	7	150
August	6,533	20,475	3,122	2	219	290	79	8	13
September	6,563	20,470	3,209	49	221	268	80	22	14
October	6,830	21,022	3,282	322	220	291	94	24	12
November	6,934	21,280	3,330	364	230	293	105	34	10
December	6,954	21,286	3,156	372	240	275	122	35	10
<i>1939</i>									
January	6,960	21,227	3,016	372	237	295	140	34	7
February	7,009	21,276	2,990	382	242	296	143	31	7
March	7,015	21,250	3,004	380	236	259	149	31	6
April	6,805	20,440	2,786	384	228	285	170	34	6
May	6,597	19,606	2,638	372	225	292	188	36	6
June	6,363	18,761	2,570	280	214	266	205	35	6
July	5,990	17,683	2,279	(^O)	207	288	197	30	3
August	5,755	16,797	1,967	1	211	289	192	27	3
September	5,478	15,626	1,715	70	225	255	179	25	3
October	5,709	16,098	1,867	362	238	288	160	23	4
November	5,804	16,401	1,946	423	261	292	150	19	2
December	5,907	16,861	2,109	434	296	266	123	16	2
<i>1940</i>									
January	6,143	17,749	2,203	437	322	293	94	12	2
February	6,217	18,012	2,293	456	336	296	78	10	2
March	6,171	17,854	2,294	473	335	264	71	10	2
April	5,974	17,117	2,125	482	321	272	72	10	2
May	5,736	16,256	1,963	477	296	270	72	8	2
June	5,371	15,089	1,734	313	269	240	70	7	2
July	5,055	14,331	1,639	(^O)	196	274	56	7	2
August	5,098	14,478	1,684	1	239	287	43	5	1
September	4,990	14,059	1,673	24	238	254	35	5	1
October	5,200	14,436	1,743	352	232	279	27	4	1
November	5,277	14,577	1,771	439	262	283	22	4	1
December	5,362	14,807	1,826	449	326	246	18	3	1
<i>1941</i>									
January	5,445	15,064	1,858	442	419	258	12	2	1
February	5,458	15,060	1,850	459	482	274	10	2	1
March	5,360	14,667	1,718	471	459	244	8	2	1
April	5,153	13,896	1,575	478	418	228	8	2	1
May	4,913	13,048	1,453	462	391	223	7	2	1
June	4,689	12,364	1,376	356	384	195	7	1	1

^A Figures represent the number of recipients of public relief or persons employed during the calendar month except where otherwise specified. Administrative employees are excluded. Source: WPA, Division of Statistics except where otherwise specified.

^B Estimates of the net number of households and persons receiving public relief and employment on Federal work programs during the month. Does not include employment on regular Federal construction projects, which increased substantially during the fiscal year 1941, reflecting expansion in construction for defense purposes. Duplication within the three special types of public assistance, and between these types and general relief, estimated by the Social Security Board for months subsequent to June 1936. All other adjustments for duplication prepared by the WPA Divisions of Statistics and Research.

^C Average weekly employment on WPA projects, including those operated by other Federal agencies. Corrected to August 10.

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

^E Average enrollment. Source: Civilian Conservation Corps.

^F Average weekly employment during the month ending on the 15th of the specified month. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

^G Average weekly employment on other Federal agency projects financed from ERA acts during the month ending on the 15th of the specified month. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

^H Derived from peak week employment in each state.

TABLE XX.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM ^A—Concluded

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Employment on Federal work programs and recipients of public assistance—Concluded					Employment on regular Federal construction projects ^N	Year and month
Special types of public assistance ^I			General relief ^J	Farm Security Administration grants ^M		
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind				
1,600	234	57	1,893	108	141	1938 January.
1,623	241	58	1,996	119	134	February.
1,646	247	60	1,994	126	144	March.
1,662	252	60	1,815	117	161	April.
1,677	256	62	1,696	112	190	May.
1,657	258	62	1,648	93	209	June.
1,707	260	63	1,610	69	222	July.
1,716	265	64	1,581	64	239	August.
1,731	268	65	1,526	69	248	September.
1,746	271	65	1,497	78	246	October.
1,762	274	66	1,518	89	228	November.
1,776	280	67	1,631	115	202	December.
1,787	287	67	1,772	126	171	1939 January.
1,799	296	67	1,844	123	161	February.
1,813	298	68	1,850	127	163	March.
1,830	296	68	1,724	113	183	April.
1,832	299	68	1,644	87	209	May.
1,842	311	68	1,568	69	242	June.
1,858	312	68	1,539	46	260	July.
1,871	312	69	1,583	72	274	August.
1,884	313	69	1,665	53	284	September.
1,894	313	69	1,628	48	288	October.
1,903	313	69	1,559	66	281	November.
1,909	315	70	1,558	96	262	December.
1,922	325	70	1,674	106	211	1940 January.
1,927	329	70	1,671	115	205	February.
1,932	334	70	1,612	119	224	March.
1,941	338	71	1,527	87	256	April.
1,953	342	71	1,442	72	286	May.
1,967	346	72	1,354	60	314	June.
1,986	349	72	1,362	31	332	July.
2,001	353	72	1,342	43	345	August.
2,016	357	72	1,258	35	391	September.
2,034	360	72	1,230	34	456	October.
2,051	364	73	1,212	36	614	November.
2,066	370	73	1,239	44	712	December.
2,075	376	73	1,257	57	721	1941 January.
2,082	383	73	1,229	57	797	February.
2,107	387	73	1,210	66	762	March.
2,125	391	74	1,153	52	776	April.
2,146	392	74	1,038	35	723	May.
2,166	391	74	934	38	718	June.

^I For January 1933-January 1936 includes recipients assisted from state and local funds only; for subsequent months, 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. Excludes recipients of institutional care, hospitalization and/or burial only and, beginning September 1940, recipients of medical care only. Corrected to July 15. Source: Social Security Board.

^J Partly estimated. Local poor relief cases, for which separate estimates are shown for 1933-35, are included in the general relief totals for subsequent months. Excludes cases receiving hospitalization and/or burial only and, beginning September 1940, cases receiving medical care only. Corrected to July 25. Source: April 1937 to date, Social Security Board.

^K Estimated number of cases receiving transient relief through state and local emergency relief administrations.

^L Partly estimated for July-December 1935.

^M Net number of cash grant payments made to individual cases for subsistence plus number of cases receiving commodities or Surplus Marketing Administration stamps issued by the Farm Security Administration. Ordinarily only one cash grant payment per month is made to a case. Source: Farm Security Administration.

^N Average weekly employment during the month ending on the 15th of the specified month. Includes employment on projects financed from RFC funds. Partly estimated by WPA for months prior to January 1936. Source: January 1936 to date, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See note B.)

^O Less than 500 persons.

TABLE XXI.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM A

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Year and month	Federal work program earnings and payments to recipients of public assistance							
	Total ^B	Work Projects Administration ^C	National Youth Administration ^D		Civilian Conservation Corps ^E	Public Works Administration ^F		Other Federal agency projects—emergency funds ^H
			Student work program	Out-of-school work program		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects	
1933—total	\$1,223,328				\$140,736	\$1,815	\$28,902	\$214,956
January	66,426							
February	70,984							
March	84,077							
April	78,227				1,474			
May	80,819				6,387			
June	86,634				16,992			
July	84,546				20,579		26	
August	85,682				19,996		134	
September	83,855				19,169	36	1,860	
October	90,379				15,575	157	5,810	
November	137,552				20,245	501	10,290	31,932
December	274,147				20,319	1,121	10,782	183,024
1934—total	2,380,865				260,957	58,433	216,728	503,060
January	308,193				20,810	1,117	9,973	218,799
February	247,882				20,489	1,477	11,374	154,549
March	226,700				18,761	1,082	11,124	123,630
April	149,523				17,894	1,799	14,821	5,968
May	161,042				20,560	2,842	20,342	102
June	162,381				19,907	4,416	25,827	11
July	168,663				22,113	5,395	25,412	1
August	186,765				25,019	7,282	24,931	
September	174,945				23,114	7,926	21,164	
October	187,680				24,510	8,330	18,952	
November	203,290				24,674	9,303	18,696	
December	203,801				23,106	7,464	14,112	
1935—total	2,532,512	\$238,018	\$6,364		332,851	97,679	157,993	\$34,225
January	219,102				25,036	6,770	11,409	
February	203,488				24,305	5,842	10,099	
March	207,050				21,437	5,835	11,018	
April	210,711				20,499	7,492	13,858	
May	214,080				23,675	8,584	15,606	
June	199,252				24,539	9,072	16,850	
July	200,751	2			28,088	9,122	16,352	591
August	200,907	5,312			33,687	10,328	15,920	1,324
September	191,203	16,592	221		33,777	9,495	13,905	4,360
October	209,671	32,617	1,653		32,106	9,362	13,242	7,007
November	222,995	65,015	2,095		33,582	8,641	10,982	9,618
December	253,302	118,480	2,395		32,120	7,136	8,752	11,325
1936—total	3,119,013	1,592,039	26,329	\$28,883	292,397	180,043	84,187	234,185
January	256,502	134,237	2,528	196	29,792	6,816	7,526	12,121
February	261,518	140,672	2,865	1,061	28,188	5,930	7,223	12,920
March	269,423	147,930	3,099	2,153	24,858	7,861	7,339	14,724
April	263,260	138,834	3,295	2,903	22,575	12,920	8,014	17,884
May	258,856	130,241	3,580	2,866	24,348	16,363	8,631	21,143
June	255,963	124,986	1,842	2,574	23,518	19,274	9,125	23,721
July	249,973	121,621	1	2,582	24,496	19,966	7,299	23,566
August	253,841	125,068	7	2,729	23,629	20,286	7,051	24,285
September	255,814	128,971	342	2,787	20,903	19,780	6,496	23,419
October	266,048	135,188	2,516	2,787	23,133	18,370	6,077	22,018
November	268,859	137,502	3,122	2,933	24,012	17,323	5,128	20,079
December	258,956	126,789	3,132	3,029	22,945	15,154	4,278	18,005
1937—total	2,653,918	1,186,266	24,287	32,664	245,756	141,920	34,154	148,565
January	246,929	114,838	2,967	3,087	24,485	12,664	3,374	14,034
February	245,574	116,047	3,227	3,245	24,158	11,640	2,990	12,207
March	246,172	116,912	3,316	3,226	21,238	11,074	2,862	11,810
April	243,294	113,831	3,347	3,191	21,228	13,232	3,116	13,219
May	236,784	112,178	3,642	3,106	21,039	13,742	3,075	14,024
June	225,735	106,368	1,992	2,920	19,356	14,112	3,123	14,941
July	205,341	91,690		2,491	19,334	13,315	3,154	13,179
August	198,131	82,778	(^O)	2,348	19,439	12,930	2,924	12,354
September	193,228	81,146	164	2,193	16,312	11,961	2,872	11,534
October	196,517	81,369	1,599	2,165	18,379	10,337	2,540	11,377
November	203,715	82,634	1,977	2,263	20,876	9,414	2,249	10,539
December	212,498	86,475	2,056	2,429	19,912	7,499	1,875	9,347

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE XXI.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM A—Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Federal work program earnings and payments to recipients of public assistance—Continued											Earnings on regular Federal construction projects ^N	Year and month	
Special types of public assistance ^I			General relief ^J				Federal Emergency Relief Administration special programs						Farm Security Administration grants ^M
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Relief			Non-relief	Trans- ient ^K	Emer- gency education	College student aid	Rural rehabili- tation ^L			
			Total	Poor relief	Emer- gency relief								
\$26, 071	\$40, 504	\$5, 839	\$758, 752	\$16, 379	\$742, 373	-----	\$5, 307	\$443	\$3	-----	-----	\$134, 830	1933—total.
2, 322	3, 670	493	59, 615	1, 049	58, 566	-----	326	-----	-----	-----	-----	10, 910	January.
2, 313	3, 431	474	64, 438	1, 031	63, 407	-----	328	-----	-----	-----	-----	10, 090	February.
2, 249	3, 487	479	77, 442	1, 011	76, 431	-----	420	-----	-----	-----	-----	11, 670	March.
2, 207	3, 406	496	70, 309	1, 098	69, 211	-----	335	-----	-----	-----	-----	12, 690	April.
2, 175	3, 406	479	68, 037	1, 128	66, 909	-----	335	-----	-----	-----	-----	14, 810	May.
2, 159	3, 322	480	63, 359	1, 142	62, 217	-----	322	-----	-----	-----	-----	15, 770	June.
2, 131	3, 252	500	57, 719	1, 318	56, 401	-----	339	-----	-----	-----	-----	13, 990	July.
2, 107	3, 281	478	59, 372	1, 521	57, 851	-----	314	-----	-----	-----	-----	12, 260	August.
2, 098	3, 293	479	56, 598	1, 604	54, 994	-----	322	-----	-----	-----	-----	12, 000	September.
2, 073	3, 293	501	62, 531	1, 904	60, 627	-----	435	-----	-----	-----	-----	8, 810	October.
2, 098	3, 297	483	67, 971	1, 899	66, 072	-----	671	64	-----	-----	-----	6, 755	November.
2, 139	3, 366	497	51, 361	1, 674	49, 687	-----	1, 160	375	3	-----	-----	5, 075	December.
32, 244	40, 686	7, 073	1, 143, 164	23, 963	1, 119, 201	\$57, 451	33, 150	12, 800	7, 775	\$7, 344	-----	55, 718	1934—total.
2, 342	3, 389	543	48, 353	1, 812	46, 541	-----	1, 679	1, 169	19	-----	-----	3, 628	January.
2, 331	3, 361	516	50, 219	1, 829	48, 390	-----	1, 736	1, 519	311	-----	-----	3, 113	February.
2, 373	3, 413	514	61, 025	1, 921	59, 104	-----	2, 266	1, 675	837	-----	-----	2, 811	March.
2, 371	3, 353	543	91, 940	2, 026	89, 914	6, 152	2, 398	1, 332	950	2	-----	4, 780	April.
2, 426	3, 385	530	99, 830	2, 132	97, 698	6, 112	2, 494	871	948	600	-----	5, 339	May.
2, 474	3, 353	591	95, 435	1, 891	93, 544	6, 050	2, 444	403	287	1, 183	-----	5, 192	June.
2, 553	3, 381	637	99, 417	1, 848	97, 569	5, 931	2, 681	384	-----	708	-----	5, 062	July.
2, 672	3, 401	618	111, 519	2, 003	109, 516	7, 030	3, 037	531	-----	725	-----	5, 432	August.
2, 750	3, 357	628	105, 411	1, 998	103, 413	5, 591	3, 058	491	547	908	-----	5, 238	September.
2, 919	3, 409	662	115, 788	2, 148	113, 640	6, 238	3, 576	1, 102	1, 268	926	-----	5, 321	October.
3, 114	3, 413	639	128, 376	2, 093	126, 283	7, 404	3, 722	1, 594	1, 340	1, 015	-----	5, 209	November.
3, 919	3, 471	652	135, 851	2, 262	133, 589	6, 893	4, 059	1, 729	1, 268	1, 277	-----	4, 593	December.
64, 966	41, 727	7, 970	1, 380, 959	30, 726	1, 350, 233	52, 223	40, 012	18, 545	7, 137	49, 302	\$2, 541	62, 254	1935—total.
4, 406	3, 417	655	150, 879	2, 448	148, 431	7, 205	4, 304	2, 271	1, 346	1, 404	-----	3, 978	January.
4, 626	3, 397	639	138, 128	2, 468	135, 660	6, 036	3, 822	2, 178	1, 347	3, 069	-----	3, 812	February.
4, 738	3, 422	638	139, 917	2, 587	137, 330	5, 261	4, 029	2, 344	1, 378	7, 033	-----	3, 840	March.
4, 920	3, 472	659	135, 852	2, 550	133, 302	5, 296	3, 848	2, 284	1, 385	11, 146	-----	4, 477	April.
5, 109	3, 463	641	133, 098	2, 499	130, 599	6, 138	3, 784	2, 235	1, 297	10, 450	-----	4, 839	May.
5, 306	3, 417	658	119, 442	2, 377	117, 065	5, 628	3, 476	1, 548	384	8, 932	-----	5, 108	June.
5, 541	3, 468	681	121, 287	2, 474	118, 813	5, 786	3, 732	1, 322	4, 779	4, 986	-----	4, 986	July.
5, 656	3, 488	660	112, 862	2, 482	110, 380	4, 524	3, 775	1, 564	-----	1, 807	-----	5, 269	August.
5, 817	3, 472	669	95, 479	2, 610	92, 869	2, 646	3, 184	1, 024	-----	562	-----	5, 825	September.
6, 002	3, 526	693	97, 689	2, 672	95, 017	2, 147	2, 755	794	-----	78	-----	6, 794	October.
6, 306	3, 559	683	78, 605	2, 737	75, 868	1, 092	1, 994	688	-----	36	99	6, 986	November.
6, 539	3, 626	694	57, 721	2, 822	54, 899	464	1, 309	293	-----	6	2, 442	6, 340	December.
155, 241	49, 654	12, 813	437, 135	-----	-----	1, 869	3, 748	125	-----	-----	20, 365	139, 955	1936—total.
7, 019	3, 533	884	47, 921	-----	-----	324	778	39	-----	2, 788	-----	5, 651	January.
7, 713	3, 770	979	46, 858	-----	-----	193	534	15	-----	2, 597	-----	5, 042	February.
8, 273	3, 807	1, 019	44, 555	-----	-----	182	458	14	-----	3, 151	-----	5, 344	March.
9, 247	3, 951	1, 024	40, 070	-----	-----	198	320	11	-----	2, 014	-----	7, 216	April.
9, 902	4, 010	1, 045	34, 977	-----	-----	163	268	12	-----	1, 307	-----	7, 720	May.
10, 609	4, 238	1, 070	33, 184	-----	-----	142	227	12	-----	945	-----	10, 973	June.
13, 088	4, 271	1, 082	30, 831	-----	-----	114	191	10	-----	563	-----	15, 409	July.
14, 947	4, 034	1, 102	29, 679	-----	-----	92	178	6	-----	895	-----	16, 224	August.
16, 288	4, 233	1, 122	30, 057	-----	-----	136	188	2	-----	1, 148	-----	16, 306	September.
18, 004	4, 401	1, 144	30, 722	-----	-----	132	187	2	-----	1, 367	-----	18, 087	October.
19, 363	4, 588	1, 163	31, 934	-----	-----	105	190	1	-----	1, 416	-----	16, 604	November.
20, 788	4, 818	1, 179	36, 347	-----	-----	88	229	1	-----	2, 174	-----	15, 379	December.
310, 442	70, 451	16, 171	406, 718	-----	-----	163	464	3	-----	-----	35, 894	214, 709	1937—total.
21, 644	4, 941	1, 217	37, 889	-----	-----	96	208	1	-----	5, 484	-----	13, 635	January.
22, 535	5, 107	1, 234	39, 260	-----	-----	40	128	1	-----	3, 755	-----	12, 729	February.
23, 602	5, 378	1, 259	39, 786	-----	-----	27	128	1	-----	5, 553	-----	13, 134	March.
24, 361	5, 496	1, 268	35, 745	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5, 260	-----	15, 650	April.
24, 753	5, 660	1, 279	30, 615	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3, 671	-----	16, 364	May.
24, 410	5, 740	1, 311	28, 226	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3, 236	-----	18, 467	June.
25, 799	5, 094	1, 329	29, 015	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	941	-----	21, 145	July.
26, 578	6, 125	1, 354	29, 955	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 346	-----	21, 017	August.
27, 832	6, 303	1, 440	30, 274	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 197	-----	23, 191	September.
28, 607	6, 555	1, 464	30, 729	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 396	-----	21, 234	October.
29, 626	6, 885	1, 492	33, 981	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 779	-----	20, 672	November.
30, 695	7, 167	1, 524	41, 243	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 276	-----	17, 471	December.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE XXI.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM ^A—Continued

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933—JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

Year and month	Federal work program earnings and payments to recipients of public assistance—Continued							
	Total ^B	Work Projects Administration ^C	National Youth Administration ^D		Civilian Conservation Corps ^E	Public Works Administration ^F		Other Federal agency projects—emergency funds ^H
			Student work program	Out-of-school work program		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects	
1938—total	\$3, 236, 383	\$1, 750, 836	\$19, 598	\$41, 560	\$230, 318	\$97, 355	\$21, 357	\$67, 793
January	221, 157	93, 060	1, 996	2, 552	19, 940	6, 298	1, 316	7, 393
February	231, 347	103, 092	2, 166	2, 688	19, 461	6, 000	1, 069	6, 727
March	247, 661	119, 693	2, 203	2, 739	18, 336	5, 706	1, 041	6, 720
April	256, 146	131, 419	2, 255	2, 766	18, 311	6, 824	1, 078	8, 576
May	263, 620	137, 916	2, 406	3, 075	18, 014	7, 965	961	12, 030
June	272, 707	146, 068	1, 550	3, 585	17, 174	8, 601	890	14, 493
July	274, 926	155, 709		3, 701	19, 848	8, 019	706	7, 211
August	282, 520	167, 999	6	3, 903	20, 334	8, 220	757	1, 106
September	284, 587	169, 659	211	3, 930	18, 767	8, 326	2, 597	1, 178
October	295, 396	176, 100	1, 980	4, 028	20, 367	9, 070	2, 722	938
November	302, 239	177, 229	2, 408	4, 193	20, 514	10, 664	3, 946	726
December	304, 077	172, 892	2, 417	4, 400	19, 252	11, 662	4, 274	695
1939—total	3, 185, 156	1, 565, 224	22, 707	51, 538	230, 513	204, 122	38, 706	4, 457
January	297, 225	160, 606	2, 266	4, 347	20, 642	12, 781	4, 031	543
February	292, 827	154, 765	2, 457	4, 472	20, 689	13, 059	3, 283	531
March	299, 783	162, 596	2, 446	4, 451	18, 103	12, 903	3, 276	466
April	289, 485	152, 457	2, 494	4, 318	19, 974	15, 908	4, 094	484
May	285, 561	147, 979	2, 494	4, 286	20, 432	18, 383	4, 206	512
June	277, 054	140, 597	1, 935	3, 993	18, 637	21, 600	4, 216	492
July	251, 923	122, 112	(^O)	2, 561	19, 317	19, 867	3, 078	288
August	246, 402	111, 593	5	4, 145	19, 372	20, 683	3, 025	248
September	225, 295	93, 050	306	4, 222	17, 097	20, 054	2, 812	240
October	236, 706	101, 986	2, 390	4, 437	19, 308	18, 126	2, 572	270
November	239, 864	105, 589	2, 952	4, 864	19, 321	16, 765	2, 279	206
December	243, 031	111, 894	2, 962	5, 442	17, 621	13, 993	1, 834	177
1940—total	2, 723, 236	1, 269, 447	26, 864	65, 211	215, 846	80, 606	10, 413	1, 585
January	244, 269	109, 759	2, 852	5, 816	19, 426	10, 822	1, 447	127
February	248, 395	115, 032	3, 114	6, 138	19, 605	9, 477	1, 268	145
March	253, 584	124, 363	3, 266	6, 251	17, 479	8, 100	1, 155	144
April	247, 737	119, 959	3, 370	5, 932	18, 051	8, 734	1, 138	143
May	239, 153	114, 339	3, 427	5, 554	17, 908	8, 903	1, 000	127
June	218, 714	100, 419	2, 314	5, 708	15, 872	8, 394	886	165
July	211, 840	97, 086	2	3, 407	18, 137	6, 899	767	162
August	213, 288	97, 333	4	4, 759	19, 022	5, 738	692	70
September	203, 056	93, 507	106	4, 822	16, 828	4, 586	644	93
October	216, 141	101, 789	2, 236	4, 911	18, 479	3, 602	540	126
November	209, 214	93, 532	3, 064	5, 450	18, 725	3, 047	509	151
December	217, 845	102, 329	3, 109	6, 463	16, 314	2, 304	367	132
1941:								
January	221, 979	103, 514	2, 776	7, 901	17, 110	1, 604	249	137
February	215, 023	94, 080	3, 165	9, 224	18, 152	1, 496	239	114
March	216, 039	97, 400	3, 283	8, 929	16, 178	1, 158	201	103
April	208, 430	93, 689	3, 352	8, 405	15, 073	1, 124	213	111
May	198, 841	88, 236	3, 385	8, 115	14, 765	1, 014	204	118
June	187, 876	80, 746	2, 592	7, 992	12, 902	881	175	117

^A Figures exclude cost of administration and materials, equipment and other nonlabor costs. Earnings represent totals shown on pay rolls ending within the calendar month except where otherwise specified. Source: WPA, Division of Statistics, except where otherwise specified.

^B Does not include earnings on regular Federal construction projects.

^C Includes WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies. Corrected to Aug. 10.

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

^E Estimated on 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.

^F Total earnings shown on pay rolls ending during the month ending on the 15th of the specified month. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

^G Estimated monthly distribution of weekly pay roll figures.

^H Total earnings on other Federal agency projects financed from ERA acts shown on pay rolls ending during the month ending on the 15th of the specified month. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE XXI.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM ^A—Concluded

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
MONTHLY, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1941
[In thousands]

Federal work program earnings and payments to recipients of public assistance—Concluded					Earnings on regular Federal construction projects ^N	Year and month
Special types of public assistance ^I			General relief ^J	Farm Security Administration grants ^M		
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind				
\$392, 384	\$97, 442	\$18, 958	\$476, 203	\$22, 579	\$250, 592	1938—total.
31, 186	7, 357	1, 451	46, 404	2, 204	15, 977	January.
31, 403	7, 572	1, 489	47, 207	2, 473	14, 361	February.
31, 782	7, 874	1, 519	47, 471	2, 577	15, 444	March.
32, 072	7, 880	1, 527	41, 113	2, 325	17, 800	April.
32, 319	7, 886	1, 555	37, 337	2, 156	20, 019	May.
32, 276	7, 987	1, 580	36, 747	1, 756	21, 660	June.
32, 826	8, 013	1, 603	35, 999	1, 291	24, 084	July.
32, 915	8, 300	1, 619	36, 244	1, 117	24, 707	August.
33, 259	8, 389	1, 634	35, 406	1, 231	27, 694	September.
33, 625	8, 506	1, 643	34, 934	1, 483	24, 902	October.
33, 981	8, 739	1, 660	36, 476	1, 703	23, 358	November.
34, 740	8, 939	1, 678	40, 865	2, 263	20, 586	December.
430, 480	114, 949	20, 752	482, 653	19, 055	310, 587	1939—total.
35, 006	9, 226	1, 687	43, 699	2, 391	19, 068	January.
35, 120	9, 395	1, 704	45, 025	2, 327	17, 284	February.
35, 188	9, 498	1, 714	46, 650	2, 492	18, 780	March.
35, 299	9, 212	1, 719	41, 284	2, 242	19, 898	April.
35, 198	9, 279	1, 714	39, 389	1, 689	22, 665	May.
35, 797	9, 585	1, 729	37, 189	1, 284	27, 639	June.
36, 184	9, 630	1, 729	36, 329	828	27, 279	July.
36, 378	9, 663	1, 739	38, 339	1, 212	30, 277	August.
36, 511	9, 712	1, 736	38, 699	856	33, 020	September.
36, 335	9, 840	1, 744	38, 831	867	31, 997	October.
36, 626	9, 900	1, 763	38, 434	1, 165	32, 092	November.
36, 838	10, 009	1, 774	38, 785	1, 702	30, 588	December.
474, 999	133, 239	21, 826	404, 946	18, 254	517, 376	1940—total.
38, 192	10, 385	1, 790	41, 645	2, 008	24, 994	January.
38, 525	10, 513	1, 783	40, 502	2, 293	24, 318	February.
38, 311	10, 721	1, 793	39, 196	2, 805	25, 508	March.
38, 483	10, 839	1, 800	36, 788	2, 500	30, 337	April.
38, 651	10, 892	1, 803	34, 405	2, 144	34, 272	May.
39, 189	10, 982	1, 822	31, 447	1, 516	36, 275	June.
39, 643	11, 090	1, 818	32, 192	637	39, 440	July.
39, 943	11, 223	1, 832	31, 732	940	43, 799	August.
40, 034	11, 328	1, 829	28, 547	732	47, 038	September.
40, 864	11, 558	1, 846	29, 379	811	56, 120	October.
41, 306	11, 718	1, 848	29, 033	831	69, 201	November.
41, 858	11, 990	1, 862	30, 080	1, 037	86, 074	December.
42, 523	12, 298	1, 868	30, 544	1, 455	103, 323	1941:
43, 001	13, 192	1, 871	28, 872	1, 617	113, 790	January.
43, 440	12, 766	1, 870	28, 758	1, 953	111, 136	February.
43, 838	12, 866	1, 883	26, 269	1, 607	116, 152	March.
44, 074	12, 856	1, 894	23, 272	908	106, 415	April.
45, 659	12, 806	1, 894	20, 580	1, 532	110, 103	May.
						June.

^I For January 1933—January 1936 represents payments from state and local funds only; for subsequent months, 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. Excludes cost of institutional care, hospitalization and burials and, beginning September 1940, cost of medical care. Corrected to July 15. Source: Social Security Board.

^J Partly estimated. Local poor relief, for which separate estimates are shown for 1933-35, is included in the general relief totals for subsequent months. Excludes cost of hospitalization and burials and, beginning September 1940, cost of medical care. Corrected to July 25. Source: April 1937 to date, Social Security Board.

^K Partly estimated. Obligations incurred from Federal, state, and local funds for transient relief extended to cases by state and local emergency relief administrations.

^L Partly estimated for July-December 1935.

^M Net amount of cash grant payments made to individuals for subsistence plus cost to Farm Security Administration of commodities and Surplus Marketing Administration stamps issued to individuals. Source: Farm Security Administration.

^N Total earnings shown on pay rolls ending during the month ending on the 15th of the specified month. Includes earnings on RFC projects. Partly estimated by WPA for months prior to January 1936. Source: January 1936 to date, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

^O Less than \$500.

TABLE XXII.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY STATE AND BY PROGRAM ^A

JUNE 1941

State	Employment on Federal work programs and recipients of public assistance										Employment on regular Federal construction projects (employees)
	Work Projects Administration (employees)	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps ^B (enrollees)	Other Federal agencies ^C (employees)	Special types of public assistance			General relief (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, 375, 836	356, 303	383, 935	194, 742	9, 347	2, 166, 132	391, 195	74, 032	^D 934, 000	^E 37, 606	718, 303
Alabama	32, 037	3, 529	11, 758	8, 175	86	20, 086	5, 801	615	2, 387	7, 471	16, 306
Arizona	5, 608	1, 842	1, 778	4, 626	34	8, 863	2, 471	404	2, 799	^F 1, 338	2, 005
Arkansas	29, 757	1, 377	7, 996	9, 392	-----	26, 046	6, 462	1, 142	3, 463	692	2, 788
California	56, 867	19, 137	12, 370	4, 761	165	156, 329	15, 864	7, 290	^G 33, 340	^F 5, 008	63, 231
Colorado	16, 939	3, 240	3, 083	2, 057	210	42, 551	6, 362	607	^H 10, 013	780	4, 863
Connecticut	6, 921	2, 776	3, 008	392	136	17, 636	^F 1, 290	233	8, 742	1	11, 339
Delaware	1, 959	454	881	151	-----	2, 507	624	-----	951	10	2, 864
District of Columbia	7, 909	1, 582	1, 542	431	401	3, 494	982	234	2, 075	-----	12, 261
Florida	25, 372	3, 451	6, 638	3, 330	257	37, 688	4, 235	2, 536	8, 343	159	13, 684
Georgia	30, 061	11, 987	12, 021	6, 684	140	51, 742	4, 749	1, 576	5, 880	1, 241	13, 048
Idaho	6, 444	1, 650	1, 345	670	30	9, 318	3, 048	278	1, 410	445	1, 232
Illinois	95, 519	25, 762	24, 104	6, 754	1, 463	146, 636	7, 409	7, 410	113, 900	653	25, 376
Indiana	34, 067	7, 872	10, 886	2, 651	62	67, 236	17, 032	2, 369	^H 23, 490	178	41, 392
Iowa	18, 830	5, 793	6, 726	1, 631	-----	56, 983	3, 485	1, 527	18, 759	146	2, 586
Kansas	20, 280	5, 179	5, 770	1, 978	14	28, 885	6, 610	1, 402	12, 186	497	5, 301
Kentucky	29, 148	2, 702	7, 421	7, 563	-----	57, 806	^E 430	-----	^F 5, 000	401	10, 044
Louisiana	28, 736	6, 162	10, 207	5, 795	-----	36, 099	15, 812	1, 260	12, 244	1, 106	21, 355
Maine	4, 602	2, 355	3, 228	849	13	12, 502	1, 545	1, 071	6, 898	204	8, 218
Maryland	8, 172	3, 382	6, 495	924	80	17, 942	6, 531	671	7, 240	158	20, 059
Massachusetts	57, 142	10, 389	11, 182	2, 582	126	87, 070	12, 684	1, 175	36, 732	8	29, 355
Michigan	48, 838	17, 659	11, 278	4, 313	24	88, 768	21, 459	1, 244	32, 829	413	6, 523
Minnesota	36, 941	9, 084	8, 254	4, 447	2	63, 081	9, 398	975	23, 303	1, 075	4, 451
Mississippi	28, 483	4, 261	7, 685	6, 919	19	26, 621	999	1, 071	745	370	15, 966
Missouri	51, 871	8, 088	14, 874	7, 493	111	113, 787	13, 937	^F 3, 200	19, 879	1, 384	22, 987
Montana	8, 415	2, 601	1, 602	1, 511	52	12, 464	2, 643	260	3, 004	835	2, 251
Nebraska	20, 176	5, 369	4, 385	1, 883	451	29, 024	5, 852	718	5, 763	1, 239	3, 579
Nevada	1, 231	215	380	278	1	2, 317	110	17	426	8	2, 014
New Hampshire	4, 820	860	832	259	13	6, 994	578	330	^F 4, 600	63	7, 246
New Jersey	42, 471	9, 834	11, 201	2, 337	46	31, 174	10, 486	739	^H 26, 539	85	38, 016
New Mexico	10, 066	2, 022	1, 583	3, 241	392	4, 750	2, 011	218	^I 1, 759	221	4, 705
New York	101, 919	42, 701	30, 754	7, 965	882	121, 496	33, 203	2, 845	^J 199, 949	218	30, 901
North Carolina	30, 302	5, 596	10, 709	6, 261	56	37, 549	9, 858	1, 911	4, 435	455	11, 308
North Dakota	9, 918	4, 334	2, 501	2, 307	2	9, 234	2, 502	219	2, 556	368	1, 202
Ohio	80, 670	19, 399	23, 440	5, 987	583	137, 871	11, 820	3, 998	47, 980	482	25, 816
Oklahoma	32, 109	8, 018	7, 831	9, 016	33	76, 469	19, 562	2, 153	^K 11, 514	1, 594	4, 227
Oregon	9, 096	2, 984	3, 143	958	53	21, 059	2, 067	465	6, 581	564	7, 859
Pennsylvania	93, 018	24, 239	21, 295	11, 775	185	103, 567	63, 360	13, 656	123, 071	456	40, 026
Rhode Island	6, 038	1, 765	1, 781	258	45	6, 976	1, 305	84	^F 5, 620	4	20, 147
South Carolina	25, 801	5, 652	6, 442	3, 579	2, 626	17, 683	3, 760	801	2, 261	692	15, 963
South Dakota	9, 764	5, 129	2, 657	2, 609	1	14, 968	1, 522	281	3, 126	1, 097	1, 727
Tennessee	29, 449	1, 580	11, 760	7, 762	50	40, 154	14, 343	1, 645	^F 2, 600	122	23, 886
Texas	73, 850	18, 883	22, 378	14, 886	150	138, 677	^F 90	-----	9, 503	3, 444	30, 668
Utah	8, 425	2, 238	1, 403	556	230	14, 284	4, 024	183	4, 855	229	2, 511
Vermont	2, 662	1, 038	780	161	-----	5, 775	613	158	1, 599	34	465
Virginia	17, 378	8, 399	8, 607	5, 377	6	20, 080	4, 342	1, 025	5, 352	135	49, 822
Washington	16, 366	6, 029	5, 476	1, 684	38	57, 072	5, 309	1, 041	9, 605	402	25, 121
West Virginia	26, 850	6, 047	5, 870	5, 165	31	19, 278	9, 360	862	12, 572	89	5, 995
Wisconsin	30, 297	10, 847	5, 694	3, 987	21	54, 018	12, 484	1, 983	24, 106	769	3, 744
Wyoming	2, 242	811	901	372	27	3, 523	772	150	870	263	1, 870

^A See notes on Table XX.^B Average enrollment during the month by state from which enrolled.^C Includes employment on projects financed from PWA funds and on other Federal agency projects financed from ERA acts.^D Partly estimated. Does not represent total of state data; cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only excluded.^E Includes estimates for two states for which data are not available.^F Estimated.^G County indigent aid only. It is estimated that, in addition, 28,800 cases were aided by the state relief administration.^H Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only.^I State program only; does not include program administered by local officials.^J Includes cases receiving medical care only; number believed by state agency to be insignificant.^K Represents 4,803 cases aided under program administered by state board of public welfare, and 6,711 cases aided by county commissioners; amount of duplication believed to be large.

TABLE XXIII.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, BY STATE AND BY PROGRAM ^A

JUNE 1941

[In thousands]

State	Federal work program earnings and payments to recipients of public assistance										Earnings on regular Federal construction projects	
	Total ^B	Work Projects Administration	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps	Other Federal agencies ^C	Special types of public assistance			General relief		Farm Security Administration grants
			Student work program	Out-of-school work program			Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind			
United States	^D \$187, 876	\$80, 746	\$2, 592	\$7, 992	\$12, 902	\$1, 173	\$45, 659	\$12, 806	\$1, 894	^D \$20, 580	\$1, 532	\$110, 103
Alabama	3, 288	1, 535	31	221	542	12	184	80	6	21	656	2, 191
Arizona	1, 209	439	13	33	307	3	250	81	11	46	26	256
Arkansas	2, 405	1, 329	9	115	622	—	200	87	10	16	17	231
California	12, 954	4, 284	187	318	315	26	5, 909	758	351	E 720	86	10, 349
Colorado	3, 239	1, 150	24	70	136	38	1, 438	193	19	F 142	29	688
Connecticut	1, 384	479	20	71	26	13	487	G 58	7	223	(H)	1, 772
Delaware	228	129	3	16	10	—	29	22	—	19	(H)	274
District of Columbia	988	676	18	29	28	52	90	37	7	51	—	2, 194
Florida	2, 623	1, 547	25	111	221	27	495	95	35	60	7	1, 738
Georgia	2, 907	1, 491	71	232	443	11	431	104	17	38	69	1, 329
Idaho	818	382	14	33	44	2	212	92	6	19	14	132
Illinois	13, 277	5, 649	225	511	447	184	3, 397	173	224	2, 454	13	5, 574
Indiana	4, 436	1, 858	53	227	176	6	1, 245	495	49	F 323	4	8, 839
Iowa	2, 871	1, 018	43	130	108	—	1, 190	67	37	274	4	226
Kansas	2, 338	1, 092	25	114	131	2	560	192	29	179	14	582
Kentucky	2, 684	1, 390	24	159	501	—	517	G 17	—	G 44	32	1, 187
Louisiana	3, 254	1, 493	43	181	384	—	483	429	22	195	24	3, 389
Maine	992	321	20	94	56	2	261	61	24	147	6	978
Maryland	1, 442	548	21	123	61	7	320	199	14	146	3	3, 244
Massachusetts	8, 784	4, 162	69	243	171	14	2, 518	710	28	869	(H)	5, 900
Michigan	6, 740	2, 966	136	265	286	2	1, 521	868	30	646	20	941
Minnesota	4, 855	2, 103	61	175	294	(H)	1, 349	321	26	477	49	429
Mississippi	2, 155	1, 245	30	144	459	1	233	21	9	3	10	1, 699
Missouri	6, 581	2, 907	57	275	496	10	2, 040	415	G 84	265	32	3, 511
Montana	1, 165	598	16	33	100	5	254	78	6	45	30	290
Nebraska	2, 207	1, 152	36	90	125	47	497	161	15	61	23	395
Nevada	182	83	1	7	18	(H)	62	3	1	7	(H)	276
New Hampshire	626	299	7	17	17	2	152	26	8	G 96	2	1, 237
New Jersey	4, 719	2, 646	67	248	155	3	667	331	17	F 582	3	5, 997
New Mexico	1, 089	619	15	32	215	47	82	53	4	I 12	10	516
New York	20, 766	7, 144	307	780	528	154	3, 003	1, 529	73	7, 241	7	4, 598
North Carolina	2, 743	1, 446	43	207	415	3	382	166	29	29	23	1, 423
North Dakota	1, 031	526	25	42	153	(H)	161	78	4	33	9	104
Ohio	10, 227	4, 548	140	492	397	91	3, 218	465	80	782	14	3, 835
Oklahoma	4, 059	1, 432	60	164	597	3	1, 377	298	35	50	43	414
Oregon	1, 456	640	23	62	64	4	451	84	11	108	9	1, 100
Pennsylvania	14, 670	5, 790	158	468	780	14	2, 323	2, 339	408	2, 378	12	6, 275
Rhode Island	796	381	14	38	17	4	142	60	2	G 138	(H)	3, 245
South Carolina	2, 659	1, 661	34	120	237	329	140	70	8	19	41	2, 163
South Dakota	1, 221	570	29	52	173	(H)	286	41	5	44	21	141
Tennessee	2, 827	1, 396	11	186	514	4	408	267	19	G 15	7	3, 365
Texas	7, 679	3, 379	129	429	986	14	2, 565	G 1	—	83	93	3, 583
Utah	1, 344	538	22	28	37	26	381	168	5	131	8	319
Vermont	352	169	7	17	11	—	97	20	3	27	1	53
Virginia	1, 751	789	54	190	356	1	201	87	13	53	7	7, 302
Washington	3, 815	1, 290	49	120	112	3	1, 852	192	36	151	10	4, 268
West Virginia	2, 559	1, 389	41	127	342	2	287	231	16	119	5	969
Wisconsin	4, 643	1, 929	76	136	264	1	1, 228	458	47	472	32	369
Wyoming	325	139	6	17	25	4	84	25	4	14	7	213

^A See notes on Table XXI.^B Does not include earnings on regular Federal construction projects.^C Includes earnings on projects financed from PWA funds and on other Federal agency projects financed from ERA acts.^D Partly estimated. Does not represent total of state data; total payments for medical care, hospitalization, and burials excluded.^E County indigent aid only. It is estimated that, in addition, payments to cases aided by the state relief administration totaled \$733,000.^F Includes total payments for medical care, hospitalization, and burials.^G Estimated.^H Less than \$500.^I State program only; does not include program administered by local officials.

INDEX

INDEX

(Excluding tables and charts, which are listed in table of contents and appendix)

- Accessions to WPA projects, 42-43.
- Accomplishments, physical, 3-5, 64-81.
 - National defense projects, 20-27.
- Administrative employees, 14, 59.
- Administrative expenses, 10, 12, 55, 56, 57, 58-60.
- Adult education program, vocational training under, 35-36.
 - See also* Educational services.
- Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, 29, 33.
- Age of WPA workers, 6, 52-54.
- Aged, aid to the, 7, 83, 88-89.
- Agriculture, Department of:
 - Allocation of WPA funds to bureaus of, 12, 56.
 - Appropriation of ERA act funds for distribution of surplus commodities, 10.
 - Employment on WPA projects operated by bureaus of, 44.
 - See also* individual bureaus of.
- Airport and airway projects:
 - Accomplishments on, 3, 4, 24-25, 68.
 - Employment on, 3, 19, 46.
 - Expenditures on, 28, 62, 63.
 - Sponsors' participation in, 63.
- Airport servicemen training project, 33.
- Aliens, statutory provisions concerning, 12.
- Allocation of WPA funds, 55-56.
- Appropriations, 1, 7, 9, 55.
 - See also* Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941; Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942; individual agencies.
- Arts program, 27, 47, 62, 81.
- Assignments to WPA projects, number of, 42-43.
- Blind, aid to the, 7, 83, 89, 90.
- Blind persons, provisions in ERA Act, fiscal year 1942, concerning, 13.
- Boston, Massachusetts, extension of subway, 66.
- Bridges, viaducts, and culverts, 4, 67.
- Canning projects, 78-79.
- Certification of workers for WPA employment, 13, 40.
- Children, aid to dependent, 7, 83, 89-90.
- Civil Aeronautics Administration, 17, 33.
- Civil Works program, 83, 85.
- Civilian Conservation Corps, 6, 29, 83, 86, 88.
- Coast Guard, U. S., 20.
- Communists, statutory provisions concerning, 13.
- Community service projects, 4, 19, 20, 26-27, 28, 44, 46-47, 62, 63, 69-72, 73-74, 75, 77-79, 80-81.
 - See also* Arts program; Educational services; Public health projects; Recreational services; Welfare projects; etc.
- Compensation, disability and death, 14.
- Conservation projects:
 - Accomplishments on, 79-80.
 - Employment on, 3, 19, 46.
 - Expenditures on, 62.
- Construction projects, 19, 44, 45, 46, 62.
 - See also* individual types of projects.
- Costs. (*See* Expenditures.)
- Crippled Children's Home, 74.
- Defense industries employment register, 30-31.
- Defense projects. (*See* National defense projects.)
- Deficiency appropriations, 7, 9, 10, 55.
- Dependent children, aid to, 7, 83, 88-90.
- Earnings of project workers:
 - Amount of, 49, 85, 87.
 - Exemptions from schedule, 12, 19.
 - Schedule of, 1, 12, 47-49.
- Education, United States Office of, 29, 30, 33.
- Educational services, 4, 26-27, 28, 46, 62, 70-72.
- Eighteen-month employment provision, 13, 42.
- Eligibility requirements for employment on WPA projects, 12-13, 40.
- Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, 9, 10, 12.
- Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936, 9, 10, 12.
- Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
- Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938, 9, 10, 11, 13.
- Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939, 10, 11, 12, 13, 35, 47.
- Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, 9, 11, 13, 15-16, 19, 42, 59, 62.
 - Balances, unobligated, reappropriated under, 7, 55.
 - Funds appropriated, 7, 55.
 - Funds transferred from WPA to other Federal agencies, 11, 55, 56.
- Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942:
 - Employment provisions, 9, 13, 17.
 - Exemptions from provisions of, 11, 12.
 - Funds allocated to other Federal agencies, 10, 11-12.
 - Funds appropriated, 1, 9.
 - Other provisions of, 13-14.
 - Projects approved under, 10.
 - Restrictions on use of funds, 10-11.
 - Statutory limitations on administrative expenditures, 10.
 - Statutory limitations on nonlabor expenditures, 11, 60.
 - Statutory provisions for sponsors' contributions, 11, 60.

- Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, etc.—Continued.
 Statutory provisions on employment of Communists, Nazi Bund members, etc., 13.
- Employment:
 Of administrative personnel, 59.
 By age of workers, 52–54.
 Assignments to WPA projects, number of, 42–43.
 Average monthly, 5, 37, 86.
 Contemplated for fiscal year 1942, 1, 9.
 On Federal work programs, 7, 83, 84.
 Fiscal years, 1, 5, 37, 43, 86.
 Hours of work, 48–49.
 In June 1941, 3, 47.
 On national defense projects, 5, 18–20, 45, 86.
 Percentage of reduction, 1, 37, 40.
 Of persons certified as in need of relief, 40.
 Policies and procedures:
 Assignment, 12–13.
 Certification and referral, 1, 13.
 Eighteen-month provision, 13, 42, 43.
 Eligibility, 12–13, 40.
 Private, increase in, 6, 38–39.
 Relation to unemployment, 5–6, 37–40.
 Separations from WPA projects, number of, 6, 40–42.
 By size of community, 40.
 Total number of different workers since beginning of WPA program, 6, 42–43.
 Trend of, 5–6, 37, 86.
 Turnover, 6, 40–43.
 By types of projects, 19, 44–47.
 On vocational training projects, 3, 20, 29, 32.
 By wage classes, 49–51.
 Of women, 51.
 On WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies, 5, 18, 43–44.
- Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of, 44, 56
- Equipment, rental of, 13, 60, 61.
- Expenditures:
 Administrative, 7, 10, 56, 57, 58–60.
 Labor costs, 7, 55, 61.
 Monthly, 58.
 On national defense projects, 2, 7, 15, 27–28, 62.
 Nonlabor costs, 2, 7, 15, 55, 60, 61.
 Objects of, 61.
 Property damage claims, 8, 56.
 Sponsors', 8, 27, 60–63.
 Trend of, 57–58.
 By types of projects, 61–63.
 On WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies, 7, 27, 56, 57.
 Year ending June 30, 1941, 7, 56, 60.
- Farm Security Administration, subsistence grant program of, 7, 83, 91.
- Farm-to-market and other access roads, WPA work on, 4, 19, 65–66.
- Federal agencies:
 Allocation of WPA funds to, 10, 11–12, 55, 56.
 Employment on WPA projects operated by, 5, 18, 43–44.
 Expenditures of WPA funds, 7, 27, 56–57.
- Federal Communications Commission, 17.
- Federal Emergency Relief Administration, 83, 90.
- Federal Surplus Marketing Administration, 79.
- Federal work programs and public assistance, 6–7, 83–91.
- Federal Works Agency, 1, 55.
- Forest Service, 44, 56.
- Funds:
 Allocation of WPA funds, 55–56.
 Appropriated under the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, 7, 55.
 Appropriated under the ERA Act, fiscal year 1942, 1, 9.
See also Appropriations, Expenditures.
- General Accounting Office, funds for, 10.
- General relief, 7.
 Number of families and single persons receiving, 90–91.
 Payments to recipients of, 85, 86, 91.
 Program, 83, 90–91.
- Grants to needy farm families, 7, 83, 91.
- Greeley, Colorado, reservoir project, 76.
- Highway, road, and street projects:
 Accomplishments on, 4, 25, 64–67.
 Employment on, 3, 19, 45.
 Expenditures on, 28, 62.
 Of importance for national defense, 3, 19, 25.
- Hospital building projects, 21–22, 74.
- Hours worked on projects:
 Exemptions from statutory provisions, 12, 19, 48.
 Number of, 49.
 Statutory provisions concerning, 12, 48.
- Household workers' training project, 35.
- Households and persons benefiting from Federal work and public assistance programs, 7, 84.
- Housekeeping aide projects, 46, 62, 79.
- In-plant preemployment training, 32–33.
- Kilbourn Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, widening project, 66.
- Labor, expenditures for, 7, 61.
- Labor Statistics, Bureau of, 39, 56.
- Labor turnover on WPA projects, 6, 40–43.
- Legislation concerning the WPA, 9–14.
- Library projects, 26, 28, 47, 62, 72.
- Lymanhurst Children's Clinic, 75.
- Materials, supplies, and equipment, purchases of, 60, 61.
- Military and naval establishments, projects at, 2–3, 19, 20–24.
- Museum extension projects, WPA work on, 62.
- Music projects, 27, 47, 80–81.
- National defense projects, 1–3, 15–28.
 Accomplishments on, through June 1941, 2–3, 20–27.
 Certification of by the War and Navy Departments, 16–18.
 Employment on, 5, 18–20, 45, 86.
 Exemptions from statutory provisions, 2, 11, 12, 15–16, 19.
 Expenditures on, 7, 15, 27–28, 62.
 Noncertified, 16, 62.

- National defense projects, etc.—Continued.
 Previous to fiscal year 1941, 15.
 Priority of, 16.
 Statutory provisions concerning, 2, 10, 11, 15–16, 48.
 Types of, 3, 19–27.
 For vocational training, 2, 3, 4, 20.
See also Airport and airway projects; Highway, road, and street projects; Vocational training projects.
- National Guard, WPA projects sponsored by, 17, 20, 23.
 National Park Service, 44, 56.
 National Youth Administration, 6, 29, 35, 83, 85, 86, 87–88.
- Navy Department of the:
 Allocation of WPA funds to, 56.
 Employment on WPA projects operated by, 44.
 Projects undertaken for, 20–22, 24, 27.
 Secretary's certification of defense projects for operation by WPA, 2, 12, 15, 17–18.
- Nazi Bund members, statutory provisions concerning, 13.
- Need:
 Certification of, as requirement for project employment, 13.
 Periodic investigation of, 13.
- Nevils High School, Georgia, 70.
- Nonconstruction projects. (*See* Community service projects; Vocational training; and individual types of projects.)
- Nonlabor expenditures:
 Amounts of, 7, 61.
 Statutory provisions concerning, 11, 15, 60, 81.
- Nonprofessional hospital workers under the welfare program, 34, 75.
- Old-age assistance, 7, 83, 88–89.
- Payments to recipients of Federal work program employment and of public assistance, 84–86.
- Persons benefiting from Federal work and public assistance programs, 7, 84.
- Physical accomplishments, 3–5, 64–81. (*See* individual types of projects; National defense projects.)
- Post Office Department, ERA act funds for, 55.
- Procurement Division, Treasury Department, ERA act funds for, 55.
- Project procedures and policies, 1, 81–82.
- Projects:
 Accomplishments, physical, 64–81.
 Approval procedure, 81–82.
 Defense, priority of, 2, 16.
 Eligibility of, 10–11, 82.
 Expenditures on, fiscal year 1941, 56, 60–63.
 Federal agency, financed with WPA funds, 43.
 Operation of, 81–82.
 Sponsorship of, 1, 3, 60, 61, 81.
 Statutory provisions relating to, 2, 10–11.
 (*See also* Employment; Expenditures; individual types of projects; National defense projects; Sponsors.
 Public activity projects. (*See* Educational services; Recreational services; Arts, Music, and Writing programs, etc.)
 Public assistance programs, 83–91.
 Public building projects:
 Accomplishments on, 4, 68–70, 74, 80.
 Employment on, 3, 19, 45–46.
 Expenditures on, 28, 62, 63.
 For national defense, 19, 21, 23, 28.
 Statutory provisions concerning, 11.
 Public health projects, 74–77.
 Public Health Service, United States, 17, 24, 81, 82.
 Public Roads Administration, 17, 82.
 Public utility projects:
 Accomplishments on, 5, 75–77.
 Employment on, 3, 19, 46.
 Expenditures on, 28, 62, 63.
 Of importance for national defense, 21.
 Public Works Administration, 6, 83, 86, 88.
 Purchases of less than \$300, 14.
 Quartermaster Corps, 44, 56.
 Receipts and collections, disposition of, 14.
 Recreational facility projects:
 Accomplishments on, 4, 72–73.
 Employment on, 3, 19, 46.
 Expenditures on, 62.
 Recreational services, 4, 27, 46, 62, 73–74.
 Referral and certification of workers for employment, 1, 13.
 Reimbursement of Federal Government for misapplied project funds by sponsors, 14.
 Relief. (*See* Blind, aid to; Children, dependent, aid to; Federal work and public assistance programs; General relief; Grants to needy farm families; Old-age assistance; Workers, referral and certification of.)
 Rental of equipment, 13, 60, 61.
 Research and record projects, 28, 47, 62, 80.
 Reserve Officers Training Corps, 17, 23.
 Roma, Texas, water system, 76.
 Sanitation projects:
 Accomplishments on, 75–77.
 Employment on, 46.
 Expenditures on, 62.
 Of importance for national defense, 24.
 Schedule of monthly earnings, 1, 12, 47–49.
 School buildings, 4, 68–70.
 School lunch projects, 46, 62, 77–78.
 Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, 10.
 Separations of workers from WPA projects, 6, 40–42.
 Sewer system projects. (*See* Public utility projects.)
 Sewing projects, 46, 62, 79.
 Shawnee County, Kansas, new school constructed, 69.
 Social Security programs, special types of public assistance, 7, 83, 86, 88–90.
 Soil Conservation Service, 44, 56.
 Special types of public assistance under the Social Security programs, 7, 83, 86, 88–90.
 Sponsors:
 Expenditures on projects operated by WPA, 8, 27, 60–63.
- Property damage claims, 8, 14, 56.

Sponsors—Continued.

- Participation in initiation and prosecution of projects, 1, 3, 60, 61, 81.
- Statutory provisions on contributions of, 11, 60, 81.
- Twenty-five percent provision, 11, 60, 81.
- Types of agencies acting as, 60.

State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, 80.

State Teachers' College, Tempe, Arizona, 69.

States, variation in types of projects operated, 18, 47, 63.

Sunbury, Ohio, sewage disposal plant of, 77.

Surplus commodities, distribution of, 10, 62, 79.

Survey projects, 26, 28, 47, 67.

Training of workers for defense industries. (*See* Vocational training.)

Transportation and communication projects, 4, 25, 64-68.

Treasury, Department of the, funds for, 10.

Turnover, labor, on WPA projects, 6, 40-43.

Unemployment, relation of WPA employment to, 5-6, 37-40.

United States Employees Compensation Commission, funds for, 10.

United States Office of Education, as cosponsor of vocational training projects, 29, 30, 33, 71.

Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, March 1, 1941, 7, 55.

Veterans, employment of, 13, 42.

Vocational training:

- For airport servicemen, 33.
- Centers, 31-32, 33, 34, 35.
- Defense industries register, 30-31.
- For defense purposes, 2, 3, 4, 20, 29-34.
- Eligibility for, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35.
- Employment on projects for, 3, 20, 29, 32.
- Expenditures for, 28.
- Hours and earnings of trainees, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.
- For household workers, 35.
- In-plant preemployment training under, 32-33.
- For nonprofessional hospital workers, 34.
- Number of trainees, 3, 20, 29, 31, 32, 35.
- Occupations for which training is given, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
- Sponsors, 29, 30, 33, 35.
- Statutory provisions for, 2, 10, 29, 35, 48.
- Types of, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35.
- Under adult education program, 35-36.

Wage rates:

- Exemptions from regular schedule of monthly earnings, 12, 19.
- Monthly schedule, 1, 12, 47-49.

War Department:

- Allocation of WPA funds to, 56.
- Employment on WPA projects, operated by, 44.
- Projects undertaken for, 20-27.
- Secretary's certification of defense projects for operation by WPA, 2, 12, 15, 16-17.

Warroad, Minnesota, hospital, 74.

Water supply system projects. (*See* Public utility projects.)

Welfare projects:

- Accomplishments on, 77-79.
- Employment on, 46.
- Expenditures on, 62.
- See also* Canning, Housekeeping aide, School lunch, and Sewing projects.

Women, employment of, 51.

Work camp employees, provision for medical and hospital care, 14.

Workers:

- Administrative, number and salary of, 59-60.
- Affidavit as to their citizenship, 12.
- Age of, 6, 52-54.
- Aliens, Communists, etc., statutory provisions concerning, 12-13.
- Assignment of, 42-43.
- Earnings of, 1, 12, 49, 87.
- Effect of 18-month provision on, 42.
- Eligibility requirements for WPA employment, 12-13, 40.
- Hours of work, 12, 19, 48-49.
- Need of, periodic investigation of, 13.
- Noncertified, 40.
- Number employed fiscal year 1941, 1, 5, 37, 43, 86.
- Professional and technical, 50, 51.
- Referral and certification of, 1, 6, 13, 40.
- Semiskilled, 49, 50.
- Skilled, 50, 51.
- Total number since beginning of WPA program, 6, 42-43.
- Training, vocational, for defense industries, 29-34.
- Training, vocational, other, 34, 35, 36.
- Unskilled, 49, 50, 51.
- Veterans, employment provisions concerning, 13, 42.
- Wage classes, 49-51.
- Women, 51.
- In work camps, provision for medical and hospital care, 14.
- See also* Employment.
- Writers' program, 26, 47, 81.
- Yards and Docks, Bureau of, 44, 56.

