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THE WPA PROGRAM

JUNE 30, 1942

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

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MAJOR GENERAL PHILIP B. FLEMING, Administrator

REPORT ON

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THE WPA PROGRAM

JUNE 30, 1942

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

MAJOR GENERAL PHILIP B. FLEMING, Acting Commissioner

GEORGE H. FIELD, Deputy Commissioner

SAMUEL L. HABER, Director, Division of Research and Statistics

PREFACE

The Work Projects Administration, a unit of the Federal Works Agency since July 1, 1939, was established in 1935 with the primary purpose of providing work for the unemployed on useful public projects. The activities of the WPA in achieving this objective during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, are reviewed in this report. A final report covering the entire eight-year period of operation of the WPA program is to be published at a later date. For this reason, the report for the fiscal year 1942 is considerably shorter than previous annual reports.

The report contains special sections on the war activities and the vocational training activities carried on by the WPA. The remainder of the report is devoted to three sections that bring up to date previous statements on employment, expenditures, and accomplishments.

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REVIEW OF THE WPA PROGRAM

THE fiscal year 1942 for the Work Projects Administration was a period of further adjustment to the Nation's emergency defense program which, after Pearl Harbor, became the Nation's war program. Wherever possible the labor of workers on the WPA rolls was utilized for the construction of facilities and the provision of services which would aid the war effort. A program was set up for the training of workers in the manual occupations needed in war industries. More than a third of the WPA program was devoted to defense and war activities during the fiscal year 1942. The remainder of the program continued the construction and improvement of public facilities and the provision of various services to communities.

WPA War Work

The WPA has been doing work for the military and naval authorities since 1935. WPA projects at military and naval reservations in prewar years helped greatly in the rehabilitation of utilities and other physical equipment of our armed forces. When the national emergency was declared in the summer of 1940, it was recognized that many of the WPA projects undertaken for civilian use were now of military value. A large number of roads, bridges, and airports constructed in peacetime now became an integral part of the Nation's defenses.

WPA work for the armed forces was increased and speeded up in the fiscal year 1942. Project workers constructed and improved barracks, mess halls, garages, warehouses, training fields,

rifle ranges, administration buildings, hospitals and infirmaries, roads, water and sewer lines, and other structures and utilities at military and naval establishments.

Service projects provided leadership at recreation centers for the use of members of the armed forces and war industry workers. Other WPA service project work included the making of maps, posters, and other visual educational aids; the tabulation of weather data; the giving of assistance to libraries, aid to health agencies in a program of venereal disease control, and other kinds of clerical assistance to agencies overburdened with war activities.

Other WPA work directly useful to the war program included civil airport construction and improvement, construction and improvement of access roads and utilities, and health and welfare services in war industry centers.

Under Congressional legislation enacted in June 1940 and continued in subsequent years, projects of the types described above were eligible for certification by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as of importance to the war effort. Such certification was necessary in order to secure the benefit of priority in obtaining materials, and was the basis of exemption from restrictions applying generally to WPA hours and wages.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1942, 34 percent of all WPA workers were engaged in war work; by the end of the fiscal year the percentage of workers on war projects had risen to about 41 percent. The number of workers on war projects in mid-June 1942 was 287,000, of

whom 205,000 were employed on certified war projects. Of the 287,000 WPA war workers, more than 185,000 were doing construction work, and nearly 64,000 were on service projects, while 38,000 were taking vocational training courses in preparation for private employment in the war industries.

The fiscal year 1942 was the seventh in WPA history. Over this whole seven-year period, more than 25,000 buildings had been constructed, enlarged, or improved for the use of the armed forces. During the same period, about 800 airports and more than 4,000 airport buildings had been built, enlarged, or improved.

A special feature of WPA war work in the fiscal year 1942 was scrap collection, carried on at the request of the War Production Board. Between October 1941 and the end of June 1942, 44,000 tons of steel rail had been removed from city streets by WPA workers. In an agricultural and urban scrap collection campaign, between the latter part of April and the end of June 1942, WPA workers collected more than 27,000 tons of scrap metal and about 2,000 tons of rubber.

Project Activities and Accomplishments

The general range of project activities in this fiscal year was nearly as broad as in former years, despite the gradual shift in emphasis to projects directly or indirectly aiding the war effort. About three-fifths of all WPA project expenditures in the fiscal year 1942 were made on work which, while often indirectly aiding the Nation's war effort, was undertaken primarily for the civilian population.

It is, of course, impossible to make a distinct cleavage between civilian benefits and benefits to the war program. Roads built for civilian use in nonstrategic areas may at any moment become of military importance. The practical distinction is that some roads and not others received certification as of importance to national defense. Noncertified roads, chiefly for the benefit of rural districts, continued to be built by WPA workers in the fiscal year 1942, though less extensively than before.

Airport work was placed in the category of certified war projects. Construction of public buildings was largely but not entirely in mili-

tary or war industry areas. The construction and improvement of hospitals had a special wartime value in any area. Noncertified building construction, a diminishing category, included new school buildings erected to replace old and unsafe structures. Water treatment and sewage disposal plants were constructed, and water mains and sewer lines laid. General park work was scarcely carried on at all, but playgrounds were constructed in many localities. In general, large construction for recreational purposes was discontinued. Malaria control work was undertaken especially for the protection of military encampments. Conservation work, such as tree planting and work at fish hatcheries, continued on a smaller scale. Employment on the WPA work program was being reduced, and it was reduced most rapidly in the field of construction for civilian use and benefit.

The service part of the WPA program was to a considerable extent turned into war work; and here again, the distinction between work of importance for war purposes and other work is sometimes merely a formal distinction between certified and noncertified projects. The nursery school program was expanded to include the children of mothers working in war plants and of men in the armed forces. Adult educational work was concentrated particularly upon literacy and naturalization classes, and on vocational training. Library extension work was in large part for the benefit of the armed services. Public health activities—clinics and venereal disease control especially—were expanded in military and war production areas. School lunches were continued, with increased local support, in all parts of the country. Work on sewing projects included the reconditioning of army clothing and equipage. A considerable part of the work performed on research and records projects and art and music projects was related to the war emergency. WPA service projects in general, however, continued to serve civilian needs of communities.

The figures showing the work performed by the WPA in seven years are impressive. About 664,000 miles of highways, roads, and streets were constructed and improved. A large portion of all airport work throughout the Nation was done by the WPA. Waterfront

improvements include more than 700 docks, wharves, and piers. About 5,700 new school buildings have been constructed, and more than 33,000 others enlarged or improved. More than 200 new hospitals were built and about 2,000 improved or reconstructed. WPA workers built 140 new libraries and enlarged or reconditioned 900 others. The construction and improvement of recreational facilities included more than 8,500 new recreational buildings, 3,000 new athletic fields, and more than 8,100 parks. WPA workers built nearly 950 sewage treatment plants and laid nearly 16,000 miles of water main and distribution lines. More than 15,000 miles of drainage ditches were dug in malarial areas. Under the WPA service program workers repaired or renovated about 94,000,000 books, served more than 1,000,000,000 school lunches, and made 375,000,000 garments and 111,000,000 other articles in sewing rooms. Educational and other cultural services have been extended to large numbers of children and adults through the projects on this program.

Vocational Training

During the defense and war period, several new training programs were set up to prepare WPA workers for private wartime jobs.

A national project for the training of workers in the occupational skills required in the defense industries was carried on under the sponsorship of the War Production Board and the cosponsorship of the United States Office of Education. The WPA selected the workers to be trained, and paid them WPA wages during a course of training, which in different schools varied from four to twelve weeks. The instructors and supervisors were furnished by the United States Office of Education. Classroom instruction was supplemented by shop practice. About 32,000 trainees were enrolled in these classes on June 16, 1942.

Small machine shops, not yet drawn into war production, were used as auxiliary shops in this training program; and more than 1,400 trainees were in auxiliary shops at the end of the fiscal year.

In addition, there was an in-plant training program, in which selected WPA workers were

paid learners' wages by the WPA during a four weeks' training period in war production plants; if their work was satisfactory, they were then put on the plant pay rolls. On June 16, 1942, more than 1,500 WPA workers were taking in-plant training.

Women as well as men were trained for war industry work. Many women formerly employed on sewing projects were taught to operate small bench machines; other women were trained in work ranging from light aircraft riveting to blueprint reading. About 4,900 women were receiving training on vocational projects at the end of the fiscal year.

A nation-wide project for the training of WPA workers as airport servicemen was operated under the sponsorship of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the United States Office of Education. The airports used as training stations were selected by the CAA, the instructors were furnished by the United States Office of Education, and the trainees were selected, assigned, and paid wages by the WPA during a training period of 90 days. At the end of the fiscal year, more than 500 WPA workers were receiving such training. Approximately 35,000 persons were in training under all the above wartime training programs in June 1942.

In addition, the WPA conducted two other training programs not directly related to the war program. The WPA household workers training program was reorganized so as to train only WPA workers, who were paid for 12 weeks while being trained. Other WPA workers were trained for periods of three to six months for nonprofessional duties in hospitals and institutions, and were paid WPA wages during the training period. More than 1,600 persons were in training in mid-June 1942 under these two programs.

Vocational courses, which include business English, arithmetic, typing and stenography, are a part of the WPA's adult education program intended to serve the public in general. In January 1942, more than 55,000 persons were enrolled in these vocational courses.

Employment

The average employment on WPA projects for the fiscal year 1942 was 971,000, the lowest

in WPA history. This was 68 percent less than the average employment of 3,014,000 in the peak fiscal year of 1939. WPA employment for the month of June 1942 averaged only 698,000 as compared with 1,411,000 in June 1941, a decline of 51 percent.

The drastic reduction in WPA employment in recent years has been due only in part to increasing employment opportunities for WPA workers; large reductions in project operations were necessary in order to keep within curtailed WPA appropriations made for the years subsequent to 1939.

Thus, while many WPA workers left the program voluntarily in order to take private jobs, there were a considerable number of separations made necessary by the decreased funds available. During the fiscal year 1941, the monthly volume of separations averaged 14 percent of monthly employment, and 45 percent of the average monthly separations were voluntary. In the fiscal year 1942, monthly separations averaged 16 percent of employment, and 56 percent of the separations were voluntary.

A significant development during the fiscal year 1942 was the relatively larger importance of service and training projects in providing employment on the WPA program. Construction projects still continued to be the major activity of the WPA, although this type of project employed only 58 percent of all WPA workers in June 1942 as against 68 percent in June 1941.

Defense and war projects were given increasing emphasis on the WPA program during the fiscal year 1942. The proportion of all WPA workers employed on such projects rose from 34 percent in June 1941 to 41 percent in June 1942. Since many defense and war projects were exempted from the standard WPA regulations concerning maximum working hours and earnings, a rise in employment on such projects resulted in a more than proportionate rise in hours of work and earnings. At the end of June 1942, about 20 percent of the WPA workers were exempted from the standard limitations of hours and earnings, and practically all of them were employed on certified war projects.

During the fiscal year 1942, WPA project employees worked 1,494,000,000 hours and

earned \$721,100,000 on projects operated by the WPA. Because of the fewer workers employed, the total hours were 40 percent less than in the previous fiscal year, and the total earnings were 36 percent less.

Financing the Program

The fiscal year 1942 was marked by the smallest total annual expenditure of WPA funds in the history of the program. Expenditures were 33 percent below those of the previous fiscal year, and 60 percent below those of the peak fiscal year of 1939. Total expenditures by the WPA for project operations in the fiscal year 1942 were \$844,498,000; in addition, \$34,717,000 was expended for administration. WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies, but financed by allocating WPA funds, brought total WPA expenditures up to \$887,648,000.

The sponsors' contributions to projects operated by the WPA for the fiscal year were \$381,150,000, or 31 percent of the total funds expended. In the first year of WPA operations the sponsors' contribution was only 10 percent of total funds expended. The statutory requirement is now an average of 25 percent sponsors' contributions in each state. This requirement does not apply to certified war projects, but during the fiscal year 1942 the sponsors contributed nearly 23 percent of the total cost of these war projects.

Of the total WPA project expenditures for the fiscal year 1942, 86 percent was for labor costs (including the wages of supervisory project personnel), and 14 percent for nonlabor costs. In 1941, WPA nonlabor costs had been 10 percent of all project expenditures; the rise in 1942 was due to the increased proportion of war projects, chiefly construction work requiring higher outlays for materials.

General Summary

The Work Projects Administration has left lasting evidences of its operations in all parts of the country. Work projects set up to provide useful public work for the unemployed have added very greatly to the physical assets of local communities, and have established a

pattern of public services that promises to endure far beyond the term of this emergency program. The ability of needy unemployed workers to make valuable contributions to community improvement and welfare has been demonstrated conclusively. A practical method of Federal-local cooperation has been established for future use. Many millions of unemployed workers were returned to employment in

private industry with their skills largely maintained and often increased; and in the meantime the self-respect of those millions of workers and their families has been preserved. As the Nation entered into the present world struggle, it was indebted to the work program of the WPA not only for its substantial assistance to the war effort, but also for its contribution to the morale of a large portion of our population.

WPA WAR ACTIVITIES

MUCH of the work done by the Work Projects Administration through the whole period since the start of the program in 1935 has proved of great value to the national defense program and the war effort. A large proportion of the airport construction work done in the United States since 1935 has been accomplished through WPA projects. The work on highways and roads has expedited heavy wartime traffic. The reconditioning of buildings at military and naval establishments has helped to provide housing and facilities for the Nation's rapidly expanding armed forces.

Before the entry of the United States into the war, WPA operations were already well-integrated with the national defense program. The WPA, through an experienced administrative and technical organization extending into every state and most counties and communities, was able to put into immediate operation projects designated as important for defense purposes. By December 1941 the WPA was prepared to make its full contribution to the war effort.

Although the emphasis of the WPA program was shifted to meet wartime needs, the types of work performed remained in general the same as in peacetime. Construction projects, during the fiscal year 1942, continued to make up the major part of the program; but within this category certain types of work increased in relative importance. Work on airports was emphasized. Highway, street, and road projects were devoted to an increasing extent to the improvement of strategic highways or to the building of access roads to military and naval establishments and to war production centers. Service projects were

reorganized so as to contribute more directly to the needs of the armed forces, of state and local defense councils, and of war industry areas.

Provisions Facilitating WPA Defense and War Work

The ERA Act for the fiscal year 1942, like the act for the previous year, included provisions which facilitated the participation of the WPA in the national defense and war programs. Under these provisions, projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as important for military or naval purposes might be exempted by the Commissioner of Work Projects from certain statutory limitations usually applicable to the operation of WPA projects.

The general provisions from which certified war projects could be exempted were: the provision that not more than three-fourths of the total cost of non-Federal projects approved after January 1, 1940, in any state, might be paid from Federal funds; the provision prohibiting the expenditure of WPA funds for the construction of any building costing more than \$100,000 in Federal funds; the provisions concerning maximum hours of work and the schedule of monthly earnings (when such exemption was necessary to expedite project operations); and the provision limiting WPA contributions to the nonlabor costs of projects to \$6 per month per worker.

Certified defense and war projects not only had the benefit of these exemptions, but were

given priority in operation over all other projects. State WPA offices were directed by the Commissioner of Work Projects to start work on such projects as soon as possible after approval and to complete operations as soon as available resources would permit.

Special administrative orders, issued by the Commissioner to WPA field offices, provided definite instructions for submitting requests for exemptions and indicated the circumstances under which they would be granted. Only after rigid inspection of such requests were any of the usual requirements of project operation waived.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy listed the following specific categories of projects as of importance to the defense program and the war effort, and hence as eligible for certification:

Projects sponsored by the War and Navy Departments or their duly authorized officers.

Construction and improvement work on landing field facilities at airports.

Projects for the construction or improvement of roads, streets, bridges, and highways which form a part of the national strategic highway network or which provide access to military or naval establishments or industrial plants engaged in war work.

Public health projects, approved by the United States Public Health Service, for work in the vicinity of army and navy establishments or in areas where work is being performed for the War or Navy Departments.

Projects for naval training facilities.

Projects for the improvement of airways.

Projects for the construction or improvement of Reserve Officer Training Corps or National Guard facilities (exclusive of buildings requiring more than \$100,000 in WPA funds).

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

The construction, improvement, and operation of public facilities and utilities in locations where needs are substantially expanded as a result of defense and war activities.

Projects in these categories accounted for most of the WPA's defense and war activities during the fiscal year 1942. Certain individual projects outside these categories, if they were found to be of outstanding importance for military or naval purposes, were also certified.

Numerous other projects of importance to the defense program and to the war effort were undertaken without certification and without necessity for exemptions. Many of the projects in this noncertified group have assisted the war efforts of nonmilitary agencies.

Employment on War Projects

The percentage of WPA employment devoted to war projects increased from 34 percent at the beginning of the fiscal year to approximately 41 percent by June 1942. At the same time the numbers of workers employed on these projects decreased, as did employment on the WPA program as a whole. The decrease in employment on war projects was from an average of 358,000 persons in July 1941 to an average of 285,000 persons in June 1942. The rate of decrease in employment was much slower on war projects than for the program as a whole, since the greatest curtailment was made in work not contributing directly to the war effort.

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

MONTHLY, JULY 1941-JUNE 1942

Month	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A
<i>1941</i>			
July.....	357,602	351,326	6,276
August.....	349,754	345,980	3,774
September.....	335,336	332,714	2,622
October.....	328,161	326,073	2,088
November.....	324,107	322,562	1,545
December.....	322,425	321,214	1,211
<i>1942</i>			
January.....	325,055	324,040	1,015
February.....	327,778	327,095	683
March.....	317,790	317,357	433
April.....	305,579	305,181	398
May.....	294,054	293,644	410
June.....	285,063	284,667	396

^A Financed by allocation of WPA funds.

In the various states, the percentage of employment on war projects varied (in June 1942) from 15 to 95 percent. In the District of Columbia 95 percent of all WPA workers were engaged in war work; in Arkansas and Iowa only 15 percent were so employed. In Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands the percentages were 84 and 86 percent, respectively. In Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, and Maryland more than 70 percent of WPA employment was on war projects.

Certified war projects provided employment for 205,000 of the war project workers on June 16, 1942, and other war projects employed nearly 82,000. Many of the workers on certified war projects were exempted from the standard limitations on hours of work and total monthly earnings, in accordance with the provisions of the 1942 ERA Act.

The war activities of the WPA program did not vary greatly from its general activities in the period previous to the war, although greater emphasis was given to certain types of projects. As of June 16, 1942, construction projects employed more than 185,000 war project workers, service projects nearly 64,000, and vocational training projects 38,000.

Of war project workers engaged in construction work, the largest number, about 68,000, were employed on highways and roads for the use of the armed forces. Projects at civil,

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

JUNE 16, 1942

Type of project	Total	Projects subject to legislative exemptions ^a	Other defense projects
Total.....	287, 235	205, 245	81, 990
Division of Operations.....	185, 411	141, 493	43, 918
Airports and airways.....	34, 986	33, 625	1, 361
Buildings.....	34, 127	31, 964	2, 163
Conservation.....	2, 374	1, 248	1, 126
Engineering surveys.....	2, 108	1, 538	570
Highways, roads, and streets.....	67, 627	38, 416	29, 211
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings).....	419	297	122
Sanitation.....	3, 959	3, 814	145
Water and sewer systems and other utilities.....	15, 087	6, 207	8, 880
Other.....	24, 724	24, 384	340
Service Division.....	63, 807	25, 735	38, 072
Public activities.....	27, 612	10, 251	17, 361
Research and records.....	18, 754	9, 979	8, 775
Welfare.....	17, 441	5, 505	11, 936
Division of Training and Reemployment.....	38, 017	38, 017	-----

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

military, and naval airports provided employment for nearly 35,000 workers. The construction and rehabilitation of buildings at military and naval establishments engaged 34,000 WPA workers. Projects providing utilities, such as water supply and sewer systems, provided jobs for 15,000 workers. Conservation and sanitation work, the development of recreational facilities, and other types of construction work employed the remainder of workers on war projects in the construction field.

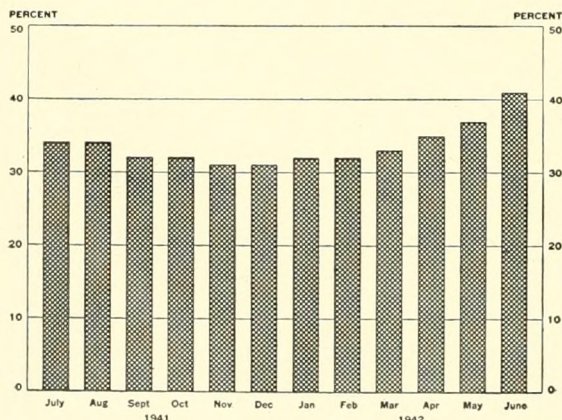
WPA services to the armed forces and war industry areas were greatly expanded in the fiscal year 1942. Service programs were employing almost 64,000 workers on June 16, 1942 on projects directly related to the war effort as compared to 33,000 on June 25, 1941. Recreational leaders, librarians, musicians, artists, research and clerical assistants, health assistants, nursery school teachers, seamstresses, and other types of workers were employed on these projects.

In addition, at the end of June 1942, about 38,000 workers were being trained for jobs in war production industries. (See page 14 of this report for a detailed description of vocational training activities.)

CHART 1

PERCENTAGE OF WPA WORKERS EMPLOYED ON WAR PROJECTS*

JULY 1941 - JUNE 1942



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

WPA 4148

Project Activities and Accomplishments

The contributions to the Nation's defense and war programs resulting from WPA projects are of widely varying kinds. Not all of these can be expressed in numerical terms. Much of the work performed has provided facilities for the Army and Navy and other war agencies. Some of the WPA accomplishments on war construction projects are summarized in Table 3 and are described in the paragraphs that follow.¹

Facilities at Military and Naval Establishments

Much of the WPA's construction work was done at military and naval establishments in various parts of the country. Barracks, hospitals, mess halls, armories, and other buildings have been constructed or reconditioned at some centers. Other construction projects have been devoted to training facilities, such as firing zones, target ranges, and parachute landing fields.

During the seven-year period ending June 30, 1942, WPA workers constructed 4,500 buildings for the armed forces and reconstructed or improved over 20,500 others. Among the new structures were 750 barracks, about 700 dining halls and mess halls, 600 storage buildings, 375 garages, and 325 armories. More than 100 hospitals were built or enlarged and improvements were made to about 450 others.

Projects conducted for the Army included the construction and renovation of a large number of buildings at one of the chief army training centers in the south. More than 800 WPA workers were employed each month from August 1941 to May 1942 to do this work. Among the buildings completed more than a month ahead of schedule, were a large mess hall with a capacity of 1,800 men, several infirmiry units, a warehouse, and many barracks.

Electric power, incinerator, heating, pumping, sewage treatment, and water treatment plants were also constructed at military and naval reservations. About 175 such plants were built and additions or improvements were made to more than 200 others.

At an east coast naval establishment, WPA workers constructed a new salt water circulat-

ing system running from the water front to the central power plant. Concrete pipe, five and a half feet in diameter and weighing about three tons, was designed especially for this system. At the same base, hundreds of feet of overhead steam line for heating barracks, several miles of fiber conduit for electrical facilities, and thousands of feet of water main and storm and sanitary sewer lines were also installed.

In cooperation with state departments of health, the WPA has engaged in malaria control work in the neighborhood of many camps. Swamps and ponds were drained, drainage

Table 3.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WAR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Item	Unit of measurement	New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement
Buildings (other than utility plants and airport buildings).....	Number	4, 493	578	20, 437
Administrative.....	Number	106	29	628
Hospitals and infirmaries.....	Number	52	52	463
Garages.....	Number	376	42	945
Storage.....	Number	608	63	2, 640
Armories.....	Number	328	61	470
Equipment maintenance shops.....	Number	48	17	369
Officers' residences.....	Number	100	52	5, 315
Barracks.....	Number	751	9	3, 649
Dining halls, mess halls, etc.....	Number	689	121	1, 615
Barns and stables.....	Number	58	26	310
Other.....	Number	1, 377	106	4, 033
Utility plants.....	Number	178	8	202
Electric power plants.....	Number	12	2	28
Incinerator plants.....	Number	26		17
Heating plants.....	Number	9	2	62
Pumping stations.....	Number	82		64
Sewage treatment plants.....	Number	35	3	19
Water treatment plants.....	Number	14	1	12
FACILITIES AT AIRPORT AND LANDING AREAS				
Landing fields.....	Number	285	108	415
	Area in acres	47, 050	8, 468	78, 439
Runways.....	Length in feet	4, 091, 000		^A 1, 024, 000
High-type surface.....	Length in feet	2, 920, 000		^A 571, 000
Low-type surface.....	Length in feet	1, 171, 000		^A 453, 000
Airport buildings.....	Number	1, 139	171	2, 776
Administrative.....	Number	134	29	106
Hangars.....	Number	227	15	361
Other.....	Number	778	127	2, 309
Seaplane ramps and landing platforms.....	Number	25		3
Landing areas floodlighted.....	Number	82		20
Boundary lights.....	Number of light standards	16, 003		3, 182

^A Includes surfacing.

¹ Detail has been omitted in order to avoid disclosure of military information.

ditches dug and sometimes ripped, and streambeds cleared to facilitate the runoff of water. Near one camp in the south, 135,000 feet of drainage canal was built through densely wooded swamp land.

Many other types of construction work were performed by the WPA for the armed forces. WPA workers constructed pill boxes and gun emplacements, sodded ammunition dumps, cleared and laid out firing zones, built target ranges. Barbed wire fences, alarm systems, firebomb protection units, and sandbag barricades were built for the protection of military reservations and vital industrial plants. Most of this work has been done since December 1941.

Work on Airports

The war emergency emphasized the need for extensive airport facilities. The effective functioning of the air forces is dependent to a considerable extent on an adequate network of airports throughout the country. Both the peacetime and wartime work of the WPA in constructing and improving civil and military airports is therefore important to the war program.

In the seven years ending June 30, 1942, 285 airplane landing fields were built and nearly twice that number improved or enlarged. In the same period WPA workers built about 775 miles of new runways, and completed taxi strips, aprons, and turning circles totaling millions of square yards in area. Nearly 1,700 miles of drainage ditch were dug and pipes installed. Construction or renovation of airport buildings by WPA workers has contributed much to the efficiency of military and civil air transportation. More than 1,100 airport buildings, including hangars, administration and terminal buildings, and maintenance shops, had been completed by the end of June 1942, and over 2,900 such buildings had been renovated or enlarged.

WPA work in the development of air bases for the armed forces includes a project for enlarging and improving the landing field of a middle western Army Air Corps training center. The work involved the excavating, filling, and grading of the field; the construction of three large check-dams to aid in controlling runoff

of rain water from the reclaimed section; the digging of open drainage and utility ditches; and the installation of miles of drainage pipe. At the end of the fiscal year 1942, grading was nearly completed on two of the longest runways in the country. In addition, WPA workers built taxi strips, aprons, and parking areas; installed storm and sanitary sewers and water mains; constructed roads, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and a concrete retaining wall.

WPA war projects included work on bases for lighter-than-air craft and seaplanes for the Navy air services. At the end of the fiscal year, construction of seaplane facilities was well under way in one of the inlets of the Pacific Ocean. This work involved driving foundation piling for retaining walls, building a coffer dam and ramp of treated timber, and the construction of aprons. On the Atlantic Coast, at the end of June 1942, WPA workers had half completed preparation of the site for a base for lighter-than-air craft. Several hundred acres of land were cleared and six miles of barbed wire fence erected. At another large naval air base, WPA workers were engaged in the construction of aprons and runways, hangar renovation, grading, and other improvements not directly connected with the landing field, such as the installation of water and electric power lines.

WPA projects for the construction and improvement of civil airports, which had been carried on since the beginning of the WPA program, assumed greater importance after December 1941. One of these projects, which was rapidly approaching completion at the end of the fiscal year 1942, was the construction of a new airport for a southern city. WPA workers developed the 800-acre landing area; built an apron and about a third of a mile of roadway; installed sanitary and storm sewers, septic tanks, and water supply lines; and put up 30,000 feet of 4-foot woven wire fence.

Access Roads, Strategic Highways, and Other Transportation Facilities

Projects for the construction of highways, streets, and roads have always occupied a major place in the WPA program. By June 30, 1942, the WPA had built nearly 644,000 miles

of highways, roads, and streets including many that gave access to airports, military and naval reservations, and war production centers.

An access road to a Marine Corps base was an important unit of highway work completed during the fiscal year 1942. WPA workers did the excavating, grading, and drainage work necessary for the relocation of several miles of road, and improved the remainder. A large number of culverts were installed, and the road was paved with a high-type asphaltic surface.

An all-timber overpass to carry traffic over a heavily traveled highway on the west coast was completed by WPA workers during fiscal year 1942. The 800-foot viaduct has a roadway nearly 25 feet wide and is of standard pile-trestle construction with a central bridge section designed to provide clearance for any type of load. Because of the continuous stream of heavy military and civilian traffic, this section was erected parallel to the highway and pivoted into position.

Salvage Activities

With the increased need for scrap metal for war purposes, the WPA expanded its work of removal of abandoned street-car rails, where arrangements could be made for shipment to disposal points designated by the War Production Board. These activities were certified by the War Department as important for military purposes.

WPA rail removal activities were further expanded under the nation-wide scrap collection project sponsored by the WPB. These activities were limited to instances where title had been acquired to the rails and where no street repair work was to be done other than that incidental to the removal of the rails. Arrangements had been made with the Metals Reserve Company whereby it could acquire title on behalf of the WPB, and thus speed up rail removal negotiations. Between October 1941 and the end of June 1942, 44,000 tons of rails were recovered on this project in 34 states. In the month of June alone, nearly 13,800 tons were recovered.

The WPA took part also in the collection of scrap from agricultural and urban sources, wher-

ever the WPB indicated that its assistance was needed. More than 27,000 tons of scrap metal and about 2,000 tons of rubber were collected by WPA workers between the latter part of April and the end of June, 1942.

In cooperation with the WPB and the Department of Agriculture, WPA workers made a survey for a directory of automobile "graveyards." Auto salvage inspectors worked with WPB state representatives to keep scrap moving from the auto "graveyards" to designated points. The WPA also cooperated with regional offices of the WPB's special salvage projects section in the development of projects for such work as the demolition of bridges and the salvaging of steel rails.

Other WPA War Work

Many types of defense and war work other than in the construction field were performed by the WPA. Most of the nonconstruction projects were operated under the service program. Through these projects many facilities and services have been extended to the armed forces, and to communities whose population has been greatly expanded by war production.

In the latter part of the fiscal year 1942, the WPA service program was reorganized to meet wartime needs. Projects not contributing to the war effort were dropped. WPA workers on education, research and records, child protection, health, sewing, recreation, music, and art projects were able to render valuable services to the armed forces and to war industry centers.

Citizenship classes prepared foreign-born adults for naturalization. Literacy classes giving elementary instruction to deferred selective service registrants who had received little formal education enabled many of them to pass the Army tests. Spanish classes were conducted for members of the armed forces. Two textbooks were prepared by the WPA for use in these classes. In many areas, at the request of defense agencies, the WPA supplied teachers for first-aid classes. Bookmobile and library services were extended to military reservations, and war information centers

were developed in conjunction with local library services.

WPA workers employed on research and survey projects collected vital weather statistics and tabulated millions of observations in order to make weather and climatic information readily available to the armed forces. They also gave clerical assistance in housing registration offices, in vital statistics offices engaged in locating birth certificates for war workers, and in other offices overburdened with war activities.

Many special types of welfare and health services were provided for members of the armed forces and for war workers in industrial areas. The WPA nursery school program was expanded to care for the children of men in the armed forces and of mothers employed as industrial workers. Professional and nonprofessional workers assisted state and local health departments, through training and service projects, to meet greatly increased demands for health services. In cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, a program for the treatment and control of venereal diseases was operated in many strategic areas. At the request of the Army, the facilities of WPA sewing projects were utilized in the reclamation of army clothing and equipage.

Recreation services were provided to hundreds of communities throughout the country. Programs of recreation were inaugurated at most army posts and encampments. Recreation centers were opened in cities and small communities in areas where the men of the armed forces congregate when on leave. In these centers, which the WPA frequently furnished and equipped, WPA workers were employed as recreation leaders. A great variety of entertainment was offered—concerts, indoor games of all kinds, dramatics, and reading. Opportunities were given to those interested in hobbies such as photography to use the facilities of the centers.

The WPA music projects provided similar services. Bands and choral groups were organized at the army camps. Concerts were given at the camps and in the communities near by, and at war industry plants for lunch-hour entertainment.

During the fiscal year 1942, the WPA workers on art projects performed a variety of services

for the Army and Navy and other war agencies at their request. Diagrammatic charts of airplane motors; topographical, technical, and terrain maps; working models of bridges, airports, guns, bombs, tanks, were made for use in training members of the armed forces. Posters were made to promote recruiting, to boost sales of war bonds and stamps, to give information in public campaigns to combat disease, and to arouse interest in air raid precautions. WPA workers on art projects assisted in experiments in the camouflage and concealment of military and industrial installations. The talents of WPA artists were used in decorating the walls of recreation centers, officers' quarters, mess halls, and other camp buildings. Handicraft workers made furniture, draperies, curtains, fountains, lighting fixtures, and other articles of interior decoration for various buildings in military and naval establishments, and for recreation centers. WPA craftsmen also produced for the use of the Army and the Navy portable medicine cabinets, code-practicing tables, photo-storage cabinets, and portable altars for chaplains.

Expenditures for War Projects

War projects accounted for about two-fifths (39.4 percent) of all WPA expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942. The total outlay of WPA funds for these projects amounted to \$335,335,000. Of this amount, \$332,471,000 was spent on war projects operated directly by the WPA, and \$2,864,000 on war projects undertaken by other Federal agencies with funds allotted by the WPA. In addition to WPA funds expended, the sponsors provided more than \$121,192,000, making a total of \$456,527,000 expended on WPA war projects during the fiscal year of 1942.

WPA funds expended during this fiscal year on war projects exceeded by about \$10,000,000 the amount expended for similar purposes during the previous year, although the WPA program as a whole had been considerably curtailed, and total WPA expenditures were 33 percent less in the fiscal year 1942 than in 1941.

Construction work accounted for 82 percent (\$370,876,000) of WPA and sponsors' funds expended on war projects operated by the WPA.

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

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

Type of project	Total	WPA funds	Sponsors' funds
Total.....	\$453,663,283	\$332,470,894	\$121,192,389
Division of Operations.....	370,875,544	261,339,353	109,536,191
Airports and airways.....	102,415,437	76,889,010	25,526,427
Buildings.....	64,777,571	47,418,381	17,359,190
Conservation.....	3,581,044	2,426,550	1,154,494
Engineering surveys.....	3,349,926	2,686,724	663,202
Highway, roads, and streets.....	132,600,337	87,037,491	45,562,846
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings).....	893,388	545,390	347,998
Sanitation.....	3,680,773	3,045,716	635,057
Water and sewer systems and other utilities.....	35,208,828	23,541,104	11,667,724
Other.....	24,368,240	17,748,987	6,619,253
Service Division.....	54,127,436	43,962,530	10,164,906
Public activities.....	21,466,219	17,482,433	3,983,786
Research and records.....	18,852,768	16,089,716	2,763,052
Welfare.....	13,808,449	10,390,381	3,418,068
Division of Training and Reemployment.....	28,660,303	27,169,011	1,491,292

work on water and sewer systems and other utilities at military and naval centers and in areas where work was being performed for the armed forces accounted for about 8 percent of the total.

Airport and airway project expenditures amounted to \$102,415,000, or 23 percent of the funds spent for war projects in fiscal year 1942. This sum exceeded by nearly \$33,000,000, or 47 percent, the amount expended for airport work in the previous year. This increased outlay for airport work, in the face of the decline in expenditures for the WPA program as a whole, reflects the importance of airport construction to the war effort.

Most of the expenditures of WPA and sponsors' funds for nonconstruction war projects were for the various service activities carried on by the WPA already described. About \$54,127,000, or 12 percent of WPA and sponsors' funds expended on war projects, was spent for service projects, including work in the fields of health, recreation, education, public records, and research.

The remainder of war project expenditures was for national defense vocational training. For the training of WPA workers, chiefly for manual occupations in war industries, approximately \$28,660,000 was spent during the fiscal year 1942.

The largest portion, \$132,600,000, or 29 percent of the total, was spent for the construction or improvement of highways, streets, and roads used extensively for war purposes. Expenditures for the construction and reconditioning of buildings at military and naval posts, armories, and other buildings for the use of war agencies represented 14 percent. Funds expended for

TRAINING WPA WORKERS FOR JOBS

A FUNDAMENTAL policy of the Work Projects Administration has always been that project workers should be given every encouragement and assistance in securing jobs in private industry.¹ In keeping with this policy, all workers are required to maintain active registration with public employment offices. As far as possible, workers are assigned to projects which will enable them to retain their occupational skills. When this is not possible, workers are sometimes assigned to projects where they can learn new skills. Some workers are given the opportunity to study methods of supervision in order to qualify for jobs as foremen. Vocational training classes have been provided under the adult education program in which thousands of persons interested in improving their present skills or learning new ones have enrolled. Projects have been set up which prepared large numbers of interested persons for jobs in the field of household service.

When the demand for skilled and semiskilled workers in private industry rose sharply with the expansion of the national defense program in 1940, the WPA enlarged its activities in the field of vocational training. A new program was initiated for the training of workers in the occupational skills required by defense industries. Other projects were set up for the training of airport servicemen and nonprofessional workers for hospitals. Since July 1940 about 265,000 workers have received training on these projects.

The vocational training activities of the WPA are a part of a broad national training program set up to meet the needs of war industries. The United States Office of Education (also cosponsor of certain WPA training projects) the National Youth Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the Department of Labor—all have greatly expanded their vocational training work in response to war production needs.

Training for War Work

The WPA initiated its program of vocational training shortly after the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, authorized the training of workers for manual occupations in defense industries.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 Education.³ The project offers refresher and preemployment courses for occupations needed in war industries. All enrollees must be registered with public employment offices.

The WPA selects the workers to be trained, assigns them to the vocational training project, and pays them WPA wages while they are enrolled. In instances where it is necessary to send WPA workers into other sections of the state for their training, transportation is pro-

¹ Workers voluntarily left the WPA rolls each month, most of them to take jobs in private industry, at the rate of between 3 and 6 percent in fiscal year 1939; 3 and 7 percent in 1940; 5 and 9 percent in 1941; and 5 and 13 percent in 1942.

² The Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, was approved June 27, 1940. ERA acts of 1941 and 1942 provided for the continuance of this project.

³ The War Production Board assumed the sponsorship formerly held by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

vided and some allowance is made for the additional expenses incurred by the workers and their families. The United States Office of Education, through its state and local offices, provides the instructors, supervisors, and training superintendents as well as the personnel required for the maintenance of buildings and facilities. This sponsor also provides the necessary light, heat, and power. State and local advisory committees under the direction of the United States Office of Education determine the methods and types of training to be given and the numbers and kinds of workers to be trained through the project.

WPA trainees are certified workers selected for training on the basis of their past employment and WPA employment records, and their aptitude for learning new skills. Avocational interests in woodworking, model building, or the building and repair of electrical radio equipment are also considered in the selection of trainees. Aptitude tests are sometimes used in determining the occupational training to be given. Information as to the work habits, attitudes, and other qualifications of prospective trainees is obtained from WPA project supervisors.

The largest number of trainees has been in machine shop classes; more than a third were enrolled in these classes on June 16, 1942. (See Table 5 below.) These workers learn 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.

About one-third of the trainees enrolled as of June 16, 1942, were preparing for occupations in the metal trades. Classes in welding, sheet-metal work, and riveting train workers necessary in the production of aircraft, ships, tanks, trucks, scout cars, and other mechanized equipment. Foundry and forge work essential in these and other fields is also taught. Less than one-fifth of the trainees were enrolled in the classes in preparation for servicing automobiles, airplanes, radios, and electrical equipment. About a third of the remainder were learning the techniques of ship and boat building and repair; others attended classes in which woodworking, pattern making, and drafting were taught.

The courses of study given are determined by local needs and facilities, and by existing and anticipated needs elsewhere for workers in occupations essential to the war effort. In areas where aircraft production predominates, the vocational school training is devoted almost entirely to aviation services—woodwork, welding, and sheet-metal work. Where steel production predominates, WPA trainees are given courses in machine tool work and in electric and acetylene welding. In shipyard regions, workers are trained as marine blacksmiths, coppersmiths, electricians, and as ship welders, ship riggers, and ship fitters.

Training schools vary in details of procedure but in general they operate at hours when shops are not in use by regular school programs and when instructors are available. Trainees frequently attend classes from early evening until early morning. Instructors have usually been day-school teachers or experienced industrial workers. The theoretical information of the classroom is supplemented by practice in the shop, and frequent tests are made of trainees' skills and knowledge.

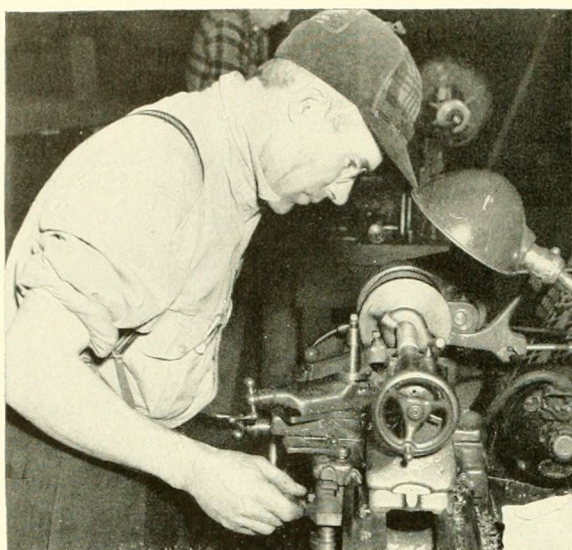
The training period varies by schools, but usually extends from four to twelve weeks, although trainees may leave when jobs become available and they feel sufficiently proficient to begin work. Those enrolled in refresher courses frequently find that two weeks of training will bring back old skills. In order to give more intensive training and to hasten the return of workers to war industries, a work week

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

JUNE 16, 1942

Course	Number	Percent
Total	432,199	100.0
Auto services.....	1,317	4.1
Aviation services.....	3,175	9.9
Construction.....	756	2.3
Drafting.....	354	1.1
Electrical services.....	1,021	3.2
Forge.....	488	1.5
Foundry.....	874	2.7
Machine shop.....	11,995	37.2
Pattern making.....	260	0.8
Radio services.....	279	0.9
Riveting.....	224	0.7
Sheet metal.....	3,751	11.6
Ship and boat building and repair.....	1,305	4.1
Welding.....	5,097	15.8
Woodworking.....	861	2.7
Other.....	442	1.4

^ADoes not include nontrainees employed on the project or airport servicemen, in-plant preemployment, and auxiliary shop trainees.



Former WPA bridge Worker learns to use bench type engine lathe.

of 40 hours has been authorized. In some instances, upon request, trainees are permitted to work 48 hours a week. The increase in hours conforms with the plans of the vocational school systems for operating their training facilities 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Auxiliary Shops

Of the more than 35,000 WPA workers employed on all national vocational training projects at the close of the fiscal year 1942, more than 1,400 were in auxiliary shops. The use of auxiliary shops for vocational training classes was initiated as a means of expanding existing training facilities by utilizing idle machine, welding, and sheet-metal shops.

These shops are operated in accordance with the procedures regulating the vocational training project. For example, a trade shop in Boston equipped with bench lathes, small shapers and millers, drill presses, and other auxiliary machines is being used for the training of women on light machine work. An arsenal in this area has offered to employ all the women that can be trained in the shop. When idle shops are leased, it is stipulated that should the lessor receive a war production contract, the shop is to be turned back at once and that as far as possible WPA trainees are to be retained.

In-Plant Preemployment Training

Initiated near the close of the fiscal year 1941, in-plant training has proved particularly successful in preparing WPA workers for jobs in war industries. WPA workers, carefully selected for their previous work experience and potential abilities, are paid learners' wages by the WPA during a four-week training period in war production plants. The trainees are under the supervision of the plant management. They are placed at tasks comparable to those performed in the occupations for which they are in training. Few of the WPA workers have been disqualified after beginning in-plant training, and a majority have been placed on the company pay roll at the close of the training period. In June 1942, more than 1,500 WPA workers were taking in-plant pre-employment training.

Women Trainees

The rapid expansion of war industries has brought women in large numbers into the labor market. Accordingly, the WPA has shifted many women workers from service and other projects into training projects. Women formerly employed on sewing projects are taught to operate small bench machines. They are being trained for jobs as light aircraft riveters; welders; lathe, drill press, and milling machine operators; tool grinders; solderers; molders; machine tool inspectors. They are also instructed in electrical assembly, and motor testing and repair; in blueprint reading and other occupations in demand by war industries. At the end of the fiscal year 1942, about 4,900 women, of whom 590 were receiving in-plant training, were employed on vocational training projects. More than 18,000 women have received training since July 1940.

Training Physically Handicapped Persons

Rising manpower requirements have also created opportunities for physically handicapped persons. Those considered fit for training are certified and assigned to a WPA training project to acquire skill at various kinds of bench work and machine operations. Blind persons trained as sheet-metal workers by the

WPA in this special program have been accepted for employment at the completion of the training courses. Others have been trained in aviation assembly work.

Motor, rubber, and airplane industrial plants have found it satisfactory and profitable to employ physically handicapped persons who have attained varying degrees of skill as a result of this special training on WPA projects.

Airport Servicemen

A nation-wide project for the training of WPA workers as airport servicemen was established under the WPA national defense vocational training program in the latter part of 1940. The project is sponsored by the War Production Board with the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the United States Office of Education as cosponsors.⁴ Airports to be used as training sites are selected and approved by the CAA. The selection and training of instructors and the outlining and supervision of training techniques are responsibilities of the United States Office of Education. The WPA is responsible for the administration of the project; the assignment and compensation of instructors; and the selection, assignment, and compensation of trainees.

The airport servicemen trainees are certified WPA workers qualified by their interest, health, education, and experience. Only men between the ages of 18 and 35 with good eyesight and hearing and the equivalent of at least an eighth-grade education are eligible.

Training is given to groups of from 10 to 15 men for a period of 90 days. The trainees are given instruction in line inspection for take-offs, refueling, storage, hangar care and airport maintenance, and are schooled as apprentice mechanics and aircraft shop workers to serve as assistants to airport mechanics and operators.

WPA workers assigned to this project are preparing to help maintain and service planes at civil airports throughout the country. Men with such training are in demand also at army and naval air bases and at stopover points used by the Ferry Command.

Airport servicemen training classes have been in operation in 46 states; 42 classes were in operation on June 30, 1942, with more than 500 WPA workers receiving training.

Household Workers

Projects for the training of household workers have been operated by the WPA under the ERA Act of 1939. Previous to this, similar projects were operated as household service demonstration centers. These projects provide work for unemployed persons as teachers, supervisors, and other personnel necessary to the operation of the project and at the same time train needed household workers.

From July 1, 1941 through March 31, 1942, about 900 persons completed the training course. In this period, more than a thousand persons withdrew from the course, presumably to take jobs. On June 16, 1942, about 300 persons were enrolled on this training project.

The training on these projects has usually been for 12-week periods. Instruction in routine household work and in the preparation and serving of meals is given the trainees by experienced home economists. Elementary training in child care is given on some projects. On these projects the trainees learn to bathe, feed, and care for young children by spending a part of their training period in the local WPA nursery school.

Until January 1942 this training was given through WPA service projects, and was available to persons registered 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, as well as to persons certified for WPA employment. No wage payments were made to trainees except to those assigned from WPA rolls. Most of those who were WPA trainees were paid half the scheduled unskilled "B" rate applicable to the locality in which the project was located.

In January 1942, existent household workers' training projects were placed under the direction of the training division of the WPA. Since that date only persons certified to WPA employment have been eligible and all trainees are paid the full unskilled "B" wage rate.

⁴ The War Production Board assumed the sponsorship formerly held by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

Training Nonprofessional Personnel in Hospitals

WPA projects for training nonprofessional workers in hospitals and institutions were initiated late in the fiscal year 1941. The projects, developed under the health section of the WPA welfare program, have been in operation in 86 public or nonprofit institutions.

These training activities were begun in response to requests from various Federal agencies, hospital superintendents, health officers, and similar groups. The war has accentuated an already pressing need for trained nonprofessional personnel, such as ward helpers, orderlies, and other nonprofessional attendants, to give assistance in the elementary care of the sick.

Under the training program, certified WPA workers are given training and experience under professional supervision for service in hospitals and institutions. Trainees must be between the ages of 22 and 55, have an eighth-grade education or its equivalent, be in good physical condition and able to perform manual tasks, and have good standards of personal hygiene. The period of training extends from three to six months, with about a fourth of that time spent in classroom lectures and demonstrations. Practical experience in routine institutional nonprofessional services in all hospital departments is given under professional supervision. The curriculum includes instruction in personal hygiene and work relationships, ward housekeeping, care of institutional kitchens and the preparation and serving of food, nonprofessional sickroom procedures and first aid, care of convalescent children, and care of the aged and chronic invalids.

Hospitals and sponsors provide the teaching and supervisory personnel, the equipment, and

other facilities necessary for the operation of the project. The supervisor is a registered graduate nurse experienced in hospital administration and teaching. The WPA is responsible for the selection and assignment of trainees, timekeeping, payment of wages, general supervision and maintenance of training standards, and referral for employment.

Almost 5,000 persons had been employed on these projects by the end of the fiscal year 1942, including more than 1,300 receiving training as of June 16, 1942. The rate of employment of these trainees in hospitals and institutions at the close of the training period is generally high.

Vocational Training Under the Adult Education Program

Vocational training courses under the adult education program have given employment to many unemployed teachers, and have provided training opportunities for large numbers of employed and unemployed persons seeking to increase their existing skills or to learn new ones. Teachers of the training courses are persons certified to the WPA rolls. Enrollees receive no compensation for attendance.

In January 1942, more than 55,000 persons were enrolled in the vocational training classes. This is less than half as large as the enrollment in January 1941. More than three-fourths of the enrollees were taking work in commercial subjects such as business English and arithmetic, accounting, stenography and typing. Others were taking courses in a great variety of subjects ranging from home economics to cosmetology and the arts. A smaller number was enrolled in courses giving instruction in radio engineering and aeronautics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

DURING the seven-year period July 1935 through June 1942, the Work Projects Administration gave employment to more than 8,500,000 different persons. WPA employment reached its peak in the fiscal year 1939, during which an average of 3,014,000 workers were employed. For the fiscal year 1942, the average WPA employment was only 971,000, or 68 percent less than the highest annual average. The average for the 1942 fiscal year was the smallest in the history of the WPA program.

WPA employment was curtailed drastically at the beginning of the fiscal year 1942. The reduction was necessitated by the smaller appropriation for the year. From an average of 1,411,000 workers in June 1941, the number employed on WPA projects was reduced to 1,055,000 in July. There was little change in WPA employment in the following six months. Further reductions were made in January and February and by March the monthly average had dropped below a million. Continued curtailment brought the average down to 698,000 in June 1942, a reduction of 51 percent from the previous June.

With the expansion of war industries during the fiscal year, WPA workers found job opportunities in private industry. All job openings, of course, did not go to WPA workers. In seeking employment in war industries, WPA workers were in competition with many unemployed workers not on WPA rolls, and with large numbers of women workers who were entering

the labor market. The estimated unemployment in the United States in November 1941 was about 3,900,000.¹ By April 1942, unemployment had declined to 3,000,000 and in June 1942 was estimated to be 2,800,000.

The reduction in WPA employment during the fiscal year was not evenly distributed among the states because improvements in economic conditions were not uniform throughout the country. Although the general reduction was 51 percent, in 10 states it was more than 66 percent. In 23 states, reductions ranged between 50 percent and 66 percent; in the remaining 16 states (including 11 southern agricultural states and 5 industrial states of the Middle Atlantic and Middle West) WPA employment reductions ranged between 35 percent and 49 percent.

Despite the decline in the number of WPA workers in large population centers, the proportion of the total WPA employment represented by those areas increased. In June 1941, 37 percent of the WPA employment was in counties with cities of 100,000 or more population; by the end of June 1942 the proportion was 40 percent. The percentage of total WPA workers in those counties with towns of no more than 5,000 inhabitants dropped from 21 percent to 17 percent during the fiscal year. The changes in proportions of WPA employment in other communities were negligible.

¹ From the regular WPA *Monthly Report of Employment and Unemployment*. The WPA survey of unemployment was initiated in April 1940 by the WPA Division of Research. This work was transferred to the Bureau of the Census August 24, 1942.

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY PROGRAM ^A

MONTHLY, AUGUST 1935-JUNE 1942

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>1939</i>			
July				January	3,021,595	2,931,401	90,194
August	^C 220,163	^C 220,163		February	2,996,554	2,907,356	89,198
September	374,316	374,316		March	3,009,110	2,920,066	89,044
October	705,169	705,169		April	2,792,362	2,679,046	113,316
November	1,814,958	1,814,958		May	2,645,550	2,509,875	135,675
December	2,667,190	2,667,190		June	2,578,041	2,438,432	139,609
<i>1936</i>				<i>1940</i>			
January	2,879,733	2,879,733		July	2,282,087	2,236,920	45,167
February	3,019,098	3,019,098		August	1,970,688	1,909,886	60,802
March	2,960,315	2,960,315		September	1,720,996	1,656,019	64,977
April	2,626,367	2,626,367		October	1,877,439	1,804,063	73,376
May	2,396,719	2,396,719		November	1,960,518	1,882,754	77,764
June	2,285,622	2,285,622		December	2,123,431	2,045,889	77,542
<i>1937</i>				<i>1941</i>			
July	2,245,328	2,245,328		January	2,216,314	2,142,588	73,726
August	2,332,380	2,332,380		February	2,309,218	2,234,595	74,623
September	2,453,602	2,453,602		March	2,310,539	2,235,359	75,180
October	2,552,574	2,552,574		April	2,144,040	2,064,452	79,588
November	2,551,042	2,551,042		May	1,981,666	1,896,642	85,024
December	2,247,461	2,247,461		June	1,755,532	1,669,572	85,960
<i>1938</i>				<i>1942</i>			
January	2,131,079	2,131,079		July	1,655,479	1,610,711	44,768
February	2,149,369	2,149,369		August	1,701,512	1,647,164	54,348
March	2,129,475	2,129,475		September	1,692,641	1,636,824	55,817
April	2,078,221	2,078,221		October	1,766,489	1,711,751	54,738
May	2,021,579	2,021,579		November	1,799,382	1,746,083	53,299
June	1,878,008	1,878,008		December	1,859,594	1,808,595	50,999
<i>1939</i>				<i>1943</i>			
July	1,631,204	1,631,204		January	1,890,345	1,841,318	49,027
August	1,510,894	1,510,894		February	1,884,115	1,836,995	47,120
September	1,455,977	1,455,977		March	1,753,244	1,708,675	44,569
October	1,462,605	1,462,605		April	1,609,801	1,566,325	43,476
November	1,503,720	1,503,720		May	1,488,599	1,446,994	41,605
December	1,596,676	1,596,676		June	1,410,930	1,369,727	41,203
<i>1940</i>				<i>1944</i>			
January	1,803,102	1,803,102		July	1,054,904	1,041,001	13,903
February	2,003,840	2,003,840		August	1,042,533	1,031,319	11,214
March	2,321,541	2,321,541		September	1,036,994	1,025,996	10,998
April	2,540,464	2,540,464		October	1,040,285	1,028,109	12,176
May	2,640,246	2,640,246		November	1,056,401	1,043,791	12,610
June	2,743,025	2,743,025		December	1,053,095	1,041,686	11,409
<i>1941</i>				<i>1945</i>			
July	2,999,021	2,914,121	84,900	January	1,023,703	1,020,381	3,322
August	3,125,244	3,040,237	85,007	February	1,028,577	1,026,639	1,938
September	3,213,609	3,123,568	90,041	March	963,496	961,795	1,701
October	3,286,611	3,195,567	91,044	April	866,723	865,144	1,579
November	3,334,594	3,241,957	92,637	May	786,009	784,487	1,522
December	3,161,080	3,069,341	91,739	June	697,701	696,307	1,394

^A Data represent averages of weekly employment counts made during the months.^B Financed by allocation of WPA funds.^C Average for last three weeks.

Labor Turnover on WPA Projects

The average rate of turnover of labor on WPA projects was higher in the fiscal year 1942 than in previous years. During this period, the monthly rate of all separations averaged 16 percent as compared with a monthly assignment rate of about 11 percent. Assignments during the fiscal year declined from 167,000 a month at the beginning of the year to 53,000 at the end. Total separations during this period averaged about 153,000 workers a month.

Voluntary separations during the year were high, averaging about 86,000 per month. During the last four months of the year, voluntary separations averaged from 10 to 13 percent of the total employment. Most voluntary separations were made by workers returning to jobs in private industry.

The WPA, in the fiscal year 1942, actively aided the return of workers to private or other public employment through its placement services. Information concerning workers was made available to interested agencies or em-

ployers, and they were given the opportunity to interview WPA workers on project sites. In some instances, previous employers of WPA workers were interviewed by WPA reemployment representatives and frequently the workers returned to their former jobs.

Included in the voluntary separations are those workers leaving for military service. During the fiscal year, 4,294 workers left WPA employment for this purpose, making a total of 18,443 since October 1940. The age of WPA workers is generally higher than draft age requirements, and most of the workers have dependents. Other voluntary separations are made because of illness, injury, or a new source of income.

Separations made from WPA rolls because of the 18-month provision were comparatively small during the fiscal year 1942. Under the modifications to the 18-month provision in the act for the fiscal year 1942, persons continuously employed for 18 months were to be removed from employment only in the numbers necessary to provide jobs for persons who had been certified as in need and awaiting assignment to WPA projects for three months or more. Blind persons as well as veterans were exempted from the 18-month provision. From a total of 16,000 in July 1941, separations because of the 18-month provision dropped to 6,000 in August and amounted to only 1,000 in June 1942.

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

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
QUARTERLY, MARCH 1938-JUNE 1942

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
September 24	100.0	38.0	17.0	25.1	8.5	11.4
December 16	100.0	36.4	16.8	25.6	9.1	12.1
1942						
March 17	100.0	36.5	17.2	25.5	8.9	11.9
June 16	100.0	39.6	18.0	25.0	7.7	9.7

^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.

Employment on WPA Projects Operated by Other Federal Agencies

Some workers have been employed on projects operated by other Federal agencies with WPA funds, but the number thus employed in fiscal year 1942 was much smaller than in any previous period. At the close of the previous fiscal year, in June 1941, an average of 41,000 workers was employed on projects operated by other Federal agencies. In July, this number had dropped to an average of about 14,000, and for December was only about 11,000. There was a sharp decrease in January 1942 to 3,000 workers. The monthly average dropped steadily in the subsequent months and in June 1942 slightly less than 1,400 persons were employed on other Federal agency projects.

The 1,400 workers employed in June 1942 on projects operated by other Federal agencies were distributed among eight agencies. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Weather Bureau, both of the Department of Commerce, gave employment to about 500 persons. More than one-fifth were employed on projects operated by the Veterans' Administration. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor employed another fifth, and the remainder were distributed among five other agencies. These agencies included the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Library of Congress.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WPA PROGRAM

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS TO AND SEPARATIONS FROM EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS ^ACONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
MONTHLY, JULY 1938-JUNE 1942

Month	Assignments	Separations					Assignment rate (per- cent) ^B	Separation rate (percent) ^B	
		Total	Voluntary ^C	Discharges and layoffs				Total	Voluntary
				Total	18-month provision ^D	Other			
<i>1938</i>									
July	311, 568	163, 062	117, 799	45, 263		45, 263	11.4	5.9	4.3
August	308, 952	191, 195	137, 276	53, 919		53, 919	10.7	6.6	4.7
September	276, 846	227, 822	172, 581	55, 241		55, 241	9.0	7.4	5.8
October	327, 085	212, 827	157, 986	54, 841		54, 841	10.5	6.8	5.1
November	164, 774	237, 812	146, 192	91, 620		91, 620	5.1	7.4	4.5
December	97, 056	294, 146	115, 478	178, 668		178, 668	3.1	9.3	3.7
<i>1939</i>									
January	110, 301	215, 876	103, 322	112, 554		112, 554	3.7	7.3	3.5
February	239, 754	180, 183	94, 707	85, 476		85, 476	8.4	6.3	3.3
March	177, 477	246, 314	133, 527	112, 787		112, 787	6.1	8.5	4.6
April	114, 938	340, 427	123, 582	216, 845		216, 845	4.0	11.9	4.3
May	130, 592	275, 424	115, 748	159, 676		159, 676	5.0	10.5	4.1
June	139, 574	225, 904	103, 169	122, 735		122, 735	5.6	9.1	4.2
July	131, 979	485, 825	148, 394	337, 431	171, 074	166, 357	5.4	19.8	6.0
August	292, 897	784, 633	104, 205	680, 428	611, 733	68, 695	14.6	39.2	5.2
September	404, 188	230, 946	108, 069	122, 877	86, 364	36, 513	23.0	13.1	6.1
October	349, 154	243, 821	113, 834	129, 987	63, 820	66, 167	20.5	14.3	6.7
November	329, 439	197, 473	79, 284	118, 189	55, 925	62, 264	18.2	10.9	4.4
December	303, 348	185, 945	64, 400	121, 545	50, 726	70, 819	15.7	9.6	3.3
<i>1940</i>									
January	331, 857	213, 808	79, 078	134, 730	49, 602	85, 128	15.5	10.0	3.7
February	259, 789	204, 837	74, 999	129, 838	48, 220	81, 618	11.5	9.1	3.3
March	205, 803	292, 734	94, 963	197, 771	43, 817	153, 954	8.9	12.7	4.1
April	166, 743	338, 620	104, 358	234, 262	39, 021	195, 241	7.6	15.5	4.8
May	155, 119	304, 574	96, 878	207, 696	17, 180	190, 516	7.6	14.9	4.7
June	107, 027	377, 928	81, 857	296, 071	8, 601	287, 470	5.6	19.8	4.3
July	252, 684	176, 753	74, 605	102, 148	9, 617	92, 531	15.9	11.1	4.7
August	194, 679	207, 973	80, 061	127, 912	25, 223	102, 689	11.6	12.4	4.8
September	229, 588	186, 780	89, 019	97, 761	17, 671	80, 090	13.7	11.2	5.3
October	240, 791	191, 827	105, 996	85, 831	10, 495	75, 336	14.0	11.1	6.1
November	202, 469	166, 420	86, 100	80, 320	11, 813	68, 507	11.6	9.5	4.9
December	233, 215	166, 189	86, 164	80, 025	12, 242	67, 783	13.0	9.2	4.8
<i>1941</i>									
January	216, 074	199, 374	111, 088	88, 286	17, 350	70, 936	11.7	10.8	6.0
February	168, 528	220, 464	104, 694	115, 770	40, 440	75, 330	9.1	11.8	5.6
March	166, 978	334, 883	125, 104	209, 779	74, 352	135, 427	9.1	18.3	6.8
April	196, 947	306, 709	139, 821	166, 888	76, 586	90, 302	12.1	18.9	8.6
May	188, 146	286, 871	138, 303	148, 568	55, 813	92, 755	12.3	18.8	9.1
June	136, 340	384, 051	119, 389	264, 662	40, 815	223, 847	9.7	27.3	8.5
July	167, 283	305, 853	100, 070	205, 783	16, 150	189, 633	14.7	26.9	8.8
August	148, 454	139, 703	89, 436	50, 267	6, 180	44, 087	14.7	13.9	8.9
September	140, 459	145, 190	98, 350	46, 840	3, 884	42, 956	13.8	14.3	9.7
October	138, 259	119, 680	80, 594	39, 086	3, 231	35, 855	13.8	11.9	8.0
November	111, 574	94, 477	54, 674	39, 803	2, 270	37, 533	11.0	9.3	5.4
December	106, 495	132, 603	60, 784	71, 819	2, 440	69, 379	10.3	12.8	5.9
<i>1942</i>									
January	133, 300	121, 672	71, 186	50, 486	3, 387	47, 099	13.2	12.0	7.0
February	94, 327	110, 436	71, 219	39, 217	3, 420	35, 797	9.4	11.0	7.1
March	83, 048	177, 777	100, 733	76, 544	3, 334	73, 210	8.6	18.1	10.3
April	95, 389	173, 559	116, 104	57, 455	2, 630	54, 825	10.7	19.4	13.0
May	76, 746	160, 592	101, 650	58, 942	1, 254	57, 688	9.5	19.8	12.6
June	52, 910	155, 843	81, 618	74, 225	1, 020	73, 205	7.5	22.0	11.5

^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, section 15 (b) of the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, and section 10 (b) of the ERA Act, fiscal year 1942, requiring separation after 18 months of continuous WPA employment.

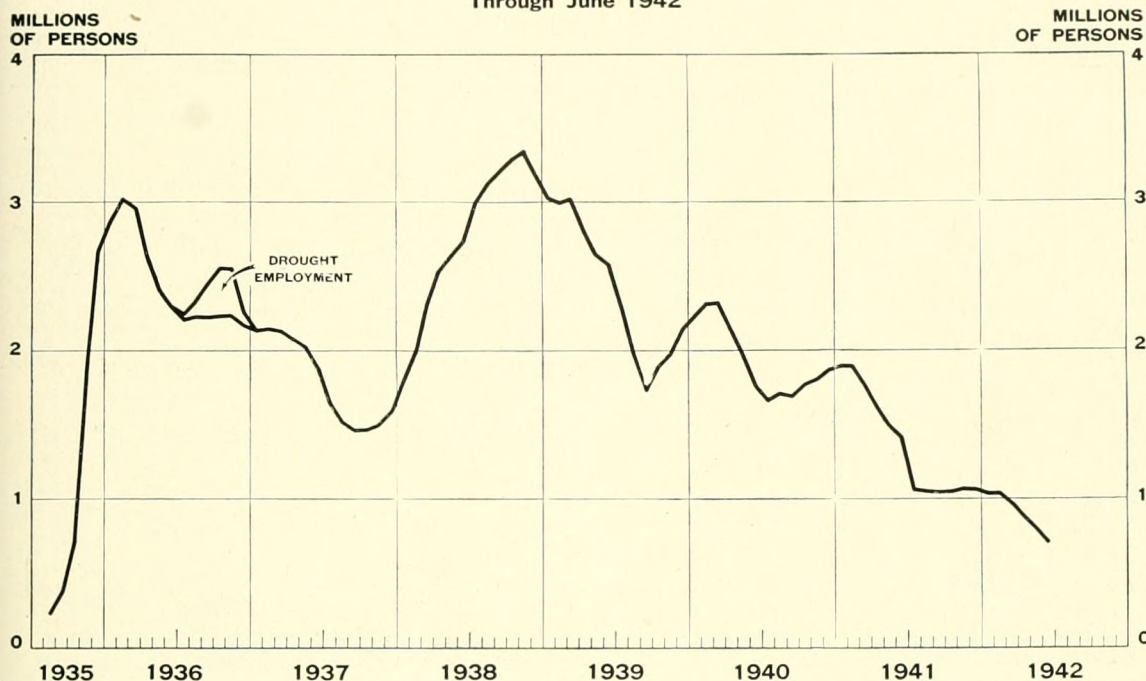
The major activity of WPA workers on projects operated by other Federal agencies was research and statistical work. Some construction work for the Army and Navy was carried

on under the direction of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department and the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department. Projects for the conservation and improvement

CHART 2

EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS *

Through June 1942



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

WPA 4148

of natural resources were conducted by the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

Employment by Types of Projects

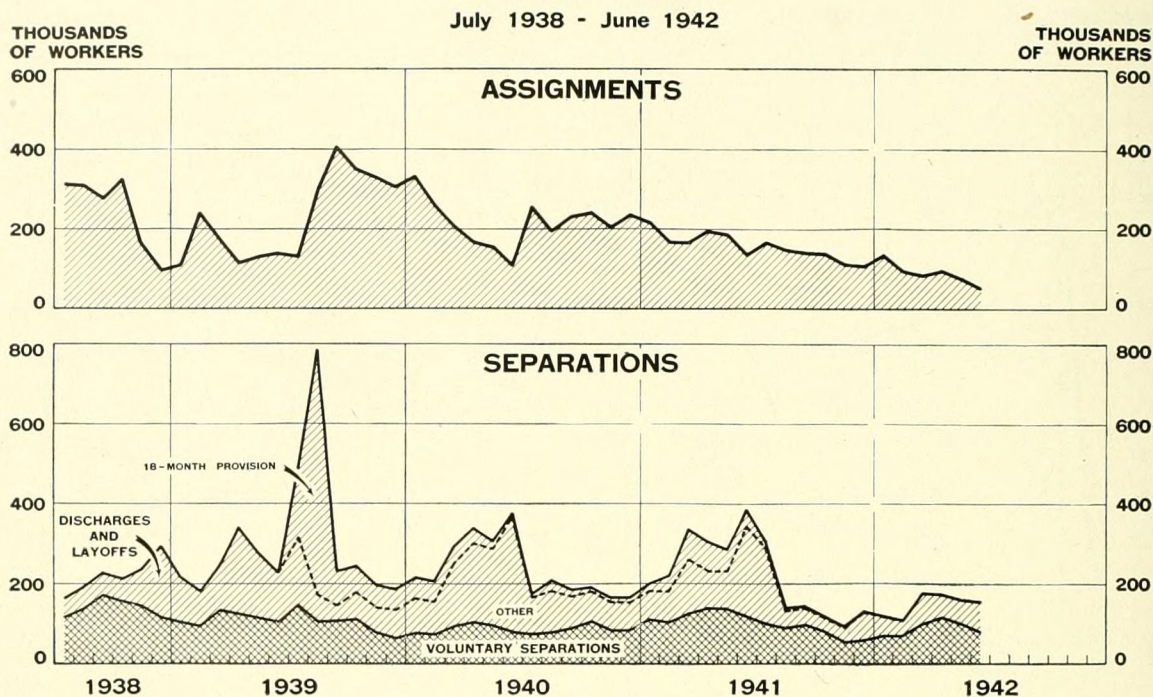
WPA workers engaged in a variety of project activities, reflecting the wide divergence in occupational skills and abilities of unemployed persons, and the difference in needs of communities for public facilities and services. Projects generally are divided into construction and nonconstruction types of work.

Construction work has always been the major activity of the WPA. In June of the fiscal year 1942, construction projects employed 58 percent of all workers on WPA projects, as compared with 68 percent employed on such projects in June 1941.

More than a third of all WPA workers were employed on war projects on June 16, 1942. Of this number, more than 185,000 were engaged on construction projects for the armed services or on other construction projects considered to be of importance to the defense program and the war effort. Almost 64,000 workers were employed on service projects in connection with war activities, and the remaining 38,000 were working on vocational training projects which were providing training in occupational skills needed in war industries.

The emphasis placed on war work did not change the relative importance of the major types of WPA projects. Projects for the construction or improvement of highways, roads, and streets continued to rank highest in the employment of workers. The average employment in June 1942 for this type of project was about 27 percent of all WPA workers, as compared with 36 percent in June 1941.

CHART 3
ASSIGNMENTS AND SEPARATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT
ON WPA PROJECTS *



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

WPA 4150

Workers employed on public building projects on June 16, 1942, accounted for a little more than 9 percent of the total WPA employment. This is about the same percentage as in previous years. Work performed on this type of project has provided many communities with schools, libraries, gymnasiums, and hospitals and has furnished army and naval establishments with badly needed facilities.

The construction or improvement of water and sewer systems and other public utilities gave employment on June 16, 1942, to 51,000 workers, or more than 7 percent of all WPA workers. In June of the previous fiscal year, projects for the construction of public utilities represented 9 percent of total project employment.

Work on airports and airways has greatly increased in relative importance with the defense program and the war effort. On June 16,

1942, 5 percent of the WPA workers were employed on projects for constructing and improving airports and airway facilities. However, the number of workers employed (35,000) on these projects is only slightly more than half the number employed on the same type of project in June 1941.

Other major groups of construction projects employed about the same percentage of workers as in June 1941. Projects for the conservation of natural resources employed more than 2 percent, or 16,000 workers. The construction of recreational facilities which furnished many communities with parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, employed about 15,000 workers or 2 percent of the total. The remainder of the workers employed on construction projects were working on engineering surveys, sanitation projects, and other types of construction work.

The percentage of WPA employment on

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

SELECTED MONTHS, JUNE 1939-JUNE 1942

Agency	1939	1940			1941				1942	
	June	June	Septem- ber	Decem- ber	March	June	Septem- ber	Decem- ber	March	June
Total.....	2, 578, 041	1, 755, 532	1, 692, 641	1, 859, 594	1, 753, 244	1, 410, 930	1, 036, 994	1, 053, 095	963, 496	697, 701
Work Projects Administration.....	2, 438, 432	1, 669, 572	1, 636, 824	1, 808, 595	1, 708, 675	1, 369, 727	1, 025, 996	1, 041, 686	961, 795	696, 307
Other Federal agencies.....	139, 609	85, 960	55, 817	50, 999	44, 569	41, 203	10, 998	11, 409	1, 701	1, 394
Department of Agriculture.....	47, 495	29, 812	14, 971	13, 656	12, 250	15, 135	6, 782	8, 593	150	83
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	4, 334	5, 680		
Forest Service.....	13, 468	12, 932	5, 762	5, 489	5, 247	6, 216	2, 412	2, 889	141	80
Home Economics.....	425	252	186	122	104	93				
National Agricultural Research Center.....	909	536	241	150						
National Electrification Administration.....	243	209								
Soil Conservation Service.....	18, 246	5, 861	1, 002	2, 044	2, 312	2, 128	36	24	9	3
Department of Commerce.....		121	94	105	94	88	36	493	507	490
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....		46	49	45	46	49				
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....								452	426	403
Weather Bureau.....		75	45	60	48	39	36	41	81	87
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	1, 144	545	146	92
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	3, 273	2, 552	600	607	612	646	186	170	100	56
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	953	375	46	36
Reclamation.....		179								
Territories and Island Possessions.....	1, 990	1, 687	435	700	861	643	5			
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	5			
Department of Justice: Bureau of Prisons.....	222									
Department of Labor: Labor Statistics.....	1, 739	2, 178	2, 119	2, 060	1, 116	392	130	271	294	295
Library of Congress.....	116	123	78	109	108	90	4	59	67	42
Federal Security Agency: Office of Education.....	703	339	160	213	247	237				
Department of the Navy.....	19, 138	10, 468	11, 471	10, 578	9, 532	8, 189	1, 177	475	107	69
Yards and Docks.....	19, 138	10, 468	11, 471	10, 578	9, 532	8, 189	1, 177	407	107	69
Coast Guard ^C								68		
Department of the Treasury.....	3, 032	403	1, 319	145	134	98	69			
Coast Guard ^C	381	153	147	145	134	98	69			
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	386	504	376	302
War Department.....	44, 877	27, 596	18, 006	16, 380	13, 543	10, 170	1, 270	469	54	21
Corps of Engineers.....	1, 979	1, 150	766	123	867	779	467			
Quartermaster Corps.....	42, 898	26, 446	17, 240	16, 257	12, 676	9, 391	803	469	54	21

^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.^C The Coast Guard was transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Navy as of November 1, 1941.

service projects increased during the fiscal year, reaching more than 35 percent by June 1942. At the end of June 1941, service project workers

represented only 28 percent of total WPA employment. Welfare projects in this group represented 22 percent of the total WPA employ-

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

SELECTED PERIODS, MARCH 1936-JUNE 1942

Type of project	March 1936 ^a	March 1937 ^a	March 30, 1938	March 22, 1939	March 27, 1940	June 26, 1940	Sep- tember 25, 1940	De- cember 26, 1940	March 26, 1941	June 25, 1941	Sep- tember 24, 1941	De- cember 16, 1941	March 17, 1942	June 16, 1942
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	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	67.1	64.9	62.8	57.9
Airports and airways	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.8	5.1	5.4	3.9	4.7	5.0
Buildings	8.2	8.4	7.6	8.1	7.1	9.1	9.2	8.6	8.5	9.7	10.6	9.7	9.3	9.1
Conservation	6.7	5.5	4.8	4.9	3.9	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.3
Engineering surveys	(*)	(*)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Highways, roads, and streets	37.2	35.1	43.0	44.2	43.6	42.5	42.0	39.4	36.8	35.5	34.0	32.6	29.5	26.5
Recreational facilities (excl. buildings)	10.5	8.4	8.6	7.0	5.3	5.7	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.7	2.1
Sanitation	3.6	2.8	3.1	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1
Water and sewer systems and other utilities	9.0	10.2	10.8	10.1	10.6	10.0	9.5	10.9	11.2	9.0	8.8	9.2	9.5	7.2
Other	2.3	3.5	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.7	2.9	4.1
Service Division	21.0	24.6	19.5	20.1	24.5	24.7	24.9	26.1	27.3	28.1	28.4	30.6	32.2	35.4
Public activities	4.6	6.1	4.8	4.9	5.8	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.4	7.4	7.9	7.7	8.5
Research and records	2.6	3.5	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.8
Welfare	13.0	14.0	11.4	11.2	14.0	13.1	13.6	15.1	16.1	15.9	16.3	18.1	19.7	22.1
Other	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5				
Division of Training and Reemployment							1.3	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.8	5.5
Other				0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2

^a Data apply to the last half of the month.^b Separate data are not available; included in research and records.

ment in June 1942, public activities 8 percent, and research and records projects 5 percent.

In the group of welfare projects, the largest number of workers (81,000) was employed on projects for the preparation of hot lunches for school children, the canning and preserving of foods, and the distribution of surplus commodities. Projects for the operation of sewing rooms, in which large amounts of clothing and other articles were produced, employed 53,000 workers, or 8 percent of total employment. Workers on projects for public health and hospital work represented 3 percent of the total, or 18,000 persons.

Recreation and education projects in the group of public activities employed 18,000 and 17,000 workers, respectively, in June 1942. These projects supplied teachers for adult education classes and nursery schools, and leadership for recreation centers in military and war industrial areas. Library projects employed about 9,000 workers, art and museum projects 6,000, and music projects more than 4,000.

In the research and records group, the largest employment was on public records projects with about 19,000 workers on June 16, 1942. Re-

search and survey projects employed more than 12,000 workers.

Employment on WPA vocational training projects represented about 6 percent of the total employment on June 16, 1942, as compared with only 3 percent in June of the previous year. (This program is described in detail in another section of this report.)

The distribution of employment on the various types of projects varied from state to state. Construction projects gave employment to more than a third of the WPA workers in all but four states and in six states accounted for more than two-thirds. The relative importance of the major types of projects varied widely. Employment on highway and street projects in Maine was only 3 percent of total employment, but in Arkansas it amounted to 54 percent. On the other hand, airport and airway projects in Maine represented 44 percent of total employment and in eight other states was less than 2 percent. Employment on feeding projects in all states ranged from 3 percent in New Hampshire to 24 percent in South Carolina. The number of persons employed on the major types of projects in June 1942, is shown by state in Appendix Table III.

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

JUNE 16, 1942

Type of project	Number	Percent
Total	699,344	100.0
Division of Operations	404,604	57.9
Airports and airways	34,992	5.0
Buildings	63,733	9.1
Conservation	15,802	2.3
Engineering surveys	3,722	0.5
Highways, roads, and streets	185,176	26.5
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	14,635	2.1
Sanitation	7,397	1.1
Water and sewer systems and other utilities	50,660	7.2
Other	28,487	4.1
Service Division	247,702	35.4
Public activities	59,496	8.5
Art and museum	5,735	0.8
Education	16,502	2.4
Library	8,775	1.3
Music	4,367	0.6
Recreation	17,581	2.5
Workers' service	1,012	0.2
Writing	982	0.1
Other	4,542	0.6
Research and records	33,570	4.8
Historical records survey	2,356	0.3
Public records	18,692	2.7
Research and surveys	12,097	1.7
Other	425	0.1
Welfare	154,636	22.1
Feeding	81,249	11.6
Production (excluding sewing)	1,525	0.2
Public health and hospital work	17,853	2.6
Sewing	52,790	7.6
Training of nonprofessional personnel in hospitals	1,048	0.1
Other	171	(*)
Division of Training and Reemployment	38,335	5.5
Airport servicemen training	586	0.1
Auxiliary shop training	1,448	0.2
Household workers' training	318	0.1
In-plant preemployment training	1,538	0.2
Vocational school training	34,445	4.9
State Supply sections	8,703	1.2

* Less than 0.05 percent.

work permitted. Workers are permitted to work longer hours to make up time lost due to illness or other factors beyond their control. Projects certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as important for military or naval purposes may be exempted from the limitations on hours in order to expedite the work on such projects.

The working schedule on certified war construction projects can be increased to 48 hours per week, with a proportionate increase in monthly earnings, under the authority granted to state WPA Administrators by the Commissioner of Work Projects in March 1941. In January 1942 the limitation of 48 hours was removed, thus leaving the determination of the working schedule to the discretion of state WPA administrators. This authority was to be used, however, 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) were found to be inadequate.

The basic schedule of wages established in accordance with provisions of the ERA Act of 1939 remained in force during the fiscal year 1942. However, beginning with November 1, 1941, a supplementary allowance was granted to project wage employees (in the continental United States) to assist in meeting the increased cost of living. This additional payment was allowed only to project wage employees working on projects which were not exempted from the standard limitation of hours of work. The increase in monthly earnings amounted to a flat \$5.20 for each worker assigned to the unskilled "B," unskilled "A," intermediate, and skilled wage classes, and to \$3.90 per worker in the professional and technical wage class. As a result of these supplementary allowances, the monthly labor cost during the months immediately following November 1941 was increased by 6 percent.

The bases for differentiation in wage rates are the same as those adopted at the beginning of the WPA program, namely: 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.

Hours and Earnings of WPA Workers

The ERA Act, fiscal year 1942, continued the provisions of the previous year with regard to the hours of work on WPA projects. Under these provisions, project wage employees are required to work 130 hours per month but not more than 8 hours in any day or 40 hours in any week. Exemptions are permitted, however, under certain conditions, such as the need for protecting work already done on a project or meeting an emergency involving the public welfare (such as flood or hurricane). In the latter case, no limit is set on the hours of

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WPA PROGRAM

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

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

Counties classified according to the population of the largest municipality ^A	Basic schedule ^B					Adjusted schedule				
	Wage class					Wage class				
	Unskilled "B"	Unskilled "A"	Interme- diate	Skilled	Profes- sional and technical	+\$5.20	+\$5.20	+\$5.20	+\$5.20	+\$3.90
						Unskilled "B"	Unskilled "A"	Interme- diate	Skilled	Profes- sional and technical
Wage Region I										
100,000 or more -----	\$52.00	\$57.20	\$68.90	\$89.70	\$94.90	\$57.20	\$62.40	\$74.10	\$94.90	\$98.80
25,000 to 100,000 -----	48.10	52.00	62.40	81.90	84.50	53.30	57.20	67.60	87.10	88.40
5,000 to 25,000 -----	42.90	48.10	57.20	74.10	76.70	48.10	53.30	62.40	79.30	80.60
Fewer than 5,000 -----	39.00	42.90	52.00	67.60	68.90	44.20	48.10	57.20	72.80	72.80
Wage Region II										
100,000 or more -----	52.00	57.20	68.90	89.70	94.90	57.20	62.40	74.10	94.90	98.80
25,000 to 100,000 -----	48.10	52.00	62.40	81.90	84.50	53.30	57.20	67.60	87.10	88.40
5,000 to 25,000 -----	46.80	50.70	61.10	79.30	81.90	52.00	55.90	66.30	84.50	85.80
Fewer than 5,000 -----	44.20	49.40	59.80	76.70	78.00	49.40	54.60	65.00	81.90	81.90
Wage Region III										
100,000 or more -----	46.80	50.70	61.10	79.30	81.90	52.00	55.90	66.30	84.50	85.80
25,000 to 100,000 -----	42.90	48.10	57.20	74.10	75.40	48.10	53.30	62.40	79.30	79.30
5,000 to 25,000 -----	36.40	40.30	48.10	62.40	65.00	41.60	45.50	53.30	67.60	68.90
Fewer than 5,000 -----	31.20	35.10	42.90	54.60	55.90	36.40	40.30	48.10	59.80	59.80

^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.

^B The basic schedule is applicable only to those employees on war projects subject to legislative exemptions who are scheduled to work in excess of 130 hours per month with a proportionate increase in earnings.

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.

Project wage workers employed on exempted projects in excess of the standard 130 hours per month receive a proportionate increase in monthly earnings. The earnings of these workers, however, are based on the standard wage schedule in effect prior to November 1, 1941. Although the average hourly rate for exempted employees is less than the rate for workers based on the adjusted schedule, their monthly earnings are generally higher.

Workers exempted from the standard limitations of hours and earnings represented 20 percent of all project workers at the end of June 1942. Nearly nine-tenths of all exempted employees were employed in activities such as airport and airway projects, building projects, highway, road, and street projects, and vocational training projects.

During the fiscal year 1942, project employees (including project supervisors) worked more than 1,494,000,000 hours (Table 13) and earned \$721,100,000 on projects operated by the WPA.

The hours worked amounted to 40 percent less than the total hours for the fiscal year 1941. Total earnings for 1942 were 36 percent less than the total for the fiscal year 1941.

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

CUMULATIVE THROUGH AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

Type of project	Cumulative through June 30, 1942		Year ending June 30, 1942	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total	18,389,192,436	100.0	1,494,012,692	100.0
Airports and airways	369,888,687	2.0	85,066,527	5.7
Buildings	1,531,839,093	8.3	153,143,240	10.2
Conservation	707,613,790	3.9	30,017,000	2.0
Highways, roads, and streets	7,251,200,507	39.4	449,519,682	30.1
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	1,343,558,134	7.3	46,548,881	3.1
Sanitation	443,079,567	2.4	15,311,111	1.0
Service (excluding sewing)	2,795,371,926	15.2	372,596,222	24.9
Sewing	1,601,844,155	8.7	83,116,878	5.6
Vocational training	97,978,032	0.6	57,794,179	3.9
Water and sewer systems and other utilities	1,711,646,092	9.3	129,685,707	8.7
Miscellaneous	535,172,453	2.9	71,213,265	4.8

WPA Jobs in the Various Wage Classes

Workers on WPA projects differ widely in their occupational backgrounds, ranging from unskilled workers to professional persons. Unskilled workers have always constituted a very large part of all WPA employees. In June 1942, persons assigned in the unskilled wage class represented 59 percent of the total project employment; 53 percent were assigned in the unskilled "A" wage class and 6 percent in the unskilled "B" class. As the level of WPA employment decreased, the percentage of unskilled workers also decreased.

About 17 percent of the workers were in the intermediate or semiskilled wage class on June 16, 1942. These workers are assigned as helpers to skilled or professional and technical workers or to work such as operation of power-driven equipment and office machines. Nearly 15 percent of the workers were assigned

in the skilled wage class as carpenters, sheet-metal workers, power-shovel operators, and other manual occupations requiring skill. Workers assigned in the professional and technical wage class, which made up slightly more than 4 percent of the total, were persons with considerable training in recognized professional, scientific, and technical fields. Supervisory personnel represented the remaining 5 percent of the workers.

Construction projects in general utilize a relatively larger number of unskilled workers than do service projects. In June 1942, more than 63 percent of the workers on construction projects were from the unskilled wage classes. Projects for the construction or improvement of highways, roads, and streets are particularly suitable for unskilled workers. More than 70 percent of the workers assigned to these projects were from the unskilled wage classes in June 1942. On public building projects, however,

TABLE 14.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY WAGE CLASS
SELECTED PERIODS, JUNE 1936-JUNE 1942

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"				
June ^B 1936	100.0	92.7	65.0			11.0	12.3	4.4	7.3
June ^B 1937	100.0	96.0	65.1			12.7	13.3	4.9	4.0
June 29 1938	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
March 22 1939	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
March 27 1940	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
March 26 1941	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
September 24	100.0	95.4	58.7	5.5	53.2	18.0	14.9	3.8	4.6
December 16	100.0	95.5	59.3	6.2	53.1	18.0	14.3	3.9	4.5
March 17 1942	100.0	95.4	60.3	6.3	54.0	17.6	13.7	3.8	4.6
June 16	100.0	94.9	58.8	5.9	52.9	17.3	14.7	4.1	5.1

^A In September 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 16, 1942

Type of project	Grand total	Project wage employees							Project supervisory employees
		Total	Unskilled			Inter- mediate	Skilled	Profes- sional and tech- nical	
			Total	Group “B”	Group “A”				
Total.....	100.0	94.9	58.8	5.9	52.9	17.3	14.7	4.1	5.1
Division of Operations.....	100.0	95.2	63.2	0.1	63.1	14.7	15.4	1.9	4.8
Airports and airways.....	100.0	95.2	65.3	(A)	65.3	14.2	13.6	2.1	4.8
Buildings.....	100.0	95.3	46.3	0.1	46.2	16.7	30.2	2.1	4.7
Conservation.....	100.0	95.2	62.3	0.2	62.1	17.7	13.9	1.3	4.8
Engineering surveys.....	100.0	93.0	10.0	0.6	9.4	37.2	34.9	10.9	7.0
Highways, roads, and streets.....	100.0	95.4	70.5	0.1	70.4	12.6	10.7	1.6	4.6
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings).....	100.0	95.2	61.4	0.1	61.3	13.9	17.8	2.1	4.8
Sanitation.....	100.0	95.7	59.0	0.1	58.9	16.4	17.9	2.4	4.3
Water and sewer systems and other utilities.....	100.0	95.3	61.7	0.1	61.6	19.5	12.2	1.9	4.7
Other.....	100.0	94.1	64.1	(A)	64.1	11.2	17.0	1.8	5.9
Service Division.....	100.0	95.6	47.5	16.5	31.0	24.3	15.4	8.4	4.4
Public activities.....	100.0	94.0	12.1	4.2	7.9	25.4	32.0	24.5	6.0
Research and records.....	100.0	95.6	9.2	1.0	8.2	49.3	29.0	8.1	4.4
Welfare.....	100.0	96.2	69.4	24.6	44.8	18.4	6.1	2.3	3.8
Division of Training and Reemployment.....	100.0	96.6	93.4	(A)	93.4	1.0	1.7	0.5	3.4
Other.....	100.0	52.0	24.4	2.8	21.6	9.8	16.9	0.9	48.0

(A) Less than 0.05 percent.

30 percent of the workers were from the skilled wage class and only 46 percent were from the unskilled. Service projects provided for a relatively large number of professional and technical workers and semiskilled workers. Of the workers on public activities projects, 25 percent were from the professional and technical group, 25 percent from the semiskilled, and 32 percent from the skilled. These projects provide employment for teachers, artists, musicians, writers, and other professionally trained persons. Projects of these types are usually set up in urban areas where the unemployed workers include many from the professional, technical, and clerical fields. On the other hand, construction work on highways and roads is usually most urgent in rural areas, where there are large numbers of unemployed unskilled workers.

Characteristics of WPA Workers

In addition to the skill and work experience of WPA workers, sex and age characteristics are determining factors in the selection of projects to be operated. These characteristics also affect the return of WPA workers to employment in private industry.

Men have always been in a large majority on the WPA rolls. But with the changing economic situation the percentage of women WPA workers has increased sharply. On June 16, 1942, women represented 27 percent of the total employment, the highest this proportion had ever been. WPA employment in June 1942, on the other hand, was at a lower level than it had ever been before.

CHART 4
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS
BY AGE GROUPS
February 1942 and April 1941

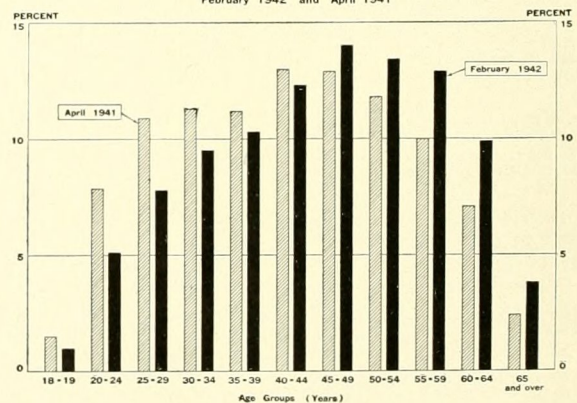


TABLE 16.—NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

QUARTERLY, DECEMBER 1935-JUNE 1942

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
September 24.....	201,212	19.7
December 16.....	230,184	22.0
<i>1942</i>		
March 17.....	225,978	23.6
June 16.....	187,726	26.8

A survey of certified WPA workers in February 1942 indicated the median age of WPA workers in the continental United States to be

46 years. Previous surveys in February 1939 and April 1941 showed the median age to be 39 years and 43 years, respectively. Only 37 percent of the WPA workers in February 1939 were over 45 years of age; this age group represented 44 percent of WPA employment in April 1941 and 54 percent in February 1942. In February 1942, nearly one-fourth (23 percent) of the WPA workers were under 35 years of age, more than one-fourth (27 percent) were 55 years of age and older, leaving 50 percent in the middle age group, 35 to 54 years.

The women employed on WPA projects were younger than the men. The median age of women in February 1942 was given as 44 years, and that of men as 47 years. The proportion of women in the various age groups differed markedly from the proportions given for men. Slightly more than one-fourth (26 percent) of all women were under 35 years of age, 55 percent were in the middle age group, and only 20 percent were 55 years of age or older.

The decrease in the level of WPA employment in recent years was accompanied by a rise in the proportion of Negro workers employed. In February 1942, Negro workers represented 18 percent of the WPA total as compared with 13 percent of the total in February 1939, and 17 percent in April 1941. Negro workers on the WPA rolls were, as a group, younger than white workers. Their median age in February 1942 was 44 years as

TABLE 17.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS, BY AGE GROUP AND BY SEX

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 1939, APRIL 1941, AND FEBRUARY 1942

Age group (years)	February 1939 ^A			April 1941 ^B			February 1942 ^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.....	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.7	1.0	0.8	1.7
20-24.....	11.0	11.1	10.4	7.9	7.8	8.4	5.1	4.7	6.4
25-29.....	13.8	14.3	10.5	10.9	11.2	9.2	7.8	7.9	7.7
30-34.....	12.8	13.0	11.4	11.3	11.4	10.9	9.5	9.4	9.8
35-39.....	12.2	12.0	13.5	11.2	10.9	12.8	10.3	9.7	12.5
40-44.....	11.7	11.4	13.4	13.0	12.6	14.6	12.3	11.6	14.5
45-49.....	10.8	10.6	12.5	12.9	12.8	13.3	14.0	13.8	14.6
50-54.....	10.3	10.2	11.0	11.8	11.8	11.9	13.4	13.5	13.2
55-59.....	8.4	8.3	8.6	10.0	10.2	9.1	12.9	13.4	10.9
60-64.....	5.8	5.9	5.3	7.1	7.4	5.7	9.9	10.8	7.0
65 and over.....	1.6	1.7	1.2	2.4	2.6	1.4	3.8	4.4	1.7
Median age (years).....	39.4	39.2	40.7	42.8	42.9	42.1	46.4	47.2	44.1

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

^B Represents certified WPA workers employed on April 30, 1941.

^C Represents certified WPA workers employed on February 27, 1942.

compared with 47 years for white workers. Negro women, for whom the median age was 39 years, were younger than Negro men, for whom the median age was 46 years. The median age of Negro women workers (39) was much lower than that of white women workers (45).

The average age of WPA workers varied considerably by state in February 1942. The

states on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts had the largest proportion of WPA workers 45 years of age and over. The younger WPA workers predominated in the southern states. These differences reflect the difficulties older men had in obtaining employment in private industry, and the small amount of industrial employment in the South.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

THE program of the Work Projects Administration is financed jointly by the Federal government and by state and local agencies, which sponsor the projects. WPA funds (Federal), obtained by annual appropriations made by Congress, are used chiefly to pay the wages of project workers. The sponsors' share of funds is used principally for materials, equipment, and other nonlabor costs. Sponsors' contributions have increased from 10 percent in the first year of the program to 31 percent in the year ending June 30, 1942. The proportion of total funds supplied by the WPA has decreased correspondingly.

Appropriations

To finance the WPA program during the year ending June 30, 1942, Congress appropriated through the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, the sum of \$875,000,000.¹ In addition, use of unobligated balances amounting to \$40,985,000, appropriated under earlier

¹ Major acts under which the WPA operated and received appropriations were: The ERA Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935; 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.

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, 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.

ERA acts, was authorized, making available a total of \$915,985,000. From this amount, \$200,000 was transferred to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department for the work relief supply fund and \$45,600 to the Federal Works Agency for administrative expenses, leaving a net total of \$915,739,000 for WPA operations (Table 18).

TABLE 18.—AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE TO WPA DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942, BY SOURCE

Source	Amount
Specific appropriation, ERA Act, fiscal year 1942	\$875,000,000
Reappropriated balances under prior ERA acts	^A 40,984,982
Total funds available to WPA	915,984,982
Less transfer of WPA funds to:	
Procurement Division for Work Relief Supply Fund	\$200,000
Federal Works Agency, for administration	45,600
Net funds available to WPA	915,739,382

^A Includes \$16,486,530 of 1938, 1939, and fiscal year 1941 act funds which continued to be available for obligation on Federal construction projects through provisions of the fiscal year 1942 act. Of this amount, \$12,746,568 was available for projects operated by WPA and \$3,739,962 for WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies.

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

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.

Allocations of WPA Funds

Of the total funds available to the WPA (\$915,739,000), 93 percent, or \$848,753,000, was

allocated by the WPA for the operation of projects. Allocations made for administrative expenses of the WPA amounted to \$34,971,000, and \$35,000 was set aside for the settlement of property damage claims.

Continuing a policy inaugurated in the fiscal year 1939, WPA allocated \$5,080,000 of its funds appropriated under the ERA Act, fiscal year 1942, to other Federal agencies for the operation of WPA projects and for administrative expenses incurred in this connection.²

TABLE 19.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS ALLOCATED TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES FOR WPA PROJECTS UNDER THE ERA ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1942, BY AGENCY

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Agency	Total
Total	\$5 080, 424
Department of Agriculture	3, 485, 943
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	2, 274, 076
Forest Service	1, 027, 777
Soil Conservation Service	2, 150
General administrative expenses ^A	181, 940
Department of Commerce	573, 480
Coast and Geodetic Survey	35, 000
Foreign and Domestic Commerce	464, 904
Weather Bureau	73, 576
Department of the Interior	139, 667
Fish and Wildlife Service	16, 920
National Park Service	122, 747
Department of Labor: Labor Statistics	290, 279
Library of Congress	60, 500
Department of the Navy	49, 013
Coast Guard	1, 013
Yards and Docks	48, 000
Federal Security Agency: Public Health Service	60, 600
Veterans' Administration	386, 942
War Department: Quartermaster Corps	34, 000

^A Not distributed by bureau.

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

The largest allotment, \$3,486,000, went to the Department of Agriculture in accordance with a provision of the act that \$3,500,000 could be allocated to bureaus of that department for the continuation of existing projects. An allocation of \$465,000 was made to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, for the continuation of the marketing laws survey. The Veterans' Administration

received \$387,000. A distribution of allocations under the ERA Act, fiscal year 1942, by agency and bureau is shown in Table 19.

The 1942 act also authorized, for the first time, allocations of WPA funds to other Federal agencies for administrative expenses incurred in connection with the planning and review of WPA projects. Such allocations were limited by the act to \$576,000. Of the \$357,500 allocated, \$104,900 went to the Interior Department, \$60,600 to the Federal Security Agency, and \$49,000 to the Navy Department. Smaller amounts were allocated to the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the War Department, the Veterans' Administration, and the Labor Department.

Expenditures of WPA Funds

Total expenditures of WPA funds during the year ending June 30, 1942, including liquidation of obligations incurred under earlier ERA acts, amounted to \$887,648,000. This is the smallest annual expenditure since the program began; it represents a reduction of 33 percent from that of the previous year, and of 60 percent from that of the peak year, 1939. The programs operated by the WPA accounted for \$879,248,000 of this amount, and the remaining \$8,400,000 was expended for programs operated by other Federal agencies.

The greater part of the WPA funds expended during the fiscal year 1942 was for the operation of work projects. Of the amount spent by the WPA, \$844,498,000, or 96 percent, was for project operations; \$34,717,000, or 3.9 percent, was for administrative expenses; and \$32,000 was used for the settlement of property damage claims. WPA funds spent by other Federal agencies included \$7,892,000 for project operations, \$258,000 for administrative costs incident to such operations, and \$250,000 for administrative expenses incurred in planning and reviewing WPA projects.

Trends in Expenditures

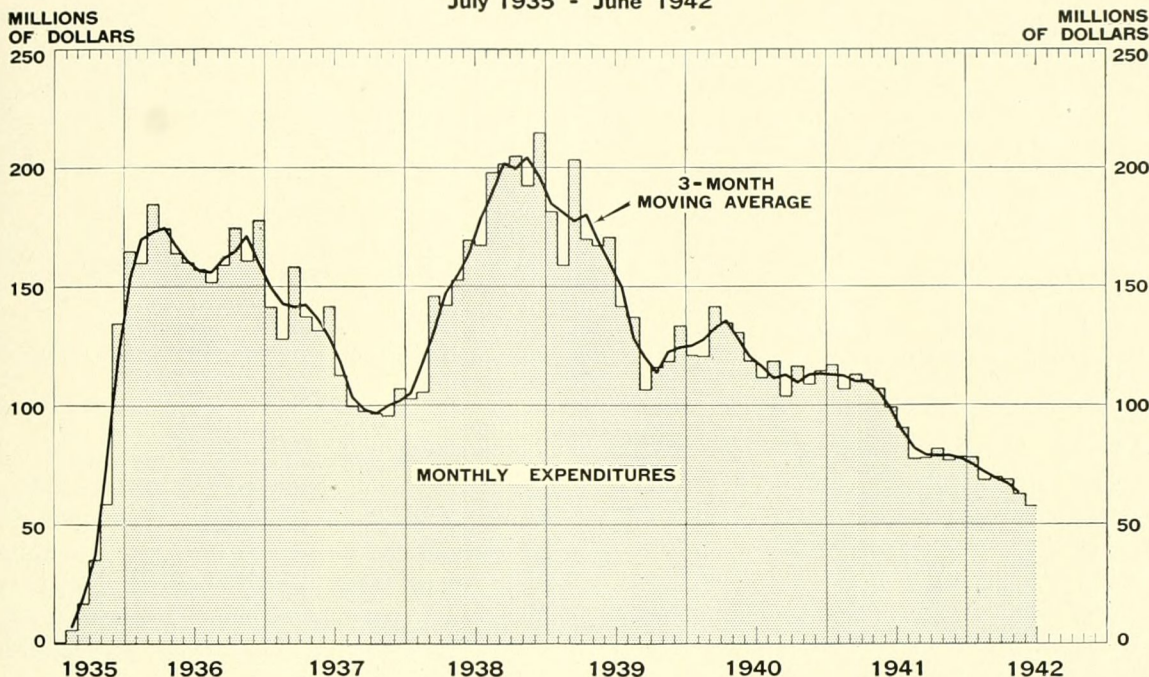
The charting of monthly expenditures of WPA funds (see Chart 5) shows clearly the

² The ERA Act, fiscal year 1942, set a limit of \$8,500,000 on the amount that might be transferred for this purpose. The limits under earlier acts were: ERA Act of 1938, \$88,000,000; ERA Act of 1939, \$60,000,000; and ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, \$44,000,000. The ERA Act, fiscal year 1943, makes no provision for further allocations of this nature.

CHART 5

WPA EXPENDITURES*

July 1935 - June 1942



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

WPA 4152

changes in the size of the WPA program. However, because of the variation in the number of pay days for project workers between one

month and the next month and other technical factors associated with pay roll, accounting, and purchasing procedures, expenditure data

TABLE 20.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY FISCAL YEAR^A

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

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 \$10,468,249,193	C \$10,286,653,697	100.0	\$9,868,640,306	95.9	\$402,079,623	3.9	\$181,595,496
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	96.5	45,574,658	3.5	41,330,096
1942	C 887,647,532	C 879,247,501	100.0	844,498,229	96.0	34,717,439	3.9	8,400,031

^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, section 10 of the ERA Act, fiscal year 1941, and section 6 of the ERA Act, fiscal year 1942.

^C Includes a total of \$15,933,768 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; 1942—\$31,833.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department and the Work Projects Administration.

TABLE 21.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES ^A

MONTHLY, JULY 1935-JUNE 1942

[In thousands]

Month	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total	\$251, 101	\$1, 987, 463	\$1, 446, 954	\$1, 997, 512	\$1, 804, 307	\$1, 440, 088	\$1, 135, 217	\$405, 607
January		164, 779	141, 350	102, 537	181, 427	121, 060	116, 957	78, 001
February		159, 586	128, 079	105, 258	158, 858	120, 431	106, 778	68, 563
March		184, 487	158, 146	145, 984	203, 183	141, 645	112, 948	69, 870
April		174, 186	137, 214	142, 007	169, 937	134, 775	110, 573	68, 796
May		163, 974	131, 353	152, 632	167, 211	130, 572	106, 848	62, 796
June		160, 017	141, 555	169, 699	170, 739	118, 671	99, 093	57, 581
July	162	157, 077	112, 776	167, 544	141, 716	111, 643	90, 359	-----
August	5, 812	151, 504	99, 544	198, 174	137, 074	118, 402	77, 576	-----
September	16, 960	158, 902	97, 605	201, 533	106, 280	103, 891	77, 752	-----
October	35, 210	174, 298	96, 575	294, 743	116, 016	116, 307	81, 600	-----
November	58, 661	160, 860	95, 672	192, 607	118, 565	108, 407	76, 620	-----
December	134, 296	177, 793	107, 085	214, 794	113, 301	114, 284	78, 133	-----

^A For programs included, see footnotes to Table 20.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department and the Work Projects Administration.

lag behind changes in the employment level and are subject to more pronounced fluctuations than employment.

Expenditures rose rapidly after the initiation of the WPA program in the summer of 1935, reaching approximately \$170,000,000 a month in the spring of 1936. There was a general trend downward in project employment from

then until the fall of 1937, and monthly expenditures averaged less than \$100,000,000 per month. The following winter, WPA operations were expanded to relieve the acute unemployment caused by the 1937 business recession, and monthly expenditures showed a steady rise, reaching a peak of \$215,000,000 in December 1938.

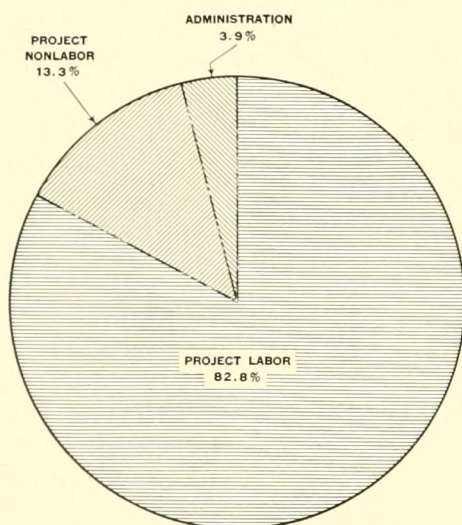
Since the end of the calendar year 1938, the general trend in expenditures has been downward, with only relatively slight and short-lived increases due principally to seasonal factors. In July 1941, expenditures were \$90,000,000. There was a steady decrease in WPA expenditures through the following months of the fiscal year 1942. By February, the expenditure level was \$69,000,000 and by June it had dropped to \$58,000,000. This is the smallest monthly expenditure since October 1935, the fourth month of the program.

Administrative Expenditures

Each ERA act since the ERA Act of 1939 has set a limit on the amount of funds that the WPA may use for administrative purposes. The ERA Act for the fiscal year 1942 limited the amount of obligations that might be incurred for such purposes to \$35,466,000.³ Of this amount, not more than \$29,016,000 was to

CHART 6
DISTRIBUTION OF WPA EXPENDITURES
BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE*

Year Ending June 30, 1942



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

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³ As directed by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$45,600 of this amount was transferred to the Office of Administrator, Federal Works Agency.

TABLE 22.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

MONTHLY, JULY 1941-JUNE 1942

[In thousands]

Month	Total	Programs operated by WPA	Programs operated by other Federal agencies ^A
Total	\$887, 647	\$879, 247	\$8, 400
1941			
July	90, 359	88, 428	1, 931
August	77, 576	76, 331	1, 245
September	77, 752	76, 868	884
October	81, 600	80, 631	969
November	76, 620	75, 761	859
December	78, 133	77, 195	938
1942			
January	78, 001	77, 426	575
February	68, 563	68, 332	231
March	69, 870	69, 666	204
April	68, 796	68, 604	192
May	62, 796	62, 619	177
June	57, 581	57, 386	195

^A Financed by allocation of WPA funds.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department and the Work Projects Administration.

be used for personal services (salaries), \$2,800,-000 for travel, \$500,000 for communication, and \$300,000 for printing and binding. Table 23 shows the obligations incurred during the fiscal year for the administration of the WPA program.

More than four-fifths of the cost of administering the WPA program is represented by salaries of personnel. The large reductions in administrative expenditures reflect the decreases in the administrative force. (See Table 20.) Numbering more than 35,000 at the peak

TABLE 23.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS OBLIGATED FOR ADMINISTRATION OF WPA, BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

Object of expenditure	Amount	Percent
Total	\$34, 479, 273	100. 0
Personal services	28, 597, 486	83. 0
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	657, 588	1. 9
Rent	1, 290, 994	3. 7
Contractual services	3, 918, 088	11. 3
Communication	488, 932	1. 4
Travel, including subsistence	2, 644, 023	7. 7
Transportation of things	137, 033	0. 4
Printing and binding	282, 580	0. 8
Heat, light, power, water, electricity	154, 568	0. 4
Other	210, 952	0. 6
Other	15, 117	0. 1

Source: Work Projects Administration.

of WPA operations in 1938, the administrative staff has been steadily decreased since that time. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1942, about 19,000 persons were employed in an administrative capacity. Further reductions during the year brought this number down to about 11,000 by June 30, 1942. More than 10,000 of these employees were in state and local offices, about 900 were in the central office in Washington, and 250 were regional and other field office employees.

Sponsors' Funds

State and local governments have cooperated in the operation of the WPA program since its beginning. Although the size of the program has varied from year to year, sponsors' contributions have increased each year from the beginning of the program. In the fiscal year 1942, sponsors spent \$381,150,000 on projects, bringing their total for seven years to \$2,722,500,000. The proportion of sponsors' expenditures to the total cost in this period rose from 10 percent in the first year of the program to 31 percent in the seventh year.

Sponsors' contributions to project cost are subject to statutory control. At least 25 percent of the total cost of all non-Federal projects approved after January 1, 1940, must be borne by the sponsors in each state. However, projects which have been certified as being important for military or naval purposes may be exempted from this regulation. During the fiscal year 1942, sponsors furnished nearly 23 percent of the total cost of certified war projects.

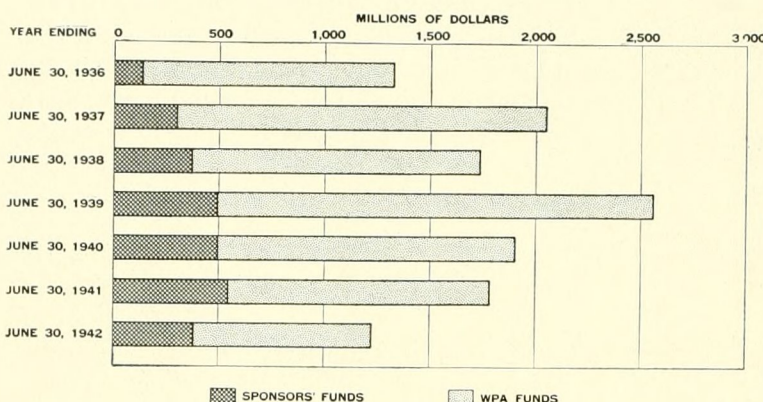
WPA and Sponsors' Expenditures

Total expenditures on projects operated by WPA during the fiscal year 1942 amounted to \$1,225,648,000, of which WPA furnished \$844,498,000 and sponsors \$381,150,000. This is the smallest total amount spent on WPA projects for any fiscal year since the WPA began operations, and represents a reduction of more than 31 percent from the preceding year, and of more than 52 percent from the peak year of 1939.

CHART 7

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

Through June 30, 1942



WPA 4154

Objects of Expenditure

WPA funds are used to pay the wages of certified relief workers and some of the supervisory personnel, and a portion of the nonlabor costs. Of total project expenditures made by WPA during the fiscal year 1942, 86 percent represented the cost of labor, and 14 percent the cost of materials and equipment and other nonlabor items. The increase in the proportion of WPA funds used for nonlabor expenses, from 10 percent in the fiscal year 1941 to 14 percent in the fiscal year 1942, was due chiefly to the increased emphasis on war projects, which are primarily construction projects and involve higher than usual nonlabor costs.

Sponsors' funds are used mainly for the purchase of materials and equipment, the rent of equipment, and other nonlabor costs, items which represented 83 percent of total sponsors' expenditures during the fiscal year 1942. The balance of sponsors' funds, 17 percent, was used for the wages of supervisory personnel and skilled workmen not available among persons certified for WPA employment.

Types of Projects

The distribution of expenditures by types of projects indicates a change in emphasis on certain kinds of work. The participation of the

WPA in the national defense and war programs accounts for much of this change. Airport work, for example, accounted for more than 8 percent of total project expenditures in fiscal year 1942, but slightly less than 4 percent in fiscal year 1941, and about 2 percent in earlier years.

A considerable amount of defense and war work is also included in other types of construction work, such as highways, roads, and streets, water and sewer systems and other utilities, and buildings. The relative importance of projects of these types has not changed, however, as an expansion of defense work in some instances has been more than offset by a curtailment in nondefense work. This is the case in highway, road, and street work, which, while remaining the most important single type, shows a relative decline. Expenditures on these projects represented only 32 percent of the total in the fiscal year 1942, as compared with 39 percent in the preceding year and 42 percent in the fiscal year 1940. Public building work, including construction and improvement of buildings at military and naval reservations, shows a slight proportional increase—from 10 percent of total expenditures in fiscal year 1940

TABLE 24.—AMOUNT OF WPA AND SPONSORS' FUNDS
EXPENDED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY
FISCAL YEAR AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Year ending June 30—	Total funds	WPA funds	Sponsors' funds	
			Amount	Per- cent of total funds
Total.....	\$12,591,157,953	\$9,868,640,306	\$2,722,517,647	21.6
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.....	1,787,148,267	1,239,178,494	547,969,773	30.7
1942.....	1,225,648,254	844,498,229	381,150,025	31.1

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

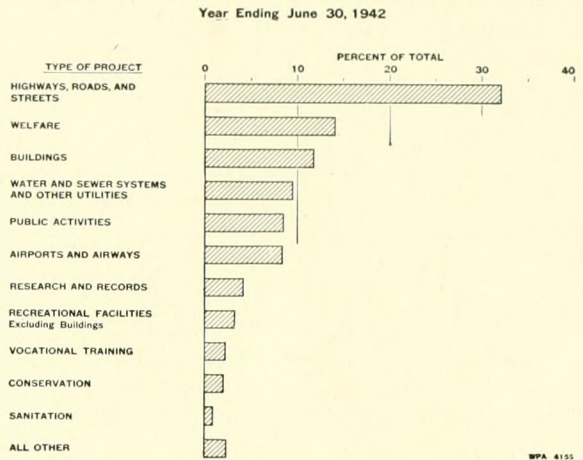
to 11 percent in fiscal year 1941, and 12 percent in fiscal year 1942. The proportion of expenditures for water and sewer systems and other utilities which was less than 11 percent in the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 declined only slightly in the fiscal year 1942. Work on recreational facilities has been greatly curtailed. Expenditures for this work in fiscal year 1940 were 6 percent of total expenditures, 5 percent in fiscal year 1941, and only 3 percent in the fiscal year 1942.

Expenditures for service projects accounted for 27 percent of all WPA project expenditures during the fiscal year 1942 as compared with about 24 percent for the fiscal year 1941. Welfare projects, which include sewing, house-keeping aide, public health activities, and nursery schools, accounted for the largest share of expenditures in this group, or 14 percent of the total project funds expended in the fiscal year 1942. The public activities group, including education, recreation, library and arts projects, used up more than 8 percent of the expenditures. Four percent of the total was spent for research and records projects.

Training projects accounted for more than 2 percent of total WPA expenditures in fiscal year 1942. Included in these were vocational training schools, in-plant preemployment training, and training as airport servicemen and household workers. These projects are described in detail in another section of this report.

The sponsors' share of total expenditures for the fiscal year 1942 was more than 31 percent. This was about the same proportion as for the fiscal year 1941. Since the major part of

CHART 8
WPA AND SPONSORS' EXPENDITURES ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA, BY TYPE OF PROJECT



sponsors' funds is expended for material and equipment, sponsors' expenditures are relatively largest on projects requiring these items in large quantities. Representing 34 percent of the cost of construction projects in the fiscal year 1942, sponsors' expenditures were 37 percent of the total expended on highway, road, and street projects and on conservation projects; 36 percent on water and sewer and other utilities; and 34 percent on public buildings. Although many of the projects in this group are certified as important for military and naval purposes, and are therefore exempt from the 25 percent requirement, the sponsors' share of expenditures is more than 25 percent on most types of projects.

Less than 25 percent of the cost of all service projects was defrayed by sponsors. Because of

TABLE 25.—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, 1942

Object of expenditure	Total funds		WPA funds		Sponsors' funds		
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Percent of total funds
Total	\$1,225,648,254	100.0	\$844,498,229	100.0	\$381,150,025	100.0	31.1
Personal services	791,109,143	64.5	727,938,698	86.2	63,170,445	16.6	8.0
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	241,976,643	19.7	78,317,602	9.3	163,659,041	42.9	67.6
Rent of equipment	130,650,002	10.7	29,056,711	3.4	101,593,291	26.7	77.8
Other	61,912,466	5.1	9,185,218	1.1	52,727,248	13.8	85.2

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

TABLE 26.—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, 1941 AND 1942

Type of project	Year ending June 30, 1942					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	\$1, 225, 648, 254	100. 0	\$844, 498, 229	\$381, 150, 025	31. 1	\$1, 787, 148, 267	100. 0	\$1, 239, 178, 494	\$547, 969, 773	30. 7
Division of Operations	870, 076, 294	71. 0	571, 863, 714	298, 212, 580	34. 3	1, 326, 098, 524	74. 2	888, 969, 331	437, 129, 193	33. 0
Airports and airways	102, 415, 437	8. 4	76, 889, 014	25, 526, 423	24. 9	69, 671, 255	3. 9	52, 761, 219	16, 910, 036	2. 3
Buildings	144, 153, 927	11. 8	94, 496, 838	49, 657, 089	34. 4	188, 752, 727	10. 6	124, 027, 538	64, 725, 189	34. 3
Conservation	25, 728, 581	2. 1	16, 135, 554	9, 593, 027	37. 3	44, 419, 551	2. 5	29, 892, 445	14, 527, 106	32. 7
Engineering surveys	6, 441, 615	0. 5	5, 172, 154	1, 239, 461	19. 7	9, 648, 840	0. 5	7, 768, 380	1, 880, 460	19. 5
Highways, roads, and streets	393, 410, 623	32. 1	247, 395, 697	146, 014, 926	37. 1	689, 879, 964	38. 6	454, 673, 876	235, 206, 088	34. 1
Recreational facilities (excl. buildings)	40, 880, 833	3. 3	28, 068, 295	12, 812, 538	31. 3	85, 462, 978	4. 8	59, 245, 200	26, 217, 778	30. 7
Sanitation	10, 598, 785	0. 9	7, 719, 306	2, 879, 479	27. 2	20, 959, 740	1. 2	13, 954, 715	7, 005, 025	33. 4
Water and sewer systems and other utilities	116, 645, 079	9. 5	75, 208, 435	41, 436, 644	35. 5	194, 852, 686	10. 9	131, 983, 564	62, 869, 122	32. 3
Other	29, 801, 414	2. 4	20, 778, 421	9, 022, 993	30. 3	22, 450, 783	1. 2	14, 662, 394	7, 788, 389	34. 7
Service Division	328, 598, 595	26. 8	247, 740, 591	80, 858, 004	24. 6	434, 036, 855	24. 3	334, 971, 118	99, 065, 737	22. 8
Public activities	104, 417, 530	8. 5	77, 530, 436	26, 887, 094	25. 7	138, 932, 155	7. 8	104, 081, 442	34, 850, 713	25. 1
Research and records	51, 445, 787	4. 2	41, 804, 219	9, 641, 568	18. 7	72, 370, 817	4. 0	57, 775, 431	14, 595, 386	20. 2
Welfare	172, 735, 278	14. 1	128, 405, 936	44, 329, 342	25. 7	222, 733, 883	12. 5	173, 114, 245	49, 619, 638	22. 3
Division of Training and Reemployment	29, 031, 162	2. 3	27, 484, 231	1, 546, 931	5. 3	30, 780, 572	1. 7	19, 086, 994	11, 693, 578	38. 0
Public Work Reserve	943, 463	0. 1	943, 463							
Miscellaneous A	-3, 001, 260	-0. 2	-3, 533, 770	532, 510		-3, 767, 684	-0. 2	-3, 848, 949	81, 265	

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.

the relatively low nonlabor costs involved, projects in the research and records group showed the smallest proportion, 19 percent. Low nonlabor costs for training projects in fiscal year 1942, as compared with the previous year when the program was initiated, account for the fact that only 5 percent of the total cost of training projects was contributed by sponsors in the fiscal year 1942 as compared with 38 percent in the preceding fiscal year.

The kinds of projects operated under the WPA program in any state are determined primarily by the skills of the unemployed workers certified for WPA jobs, by the needs of the local communities for both military and civilian facilities and services, and by the financial circumstances of the state and local governments which sponsor the projects. In all but a few states the work programs during the fiscal year 1942 included every major type

of project, though the emphasis given individual types varied from state to state. Highway, road, and street projects, which have consistently been the outstanding type in most states as well as in the country as a whole, were, on the basis of expenditures, the most prominent type in 35 states during the fiscal year 1942. Public building projects, however, which ranked second in importance on a nation-wide basis, equaled or exceeded this position in only 11 states. On the other hand, airport and airway work ranked third or higher in 15 states, even though this type was only fourth nationally. This is a reflection of the wartime demand for greater airport facilities in strategic areas, especially in the coastal states. The amounts expended in each state and their percentage distribution are shown by major types of projects in Tables XII and XIII of the appendix.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

THROUGH a program of useful public projects, the Work Projects Administration since 1935 has given employment to millions of unemployed workers throughout the country. These projects have added to the physical assets of local communities and increased public services. Although defense and war projects were prominent in the WPA program in the fiscal year 1942, the rest of the program was devoted to the same broad range of activities as in preceding years.

WPA defense and war activities in the fiscal year 1942 made outstanding contributions to the Nation's defenses. The construction and improvement work on airports throughout the country, carried on extensively in preceding years and now intensified, was of great importance. Work at military and naval establishments helped to provide facilities for our expanding armed forces. Many access roads to military and naval reservations and war production centers were constructed during this fiscal year. These aids to the war effort are discussed on pages 6-13 of this report.

Many projects which did not contribute directly to the Nation's war program were eliminated. Of those that were continued, some were concerned with the completion of important public works started in peacetime; others, although not designated as war projects, were continued because of their contribution to the health, welfare, and morale of the civilian population.

Although the WPA operated on a smaller scale during the fiscal year 1942 because of a reduced appropriation and a reduction in the

number of workers, substantial additions were made to its accomplishments of the past six years. In cooperation with local communities, WPA workers have improved the physical facilities for transportation and communication, education, recreation, conservation, public health, and sanitation. Through nonconstruction activities such as educational services, recreational leadership, and welfare services, substantial contributions also were made.

It is not possible to deal in numerical terms with all the WPA's project accomplishments. What follows is a sketch of the chief fields of WPA activity, and a summary account of accomplishments in these fields over seven years, with a few illustrative examples of the work accomplished during the fiscal year 1942.

Transportation and Communication

The transportation and communication facilities of the Nation have been greatly improved during seven years of operation of the WPA program. Projects for the construction and improvement of roads and streets, airports, and waterways have constituted a major part of the program during this whole period.

Highway, road, and street projects are especially suitable for WPA program operation. Work for the improvement of roads and streets is greatly needed in most communities. Also, projects of this type give work to large numbers of unskilled and semiskilled workers and their operation can be adapted to fluctuating unemployment since the number of persons employed can be readily increased or decreased.

About 644,000 miles of highways, roads, and streets were constructed or improved throughout the seven years of operation of the WPA program through June 30, 1942. Nearly nine-tenths of this work was on rural roads and highways. Many of these were farm-to-market roads, which not only increased the farmers' opportunities to market their goods but made it possible for inhabitants of rural areas to take advantage of cultural and educational opportunities in more largely populated centers. Improvements to rural roads also reduced maintenance costs and made the savings available for use elsewhere. Of the mileage completed in the seven years, about 66,000 miles represented work in urban areas. More than 11,000 miles of road were constructed or improved in parks and recreation areas.

Less than one-tenth of the highways and roads built or improved by WPA workers in rural areas had high-type surfacing. Low-type surfaced or unsurfaced roads meet the requirements of most rural areas and the necessary improvements constitute a simple type of construction—the widening, grading, or drainage of roadbeds or the surfacing of the roads with crushed stone or gravel. Many urban streets, on the other hand, must accommodate a heavy traffic load. More than two-fifths of the streets widened, repaired, or newly constructed in urban areas had asphalt, concrete, or other high-type surfaces.

sections of the Rocky Mountains over Lo Lo Pass which, before the building of the highway, could not be reached by automobile. Other roads, such as the Wolf Creek and Wilson River Highways in Oregon, reduced the mileage between important points. These roads connected established highways and provided shorter and faster routes from Portland to the coast. Built through heavily wooded mountain country, they also provided access to about twelve billion board feet of timber.

Many of the streets constructed in urban areas by the WPA form connecting links with state and national highways. An example of this type of project is the Washington Avenue extension in the city of Albany, New York. The street was extended for about two miles to a dead-end county highway which connects with Route No. 5 of New York State and U. S. Highway No. 20. It provides an additional outlet for motor traffic to and from industrial and military centers in this vicinity and is expected to be an important link in a proposed superhighway across New York State. In order to avoid the use of steel reinforcing, a nine-inch depth of concrete was used instead of the usual eight.

The construction of bridges and viaducts has been a necessary part of highway improvements. During the seven years ending June 30, 1942, more than 77,000 new bridges and viaducts were built by WPA workers and improvements were made to about 46,000 others. Some of the bridges replaced old structures which were unsafe or inadequate for heavy motor traffic. The viaducts speeded traffic on heavily traveled highways and city streets and eliminated hazardous crossings for both automobile traffic and pedestrians.

Other work incidental to highway improvement includes the construction and improvement of more than 161,000 miles of roadside drainage ditches; the building of more than 23,000 miles of sidewalks and paths and the improvement of about 7,000 miles; the construction and improvement of more than 1,000,000 culverts, 28,000 miles of curbs, more than 6,000 miles of gutters, and about 4,800 miles of guardrails and guardwalls. WPA workers also landscaped more than 46,000 miles of roadside. To add to the safety of motor travel, nearly

TABLE 27.—HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Item	Miles		
	Total	High-type surface	Low-type surface and unsurfaced
Total	643, 977	86, 586	557, 391
Rural roads	566, 322	54, 626	511, 696
Streets and alleys	66, 392	29, 067	37, 325
Other roads	11, 263	2, 893	8, 370

Into some areas previously inaccessible to motor vehicles, the WPA has built roads, such as the Lewis and Clark Highway, which was under construction in the state of Idaho. This road was cut through rough granite ridge

TABLE 28.—BRIDGES, CULVERTS, AND OTHER ROAD APPURTENANCES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Type of road appurtenance	Unit of measurement	Total	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement
Sidewalks and paths	Miles	29,936	23,006	6,930
Curbs	Miles	27,967	24,547	3,420
Gutters	Miles	6,129	5,341	788
Guardrails and guardwalls	Miles	4,765	3,265	1,500
Culverts	Number	1,161,381	1,036,551	124,830
Bridges and viaducts	Number	122,758	77,053	45,705
Wood	Number	80,425	55,148	25,277
Steel	Number	22,193	6,416	15,777
Masonry	Number	20,140	15,489	4,651

100,000 light standards were installed or improved on about 2,500 miles of road. More than 900,000 traffic signs were erected and 5,000 miles of traffic control lines were painted.

In addition to the vast amount of construction work which was done to improve automobile travel, WPA workers made traffic surveys in hundreds of communities throughout the country. The findings of many of these surveys have been used in increasing the safety and efficiency of motor transportation, and are a basis for planning additional new construction and reconstruction.

A large portion of the airport improvement work done in all sections of the country since 1935 has been accomplished through WPA projects. WPA workers, moreover, have added to the safety of air travel by installing thousands of airway markers and constructing and improving airway beacons. Work performed on airport and airway projects has proved of inestimable importance to the defense of the Nation, and these projects are now designated as war projects. WPA's accomplishments in this field are described in some detail on page 10 of this report.

With respect to water transportation, more than 700 docks, wharves, and piers have been constructed or reconditioned, resulting in the improvement of 89 miles of waterfront. In addition, almost 300 miles of artificial channels have been built or improved.

WPA work in the field of communication has included the installation or reconditioning of more than 6,100 miles of telephone and tele-

graph lines which have aided the fire prevention work of the Forest Service and improved communication facilities at other Federal establishments. WPA workers have also installed or repaired about 3,500 miles of police, fire alarm, and traffic signal systems.

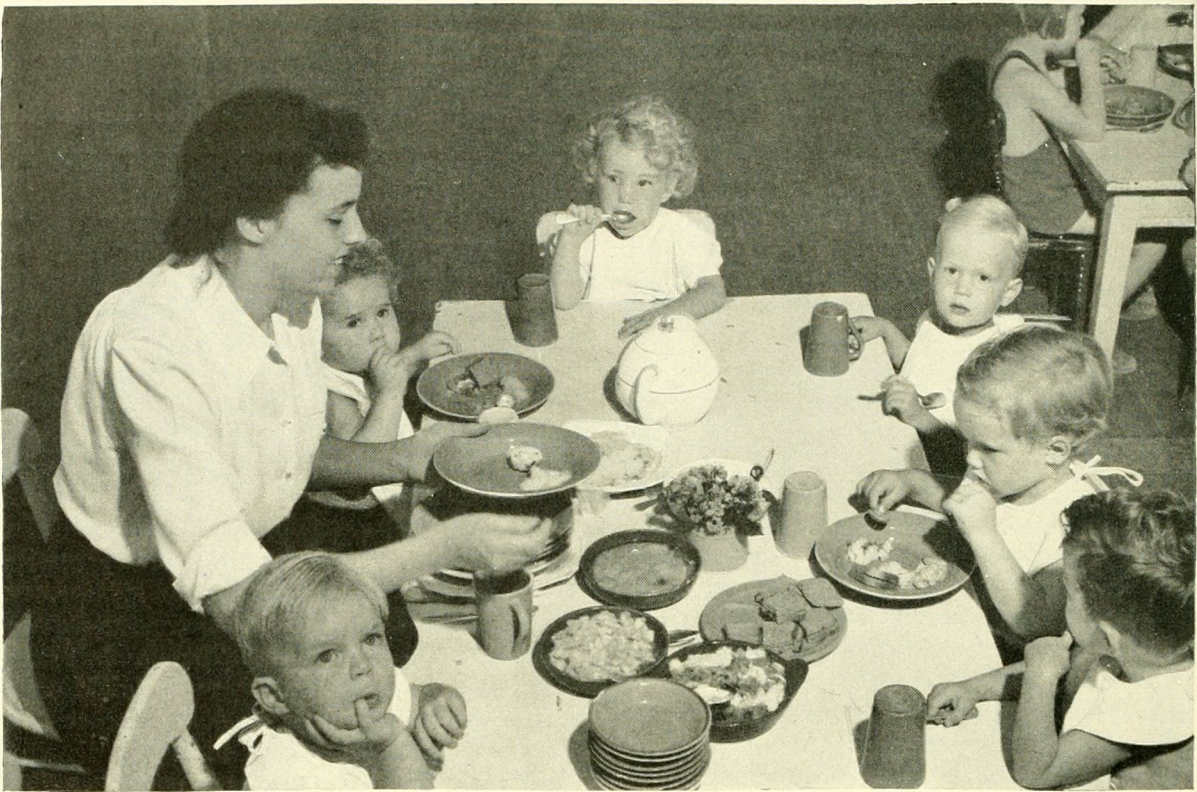
Education

The WPA has assisted state and local departments of education in the improvement and extension of educational facilities and services in many communities. School plants have been built, and educational services have been provided for groups not usually included in public education programs.

About 5,700 new school buildings have been built in the seven years of operation of the WPA program. The types of buildings constructed varied according to the needs and means of the localities served. Most of them are small structures with a capacity of 150 pupils or less, such as the grade school building constructed in fiscal year 1942 in the Wichita School District, Clackamas County, Oregon. This one-story building with a basement replaced an old school constructed in 1909. Other schools built by the WPA provide accommodations for a larger number of pupils, as the two-story reinforced concrete building at Clyde, North Carolina. The old building, which had been condemned as unsafe, was demolished and materials were salvaged for use in the new two-story building, which contains 21 classrooms, an auditorium, library, cafeteria, home economics department, office space, and shops for manual training.

Improved school facilities have made it possible for many small communities to broaden their school curricula. In Columbia and Lincoln Counties, Arkansas, for example, after the consolidation of small school districts, the need arose for new junior-senior high school buildings. Through WPA projects, two brick veneer buildings were constructed, each containing 11 classrooms, a study hall, a combination auditorium-gymnasium, and facilities for vocational training and home economics work.

WPA workers enlarged and improved more than 33,000 additional school buildings which had been inadequate to care for increased en-



WPA nursery school for children of employed mothers, Burbank (Calif.)

rollment, or had fallen into disrepair, often to such an extent that they had been condemned as unsafe. Additions built to some schools provided facilities for special types of training. Auditoriums, gymnasiums, and cafeterias were constructed. The lighting, heating, and plumbing systems of other schools were modernized. Improvements made to school grounds include the building of athletic fields and tennis courts, landscaping, and the construction of walks and drives.

The WPA has helped in the development of specialized services for groups who do not come within the scope of the regular public school system. Unemployed teachers are made available through the WPA to conduct classes for adults. Nursery schools are provided for preschool children from low-income families. Education projects are usually operated under the sponsorship of state departments of education to insure compliance with state standards for teacher qualifications and subject matter of courses.

One of the outstanding activities of the WPA adult education program has been the assistance given to aliens in obtaining their citizenship. Classes are conducted in the principles of American government and the duties and privileges of citizenship, along lines suggested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In addition, citizenship information centers are operated and letters are sent to aliens instructing them as to the necessary steps for naturalization. In Missouri, for example, more than 8,000 aliens were naturalized or took steps leading to naturalization during the fiscal year 1942; about 90 percent of this number had attended WPA citizenship classes. In Michigan, the WPA citizenship project aided a majority of the persons who have been naturalized there since the project has been in operation.

Literacy classes are an important part of the WPA adult education program. Many aliens, as well as citizens, are enrolled in these classes, because ability to read and write English is a

necessary prerequisite to their becoming American citizens. For this reason literacy and naturalization classes have been combined in many states, and data for the country as a whole are available only on this basis. In January 1942 more than 98,600 persons were enrolled in literacy and naturalization classes throughout the country.

The adult education program has provided certain types of vocational training through which many persons are enabled to obtain new skills or to acquire greater skill. More than 55,000 persons were enrolled in these classes in January 1942. This program, as well as other types of vocational training offered on WPA projects, is discussed in the section beginning on page 14.

Another important WPA education activity is the operation of nursery schools for preschool children from low-income groups. This program was expanded during the fiscal year 1942 to include children of working mothers, of men in the armed forces, and of industrial workers engaged in war production. The children are given well-balanced noonday meals, a daily health inspection, and essential health services. Their daily program includes indoor and outdoor play activities with the use of approved nursery school equipment. In January 1942, more than 35,000 preschool children were enrolled in 1,250 nursery schools. Closely associated with the nursery school program are the homemaking and parent education classes conducted by WPA teachers for the parents of children enrolled in the nursery schools and other parents. Courses include such subjects as consumer education, budgets, diets, and child care. More than 87,000 persons were enrolled in these courses in January 1942.

Other educational activities of interest to the general public or of benefit to groups in need of specialized services have been carried on by the WPA. Its lectures and forums and art and music classes have attracted large numbers of persons. Its correspondence courses have given many people unable to attend classes an opportunity to pursue their educations. Visual aid materials, such as charts, posters, relief maps, and three-dimensional models, have been prepared by WPA workers for use in various types of instruction. These have been of particular

value in classes for the deaf and the blind. Classes have been conducted by the WPA for these and other handicapped persons.

Educational opportunities in many local communities have been broadened by the extension and improvement of library facilities. During the seven years of operation of the program, WPA workers have built 140 new libraries and have enlarged or reconditioned more than 900 others. Many types of library services have been rendered. Traveling libraries, or bookmobiles, have made regular library service available to many small communities for the first time. Demonstration library projects have encouraged the establishment of libraries in areas where none existed. WPA workers have assisted inadequately staffed libraries, helping to catalog books, to prepare shelf lists, and to perform other library services. In the three months prior to June 30, 1942, more than 1,660 libraries were being operated through WPA projects and aid was given to 4,380 others. In the past seven years WPA workers have repaired or renovated about 94,000,000 books.

Many important educational and library services have been rendered to the armed forces and to the war agencies during the fiscal year 1942. These phases of the WPA program are discussed on pages 11-12.

Recreation

The WPA has been of much assistance to local communities in providing opportunities for public participation in wholesome recreational activities. Facilities for indoor and outdoor sports of all kinds have been expanded and improved through WPA projects sponsored by state and local agencies. WPA recreation workers have also helped to develop well-rounded community leisure-time programs.

More than 8,500 recreational buildings have been constructed by WPA workers in the past seven years, additions have been made to 600 others, and more than 5,700 have been renovated and repaired. Included among the new buildings are more than 400 auditoriums and 1,200 gymnasiums. One of these is the gymnasium under construction at Paris, Illinois, during the 1942 fiscal year. The building has space for recreational assembly and educational

facilities not only for the student body at Paris High School, but for the general public. Basketball is a popular sport in this area and in previous years crowds have been turned away from games and tournaments, but the new building provides adequate seating accommodations for 3,000 persons.

The more than 8,100 parks built or improved through WPA projects are a source of enjoyment to hundreds of thousands of people. Many of these projects have provided parks for small communities for the first time. Others have made large recreation areas more useful to the general public. In addition, WPA workers have built or improved more than 12,600 playgrounds, including about 10,000 school playgrounds. Many of the playgrounds were in crowded areas where children previously had no safe place to play.

Wider participation in outdoor sports has been encouraged by the provision of various facilities. About 3,000 athletic fields have been built by WPA workers and 2,500 have been enlarged or improved. Parks and playgrounds have also been equipped with thousands of handball, tennis, and horseshoe courts. More than 600 public golf courses have been built or improved. In sections where winter sports are popular, WPA workers have built ice skating areas, ski trails, and ski jumps.

Among the more than 1,100 swimming pools and 900 wading pools which WPA workers have built or reconditioned are those built in Highland Park, Campau Park, and Lincoln Park in Grand Rapids, Michigan, during the fiscal year 1942. Combination swimming pools and bathhouses, complete with dressing rooms, lockers, toilet facilities, and purification equipment, were constructed in each of the three parks. The pools are surrounded by 15-foot concourses, under which are located the dressing rooms, rest rooms, pumping and service rooms. Each pool has a capacity of about 250 bathers at one time. A children's wading pool is provided at one end of each pool.

Public enjoyment of outdoor entertainment has been increased by the construction of 2,300 stadiums, grandstands, and bleachers. More than 360 outdoor theatres and bandshells have also been built.

The WPA has contributed to the expansion of recreational opportunities by working with state and local agencies to provide diversified community recreation programs for persons of all ages. Game rooms and play centers for small children; sports and athletics for young people; and handicrafts, folk dancing, and other forms of social recreation for adults have been some of the major activities. WPA recreation projects have often operated through existing community centers. In communities where recreation services were lacking, WPA recreation leaders have cooperated with public agencies and civic groups, such as churches, labor unions, and business groups, for the organization of community leisure-time programs.

With the concentration of large numbers of persons in areas where war work and military training are being carried on, the need for recreational services has greatly increased during the past two years. Through a nation-wide recreation project a comprehensive program has been developed to provide entertainment for members of the armed forces and for workers in war industries. Activities under this program are discussed on page 12.

Public Health and Sanitation

The WPA program has contributed in a variety of ways to the promotion of public

TABLE 29.—RECREATIONAL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

Type of facility	Number		
	New construction	Additions	Reconstruction or improvement
Parks.....	1,650	184	6,287
Playgrounds.....	3,036	106	9,527
Athletic fields.....	2,980	68	2,441
Fairgrounds and rodeo grounds.....	51	5	278
Tennis courts.....	9,971	-----	3,085
Golf courses.....	249	-----	375
Handball courts.....	1,788	-----	157
Horseshoe courts.....	2,221	-----	153
Swimming pools.....	791	-----	336
Wading pools.....	837	-----	81
Ice skating areas.....	1,068	-----	84
Ski trails (miles).....	308	-----	59
Ski jumps.....	65	-----	15
Bandshells.....	228	-----	74
Outdoor theatres.....	136	-----	31
Stadiums and grandstands.....	2,272	127	793
Recreational buildings.....	8,579	627	5,764
Auditoriums.....	406	147	453
Gymnasiums.....	1,220	272	737
Other.....	6,953	208	4,574

health and the prevention of the spread of disease. Through WPA projects initiated by national, state, or local agencies responsible for facilities and services affecting public health, hospital facilities have been expanded, medical and nursing services have been extended, and more healthful surroundings provided. WPA research workers have cooperated with health authorities in conducting studies and experiments to aid in the cure and prevention of tuberculosis, syphilis, and other communicable diseases.

The construction by WPA workers of more than 200 new hospitals in the last seven years has extended hospital service to thousands of people, many of whom were living in communities where such service had been previously lacking. One hospital which was completed during the fiscal year 1942 is in Bedford, Indiana. A new hospital and nurses' home replaced old buildings inadequate for the needs of the city of Bedford and of adjacent communities which had no hospital facilities. The hospital building, constructed of reinforced concrete with Indiana limestone walls, consists of three stories and a basement and has a bed capacity of sixty. The nurses' home provides living quarters for fifteen nurses. The stone industries of Lawrence County depend entirely upon the hospital for the care of injured quarry and plant workers.

In addition to constructing new hospitals, WPA workers have built additions to or improved the facilities of about 2,200 other hospitals. An example is the three-story addition to the Levering Hospital in Hannibal, Missouri, which was under construction during the fiscal year 1942. The new wing provides additional space for 53 beds and includes a basement with an assembly hall, a Red Cross training room, a dining room for doctors and nurses, and a soiled clothes compartment. The building also houses a new obstetrical department and a nursery with a plate-glass front.

The WPA has assisted local health authorities in the operation of medical and dental clinics which have made medical and health services available to thousands of people who could not otherwise afford them. Nearly 100 health centers were being operated through WPA projects in January 1942. About 73,500 tests

TABLE 30.—PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Type of facility	Unit of measurement	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement
Hospitals.....	Number.....	A 345	2,069
Water treatment plants.....	Number.....	A 267	158
Water lines.....	Miles.....	15,758	3,522
Sewage treatment plants.....	Number.....	A 1,010	407
Sewer lines.....	Miles.....	23,708	3,347
Pumping stations.....	Number.....	A 1,314	357
Garbage incinerators.....	Number.....	A 133	61
Mosquito control drainage.....	Miles of ditch, canal, and pipe.....	15,204	18,986
Sanitary privies.....	Number.....	2,287,070	37,504

A Includes additions to existing facilities.

and immunizations were given at these centers in that month. Vision and hearing tests given to school children resulted in the correction of defects in many cases and in the establishment in many local school systems of special classes for children handicapped in these respects. During the same period, WPA workers gave assistance to more than 1,100 hospitals, custodial institutions, clinics, and other health agencies. These services included clerical assistance in public health and hospital offices, nonprofessional duties in hospitals, and assistance in laboratory work.

WPA training courses for nonprofessional work in hospitals have helped to fill the present need for persons who can assist in the care of the sick under professional supervision. This program is discussed on page 18.

Important contributions to public health have also been made through WPA projects for improving water systems. In the seven years ending June 30, 1942, about 250 water treatment plants have been built and about 175 others have been reconditioned or enlarged. Nearly 16,000 miles of water main and distribution lines have been laid. Water has been brought to the homes of about 873,000 families by the installation or improvement of consumer connections. Where there was no other water supply available, WPA workers have dug or repaired about 5,900 wells. Nearly 2,900 storage tanks and reservoirs have been constructed and improvements have been made to about 725 others.

Many of these projects have been in small communities where there were no central water

systems or where existing facilities were inadequate or outmoded. In Barnard, Kansas, a town of about 350 people, WPA workers had almost completed a new water system by the end of the fiscal year 1942. A central water system was badly needed, as the ground water underlying the town was highly mineralized and not suitable for domestic use. The new system includes a well, a pumping station, a 50,000-gallon elevated concrete tank, water mains, consumer connections, and fire hydrants.

A much more extensive type of project was the DeKalb County (Georgia) water works system under construction during the fiscal year 1942. A raw water reservoir with a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons, a pumping station, a filtration plant, a clear well with a storage capacity of 375,000 gallons, and an elevated tank reservoir with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons have provided an adequate water supply for the residents of DeKalb County. Some sections of the county had previously had no central water system and others had been served by systems which were inadequate.

Improvement of sanitation facilities has also contributed to the protection of health in many communities. Nearly 950 sewage treatment plants have been built and 475 others have been enlarged or reconditioned through WPA projects in the past seven years. In addition, WPA workers have built or improved 27,000 miles of storm and sanitary sewers and installed more than 585,000 sewerage service connections. In areas where no sewage disposal system existed, 2,287,000 sanitary privies have been built. To facilitate garbage disposal, almost 200 incinerator plants have been built or reconditioned.

Adequate sewage disposal systems not only provide more healthful living conditions within communities, but often protect surrounding streams from pollution and make them safe for healthful recreational purposes. An example is the sewage disposal plant completed at Danville, Kentucky, during the fiscal year 1942, which prevents sewage from reaching Harrington Lake. The new system treats all of the city's sewage at one point instead of incompletely treating it at four points as was formerly done. The plant has a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons per day.

Measures which have been taken for the control of malaria in mosquito infested areas have been another important part of WPA health activities. Through WPA projects more than 15,000 miles of drainage ditches and pipes have provided drainage for thousands of acres of swamp land. An additional 19,000 miles of drainage facilities have been reconditioned. WPA workers have also sprayed oil and insecticide on ponds and in marshy places where mosquitos breed. During the past two years much of the WPA malaria control work has been in the neighborhood of military and naval reservations and war production centers.

Welfare Services

Through its welfare projects the WPA has been able to provide many services for low-income families. It is on these projects that most of the women on WPA rolls have been employed. Through their activities school lunches have been served to millions of undernourished school children, and foods have been canned and preserved largely for the use of public institutions or in conjunction with the school lunch program. Clothing and other articles have been made on sewing-room projects for distribution to needy families and public institutions. Housekeeping aides have been trained and made available for service in homes of the needy where illness or other emergencies exist.

One of the most important WPA activities has been the school lunch program. In the seven years ending June 30, 1942, WPA workers prepared and served to school children more than 1,000,000,000 hot lunches. In the three months prior to June 30, 1942, more than 75,000,000 hot lunches were served to children in more than 24,000 schools. The food was supplied by WPA gardening projects, the Agricultural Marketing Administration, and local sponsors. The provision of one healthful well-balanced meal a day has done much to improve the health of children from low-income groups. School authorities report that as a result school work and attendance records have improved. The school lunch program has proved so important in promoting better health among

TABLE 31.—ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON SELECTED TYPES OF WELFARE PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Item	Number
Visits made by housekeeping aides.....	31, 028, 000
Lunches served to school children.....	1, 093, 203, 000
Food preserved:	
Quarts canned.....	73, 004, 000
Pounds dried.....	9, 176, 000
Articles produced in sewing rooms.....	486, 572, 000
Garments.....	374, 917, 000
Men's.....	75, 056, 000
Women's.....	84, 797, 000
Boys'.....	65, 772, 000
Girls'.....	76, 299, 000
Infants'.....	44, 364, 000
Diapers.....	28, 629, 000
Other articles.....	111, 655, 000

school children, that in many areas where this activity could not be continued as a WPA project, school authorities have taken steps to make it a part of the regular school program.

With the sharp rise in employment of women in war industries, the public provision of a noon lunch to children became a year-round necessity in many areas, and summer feeding centers were established. Many of the boys and girls who appeared at these centers daily would otherwise have gone without any lunches at all or would have eaten cold unnourishing lunches.

Projects for the canning and preserving of foods have also been an important part of the WPA feeding program. Millions of quarts of vegetables and fruits have been canned or preserved and other foodstuffs have been dried by the WPA workers on these projects. Much of the food preserved was produced on WPA gardening projects.

Millions of garments and other articles have been produced on WPA sewing projects during the past seven years for distribution to public institutions and to families in need. In addition to the 375,000,000 garments made for men, women, and children, more than 111,000,000 other articles, including towels, sheets, pillowcases, and hospital supplies and surgical dressings have been produced. In some areas workers on sewing projects repaired army clothing and equipage.

WPA workers have also given valuable services to needy families through housekeeping

aide projects. These projects were developed to train women to render housekeeping services to low-income families in cases of illness and other emergencies. In the past seven years, housekeeping aides, who had been trained on WPA projects, made more than 31,000,000 visits to homes where they assisted in general housework, care of children, and simple care of the sick. During the fiscal year 1942 a new activity, the housekeeping clinic program, was developed in some areas to assist homemakers to meet problems of nutrition, food and commodity shortages, and increased living costs.

Conservation of Natural Resources

WPA projects have played an important part in the Nation's conservation program during the past seven years. Through these projects, work has been carried on for the prevention of soil erosion, the conservation of forests, and the protection of wildlife.

The construction or improvement of 1,600 miles of levees and embankments, 200 miles of jetties and breakwaters, 125 miles of bulkheads, and 1,900 miles of retaining walls and revetments has prevented overflows and floods, saved valuable topsoil from being washed away, and at the same time conserved water. Improvement work on more than 4,300 miles of riverbanks and shores and 8,200 miles of streambeds and the riprapping of more than 17,000,000 square yards have served similar purposes. In addition, millions of acres of soil have been

TABLE 32.—CONSERVATION AND FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Item	Unit of measurement	New construction	Reconstruction or improvement
Fish hatcheries.....	Number.....	A 292	158
Firebreaks.....	Miles.....	6, 309	913
Reforestation.....	Trees planted.....		175, 539, 000
Oysters planted.....	Bushels.....	8, 190, 117	
Levees and embankments.....	Miles.....	580	1, 082
Retaining walls and revetments.....	Miles.....	1, 775	133
Riverbank and shore improvement.....	Miles.....		4, 347
Stream-bed improvement.....	Miles.....		8, 199
Irrigation systems.....	Miles of pipe and flume.....	1, 342	5, 301

A Includes additions to existing facilities.

reclaimed, principally in the western part of the United States, by the construction of irrigation canals and the placement or improvement of more than 6,600 miles of pipe and flume.

For the conservation of forests, more than 175,000,000 trees have been planted by WPA workers in publicly owned forests throughout the country. Forest protection work has also included the construction or improvement of more than 7,200 miles of firebreaks and the building of fire and forest trails, forest ranger stations, and fire look-out towers. Other activities for the preservation of forests have included spraying of trees and spreading of poison for protection against plant diseases and insects.

Through other WPA projects, work has been carried on for the protection and propagation of game and fish. The construction and enlargement of 290 fish hatcheries and the reconditioning of about 160 others has facilitated the stocking of lakes and streams with fish. Nearly 8,200,000 bushels of oysters have been planted in depleted oyster beds on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Numerous sanctuaries, shelter houses, and feeding stations have been established for the protection of game birds and animals.

Much of the work which has been performed on WPA projects for other purposes has also aided in the conservation of natural resources. Roadside drainage work has been of value in preventing soil erosion, as has the planting of trees, grass, and shrubs along roadways, waterways, and in parks. Drainage operations for the prevention of malaria have helped to reclaim thousands of acres of land.

WPA research workers have assisted state universities, colleges, agricultural experiment stations, and conservation commissions in a variety of studies which have been of benefit in the development of conservation programs.

Other Accomplishments

In addition to the types of work described in the preceding section, which have made up the bulk of WPA operations during the past seven years, many other activities of importance to communities throughout the country have been carried on.

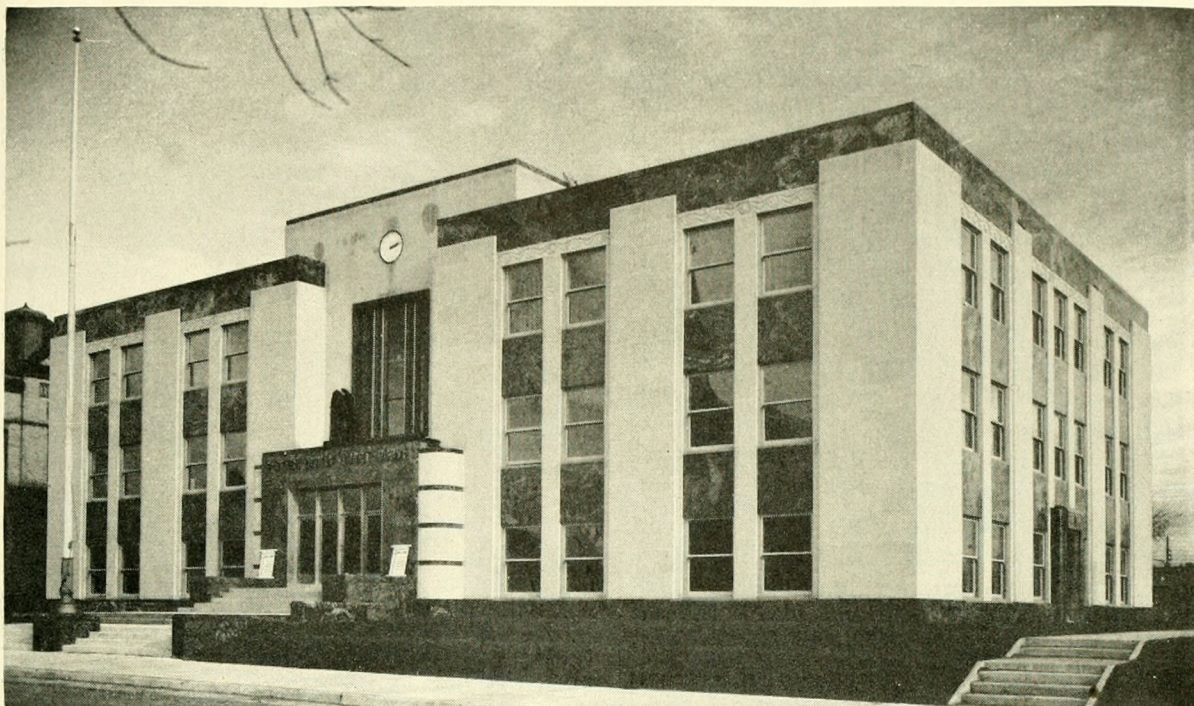
Among the 1,800 office and administrative buildings constructed or enlarged and the 4,300 reconditioned and improved, were courthouses, municipal buildings, and other buildings for the use of state, county, and local governmental units. About 200 penal institutions were built or enlarged and more than 500 others were reconditioned. Dormitories, numbering more than 1,400 newly constructed and enlarged and 5,600 improved, added to the facilities of state schools and colleges and other public institutions. More than 300 new firehouses were built and additions or improvements were made to about 2,350 others. Other construction included garages for highway departments and other public agencies, storage buildings, and barns and stables.

The Ellis County courthouse, located in the city of Hays, Kansas, is a typical example of a WPA construction project for the improvement of community facilities. This four-story fireproof building, constructed of native stone, contains 63 working rooms and is equipped with the most up-to-date heating, water, and lighting systems. It replaces an old building which was inadequate and unsafe for occupancy. When the building was dedicated, a public holiday was declared, so that all the people of Ellis County could attend the ceremonies.

Public benefits conferred through certain types of WPA projects, such as research, music, and art, cannot be measured in physical terms. Professional and clerical workers employed on research projects have, in cooperation with colleges and universities and other public agencies, carried on studies of social and economic conditions, agricultural research and experiments, historical studies, and many other types of research.¹ Clerical workers on records projects have facilitated the work of vital statistics offices, law enforcement agencies, and other public agencies by arranging their records in more convenient forms.

Through the art projects contributions have been made to the cultural life of the Nation. WPA artists have decorated the halls of schools,

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).



WPA workers built this court house at Detroit Lakes (Minn.)

hospitals, and other public buildings with more than 2,500 murals. They have produced more than 16,500 pieces of sculpture, 10,000 fine print designs, and 108,000 easel works. About 22,000 plates have been made for the Index of American Design. Art centers have been established for the teaching of art to children and adults. Exhibits of fine art and handicrafts have been widely circulated.

Works of great composers have been made available to millions of people through open air concerts, performances at public gatherings, and radio broadcasts by the workers on WPA music projects. In the month of January 1942 they gave more than 100 radio broadcasts, and about 6,000 concerts to audiences totaling more than 2,000,000 people.

WPA workers on writers' projects have prepared guidebooks, known as the American Guide series, for all of the states, the principal cities, many counties and towns, and for Alaska and Puerto Rico. In addition, they have written pamphlets and articles on many phases of American life and have made available a valuable collection of research data.

Project Procedures

The accomplishments described in the preceding pages reflect the many factors involved in the selection of a project for WPA operation. All work undertaken must be suited to the skills of available workers, and it must provide for a public need. The selection of projects is also governed by the financial ability of sponsors to provide funds for nonlabor costs of projects.

Most WPA projects have been sponsored by state or local agencies with legal authority to undertake the responsibilities that sponsorship entails. Some, however, which are nation-wide in scope or which supplement the functions of the Federal Government, have been sponsored by Federal agencies, such as the War and Navy Departments and the U. S. Public Health Service. In the past two years, many projects sponsored locally have been certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as important for military or naval purposes.

Sponsors are required to bear one-fourth of the total costs of non-Federal projects undertaken in each state. This provision has been applied on a state-wide basis in order that the

WPA may be able to render assistance in areas where unemployment is great, but where sponsors are not financially able to bear one-fourth of the project costs. Sponsors usually provide most of the materials, supplies, and equipment and the Federal Government pays the wages of the certified workers employed on the project. Nonlabor costs which can be paid from Federal funds are limited to \$6 per month per worker. However, when increased prices of materials justify it, the Commissioner of Work Projects is authorized to raise the average to as much as \$7. Certified war projects may be exempted from these requirements.

Local public agencies desiring to initiate projects, submit applications to the state WPA offices; the applications must be accompanied by detailed plans, cost estimates, evidence of the need for the project, and other related information. Project applications are then reviewed by the state offices, which utilize the technical advice of experts in the field of work covered by the project in order to determine its desirability.

Projects approved in the state office are submitted to the Federal WPA in Washington for final review. Certain types of projects are subject to review by other Federal agencies. The Public Roads Administration, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and Public Health Service, for example, review the technical aspects of the proposed WPA projects that fall within their respective fields of activity. After approval by the Federal WPA, each application must be approved by the President before the project becomes available for operation.

All approved projects are not placed in immediate operation. There is accumulated a reserve of approved projects that can be put into operation when the need arises. This reserve, which consists of projects that can provide employment for various types of workers, enables the WPA to adjust its program to fluctuations in unemployment. Projects of a type which can be readily expanded or contracted, such as highway, road, and street projects, are found particularly desirable for the project reserve.

APPENDIX

TABLES

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

WPA statistics presented in this report relate to activities conducted under the program from its initiation in the summer of 1935 through June 30, 1942. 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. 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 a given day of each week. The basic weekly figures are summarized for the United States and territories in Table I of the appendix.

Financial Statistics

Tables IV, V, and VI are based on reports of the Department of the Treasury and the Work Projects Administration and relate to Federal funds allocated or appropriated to the WPA under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, and fiscal years 1941 and 1942. 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 years 1941 and 1942. 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 VII to XIII, 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 XIV, XV, and XVI relate to the number of physical units of work that were completed on projects operated by WPA from the beginning of the program through June 1942. The figures shown for certain activities on service programs, however, refer to the extent of public participation during the month of January 1942. The data presented are limited to selected items of accomplishment.

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 incomplete 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.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS

WEEKLY, AUGUST 1935-JUNE 1942

Month	Year ending June 30, 1936		Year ending June 30, 1937		Year ending June 30, 1938		Year ending June 30, 1939			
	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 agencies ^A
	1935		1936		1937		1938			
July.....	3		1	2,240,085	7	1,711,585	6	2,937,489	2,853,129	84,360
July.....	10		8	2,232,917	14	1,652,283	13	2,983,167	2,898,597	84,570
July.....	17		15	2,240,223	21	1,592,129	20	3,022,103	2,937,926	84,177
July.....	24		22	2,249,357	28	1,568,817	27	3,053,327	2,966,832	86,495
July.....	31		29	2,264,056						
Average.....				2,245,328		1,631,204		2,999,021	2,914,121	84,900
August.....	7		5	2,279,612	4	1,538,217	3	3,076,588	2,992,876	83,712
August.....	14	187,968	12	2,322,594	11	1,524,167	10	3,101,344	3,016,775	84,569
August.....	21	219,781	19	2,350,750	18	1,501,356	17	3,123,988	3,038,875	85,113
August.....	28	252,739	26	2,376,565	25	1,479,836	24	3,153,113	3,066,895	86,218
August.....							31	3,171,184	3,085,762	85,422
Average.....		B 220,163		2,332,380		1,510,894		3,125,244	3,040,237	85,007
September.....	4	299,543	2	2,405,098	1	1,466,361	7	3,197,459	3,108,921	88,538
September.....	11	344,118	9	2,426,237	8	1,458,830	14	3,210,312	3,121,091	89,221
September.....	18	397,593	16	2,446,721	15	1,455,170	21	3,218,584	3,127,757	90,827
September.....	25	456,013	23	2,481,516	22	1,451,112	28	3,228,082	3,136,505	91,577
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
October.....	2	506,190	7	2,525,411	6	1,450,667	5	3,233,932	3,144,433	89,499
October.....	9	594,427	14	2,545,625	13	1,457,029	12	3,266,075	3,175,259	90,816
October.....	16	661,096	21	2,558,052	20	1,466,925	19	3,300,328	3,208,951	91,377
October.....	23	777,294	28	2,581,208	27	1,475,800	26	3,346,107	3,253,623	92,484
October.....	30	986,837								
Average.....		705,169		2,552,574		1,462,605		3,286,611	3,195,567	91,044
November.....	6	1,264,855	4	2,587,301	3	1,487,007	2	3,363,841	3,271,398	92,443
November.....	13	1,623,696	11	2,585,107	10	1,498,628	9	3,358,525	3,266,550	91,975
November.....	20	1,925,325	18	2,549,077	17	1,509,505	16	3,345,032	3,252,555	92,477
November.....	27	2,445,954	25	2,482,681	24	1,519,740	23	3,318,983	3,225,625	93,538
November.....							30	3,286,592	3,193,658	92,934
Average.....		1,814,958		2,551,042		1,503,720		3,334,594	3,241,957	92,637
December.....	4	2,563,996	2	2,389,202	1	1,537,558	7	3,240,677	3,148,437	92,240
December.....	11	2,660,116	9	2,288,565	8	1,557,689	14	3,185,821	3,093,927	91,894
December.....	18	2,704,577	16	2,214,917	15	1,588,244	21	3,123,968	3,032,759	91,209
December.....	26	2,740,070	23	2,192,409	22	1,629,271	28	3,093,855	3,002,241	91,614
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
1936			1937		1938		1939			
January.....	2	2,782,252	6	2,132,698	5	1,711,932	4	3,069,932	2,979,997	89,935
January.....	8	2,840,214	13	2,124,307	12	1,767,701	11	3,029,765	2,939,574	90,191
January.....	15	2,890,016	20	2,129,250	19	1,832,148	18	3,001,062	2,910,907	90,155
January.....	22	2,925,605	27	2,138,059	26	1,900,625	25	2,985,620	2,895,125	90,495
January.....	29	2,960,577								
Average.....		2,879,733		2,131,079		1,803,102		3,021,595	2,931,401	90,194
February.....	5	2,988,373	3	2,144,526	2	1,945,317	1	2,966,202	2,876,649	89,553
February.....	12	3,017,649	10	2,160,209	9	1,985,406	8	2,965,986	2,875,724	90,262
February.....	19	3,034,517	17	2,147,178	16	2,009,145	15	3,010,659	2,922,029	88,630
February.....	26	3,035,852	24	2,145,562	23	2,075,492	22	3,043,367	2,955,022	88,345
Average.....		3,019,098		2,149,369		2,003,840		2,996,554	2,907,356	89,198
March.....	4	3,025,428	3	2,148,193	2	2,166,705	1	3,032,247	2,948,175	84,072
March.....	11	2,991,121	10	2,139,478	9	2,243,865	8	3,009,253	2,927,115	82,138
March.....	18	2,953,074	17	2,133,953	16	2,356,877	15	3,014,585	2,926,730	87,855
March.....	25	2,871,637	24	2,114,800	23	2,394,843	22	3,008,994	2,915,588	93,406
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

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS
WEEKLY, AUGUST 1935-JUNE 1942

Year ending June 30, 1940				Year ending June 30, 1941				Year ending June 30, 1942				Month
Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A	Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A	Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A	
1939				1940				1941				
5	2,388,080	2,358,179	29,901	3	1,607,733	1,568,899	38,834	2	1,168,066	1,151,171	16,895	July.
12	2,289,702	2,248,611	41,091	10	1,619,630	1,577,729	41,901	9	1,029,429	1,015,819	13,610	July.
19	2,250,368	2,197,226	53,142	17	1,659,455	1,613,434	46,021	16	1,016,644	1,003,374	13,270	July.
26	2,200,195	2,143,662	56,533	24	1,689,731	1,642,089	47,642	23	1,024,784	1,011,911	12,873	July.
-----	-----	-----	-----	31	1,700,846	1,651,406	49,440	30	1,035,595	1,022,732	12,863	July.
-----	2,282,087	2,236,920	45,167	-----	1,655,479	1,610,711	44,768	-----	1,054,904	1,041,001	13,903	Average.
2	2,082,366	2,025,246	57,120	7	1,708,525	1,655,809	52,716	6	1,041,218	1,028,806	12,412	August.
9	2,053,552	1,994,736	58,816	14	1,708,239	1,654,070	54,169	13	1,041,682	1,030,589	11,093	August.
16	1,977,396	1,916,525	60,871	21	1,697,978	1,642,736	55,182	20	1,042,451	1,031,787	10,664	August.
23	1,897,896	1,834,747	63,149	28	1,691,307	1,635,984	55,323	27	1,044,781	1,034,094	10,687	August.
30	1,842,230	1,778,175	64,055	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	1,970,688	1,909,886	60,802	-----	1,701,512	1,647,164	54,348	-----	1,042,533	1,031,319	11,214	Average.
6	1,662,447	1,603,275	59,172	4	1,690,104	1,634,802	55,302	3	1,043,032	1,032,298	10,734	September.
13	1,695,794	1,633,095	62,699	11	1,687,420	1,631,328	56,092	10	1,037,368	1,026,508	10,860	September.
20	1,735,580	1,667,836	67,744	18	1,689,292	1,633,195	56,097	17	1,034,554	1,023,392	11,162	September.
27	1,790,164	1,719,873	70,291	25	1,703,748	1,647,970	55,778	24	1,033,019	1,021,787	11,232	September.
-----	1,720,996	1,656,019	64,977	-----	1,692,641	1,636,824	55,817	-----	1,036,994	1,025,996	10,998	Average.
4	1,834,192	1,764,361	69,831	2	1,746,704	1,691,224	55,480	1	1,032,201	1,020,440	11,761	October.
11	1,875,190	1,802,225	72,965	9	1,762,672	1,707,551	55,121	8	1,037,597	1,025,630	11,967	October.
18	1,898,671	1,823,729	74,942	16	1,768,162	1,713,242	54,920	15	1,040,032	1,027,924	12,108	October.
25	1,901,702	1,825,937	75,765	23	1,775,644	1,721,505	54,139	22	1,044,140	1,031,829	12,311	October.
-----	-----	-----	-----	30	1,779,261	1,725,232	54,029	29	1,047,454	1,034,720	12,734	October.
-----	1,877,439	1,804,063	73,376	-----	1,766,489	1,711,751	54,738	-----	1,040,285	1,028,109	12,176	Average.
1	1,901,147	1,824,113	77,034	6	1,783,479	1,730,024	53,455	5	1,050,340	1,038,026	12,314	November.
8	1,929,219	1,851,244	77,975	13	1,785,606	1,732,132	53,474	12	1,056,236	1,043,494	12,742	November.
15	1,960,806	1,883,825	76,981	20	1,806,811	1,753,651	53,160	18	1,058,410	1,045,721	12,689	November.
22	1,987,202	1,909,236	77,966	27	1,821,630	1,768,525	53,105	25	1,060,616	1,047,922	12,694	November.
29	2,024,214	1,945,352	78,862	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	1,960,518	1,882,754	77,764	-----	1,799,382	1,746,083	53,299	-----	1,056,401	1,043,791	12,610	Average.
6	2,075,387	1,996,894	78,493	4	1,832,523	1,780,931	51,592	2	1,062,810	1,050,438	12,372	December.
13	2,122,821	2,044,516	78,305	11	1,855,175	1,803,720	51,455	9	1,059,682	1,047,706	11,976	December.
20	2,143,670	2,066,171	77,499	18	1,872,284	1,821,705	50,579	16	1,055,670	1,044,154	11,516	December.
27	2,151,847	2,075,977	75,870	26	1,878,395	1,828,024	50,371	23	1,046,241	1,035,238	11,003	December.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30	1,041,073	1,030,894	10,179	December.
-----	2,123,431	2,045,889	77,542	-----	1,859,594	1,808,595	50,999	-----	1,053,095	1,041,686	11,409	Average.
1940				1941				1942				
3	2,159,939	2,085,577	74,362	2	1,880,460	1,830,208	50,252	6	1,017,400	1,012,565	4,835	January.
10	2,189,563	2,115,169	74,394	8	1,886,942	1,837,544	49,398	13	1,019,762	1,016,274	3,488	January.
17	2,222,006	2,148,903	73,103	15	1,893,750	1,844,928	48,822	20	1,025,326	1,022,793	2,533	January.
24	2,244,452	2,170,935	73,517	22	1,895,386	1,847,009	48,377	27	1,032,323	1,029,891	2,432	January.
31	2,265,609	2,192,356	73,253	29	1,895,189	1,846,902	48,287	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	2,216,314	2,142,588	73,726	-----	1,890,345	1,841,318	49,027	-----	1,023,703	1,020,381	3,322	Average.
7	2,287,797	2,212,789	75,008	5	1,892,243	1,844,585	47,658	3	1,031,702	1,029,613	2,089	February.
14	2,306,048	2,231,139	74,909	12	1,892,632	1,845,377	47,255	10	1,032,211	1,030,134	2,077	February.
21	2,318,940	2,244,540	74,400	19	1,884,699	1,837,566	47,133	17	1,027,825	1,026,006	1,819	February.
28	2,324,089	2,249,912	74,177	26	1,866,885	1,820,453	46,432	24	1,022,569	1,020,804	1,765	February.
-----	2,309,218	2,234,595	74,623	-----	1,884,115	1,836,995	47,120	-----	1,028,577	1,026,639	1,938	Average.
6	2,323,491	2,248,890	74,601	5	1,805,582	1,760,431	45,151	3	1,006,421	1,004,677	1,744	March.
13	2,318,914	2,244,323	74,591	12	1,763,895	1,719,346	44,549	10	984,472	982,718	1,754	March.
20	2,311,525	2,235,992	75,533	19	1,735,676	1,691,067	44,609	17	960,856	959,147	1,709	March.
27	2,288,227	2,212,233	75,994	26	1,707,821	1,663,856	43,965	24	942,895	941,225	1,670	March.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	31	922,832	921,208	1,624	March.
-----	2,310,539	2,235,359	75,180	-----	1,753,244	1,708,675	44,569	-----	963,496	961,795	1,701	Average.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WPA PROGRAM

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS—Continued

WEEKLY, AUGUST 1935-JUNE 1942

Month	Year ending June 30, 1936		Year ending June 30, 1937		Year ending June 30, 1938		Year ending June 30, 1939			
	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 agencies ^A
	1936		1937		1938		1939			
April.....	1	2,761,155	7	2,098,359	6	2,504,483	5	2,905,791	2,801,613	104,178
April.....	8	2,678,021	14	2,085,329	13	2,531,392	12	2,760,735	2,649,886	110,849
April.....	15	2,617,453	21	2,070,151	20	2,544,085	19	2,752,282	2,635,369	116,913
April.....	22	2,570,315	28	2,059,044	27	2,581,897	26	2,750,639	2,629,314	121,325
April.....	29	2,504,892								
Average.....		2,626,367		2,078,221		2,540,464		2,792,362	2,679,046	113,316
May.....	6	2,454,215	5	2,046,751	4	2,606,719	3	2,736,329	2,610,082	126,247
May.....	13	2,418,458	12	2,023,316	11	2,625,744	10	2,660,236	2,527,958	132,278
May.....	20	2,374,461	19	2,016,979	18	2,650,298	17	2,622,590	2,485,360	137,230
May.....	27	2,339,740	26	1,999,269	25	2,678,223	24	2,608,920	2,468,073	140,847
May.....							31	2,599,673	2,457,901	141,772
Average.....		2,396,719		2,021,579		2,640,246		2,645,550	2,509,875	135,675
June.....	3	2,319,913	2	1,980,236	1	2,693,375	7	2,593,349	2,449,189	144,160
June.....	10	2,293,625	9	1,945,796	8	2,711,762	14	2,589,723	2,445,545	144,178
June.....	17	2,273,052	16	1,866,617	15	2,736,014	21	2,577,675	2,438,255	139,420
June.....	24	2,255,898	23	1,821,151	22	2,767,044	28	2,551,418	2,420,741	130,677
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

^A Financed by allocation of WPA funds.^B Average for three weeks.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS—Concluded
WEEKLY, AUGUST 1935-JUNE 1942

Year ending June 30, 1940				Year ending June 30, 1941				Year ending June 30, 1942				Month
Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A	Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A	Date	Total	Projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A	
1940				1941				1942				
3	2,204,440	2,127,384	77,056	2	1,662,393	1,618,748	43,645	7	892,673	891,084	1,589	April.
10	2,161,901	2,082,546	79,355	9	1,634,016	1,590,616	43,400	14	877,618	876,029	1,589	April.
17	2,117,741	2,037,282	80,459	16	1,606,759	1,562,681	44,078	21	857,125	855,528	1,597	April.
24	2,092,081	2,010,598	81,483	23	1,585,587	1,541,889	43,698	28	839,475	837,936	1,539	April.
				30	1,560,248	1,517,692	42,556					
	2,144,040	2,064,452	79,588		1,609,801	1,566,325	43,476		866,723	865,144	1,579	Average.
1	2,059,045	1,977,473	81,572	7	1,519,185	1,477,263	41,922	5	817,548	816,027	1,521	May.
8	2,008,540	1,924,388	84,152	14	1,496,649	1,454,438	42,211	12	795,554	794,034	1,520	May.
15	1,970,257	1,885,683	84,574	21	1,474,200	1,432,726	41,474	19	775,510	773,981	1,529	May.
22	1,944,945	1,857,813	87,132	28	1,464,362	1,423,550	40,812	26	755,413	753,897	1,516	May.
29	1,925,539	1,837,853	87,686									
	1,981,666	1,896,642	85,024		1,488,599	1,446,994	41,605		786,007	784,485	1,522	Average.
5	1,857,906	1,770,289	87,617	4	1,441,936	1,400,885	41,051	2	735,704	734,196	1,508	June.
12	1,785,270	1,696,620	88,650	11	1,423,371	1,382,328	41,043	9	717,791	716,310	1,481	June.
19	1,714,327	1,628,137	86,190	18	1,410,051	1,367,935	42,116	16	700,744	699,344	1,400	June.
26	1,664,626	1,583,242	81,384	25	1,368,363	1,327,762	40,601	23	681,580	680,222	1,358	June.
								30	652,689	651,465	1,224	June.
	1,755,532	1,669,572	85,960		1,410,930	1,369,727	41,203		697,701	696,307	1,394	Average.

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

SEMIANNUALLY, DECEMBER 1935-JUNE 1942

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	December 1940 ^B	June 1941 ^B	December 1941 ^B	June 1942 ^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	1,859,594	1,410,930	1,053,095	697,701
Alabama	48,330	32,926	30,382	23,405	23,931	45,242	63,295	51,351	50,900	34,523	39,403	32,037	24,047	15,216
Arizona	10,872	9,529	8,347	7,832	6,890	9,987	11,479	8,521	6,868	5,740	6,317	5,608	3,905	2,215
Arkansas	40,808	30,340	32,480	24,565	20,593	36,941	52,569	46,119	42,995	26,941	35,369	29,757	22,292	14,997
California	121,453	115,446	105,939	102,078	71,885	95,003	120,887	109,069	90,020	75,571	81,708	56,867	40,602	20,286
Colorado	37,907	28,596	21,837	20,076	18,458	28,115	33,022	25,984	24,019	17,234	19,738	16,939	12,159	3,944
Connecticut	25,722	23,466	18,268	17,615	16,113	24,883	30,688	25,000	19,026	16,724	14,648	6,921	3,992	2,498
Delaware	2,605	2,415	2,174	1,954	1,935	3,558	4,047	3,468	2,515	2,736	2,698	1,959	1,219	800
Dist. of Col.	6,696	7,713	6,934	6,524	5,810	8,457	13,851	12,919	10,821	10,799	10,667	7,909	4,762	2,182
Florida	35,019	27,301	25,958	25,369	24,011	36,038	53,680	45,387	37,716	25,379	34,636	25,372	21,676	16,579
Georgia	53,724	34,469	33,602	25,447	24,272	47,187	67,203	57,367	47,707	35,388	41,995	30,061	24,430	16,376
Idaho	9,688	6,589	6,711	4,842	6,930	9,319	11,687	10,730	10,387	7,237	8,532	6,444	6,184	2,423
Illinois	164,526	157,451	159,476	135,607	107,829	222,158	246,738	201,590	160,098	135,737	124,886	95,519	67,356	48,426
Indiana	79,542	69,358	65,899	55,333	44,520	94,003	91,738	78,360	61,166	47,345	46,323	34,067	22,682	15,157
Iowa	23,580	19,860	22,683	20,156	18,177	33,737	31,995	27,079	23,917	19,093	24,543	18,830	15,028	9,326
Kansas	41,366	32,402	41,784	32,402	26,543	34,717	37,126	30,116	26,716	20,374	26,318	20,280	15,993	8,236
Kentucky	59,200	46,688	51,969	43,472	38,735	62,506	68,563	57,913	45,008	34,463	40,189	29,148	25,203	18,761
Louisiana	49,256	36,105	32,012	27,752	23,635	33,112	54,736	43,343	36,197	24,783	28,103	28,736	22,726	14,978
Maine	9,793	7,915	7,561	3,617	8,169	10,986	8,264	7,438	6,246	7,048	4,602	4,602	3,108	1,508
Maryland	17,635	14,911	12,868	10,977	9,625	12,943	19,933	17,818	14,796	15,220	12,856	8,172	5,067	3,445
Massachusetts	116,187	107,023	99,791	82,353	67,632	108,882	128,786	106,164	86,609	65,910	80,445	57,142	36,505	28,253
Michigan	88,772	76,418	67,955	52,130	45,608	182,411	148,729	124,676	88,095	67,155	67,118	48,838	33,265	26,117
Minnesota	56,612	46,222	47,088	38,572	36,611	61,307	67,637	55,185	46,174	35,674	43,588	36,941	28,742	17,248
Mississippi	31,385	26,713	25,496	20,303	19,296	35,074	48,690	40,360	43,924	25,758	33,806	28,483	20,632	15,157
Missouri	82,008	67,351	71,923	67,331	50,392	100,710	110,662	85,639	77,618	64,411	62,530	51,871	36,168	24,777
Montana	13,566	10,591	12,888	9,643	13,147	20,606	20,959	17,693	13,175	8,736	10,111	8,415	7,183	3,974
Nebraska	19,477	15,245	22,172	19,759	19,643	29,043	29,032	26,298	27,124	20,196	23,610	20,176	14,119	6,189
Nevada	2,325	2,282	2,091	1,635	1,696	2,184	2,672	1,951	1,799	1,470	1,728	1,231	975	485
New Hampshire	7,026	7,571	8,901	6,151	5,530	8,643	11,543	8,536	6,873	6,234	6,912	4,200	3,516	2,344
New Jersey	89,696	81,520	76,422	69,617	57,606	91,140	104,570	82,940	70,128	58,511	62,765	42,471	28,007	21,490
New Mexico	10,898	7,966	8,548	8,373	6,272	10,620	11,862	11,956	12,446	9,024	10,829	10,066	7,563	5,605
New York	378,098	309,248	287,646	246,114	189,397	226,337	251,191	210,344	154,321	145,146	138,990	101,919	83,087	62,035
North Carolina	37,530	30,428	28,403	23,177	21,735	36,833	57,004	43,879	42,098	37,466	43,887	30,302	24,133	13,604
North Dakota	12,544	8,620	19,625	11,987	12,759	13,320	15,593	13,832	13,637	9,598	11,694	9,918	6,095	3,551
Ohio	174,252	153,891	135,939	104,046	91,307	245,775	265,796	204,508	140,163	118,994	105,715	80,670	50,246	31,999
Oklahoma	85,600	54,945	66,929	50,646	43,661	65,169	71,609	56,970	48,031	37,843	40,381	32,109	27,885	19,069
Oregon	18,814	14,899	14,001	13,376	12,032	16,282	19,672	17,100	15,176	12,658	12,299	9,096	5,852	1,873
Pennsylvania	218,146	234,014	229,875	183,513	159,107	252,365	268,173	189,728	147,270	158,605	141,957	93,018	68,062	49,655
Rhode Island	16,212	11,268	10,805	11,550	11,873	14,853	16,899	15,108	12,252	10,952	11,477	6,038	4,156	2,543
South Carolina	31,439	24,987	24,212	20,274	18,720	34,755	46,671	43,581	39,627	28,668	32,156	25,801	22,370	14,513
South Dakota	14,590	9,565	23,785	13,883	15,559	15,739	16,767	15,428	15,159	9,463	12,241	9,764	6,779	3,216
Tennessee	45,585	36,306	31,303	24,143	21,129	34,766	57,909	44,988	38,846	33,600	36,598	29,449	24,055	16,894
Texas	73,752	80,975	77,269	71,559	52,892	81,059	112,984	98,892	92,806	73,246	89,383	73,850	61,571	41,031
Utah	14,635	10,368	8,969	7,463	7,020	10,314	15,028	11,984	11,531	8,702	10,192	8,425	6,157	2,560
Vermont	4,759	4,517	3,468	3,048	3,071	5,059	8,642	5,289	4,400	3,833	4,090	2,662	1,974	995
Virginia	39,672	26,832	24,720	19,200	17,904	23,894	32,196	28,923	25,434	26,259	24,425	17,378	12,500	7,253
Washington	30,379	26,228	27,048	26,949	29,862	44,865	53,910	38,484	27,801	23,557	23,877	16,366	10,857	3,955
West Virginia	50,689	43,790	42,175	33,682	28,716	46,411	51,502	40,961	32,929	30,011	30,421	26,850	24,218	15,915
Wisconsin	60,056	49,594	53,069	42,405	37,408	72,726	80,789	63,821	51,847	38,713	44,118	30,297	22,608	9,503
Wyoming	4,764	2,765	3,598	2,370	2,364	4,207	4,739	3,820	3,587	2,577	2,806	2,242	1,690	636
Alaska				8			80	754	120	241	93	15		
Hawaii			4,463	3,725	2,538	1,601	3,170	2,333	1,755	1,672	1,358	1,031	7	5
Puerto Rico							46	4,018	11,088	17,356	30,316	32,585	28,767	25,753
Virgin Islands							1,345	1,361	1,278	1,760	1,701	1,463	915	933
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.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATE AND BY MAJOR TYPE OF PROJECT
JUNE 16, 1942

State	All WPA projects	All projects operated by WPA	Projects operated by WPA									
			Division of Operations									
			Total	Airports and airways	Buildings	Conservation	Engineering surveys	Highways, roads, and streets	Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	Sanitation	Water and sewer systems and other utilities	Other
Total	700,744	699,344	404,604	34,992	63,733	15,802	3,722	185,176	14,635	7,397	50,660	28,487
Alabama	15,345	15,342	9,643	1,852	808	279	111	5,614	20	96	837	26
Arizona	2,232	2,229	1,228	276	195			627			84	46
Arkansas	15,217	15,215	10,216	279	1,174	137	41	8,151		39	206	189
California	20,261	20,088	5,730	1,001	761	34	114	2,291	43		1,033	453
Colorado	3,936	3,913	973	450	149	9		252	11	6	93	3
Connecticut	2,542	2,536	1,428	434	176	12	72	452	25		226	31
Delaware	805	804	513	31	330	14		33		74	27	4
District of Columbia	2,162	2,139	693	217	57			94			49	276
Florida	16,639	16,617	10,583	5,247	2,439	25		1,825		119	338	590
Georgia	16,377	16,358	8,226	810	1,081	43	23	4,436	164	212	738	719
Idaho	2,427	2,425	1,397	155	300	429	2	255	15	11	123	107
Illinois	48,845	48,683	28,513	2,050	3,082	1,225		12,012	3,359	761	5,367	657
Indiana	15,979	15,948	10,528	515	2,969	178		4,872	153	132	1,481	228
Iowa	9,335	9,334	6,062	162	860	214	210	3,814	19		725	58
Kansas	8,964	8,902	5,161	468	1,214	130	28	2,361	289		658	13
Kentucky	18,727	18,718	13,546	394	1,149			9,139	1	134	509	2,220
Louisiana	15,072	15,062	10,420	665	1,164	493	143	6,233	193	249	1,276	4
Maine	1,492	1,491	810	655	34		4	43	57			17
Maryland	3,448	3,430	2,435	635	626	504		294	130		109	137
Massachusetts	28,310	28,216	14,863	1,311	5,464	285	541	3,218	584		2,352	1,108
Michigan	26,333	26,322	15,337	495	1,059	490		9,045	223		3,540	575
Minnesota	17,412	17,412	9,050	850	1,921	600	35	3,057	475		1,569	497
Mississippi	15,229	15,226	8,601	926	673	186		3,633	54	1,340	349	1,440
Missouri	25,089	25,049	15,212	431	2,490	484	3	6,385	874	270	2,452	1,823
Montana	3,891	3,891	1,883	368	266	259		701	34	6	219	30
Nebraska	6,121	6,120	3,577	776	586	241		1,371	47	26	396	134
Nevada	484	481	176	10	56	10		31	27		23	11
New Hampshire	2,360	2,359	1,315	360	477	57		119	84		171	47
New Jersey	21,570	21,560	12,992	519	3,600	467	85	4,066	622	589	2,624	420
New Mexico	5,529	5,521	4,197	506	1,033	1,116		1,057		55	374	56
New York	62,535	62,200	35,961	1,034	11,726	193	1,499	8,824	2,966	25	7,234	2,460
North Carolina	13,685	13,685	7,441	2,076	694	90		3,306	303	162	512	298
North Dakota	3,607	3,607	2,544	229	399	318		1,405	18		153	1
Ohio	31,922	31,905	18,217	860	332	429	70	11,288	603	15	3,354	1,266
Oklahoma	19,333	19,250	11,097	561	1,406	2,054	7	5,129	263	204	570	903
Oregon	1,867	1,865	816	386	100	20	7	82	12		116	93
Pennsylvania	49,999	49,983	29,759	544	4,694	1,838	541	14,699	1,314	314	3,906	1,909
Rhode Island	2,563	2,561	1,399	386	453	8		219	50	18	256	9
South Carolina	14,458	14,433	8,925	701	1,267	42		3,336	68	615	1,207	1,689
South Dakota	3,184	3,175	1,689	315	459	161	9	410	8	113	220	3
Tennessee	16,974	16,905	10,883		567	370	53	8,229	222	791	605	46
Texas	41,055	41,037	22,030	2,386	2,776	1,495	38	11,063	697	186	1,977	1,412
Utah	2,560	2,540	1,345	37	216	199	17	443	51		263	119
Vermont	956	956	537	154	13	83		46	23		81	137
Virginia	6,976	6,932	3,234	240	404	174		2,211			195	10
Washington	3,911	3,910	1,452	662	234	10	17	211	19	15	278	6
West Virginia	15,943	15,942	10,167	709	645	163		7,547	323	121	650	9
Wisconsin	9,337	9,334	4,014	256	525	208	52	1,413	192		941	427
Wyoming	674	674	212	24	66	40		51			29	2
Hawaii	5	5										
Puerto Rico	26,089	26,076	16,941	379	573			9,398		691	165	5,735
Virgin Islands	978	978	633	214				385				34

(Concluded on next page)

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

June 16, 1942

State	Projects operated by WPA—Concluded					Projects operated by other Federal agencies ^A	
	Service Division				Division of Training and Reemploy-ment		State supply sections
	Total	Public activities	Research and records	Welfare			
Total	247,702	59,309	33,570	154,823	38,335	8,703	1,400
Alabama	4,490	1,455	621	2,414	1,035	174	3
Arizona	801	347	86	368	129	71	3
Arkansas	4,494	599	735	3,070	454	141	2
California	12,933	4,662	1,004	7,267	976	449	173
Colorado	2,529	709	369	1,451	289	122	23
Connecticut	1,028	308	161	559	41	39	6
Delaware	249	143	34	72	37	5	1
District of Columbia	1,205	247	241	717	204	37	23
Florida	5,129	1,005	313	3,811	707	198	22
Georgia	7,217	2,179	743	4,295	687	228	19
Idaho	880	253	75	552	99	49	2
Illinois	17,568	4,662	2,689	10,217	2,096	506	162
Indiana	4,154	1,470	533	2,151	1,047	219	31
Iowa	2,661	775	197	1,689	470	141	1
Kansas	3,171	894	179	2,098	517	53	62
Kentucky	4,487	719	558	3,210	519	166	9
Louisiana	3,744	835	797	2,112	747	151	10
Maine	663	104	68	491	6	12	1
Maryland	881	268	170	443	48	66	18
Massachusetts	11,651	2,660	1,903	7,088	1,563	139	94
Michigan	8,668	2,261	1,447	4,960	2,014	303	11
Minnesota	6,764	1,648	1,208	3,908	1,252	346	-----
Mississippi	5,463	1,812	73	3,578	1,064	98	3
Missouri	8,291	1,986	854	5,451	1,336	210	40
Montana	1,735	303	379	1,053	111	162	-----
Nebraska	2,073	694	225	1,154	319	151	1
Nevada	280	78	30	172	10	15	3
New Hampshire	850	144	64	642	179	15	1
New Jersey	8,135	2,522	2,098	3,515	233	200	10
New Mexico	975	254	65	656	303	46	8
New York	22,059	5,391	5,810	10,858	2,909	1,271	335
North Carolina	5,626	1,220	561	3,845	435	183	-----
North Dakota	994	316	143	535	44	25	-----
Ohio	11,245	2,897	1,674	6,674	2,114	329	17
Oklahoma	6,494	996	385	5,113	1,514	145	83
Oregon	849	247	146	456	117	83	2
Pennsylvania	16,392	2,910	2,154	11,328	3,428	404	16
Rhode Island	942	316	64	562	121	99	2
South Carolina	5,014	656	183	4,175	366	128	25
South Dakota	1,308	312	176	820	148	30	9
Tennessee	4,643	590	373	3,680	1,162	217	69
Texas	16,966	3,575	1,416	11,975	1,893	148	18
Utah	1,031	300	101	630	147	17	20
Vermont	398	112	141	145	11	10	-----
Virginia	3,364	944	502	1,918	276	58	44
Washington	2,157	660	200	1,297	215	86	1
West Virginia	4,726	988	195	3,543	678	371	1
Wisconsin	2,872	624	1,147	1,101	2,279	169	3
Wyoming	443	89	68	286	14	5	-----
Hawaii	5	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----
Puerto Rico	6,750	99	204	6,447	1,972	413	13
Virgin Islands	345	71	3	271	-----	-----	-----

^A Financed by allocation of WPA funds.

TABLE IV.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS ALLOCATED, OBLIGATED, AND EXPENDED, BY OPERATING AGENCY ^A
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Agency	Total, all acts ^A			ERA Act, fiscal year 1942		
	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures
Total	\$10,583,573,337	\$10,520,167,240	\$10,468,249,193	^B \$896,933,063	\$840,783,477	\$792,304,748
Work Projects Administration	10,398,622,147	10,338,040,769	10,286,653,697	^B \$891,852,639	836,877,662	788,464,240
Other Federal agencies ^C	184,951,190	182,126,471	181,595,496	^B 5,080,424	3,905,815	3,840,508
Department of Agriculture	58,311,003	56,775,354	56,751,632	3,485,943	2,667,159	2,660,756
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	292,640	290,857	290,857			
Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering	3,898	3,898	3,898			
Agricultural Economics	208,791	205,833	205,477			
Agricultural Marketing Service	212,780	211,260	211,260			
Dairy Industry	36,034	33,963	33,963			
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	20,132,755	19,236,775	19,234,175	2,274,076	1,764,946	1,763,907
Forest Service	18,670,473	18,183,871	18,179,808	1,027,777	756,627	756,519
Home Economics	894,517	885,169	882,377			
National Agricultural Research Center	1,202,167	1,194,332	1,194,324			
Rural Electrification Administration	362,219	362,219	362,219			
Soil Conservation Service	14,518,405	14,458,029	14,457,380	2,150	793	793
Undistributed	1,776,324	1,709,148	1,695,894	181,940	144,793	139,537
Department of Commerce	729,545	590,794	581,107	573,480	434,732	425,163
Coast and Geodetic Survey	85,613	81,767	80,932	35,000	31,157	30,437
Foreign and Domestic Commerce	464,904	345,823	342,750	464,904	345,823	342,750
Weather Bureau	179,028	163,204	157,425	73,576	57,752	51,976
Executive Office of the President: National Resources Planning Board	13,149	13,149	13,149			
Department of the Interior	24,173,170	23,689,069	23,672,240	139,667	72,838	70,763
Fish and Wildlife Service	3,578,647	3,443,887	3,440,168	16,920	15,580	14,969
Indian Affairs	92,748	91,863	91,810			
General Land Office	110,859	105,865	105,737			
National Park Service	18,228,427	17,944,521	17,936,954	122,747	57,258	55,794
Reclamation	29,239	29,235	29,235			
Territories and Island Possessions	1,803,141	1,743,601	1,738,238			
Alaska Railroad	232,762	232,762	232,762			
Alaska Road Commission	2,306	2,299	2,299			
Alaska—miscellaneous	309,787	307,832	307,833			
Virgin Islands	1,258,286	1,200,708	1,195,344			
Undistributed	330,109	330,097	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	4,712,471	4,671,025	4,660,995	290,279	273,638	268,786
Library of Congress	421,234	420,347	417,997	60,500	59,612	57,263
Department of the Navy	36,707,651	36,558,493	36,538,451	49,013	29,944	29,709
Coast Guard ^D	538,693	538,631	538,417	1,013	1,012	970
Yards and Docks	36,168,958	36,019,862	36,000,034	48,000	28,932	28,739
Federal Security Agency	1,557,906	1,499,815	1,492,391	60,600	60,052	52,645
Office of Education	1,308,750	1,251,329	1,251,313			
Public Health Service	249,156	248,486	241,078	60,600	60,052	52,645
Department of the Treasury: Office of the Secretary ^E	2,839,619	2,839,250	2,839,053			
Veterans' Administration	2,642,692	2,524,878	2,511,215	386,942	273,840	260,190
War Department	52,779,428	52,480,986	52,053,955	34,000	34,000	15,233
Corps of Engineers	2,344,499	2,238,823	2,238,823			
Quartermaster Corps	50,434,929	50,242,163	49,815,132	34,000	34,000	15,233
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 years 1941 and 1942, and by the deficiency appropriations listed in footnote 1, p. 33.

^B Total allocations do not include \$16,486,530 of 1938, 1939, and fiscal year 1941 act funds which continued to be available for obligation on Federal construction projects through provisions of the fiscal year 1942 act. Of this amount, \$12,746,568 was available for projects operated by WPA and \$3,739,962 for WPA projects operated by other Federal agencies. Also excludes funds available upon transfer to the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942.

^C Allocations of WPA funds to these other Federal agencies were made under the ERA Acts of 1938, 1939, and fiscal years 1941 and 1942 and the last three of the deficiency appropriations referred to in footnote A.

^D The Coast Guard was transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Navy as of November 1, 1941.

^E 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 and the Work Projects Administration.

TABLE V.—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, 1942

Agency	Total, fiscal years 1936-42	Year ending June 30 ^A —			
		1939	1940	1941	1942
Total	\$10,468,249,193	\$2,230,749,993	\$1,520,106,078	\$1,326,110,531	\$887,647,532
Work Projects Administration	10,286,653,697	2,157,200,362	1,461,790,340	1,284,780,435	879,247,501
Other Federal agencies ^B	181,595,496	73,549,631	58,315,738	41,330,096	8,400,031
Department of Agriculture	56,751,632	24,003,792	17,931,893	11,290,026	3,525,921
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	290,857	110,811	106,329	70,923	2,794
Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering	3,898	3,898			
Agricultural Economics	265,477		97,130	104,152	4,195
Agricultural Marketing Service	211,260		35,037	175,605	618
Dairy Industry	33,963			32,256	1,707
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	19,234,175	7,098,045	5,695,794	4,413,984	2,026,352
Forest Service	18,179,808	6,185,581	6,318,835	4,443,187	1,232,205
Home Economics	882,377	500,446	230,869	147,383	3,679
National Agricultural Research Center	1,194,324	445,891	571,624	175,753	1,056
Rural Electrification Administration	362,219	158,014	196,632	7,573	
Soil Conservation Service	14,457,380	8,512,295	4,581,800	1,280,565	82,717
Undistributed	1,695,894	988,808	97,843	438,645	170,598
Department of Commerce	581,107		71,319	79,926	429,862
Coast and Geodetic Survey	80,932		19,799	28,317	32,816
Foreign and Domestic Commerce	342,750				342,750
Weather Bureau	157,425		51,520	51,609	54,296
Executive Office of the President: National Resources Planning Board	13,149	9,553	3,596		
Department of the Interior	23,672,240	10,514,893	7,310,560	5,023,195	823,592
Fish and Wildlife Service	3,440,168	1,866,468	976,296	471,391	126,013
Indian Affairs	91,810		42,891	48,510	409
General Land Office	105,737		62,391	42,119	1,227
National Park Service	17,936,954	7,674,885	5,619,787	4,007,909	634,373
Reclamation	29,235		10,960	18,275	
Territories and Island Possessions	1,738,238	662,626	579,051	434,991	61,570
Alaska Railroad	232,762	192,959	39,803		
Alaska Road Commission	2,299		1,136	1,163	
Alaska—miscellaneous	307,833	168,250	133,597	65,826	160
Virgin Islands	1,195,344	361,417	404,515	368,002	61,410
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	4,660,995	755,920	1,843,104	1,729,683	332,288
Library of Congress	417,997	132,600	115,462	109,421	60,514
Department of the Navy	36,538,451	14,138,565	10,266,149	10,361,312	1,772,425
Coast Guard ^C	538,417	275,991	110,759	100,712	50,955
Yards and Docks	36,000,034	13,862,574	10,155,390	10,260,600	1,721,470
Federal Security Agency	1,492,391	728,648	478,578	220,434	64,731
Office of Education	1,251,313	540,092	478,578	220,434	12,209
Public Health Service	241,078	188,556			52,522
Department of the Treasury: Office of the Secretary ^D	2,839,053	1,502,563	979,460	356,273	757
Veterans' Administration	2,511,215	508,649	905,855	740,234	356,477
War Department	52,053,955	21,197,353	18,403,546	11,419,592	1,033,464
Corps of Engineers	2,238,823	681,299	1,086,156	464,773	6,595
Quartermaster Corps	49,815,132	20,516,054	17,317,390	10,954,819	1,026,869
Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration	7,872	7,784	88		

^A Expenditures during the fiscal year include, in addition to the 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 The Coast Guard was transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Navy as of November 1, 1941.

^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 and the Work Projects Administration.

TABLE VI.—AMOUNT OF WPA FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROGRAMS OPERATED BY WPA AND BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY STATE AND BY FISCAL YEAR A
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

State	Total	Year ending June 30—							1942		
		1936	1937	1938	1939 ^B	1940 ^B	1941 ^B	Total	Programs operated by WPA ^B	Programs operated by other Federal agencies ^B	
Total	\$10,468,249,193	\$1,258,130,249	\$1,818,130,501	\$1,427,374,309	\$2,230,749,993	\$1,520,106,078	\$1,326,110,531	\$887,647,532	\$879,247,501	\$8,400,031	
Alabama	141,826,329	13,643,540	17,529,282	13,874,917	28,829,353	26,467,926	23,540,819	17,940,492	17,914,368	26,124	
Arizona	41,269,649	4,812,888	6,515,009	5,544,932	8,271,599	5,775,738	6,065,353	4,284,130	4,277,029	7,121	
Arkansas	119,814,158	10,924,407	14,726,096	12,248,023	25,198,835	22,594,946	19,751,698	14,370,153	14,346,332	23,821	
California	529,953,996	70,803,941	100,570,770	71,180,906	97,785,785	75,171,498	70,100,552	44,340,544	43,953,617	386,927	
Colorado	118,499,234	16,505,995	20,295,120	15,190,717	23,470,100	17,807,916	15,044,839	10,184,547	10,018,241	166,306	
Connecticut	105,645,561	13,545,902	18,730,517	16,102,842	25,018,751	15,683,547	11,676,753	4,887,249	4,820,253	66,996	
Delaware	12,051,316	1,311,868	1,617,706	1,590,628	2,510,944	1,865,347	1,992,408	1,162,415	1,162,373	42	
District of Columbia	47,988,724	4,015,917	5,563,830	4,904,026	10,247,562	8,861,368	9,681,676	4,714,345	4,512,453	201,892	
Florida	140,504,697	11,404,337	15,721,399	15,242,704	28,763,917	24,862,318	23,786,906	20,723,116	20,584,719	138,397	
Georgia	149,584,354	14,486,291	18,494,971	14,956,532	31,989,572	26,933,303	24,851,567	17,872,118	17,542,788	329,330	
Idaho	41,221,428	4,432,015	5,275,395	5,123,830	7,847,065	7,256,620	6,414,859	4,871,644	4,787,498	84,146	
Illinois	763,908,875	81,651,766	126,562,973	107,039,012	179,554,122	120,868,327	91,338,989	56,893,686	56,735,097	158,589	
Indiana	296,493,581	40,322,363	51,848,690	44,623,142	67,444,904	42,047,839	31,498,278	18,708,365	18,617,101	91,264	
Iowa	111,774,475	11,366,609	17,671,795	15,454,634	21,993,713	17,156,249	16,167,110	11,964,365	11,930,450	33,915	
Kansas	127,214,612	15,005,150	26,021,699	17,903,452	22,487,389	17,528,665	16,492,631	11,775,626	11,551,560	224,066	
Kentucky	167,810,077	13,394,225	23,929,419	21,202,749	38,898,490	27,847,378	24,275,148	18,262,668	18,217,067	45,601	
Louisiana	137,224,294	15,937,716	21,011,902	16,435,938	27,133,368	20,635,355	19,345,317	16,724,698	16,672,593	52,105	
Maine	39,043,976	3,986,076	5,900,647	3,831,634	6,822,928	5,532,208	6,992,013	5,978,470	5,927,718	50,752	
Maryland	67,185,710	8,571,859	11,954,008	7,190,098	12,610,711	10,725,496	10,105,759	6,027,779	5,722,735	305,044	
Massachusetts	483,454,150	53,925,003	91,365,070	68,765,431	103,029,061	70,389,064	57,749,384	38,231,137	37,938,633	292,504	
Michigan	431,351,185	43,633,076	57,249,028	59,118,520	122,791,220	67,969,058	50,483,221	30,107,062	29,995,141	111,921	
Minnesota	250,975,211	30,040,015	41,534,755	35,144,147	53,166,377	34,817,009	31,795,914	24,476,994	24,336,227	140,767	
Mississippi	110,607,630	9,002,125	14,402,992	10,977,009	21,496,967	20,385,764	19,063,600	14,679,173	14,670,343	8,830	
Missouri	315,953,977	30,652,292	52,340,893	41,134,690	68,047,427	51,784,359	43,160,491	28,833,825	28,651,128	182,697	
Montana	70,246,610	6,739,540	11,580,244	10,813,255	16,652,033	9,985,969	8,221,886	6,253,683	6,252,051	1,632	
Nebraska	107,349,390	8,688,746	15,682,574	15,405,637	21,112,484	18,249,774	16,657,103	11,553,072	11,357,624	195,448	
Nevada	9,630,726	1,112,879	1,598,374	1,443,885	1,826,285	1,358,171	1,419,724	871,408	865,748	5,660	
New Hampshire	34,043,713	3,188,419	5,948,188	4,442,942	7,250,519	4,944,239	4,720,821	3,548,585	3,515,008	33,577	
New Jersey	394,736,257	45,354,739	74,032,323	60,464,376	83,548,544	56,608,048	47,644,418	27,083,809	26,853,452	230,357	
New Mexico	51,000,121	4,970,656	7,098,142	5,557,180	8,740,379	8,665,689	8,388,790	7,579,285	7,520,898	58,387	
New York	1,358,078,431	253,927,669	313,719,647	209,965,930	239,399,240	140,341,848	119,915,417	80,808,680	80,115,223	693,457	
North Carolina	125,008,030	10,164,282	13,091,023	11,253,453	23,810,151	24,223,362	24,826,916	17,638,843	17,504,183	134,660	
North Dakota	59,077,058	4,569,073	5,033,231	8,354,161	10,329,835	8,170,254	8,059,988	4,560,516	4,422,219	138,297	
Ohio	738,912,212	87,571,816	116,949,136	106,851,773	202,091,629	103,409,490	79,127,502	42,910,866	42,767,035	143,831	
Oklahoma	180,775,787	21,488,219	31,648,497	21,603,922	37,046,841	25,965,484	23,674,044	19,348,780	19,163,089	185,691	
Oregon	76,630,104	8,556,038	12,951,136	11,007,484	14,456,093	11,375,719	10,545,803	7,737,831	7,702,963	34,868	
Pennsylvania	980,434,907	126,825,387	207,832,412	154,449,788	209,181,294	116,387,217	107,251,794	58,507,015	57,860,378	646,637	
Rhode Island	58,966,992	6,307,858	8,303,210	8,718,379	14,275,241	9,374,695	7,991,804	3,995,805	3,981,365	14,440	
South Carolina	116,273,436	7,633,473	12,138,468	10,798,137	23,742,768	23,230,382	22,227,484	16,502,724	16,267,780	234,914	
South Dakota	65,376,803	5,114,421	17,581,006	9,877,852	10,944,574	9,013,741	7,737,820	5,107,389	4,939,162	168,227	
Tennessee	123,484,914	12,588,079	16,675,779	11,473,769	24,198,830	22,427,864	20,710,735	15,409,858	15,276,020	133,838	
Texas	295,180,557	28,114,195	36,866,467	28,687,939	55,262,108	53,172,459	50,450,493	42,626,896	42,381,972	244,924	
Utah	51,308,588	6,173,405	7,297,181	6,282,974	9,966,538	8,213,995	7,888,024	5,486,471	5,427,445	59,026	
Vermont	19,133,966	1,934,320	2,463,860	2,268,289	4,926,452	3,108,625	2,714,867	1,717,553	1,681,606	35,947	
Virginia	88,014,373	9,694,190	12,104,778	9,901,452	16,807,194	15,186,908	15,233,815	9,086,036	8,852,347	233,689	
Washington	159,920,786	16,501,804	24,156,684	24,209,416	39,803,523	22,939,938	20,915,672	11,393,749	11,268,385	125,364	
West Virginia	155,938,049	18,490,335	27,335,179	19,872,105	28,913,276	22,275,860	21,405,460	17,645,834	17,591,156	54,678	
Wisconsin	260,418,038	30,501,877	44,588,854	36,751,813	59,674,143	38,381,308	32,126,384	18,393,659	18,267,338	126,321	
Wyoming	16,917,657	2,388,486	2,969,489	2,170,970	3,315,578	2,638,907	2,093,026	1,341,201	1,333,290	7,911	
Alaska	641,755		2,392	18,469	341,922	201,943	76,870	159		159	
Hawaii	9,894,873		2,523,902	2,015,536	2,192,592	1,277,144	1,216,315	669,384	669,384		
Puerto Rico	29,887,695				870,367	3,658,662	10,717,375	14,641,291	14,520,849	120,442	
Virgin Islands	2,428,762		3,993	22	372,447	468,202	854,187	729,911	480,185	249,726	
Undistributed by State	77,181,404	6,154,967	9,120,366	7,932,888	24,286,953	13,882,883	9,320,709	6,482,638	5,523,882	958,776	

A Includes programs of other Federal agencies financed by allocation of WPA funds under the ERA Acts of 1938, 1939, and fiscal years 1941 and 1942. 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, and for the fiscal year 1941 on p. 110 of the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program*, June 30, 1941.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department and the Work Projects Administration.

TABLE VII.—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, 1942

Type	Cumulative through June 30, 1942					Year ending June 30, 1942				
	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.....	\$3,368,602,865	100.0	\$1,104,886,895	\$2,263,715,970	67.2	\$434,539,111	100.0	\$116,559,531	\$317,979,580	73.2
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment.....	1,895,127,333	56.3	679,266,516	1,215,860,817	64.2	241,976,643	55.7	78,317,602	163,659,041	67.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	651,381,750	19.3	253,446,302	397,935,448	61.1	81,490,281	18.8	32,164,096	49,326,185	60.5
Cement.....	171,493,382	5.1	96,168,350	75,325,032	43.9	20,402,840	4.7	10,805,298	9,597,542	47.0
Clay products.....	77,059,857	2.3	26,130,805	50,929,052	66.1	6,820,172	1.6	1,605,550	5,214,622	76.5
Concrete products.....	101,636,184	3.0	38,386,731	63,249,453	62.2	16,415,304	3.8	5,693,985	10,721,319	65.3
Crushed stone.....	115,997,629	3.4	43,050,452	72,947,177	62.9	16,172,030	3.7	6,792,914	9,379,116	58.0
Sand and gravel.....	128,491,580	3.8	36,228,401	92,263,179	71.8	16,732,306	3.9	6,146,720	10,585,586	63.3
Other.....	56,703,118	1.7	13,481,563	43,221,555	76.2	4,947,629	1.1	1,119,629	3,828,000	77.4
Metal products, excluding machinery.....	373,430,160	11.1	108,211,114	265,219,046	71.0	44,424,915	10.2	9,127,492	35,297,423	79.5
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	90,155,799	2.7	22,511,371	67,644,428	75.0	9,025,394	2.1	1,360,109	7,665,285	84.9
Structural and reinforcing steel.....	77,075,041	2.3	28,797,431	48,277,610	62.6	7,526,468	1.7	2,111,337	5,415,131	71.9
Iron and steel products ^A	111,803,566	3.3	31,055,890	80,747,676	72.2	13,954,301	3.2	3,050,683	10,903,618	78.1
Other.....	94,395,754	2.8	25,846,422	68,549,332	72.6	13,918,752	3.2	2,605,363	11,313,389	81.3
Lumber and its products, excluding furniture and fixtures.....	182,990,271	5.4	47,287,655	135,702,616	74.2	18,664,547	4.3	4,383,497	14,281,050	76.5
Bituminous mixtures, paving and other.....	169,495,658	5.0	63,023,754	106,471,904	62.8	25,027,146	5.8	9,155,622	15,871,524	63.4
Textiles.....	123,915,336	3.7	71,218,575	52,696,761	42.5	14,720,935	3.4	5,234,777	9,486,158	64.4
Machinery and equipment.....	93,576,740	2.8	44,703,104	48,873,636	52.2	11,762,669	2.7	5,260,769	6,501,900	55.3
Electrical machinery, supplies, and equipment.....	37,340,019	1.1	10,677,258	26,662,761	71.4	3,147,907	0.7	849,663	2,298,244	73.0
Paving, other construction, and transportation equipment.....	21,550,497	0.7	16,113,864	5,436,633	25.2	2,782,213	0.6	1,894,212	888,001	31.9
Other.....	34,686,224	1.0	17,911,982	16,774,242	48.4	5,832,549	1.4	2,516,894	3,315,655	56.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	56,280,048	1.7	17,455,908	38,824,140	69.0	6,205,461	1.4	1,812,166	4,393,295	70.8
Petroleum products.....	53,787,251	1.6	24,646,034	29,141,217	54.2	8,761,852	2.0	4,194,388	4,567,464	52.1
Miscellaneous.....	190,270,119	5.7	49,274,070	140,996,049	74.1	30,918,837	7.1	6,984,795	23,934,042	77.4
Rent of equipment.....	1,130,586,623	33.5	352,016,431	778,570,192	68.9	130,650,002	30.1	29,056,711	101,593,291	77.8
Motor vehicles.....	615,689,225	18.2	247,260,637	368,428,588	59.8	58,743,163	13.5	14,138,936	44,604,227	75.9
Teams and wagons.....	30,972,147	0.9	21,173,895	9,798,252	31.6	601,482	0.2	72,923	528,559	87.9
Construction equipment.....	433,807,216	12.9	79,633,749	354,173,467	81.6	59,124,627	13.6	14,424,811	44,699,816	75.6
Other.....	50,118,035	1.5	3,948,150	46,169,885	92.1	12,180,730	2.8	420,041	11,760,689	96.6
Other ^B	342,888,909	10.2	73,603,948	269,284,961	78.5	61,912,466	14.2	9,185,218	52,727,248	85.2

^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 Project Administration.

TABLE VIII.—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, 1942

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.....	\$12,591,157,953	100.0	\$9,868,640,306	\$8,763,753,411	88.8	\$2,722,517,647	21.6	\$2,263,715,970	83.1
Division of Operations.....	9,738,835,157	77.3	7,473,971,777	6,491,915,002	86.9	2,264,863,380	23.3	1,915,241,820	84.6
Airports and airways.....	376,457,549	3.0	283,732,221	190,600,534	67.2	92,725,328	24.6	83,895,683	90.5
Buildings.....	1,329,850,874	10.5	985,211,777	869,032,790	88.2	344,639,097	25.9	290,532,221	84.3
Conservation.....	448,343,326	3.6	371,797,735	327,604,630	88.1	76,545,591	17.1	61,233,445	80.0
Engineering surveys.....	52,049,374	0.4	43,587,466	41,965,361	96.3	8,461,908	16.3	4,797,559	56.7
Highways, roads, and streets.....	4,812,348,988	38.2	3,634,873,538	3,148,166,622	86.6	1,177,475,450	24.5	1,004,951,539	85.3
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings).....	982,106,556	7.8	831,105,868	727,261,736	87.5	151,000,088	15.3	122,568,533	81.2
Sanitation.....	233,007,180	1.9	182,442,485	172,677,101	94.6	50,564,695	21.7	47,079,663	93.1
Water and sewer systems and other utilities.....	1,277,110,209	10.1	964,801,778	855,853,403	88.7	312,308,431	24.5	259,799,091	83.2
Other.....	227,561,101	1.8	176,418,909	158,752,825	90.0	51,142,192	22.5	40,384,095	79.0
Service Division.....	2,780,779,857	22.1	2,356,135,728	2,216,519,221	94.1	424,644,129	15.3	323,308,407	79.1
Public activities.....	905,772,205	7.2	758,211,446	727,887,841	96.0	147,560,759	16.3	115,098,828	78.0
Art and museum.....	78,808,701	0.6	69,578,055	66,167,462	95.1	9,230,646	11.7	6,835,270	74.0
Education.....	252,991,371	2.0	211,712,625	201,336,662	95.1	41,278,746	16.3	34,300,144	83.1
Library.....	134,506,510	1.1	108,826,442	106,168,230	97.6	25,680,068	19.1	19,476,169	75.8
Music.....	83,477,960	0.7	76,369,778	74,232,121	97.2	7,108,182	8.5	6,096,104	85.8
Recreation.....	260,386,212	2.1	202,026,791	196,207,055	97.1	58,359,421	22.4	44,221,165	75.8
Workers' service.....	1,506,238	(A)	1,126,344	1,071,191	95.1	379,894	25.2	326,094	85.8
Writing.....	27,050,913	0.2	25,685,756	24,395,441	95.0	1,365,157	5.0	966,882	70.8
Other.....	67,044,300	0.5	62,885,655	58,309,679	92.7	4,158,645	6.2	2,877,000	69.2
Research and records.....	511,367,557	4.1	434,754,971	421,296,091	96.9	76,612,586	15.0	39,215,280	51.2
Historical records survey.....	33,798,835	0.3	31,209,757	29,904,461	95.8	2,589,078	7.7	1,985,398	76.7
Public records.....	196,671,630	1.6	167,230,836	164,513,754	98.4	29,440,794	15.0	16,707,627	56.7
Research and surveys.....	253,507,666	2.0	212,730,260	204,258,819	96.0	40,777,406	16.1	18,588,758	45.6
Other.....	27,389,426	0.2	23,584,118	22,619,057	95.9	3,805,308	13.9	1,933,497	50.8
Welfare.....	1,363,640,095	10.8	1,163,169,311	1,067,335,289	91.8	200,470,784	14.7	168,994,299	84.3
Feeding.....	385,263,378	3.1	292,225,603	282,675,624	96.7	93,037,775	24.1	76,300,716	82.0
Production (excluding sewing).....	56,212,233	0.4	49,535,745	47,852,190	96.6	6,676,488	11.9	5,887,394	88.2
Public health and hospital work.....	89,094,756	0.7	70,561,235	69,430,652	98.4	18,533,521	20.8	9,530,766	51.4
Sewing.....	788,602,069	6.3	712,612,226	629,577,171	88.3	75,989,843	9.6	73,059,094	96.1
Training of nonprofessional personnel in hospitals.....	1,033,961	(A)	869,926	866,278	99.6	164,035	15.9	115,679	70.5
Other.....	43,433,698	0.3	37,364,576	36,933,374	98.8	6,069,122	14.0	4,100,740	67.6
Division of Training and Reemployment.....	62,988,251	0.5	49,356,519	47,675,075	96.6	13,631,732	21.6	5,787,558	42.5
Household workers' training.....	4,648,102	(A)	3,803,746	3,473,442	91.3	844,356	18.2	532,847	63.1
National defense vocational training.....	58,340,149	0.5	45,552,773	44,201,633	97.0	12,787,376	21.9	5,254,711	41.1
Public Work Reserve.....	943,463	(A)	943,463	750,322	79.5	-----	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous.....	7,611,225	0.1	-11,767,181	6,893,791	-----	19,378,406	-----	19,378,185	-----

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 IX.—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, 1942

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, 225, 648, 254	100. 0	\$844, 498, 229	\$727, 938, 698	86. 2	\$381, 150, 025	31. 1	\$317, 979, 580	83. 4
Division of Operations	870, 076, 294	71. 0	571, 863, 714	463, 700, 681	81. 1	298, 212, 580	34. 3	252, 052, 678	84. 5
Airports and airways	102, 415, 437	8. 4	76, 889, 014	41, 154, 868	53. 5	25, 526, 423	24. 9	22, 599, 981	88. 5
Buildings	144, 153, 927	11. 8	94, 496, 838	81, 515, 364	86. 3	49, 657, 089	34. 4	41, 873, 033	84. 3
Conservation	25, 728, 581	2. 1	16, 135, 554	14, 663, 549	90. 9	9, 593, 027	37. 3	7, 613, 223	79. 4
Engineering surveys	6, 441, 615	0. 5	5, 172, 154	4, 959, 618	95. 9	1, 269, 461	19. 7	726, 022	57. 2
Highways, roads, and streets	393, 410, 623	32. 1	247, 395, 697	204, 387, 984	82. 6	146, 014, 926	37. 1	124, 536, 680	85. 3
Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)	40, 880, 833	3. 3	28, 068, 295	25, 313, 992	90. 2	12, 812, 538	31. 3	10, 644, 181	83. 1
Sanitation	10, 598, 785	0. 9	7, 719, 306	7, 041, 209	91. 2	2, 879, 479	27. 2	2, 547, 202	88. 5
Water and sewer systems and other utilities	116, 645, 079	9. 5	75, 208, 435	66, 762, 917	88. 8	41, 436, 644	35. 5	34, 492, 701	83. 2
Other	29, 801, 414	2. 4	20, 778, 421	17, 901, 180	86. 2	9, 022, 993	30. 3	7, 019, 655	77. 8
Service Division	328, 598, 595	26. 8	247, 740, 591	233, 708, 937	94. 3	80, 858, 004	24. 6	64, 846, 298	80. 2
Public activities	104, 417, 530	8. 5	77, 530, 436	73, 963, 200	95. 4	26, 887, 094	25. 7	21, 817, 019	81. 1
Art and museum	10, 379, 486	0. 8	8, 212, 864	7, 766, 717	94. 6	2, 166, 622	20. 9	1, 759, 518	81. 2
Education	24, 743, 162	2. 0	19, 075, 246	17, 994, 162	94. 3	5, 667, 916	22. 9	4, 912, 170	86. 7
Library	16, 944, 082	1. 4	11, 455, 792	10, 965, 494	95. 7	5, 488, 290	32. 4	4, 644, 028	84. 6
Music	9, 040, 595	0. 7	7, 245, 775	7, 021, 895	96. 9	1, 794, 820	19. 9	1, 553, 915	86. 6
Recreation	31, 307, 440	2. 6	22, 437, 401	21, 454, 984	95. 6	8, 870, 039	28. 3	6, 813, 586	76. 8
Workers' service	1, 339, 265	0. 1	996, 524	947, 466	95. 1	342, 741	25. 6	303, 779	88. 6
Writing	2, 625, 618	0. 2	2, 213, 500	2, 130, 666	96. 3	412, 118	15. 7	273, 979	66. 5
Other	8, 037, 882	0. 7	5, 893, 334	5, 681, 816	96. 4	2, 144, 548	26. 7	1, 556, 044	72. 6
Research and records	51, 445, 787	4. 2	41, 804, 219	40, 067, 242	95. 8	9, 641, 568	18. 7	5, 676, 052	58. 9
Historical records survey	4, 147, 985	0. 3	3, 443, 468	3, 295, 826	95. 7	704, 517	17. 0	565, 731	80. 3
Public records	25, 100, 039	2. 1	21, 103, 769	20, 309, 236	96. 2	3, 996, 270	15. 9	2, 399, 366	60. 0
Research and surveys	21, 794, 836	1. 8	16, 913, 064	16, 131, 488	95. 4	4, 881, 772	22. 4	2, 670, 916	54. 7
Other	402, 927	(A)	343, 918	330, 692	96. 2	59, 009	14. 6	40, 039	67. 9
Welfare	172, 735, 278	14. 1	128, 405, 936	119, 678, 495	93. 2	44, 329, 342	25. 7	37, 353, 227	84. 3
Feeding	95, 175, 690	7. 8	68, 002, 007	66, 032, 228	97. 1	27, 173, 683	28. 6	22, 487, 893	82. 8
Production (excluding sewing)	3, 052, 857	0. 2	2, 395, 623	2, 320, 927	97. 0	659, 234	21. 6	569, 513	86. 4
Public health and hospital work	15, 529, 340	1. 3	11, 361, 411	11, 177, 426	98. 4	4, 167, 929	26. 8	2, 605, 926	62. 5
Sewing	56, 669, 469	4. 6	44, 797, 611	38, 370, 514	85. 7	11, 871, 858	20. 9	11, 335, 374	95. 5
Training of nonprofessional personnel in hospitals	992, 223	0. 1	830, 980	827, 576	99. 6	161, 243	16. 3	114, 068	70. 7
Other	1, 315, 699	0. 1	1, 020, 304	949, 824	93. 1	295, 395	22. 5	240, 453	81. 4
Division of Training and Reemployment	29, 031, 162	2. 3	27, 484, 231	26, 353, 089	95. 9	1, 546, 931	5. 3	548, 097	35. 4
Household workers' training	370, 865	(A)	315, 227	271, 139	86. 0	55, 638	15. 0	46, 915	84. 3
National defense vocational training	28, 660, 297	2. 3	27, 169, 004	26, 081, 950	96. 0	1, 491, 263	5. 2	501, 182	33. 6
Public Work Reserve	943, 463	0. 1	943, 463	750, 322	79. 5				
Miscellaneous ^B	-3, 001, 260	-0. 2	-3, 533, 770	3, 425, 669		532, 510		532, 507	

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 X.—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, 1942

State	Total funds	WPA funds			Sponsors' funds		
		Total	Labor		Total	Nonlabor	
			Amount	Percent of total WPA funds		Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds
Total.....	\$12,591,157,953	\$9,868,640,306	\$8,763,753,411	88.8	\$2,722,517,647	\$2,263,715,970	83.1
Alabama.....	187,892,177	135,231,693	115,682,148	85.5	52,660,484	45,554,152	86.5
Arizona.....	54,958,249	37,894,713	32,663,466	86.2	17,063,536	13,475,571	79.0
Arkansas.....	146,878,517	112,978,139	95,836,595	84.8	33,900,378	28,796,249	84.9
California.....	633,083,701	498,448,156	442,879,139	88.9	134,635,545	104,357,417	77.5
Colorado.....	141,958,539	109,060,579	96,340,676	88.3	32,897,960	28,205,352	85.7
Connecticut.....	127,607,153	99,679,101	91,262,908	91.6	27,928,052	24,547,411	87.9
Delaware.....	14,076,251	11,194,987	10,357,774	92.5	2,881,264	2,251,786	78.2
District of Columbia.....	51,624,170	41,635,410	36,837,671	88.5	9,988,760	6,828,711	68.4
Florida.....	172,476,523	131,132,997	110,484,181	84.3	41,343,526	35,507,776	85.9
Georgia.....	184,401,430	137,812,905	118,004,066	85.6	46,588,525	41,895,322	89.9
Idaho.....	53,493,449	36,915,830	32,305,498	87.5	16,577,619	13,895,056	83.8
Illinois.....	944,587,742	740,088,069	653,955,780	88.4	204,509,673	146,736,144	71.8
Indiana.....	362,400,098	285,789,384	256,699,262	89.8	76,250,714	66,271,489	86.9
Iowa.....	152,899,788	106,899,126	95,083,355	88.9	46,000,662	38,557,385	83.8
Kansas.....	157,920,661	118,696,423	102,869,633	86.7	39,224,238	34,710,623	88.5
Kentucky.....	203,928,517	156,655,750	133,387,660	85.1	47,272,767	39,421,889	83.4
Louisiana.....	169,288,130	130,273,145	113,056,470	86.8	39,014,985	32,631,967	83.6
Maine.....	43,871,171	35,436,793	26,668,951	75.3	8,434,378	6,956,658	82.5
Maryland.....	76,179,690	58,491,257	48,706,018	83.3	17,688,433	13,162,395	74.4
Massachusetts.....	567,897,660	462,569,787	433,206,777	93.7	105,327,873	90,657,681	86.1
Michigan.....	530,389,550	417,125,652	375,120,757	89.9	113,263,898	86,120,846	76.0
Minnesota.....	311,787,742	241,095,266	214,783,869	89.1	70,692,126	59,502,269	83.5
Mississippi.....	147,739,821	104,475,724	85,594,563	81.9	43,264,097	37,763,357	87.3
Missouri.....	375,497,870	303,340,752	269,483,312	88.8	72,157,118	61,491,923	85.2
Montana.....	84,383,187	64,335,200	57,623,265	89.6	20,047,987	16,971,442	84.7
Nebraska.....	137,201,923	101,213,037	89,392,239	88.3	35,988,886	31,153,762	86.6
Nevada.....	12,798,515	8,666,353	7,611,974	87.8	4,132,162	3,399,244	82.3
New Hampshire.....	41,340,061	32,246,167	28,806,424	89.3	9,093,894	7,551,473	83.0
New Jersey.....	482,910,836	376,889,156	346,764,949	92.0	106,021,680	89,983,297	84.9
New Mexico.....	61,710,158	47,051,640	39,824,847	84.6	14,658,518	12,896,747	88.0
New York.....	1,592,727,709	1,299,629,545	1,151,153,741	88.6	293,098,164	256,802,762	87.6
North Carolina.....	166,091,125	115,736,639	98,367,803	85.0	50,354,486	45,967,636	91.3
North Dakota.....	72,764,440	54,491,422	47,196,156	86.6	18,273,018	16,164,793	88.5
Ohio.....	872,442,265	718,605,388	649,078,706	90.3	153,836,877	123,261,788	80.1
Oklahoma.....	225,068,703	168,262,362	142,492,546	84.7	56,806,341	46,220,561	81.4
Oregon.....	93,476,992	71,628,923	63,372,639	88.5	21,848,069	18,405,993	84.2
Pennsylvania.....	1,113,397,766	942,199,235	861,333,225	91.4	171,198,531	147,933,214	86.4
Rhode Island.....	72,608,899	56,050,343	53,879,165	96.1	16,558,556	13,923,508	84.1
South Carolina.....	141,702,477	107,149,640	94,265,933	88.0	34,552,837	29,342,420	84.9
South Dakota.....	79,738,220	60,466,186	52,225,343	86.4	19,272,034	16,924,621	87.8
Tennessee.....	169,338,162	115,580,240	98,227,945	85.0	53,757,922	40,382,133	75.1
Texas.....	381,016,063	273,631,208	230,103,398	84.1	107,384,855	91,537,666	85.2
Utah.....	67,597,325	46,786,925	42,410,186	90.6	20,810,400	17,643,770	84.8
Vermont.....	23,079,960	17,143,341	15,976,712	93.2	5,936,619	4,776,006	80.4
Virginia.....	103,829,468	76,526,295	66,109,584	86.4	27,303,173	22,236,929	81.4
Washington.....	191,657,925	146,210,569	132,222,733	90.4	45,447,356	36,908,503	81.2
West Virginia.....	191,243,566	149,344,428	132,582,447	88.8	41,899,138	35,968,220	85.8
Wisconsin.....	327,324,273	250,552,159	226,399,718	90.4	76,772,114	63,879,164	83.2
Wyoming.....	21,602,056	15,044,190	13,070,424	86.9	6,557,866	5,520,101	84.2
Alaska.....	20,743	20,743	10,208	49.2
Hawaii.....	13,939,518	9,263,728	7,645,710	82.5	4,675,790	3,467,012	74.1
Puerto Rico.....	30,727,297	24,144,128	19,015,236	78.8	6,583,169	5,582,212	84.8
Virgin Islands.....	586,994	506,400	377,976	74.6	80,594	61,564	76.4
Undistributed by state ^A	6,343,078	6,343,078	4,941,650	77.9

^A Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

Source: WPA expenditures based on U. S. Treasury Department and Work Projects Administration reports; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA reports.

TABLE XI.—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, 1942

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, 225, 648, 254	844, 498, 229	727, 938, 698	86. 2	381, 150, 025	317, 979, 580	83. 4
Alabama.....	28, 275, 223	17, 234, 691	15, 015, 611	87. 1	11, 040, 532	9, 598, 336	86. 9
Arizona.....	6, 710, 865	4, 089, 633	3, 238, 722	79. 2	2, 621, 232	2, 182, 066	83. 2
Arkansas.....	20, 277, 252	13, 732, 089	11, 909, 521	86. 7	6, 545, 163	5, 357, 480	81. 9
California.....	61, 415, 727	42, 799, 889	35, 569, 933	83. 1	18, 615, 838	15, 560, 168	83. 6
Colorado.....	13, 445, 358	9, 640, 279	8, 437, 790	87. 5	3, 805, 079	3, 252, 367	85. 5
Connecticut.....	6, 189, 903	4, 601, 986	3, 518, 070	76. 4	1, 587, 917	1, 376, 920	86. 7
Delaware.....	1, 497, 782	1, 154, 842	1, 034, 726	89. 6	342, 940	275, 294	80. 3
District of Columbia.....	5, 915, 153	4, 493, 974	3, 491, 837	77. 7	1, 421, 179	1, 204, 048	84. 7
Florida.....	27, 412, 854	19, 989, 324	15, 287, 772	76. 5	7, 423, 530	6, 216, 895	83. 7
Georgia.....	24, 610, 390	16, 869, 940	13, 994, 240	83. 0	7, 740, 450	6, 828, 980	88. 2
Idaho.....	6, 710, 000	4, 539, 405	3, 905, 572	86. 0	2, 170, 595	1, 878, 929	86. 6
Illinois.....	81, 126, 429	54, 987, 638	49, 462, 967	90. 0	26, 138, 791	20, 234, 998	77. 4
Indiana.....	27, 688, 379	17, 784, 505	15, 784, 371	88. 8	9, 903, 874	8, 040, 896	81. 2
Iowa.....	18, 007, 782	11, 527, 293	10, 272, 819	89. 1	6, 480, 489	5, 499, 709	84. 9
Kansas.....	16, 253, 196	11, 148, 944	10, 057, 989	90. 2	5, 104, 252	4, 475, 178	87. 7
Kentucky.....	25, 465, 611	17, 564, 660	15, 529, 557	88. 4	7, 900, 951	6, 759, 015	85. 5
Louisiana.....	23, 169, 639	16, 045, 670	13, 678, 814	85. 2	7, 123, 969	5, 793, 919	81. 3
Maine.....	6, 358, 128	5, 771, 304	2, 290, 676	39. 7	586, 824	491, 265	83. 7
Maryland.....	8, 038, 767	5, 371, 106	3, 913, 436	72. 9	2, 667, 661	2, 156, 648	80. 8
Massachusetts.....	49, 838, 071	37, 032, 896	31, 477, 438	85. 0	12, 805, 175	11, 423, 712	89. 2
Michigan.....	43, 925, 139	28, 890, 586	26, 113, 523	90. 4	15, 034, 553	11, 805, 082	78. 5
Minnesota.....	34, 252, 519	23, 640, 856	20, 444, 668	86. 5	10, 611, 663	8, 571, 853	80. 8
Mississippi.....	21, 708, 947	14, 053, 194	11, 419, 277	81. 3	7, 655, 753	6, 468, 007	84. 5
Missouri.....	39, 118, 845	27, 606, 764	24, 995, 966	90. 5	11, 512, 081	10, 238, 709	88. 9
Montana.....	8, 755, 480	5, 965, 620	5, 153, 547	86. 4	2, 789, 860	2, 236, 811	80. 2
Nebraska.....	16, 532, 983	10, 967, 300	9, 807, 234	89. 4	5, 565, 683	4, 841, 468	87. 0
Nevada.....	1, 126, 365	839, 629	708, 345	84. 4	286, 736	232, 843	81. 2
New Hampshire.....	4, 520, 706	3, 394, 949	2, 495, 994	73. 5	1, 125, 757	979, 316	87. 0
New Jersey.....	38, 057, 487	25, 971, 711	23, 056, 473	88. 8	12, 085, 776	9, 742, 233	80. 6
New Mexico.....	10, 345, 778	7, 226, 170	5, 744, 942	79. 5	3, 119, 608	2, 781, 957	89. 2
New York.....	108, 851, 137	77, 819, 606	70, 198, 620	90. 2	31, 031, 531	25, 626, 866	82. 6
North Carolina.....	26, 897, 358	16, 817, 621	13, 642, 681	81. 1	10, 079, 737	9, 068, 028	90. 0
North Dakota.....	6, 374, 829	4, 171, 773	3, 603, 001	86. 4	2, 203, 056	1, 888, 712	85. 7
Ohio.....	58, 978, 643	41, 337, 981	36, 415, 095	88. 1	17, 640, 662	13, 388, 773	75. 9
Oklahoma.....	27, 741, 287	18, 471, 229	15, 037, 595	81. 4	9, 270, 058	7, 667, 551	82. 7
Oregon.....	10, 193, 634	7, 391, 847	4, 979, 977	67. 4	2, 801, 787	2, 357, 197	84. 1
Pennsylvania.....	78, 591, 203	56, 203, 892	51, 683, 207	92. 0	22, 387, 311	19, 026, 691	85. 0
Rhode Island.....	5, 590, 308	3, 843, 785	3, 316, 886	86. 3	1, 746, 523	1, 287, 357	73. 7
South Carolina.....	20, 831, 365	15, 665, 225	13, 794, 139	88. 1	5, 166, 140	3, 858, 881	74. 7
South Dakota.....	7, 095, 352	4, 685, 486	4, 155, 722	88. 7	2, 409, 866	2, 152, 970	89. 3
Tennessee.....	21, 466, 444	14, 657, 605	12, 800, 762	87. 3	6, 808, 839	5, 269, 879	77. 4
Texas.....	63, 258, 161	40, 836, 613	34, 465, 698	84. 4	22, 421, 548	19, 889, 748	88. 7
Utah.....	8, 552, 356	5, 155, 041	4, 712, 851	91. 4	3, 397, 315	3, 043, 766	89. 6
Vermont.....	2, 254, 573	1, 578, 689	1, 380, 730	87. 5	675, 884	529, 912	78. 4
Virginia.....	12, 090, 408	8, 435, 800	6, 960, 957	82. 5	3, 654, 608	2, 981, 363	81. 6
Washington.....	15, 440, 622	10, 907, 055	9, 037, 946	82. 9	4, 533, 567	3, 814, 140	84. 1
West Virginia.....	24, 869, 848	16, 956, 056	14, 851, 467	87. 6	7, 913, 792	6, 642, 182	83. 9
Wisconsin.....	28, 438, 287	17, 663, 378	15, 920, 452	90. 1	10, 774, 909	9, 176, 042	85. 2
Wyoming.....	1, 689, 922	1, 227, 905	1, 140, 182	92. 9	462, 017	395, 715	85. 6
Hawaii.....	758, 429	653, 325	164, 080	25. 1	105, 104	64, 288	61. 2
Puerto Rico.....	17, 887, 601	14, 116, 335	11, 059, 109	78. 3	3, 771, 266	3, 282, 923	87. 1
Virgin Islands.....	560, 780	480, 186	352, 548	73. 4	80, 594	61, 564	76. 4
Undistributed by state ^A	484, 949	484, 949	453, 163	93. 4			

^A Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

Source: WPA expenditures based on U. S. Treasury Department and Work Projects Administration reports; sponsors' expenditures based on WPA reports.

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

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

State	Grand Total	Division of Operations								
		Total	Airports and airways		Buildings		Conservation		Engineering surveys	
			Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$12,591,157,953	\$9,738,835,157	\$376,457,549	3.0	\$1,329,850,874	10.6	\$448,343,326	3.6	\$52,049,374	0.4
Alabama	187,892,177	149,869,329	10,936,955	5.8	20,530,871	10.9	1,875,987	1.0	749,966	0.4
Arizona	54,958,249	45,047,345	3,015,722	5.5	8,379,159	15.3	677,577	1.3	7,745	(A)
Arkansas	146,878,517	119,015,438	2,081,860	1.4	17,758,357	12.1	2,554,613	1.8	1,006,463	0.7
California	633,083,701	413,276,101	31,009,729	4.9	78,488,655	12.4	41,165,876	6.5	3,418,036	0.5
Colorado	141,958,539	105,938,965	7,226,467	5.1	16,720,888	11.7	8,990,720	6.3	383,362	0.3
Connecticut	127,607,153	104,058,273	5,708,049	4.5	15,830,827	12.4	4,347,641	3.4	2,073,228	1.6
Delaware	14,076,251	9,903,267	15,618	0.1	2,454,717	17.4	665,841	4.7		
District of Columbia	51,624,170	33,072,643	6,084,824	11.8	7,170,050	13.9	380,757	0.8		
Florida	172,476,523	127,435,069	19,908,974	11.5	30,645,592	17.8	3,069,689	1.8	497,574	0.3
Georgia	184,401,430	136,816,435	5,639,022	3.1	19,291,468	10.5	930,907	0.5	998,855	0.5
Idaho	53,493,449	45,889,167	1,448,969	2.7	5,394,983	10.1	13,876,074	25.9	34,999	0.1
Illinois	944,597,742	720,072,021	19,602,959	2.1	59,145,132	6.3	23,819,752	2.5	2,454,264	0.3
Indiana	362,040,098	306,207,010	5,632,353	1.5	32,451,110	9.0	25,524,108	7.0	271,313	0.1
Iowa	152,899,788	124,025,328	3,055,291	2.0	12,409,759	8.1	6,846,165	4.5	1,386,083	0.9
Kansas	157,920,661	125,887,605	2,946,824	1.9	14,145,365	9.0	13,025,177	8.2	337,019	0.2
Kentucky	203,928,517	167,642,423	1,662,832	0.8	24,931,973	12.2	613,392	0.3	57,216	(A)
Louisiana	169,288,130	133,367,180	3,984,977	2.4	19,806,754	11.7	3,298,632	1.9	1,294,037	0.8
Maine	43,871,171	37,123,356	9,079,624	20.7	2,181,144	5.0	962,789	2.2	116,397	0.3
Maryland	76,179,690	63,070,272	4,417,660	5.8	8,812,923	11.6	3,879,548	5.1	99,885	0.1
Massachusetts	567,897,660	397,376,033	11,857,100	2.1	74,081,167	13.0	27,414,295	4.8	6,144,914	1.1
Michigan	530,389,550	440,259,688	6,667,197	1.3	35,719,491	6.8	24,000,316	4.5	673,328	0.1
Minnesota	311,787,392	241,144,908	7,359,910	2.4	42,795,115	13.7	12,249,299	3.9	1,031,858	0.3
Mississippi	147,739,821	107,295,125	6,332,221	4.3	13,070,621	8.8	2,845,266	1.9	141,292	0.1
Missouri	375,497,870	301,717,848	3,320,048	0.9	37,292,112	9.9	25,630,865	6.8	295,825	0.1
Montana	84,383,187	65,771,354	2,967,521	3.5	7,255,094	8.6	8,826,044	10.5	210,190	0.2
Nebraska	137,201,923	108,988,109	3,575,640	2.6	12,043,457	8.8	3,435,809	2.5	90,601	0.1
Nevada	12,798,515	9,409,386	446,135	3.5	970,346	7.6	776,113	6.1	4,037	(A)
New Hampshire	41,340,061	31,943,046	2,497,574	6.0	2,640,155	6.4	2,291,522	5.5	93,050	0.2
New Jersey	482,910,836	370,949,506	7,872,652	1.6	54,608,112	11.3	14,372,706	3.0	3,307,167	0.7
New Mexico	61,710,158	53,026,697	2,751,913	4.5	16,601,833	26.9	6,859,501	11.1	296,201	0.5
New York	1,592,727,709	1,193,447,740	67,319,027	4.2	252,050,100	15.8	7,871,103	0.5	14,954,897	0.9
North Carolina	166,091,125	121,973,051	7,255,753	4.4	19,994,037	12.0	2,055,572	1.2	368,833	0.2
North Dakota	72,764,440	58,443,798	1,238,789	1.7	9,602,464	13.2	6,962,978	9.6	2,126	(A)
Ohio	872,442,265	714,765,513	14,167,175	1.6	48,959,981	5.6	17,310,051	2.0	1,395,258	0.2
Oklahoma	225,068,703	181,058,787	4,539,693	2.0	34,495,025	15.3	8,376,221	3.7	158,414	0.1
Oregon	93,476,992	74,739,110	6,769,082	7.2	7,754,506	8.3	5,767,075	6.2	437,693	0.5
Pennsylvania	1,113,397,766	897,430,242	19,519,984	1.8	81,772,602	7.3	30,151,349	2.7	3,499,113	0.3
Rhode Island	72,608,899	56,390,922	928,017	1.3	6,718,919	9.2	4,697,816	6.5	236,705	0.3
South Carolina	141,702,477	105,870,943	3,656,784	2.6	26,470,870	18.7	1,045,085	0.7		
South Dakota	79,738,220	62,294,521	1,372,307	1.7	8,089,115	10.2	8,205,678	10.3	110,803	0.1
Tennessee	169,338,162	141,561,961	6,034,957	3.6	10,345,439	6.1	2,327,576	1.4	572,214	0.3
Texas	381,016,063	268,154,333	9,742,731	2.6	41,406,092	10.9	13,549,289	3.6	195,321	0.1
Utah	67,597,325	54,455,193	3,024,476	4.5	9,750,852	14.4	5,302,987	7.8	645,845	1.0
Vermont	23,079,960	17,201,648	670,159	2.9	972,132	4.2	1,152,738	5.0	33,486	0.2
Virginia	103,829,468	68,454,621	2,994,052	2.9	10,606,390	10.2	951,011	0.9	107,991	0.1
Washington	191,657,925	153,903,476	12,513,610	6.5	15,694,100	8.2	19,072,499	10.0	680,368	0.4
West Virginia	191,243,566	158,587,001	5,149,980	2.7	10,292,792	5.4	1,646,144	0.9		
Wisconsin	327,324,273	260,549,455	3,758,226	1.1	31,918,639	9.7	24,889,638	7.6	949,133	0.3
Wyoming	21,602,056	15,709,823	557,712	2.6	2,026,831	9.4	1,431,308	6.6	226,269	1.0
Alaska	20,743									
Hawaii	13,939,518	12,761,375	1,644,974	11.8	3,301,476	23.7	344,934	2.5		
Puerto Rico	30,727,297	25,014,761	4,372,993	14.2	4,001,282	13.0	25,293	0.1		
Virgin Islands	586,994	459,434	120,448	20.5						
Undistributed by state ^B	6,343,078	8,522								

^A Less than 0.05 percent.^B Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

(Continued on next page)

TABLE XII.—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, 1942

State	Division of Operations—Concluded									
	Highways, roads, and streets		Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)		Sanitation		Water and sewer systems and other utilities		Other	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total.....	\$4,812,348,988	38.2	\$982,106,556	7.8	\$233,007,180	1.8	\$1,277,110,209	10.1	\$227,561,101	1.8
Alabama.....	95,064,044	50.6	3,056,841	1.6	6,882,419	3.7	10,342,446	5.5	429,800	0.2
Arizona.....	27,837,836	50.7	1,137,434	2.1	1,394,605	2.4	2,399,155	4.4	198,112	0.4
Arkansas.....	87,288,719	59.4	3,123,941	2.2	2,412,657	1.6	1,755,848	1.2	1,032,980	0.7
California.....	113,413,899	17.9	50,614,254	8.0	1,971,018	0.3	80,616,059	12.8	12,578,575	2.0
Colorado.....	50,002,671	35.2	6,094,766	4.3	1,839,617	1.3	11,626,755	8.2	3,053,719	2.2
Connecticut.....	41,895,270	32.8	10,821,928	8.5	3,413,939	2.7	18,656,210	14.6	1,311,181	1.1
Delaware.....	1,924,644	13.7	1,204,319	8.6	305,871	2.2	2,616,305	18.6	715,952	5.1
District of Columbia.....	6,706,872	13.0	1,861,213	3.6	222,128	0.4	8,733,299	16.9	1,913,500	3.7
Florida.....	53,470,949	31.0	4,821,108	2.8	4,042,722	2.3	9,295,171	5.4	1,683,290	1.0
Georgia.....	77,656,952	42.1	4,246,659	2.3	7,479,462	4.1	16,954,196	9.2	3,618,914	2.0
Idaho.....	16,452,489	30.7	1,706,743	3.2	1,276,442	2.4	4,975,670	9.3	722,798	1.3
Illinois.....	362,302,889	38.4	120,112,670	12.7	16,400,237	1.7	108,751,186	11.5	7,482,932	0.8
Indiana.....	180,484,443	49.9	24,951,246	6.9	6,168,732	1.7	25,695,713	7.1	5,027,992	1.4
Iowa.....	72,119,730	47.2	6,888,638	4.5	749,292	0.5	17,662,757	11.6	2,907,613	1.9
Kansas.....	63,609,352	40.3	17,857,882	11.3	3,904,748	2.5	9,331,292	5.9	729,946	0.5
Kentucky.....	114,160,156	56.0	3,245,550	1.6	3,105,691	1.5	12,135,141	6.0	7,730,472	3.8
Louisiana.....	68,393,575	40.4	19,442,705	11.5	3,547,634	2.1	11,638,888	6.9	1,959,978	1.2
Maine.....	17,852,917	40.7	1,730,903	3.9	9,866	(A)	4,343,884	9.9	845,832	1.9
Maryland.....	26,272,139	34.5	4,256,760	5.6	1,004,379	1.3	10,239,397	13.4	4,087,581	5.4
Massachusetts.....	133,767,502	23.6	33,079,498	5.8	1,946,797	0.3	78,808,097	13.9	30,276,663	5.4
Michigan.....	261,930,881	49.4	26,060,388	4.9	640,454	0.2	77,065,892	14.5	8,142,195	1.5
Minnesota.....	106,403,208	34.2	32,453,947	10.4	12,069,157	8.2	31,621,662	10.1	6,589,455	2.1
Mississippi.....	66,150,701	44.8	1,935,062	1.3	8,101,157	2.2	4,265,767	2.9	485,038	0.3
Missouri.....	159,092,435	42.3	20,079,164	5.3	1,856,062	2.2	38,210,163	10.2	9,696,079	2.6
Montana.....	34,209,596	40.5	4,797,241	5.7	1,856,062	2.2	4,673,859	5.5	975,747	1.2
Nebraska.....	61,266,351	44.7	7,028,262	5.1	2,596,070	1.9	16,745,805	12.2	2,206,114	1.6
Nevada.....	3,866,539	30.2	2,072,340	16.2	335,651	2.6	773,224	6.1	165,001	1.3
New Hampshire.....	9,274,578	22.4	3,758,458	9.1	40,804	0.1	9,384,219	22.7	1,962,686	4.8
New Jersey.....	169,370,980	35.0	53,849,515	11.1	6,382,717	1.3	54,124,250	11.2	7,061,407	1.5
New Mexico.....	17,552,715	28.5	2,478,168	4.0	1,942,772	3.1	3,728,045	6.1	815,549	1.3
New York.....	324,536,176	20.4	242,805,532	15.3	27,865,363	1.8	214,121,946	13.4	41,923,596	2.6
North Carolina.....	62,857,327	37.9	8,364,281	5.0	8,825,713	5.3	10,917,705	6.6	1,333,830	0.8
North Dakota.....	30,647,928	42.1	3,402,721	4.7	2,432,426	3.4	3,813,110	5.2	341,256	0.5
Ohio.....	438,701,397	50.2	81,625,996	9.4	6,356,481	0.7	94,264,940	10.8	11,984,234	1.4
Oklahoma.....	107,012,836	47.6	5,386,091	2.4	7,506,216	3.4	11,500,030	5.1	2,084,261	0.9
Oregon.....	37,783,555	40.4	4,288,858	4.6	1,467,906	1.6	8,247,041	8.8	2,223,394	2.4
Pennsylvania.....	616,067,677	55.3	56,098,157	5.0	13,270,580	1.2	73,110,960	6.6	3,939,820	0.4
Rhode Island.....	15,112,371	20.8	7,790,429	10.7	2,509,468	3.5	16,534,073	22.8	1,863,124	2.6
South Carolina.....	44,113,887	31.1	2,761,626	1.9	9,333,777	6.6	16,572,876	11.7	1,916,038	1.4
South Dakota.....	34,681,737	43.5	2,306,287	2.9	2,258,606	2.8	4,597,231	5.8	672,757	0.8
Tennessee.....	95,453,710	56.3	4,143,314	2.4	16,022,593	9.5	5,705,487	3.4	956,671	0.6
Texas.....	154,710,084	40.6	13,099,776	3.4	8,555,831	2.2	23,790,739	6.2	3,104,470	0.8
Utah.....	18,547,934	27.4	2,124,282	3.1	2,496,658	3.7	10,108,393	15.0	2,453,766	3.6
Vermont.....	10,438,582	45.2	571,996	2.5	2,966	(A)	2,542,203	11.0	817,386	3.5
Virginia.....	33,721,127	32.5	3,113,000	3.0	5,121,575	5.0	8,807,386	8.5	3,032,089	2.9
Washington.....	62,138,669	32.4	14,595,539	7.6	1,184,588	0.6	25,661,347	13.4	2,362,756	1.2
West Virginia.....	118,396,821	61.9	2,918,321	1.5	12,358,729	6.4	6,178,878	3.2	1,645,336	0.9
Wisconsin.....	82,358,803	25.2	49,964,005	15.3	1,987,545	0.6	50,903,870	15.6	13,819,596	4.2
Wyoming.....	7,451,375	34.5	1,362,203	6.3	571,964	2.6	1,567,945	7.3	514,216	2.4
Hawaii.....	6,460,397	46.3	495,857	3.6	835,095	2.7	445,648	3.2	68,089	0.5
Puerto Rico.....	11,031,709	35.9	120,682	0.4			548,046	1.8	4,079,661	13.3
Virgin Islands.....	329,854	56.2							9,132	1.6
Undistributed by state ^B									8,522	0.1

^A Less than 0.05 percent.^B Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XII.—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, 1942

State	Service Division						Division of Training and Reemployment		Public Work Reserve		Miscellaneous ^A		
	Total	Public activities		Research and records		Welfare (including sewing)							
		Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent
Total	\$2,780,779,857	\$905,772,205	7.2	\$511,367,557	4.1	\$1,363,640,095	10.8	\$62,988,251	0.5	\$943,463	(B)	\$7,611,225	0.1
Alabama.....	36,894,047	9,958,561	5.3	5,354,711	2.9	21,580,775	11.5	794,679	0.4	18,231	(B)	315,891	0.2
Arizona.....	10,268,239	3,810,150	6.9	1,778,860	3.2	4,679,229	8.5	227,126	0.4	---	---	—584,461	—1.1
Arkansas.....	27,339,249	5,136,599	3.5	5,754,509	3.9	16,448,141	11.2	350,208	0.2	19,473	(B)	154,149	0.1
California.....	215,878,446	86,802,342	13.7	26,381,262	4.2	102,694,842	16.2	4,518,658	0.7	42,951	(B)	—632,455	—0.1
Colorado.....	35,321,400	8,806,450	6.2	3,971,470	2.8	22,543,480	15.9	737,651	0.5	19,339	(B)	—58,816	(B)
Connecticut.....	23,046,085	9,326,674	7.3	4,879,259	3.8	8,840,152	6.9	677,558	0.5	25,132	(B)	—199,895	—0.1
Delaware.....	3,998,915	1,379,496	9.8	413,311	2.9	2,206,108	15.7	170,057	1.2	---	---	4,012	(B)
District of Columbia.....	17,984,828	4,186,845	8.1	6,166,393	11.9	7,631,590	14.8	523,355	1.0	---	---	43,344	0.1
Florida.....	44,569,043	13,602,012	7.9	5,246,683	3.0	25,720,348	14.9	1,011,001	0.6	20,563	(B)	—559,153	—0.3
Georgia.....	46,747,814	11,116,032	6.0	7,737,131	4.2	27,894,651	15.1	1,012,437	0.5	36,742	(B)	—211,998	—0.1
Idaho.....	7,235,836	2,337,598	4.4	520,498	1.0	4,377,740	8.2	350,275	0.7	14,503	(B)	3,668	(B)
Illinois.....	222,095,276	82,278,876	8.7	44,650,967	4.7	95,165,433	10.1	4,809,245	0.5	38,253	(B)	—2,417,053	—0.3
Indiana.....	54,256,947	19,262,425	5.3	6,656,484	1.8	28,338,038	7.8	1,395,074	0.4	11,457	(B)	169,610	0.1
Iowa.....	28,045,174	7,866,424	5.1	5,072,444	3.3	15,106,306	9.9	383,373	0.2	13,366	(B)	432,547	0.3
Kansas.....	31,514,636	7,964,902	5.0	2,752,521	1.7	20,797,213	13.2	618,291	0.4	17,379	(B)	—117,250	—0.1
Kentucky.....	35,837,317	9,967,850	4.9	6,918,722	3.4	18,950,745	9.3	882,421	0.4	14,578	(B)	—448,222	—0.2
Louisiana.....	34,643,715	11,981,462	7.1	6,841,414	4.0	15,820,839	9.3	1,016,640	0.6	22,007	(B)	238,588	0.1
Maine.....	6,614,822	1,558,534	3.6	1,136,267	2.6	3,920,021	8.9	181,135	0.4	293	(B)	—48,435	—0.1
Maryland.....	12,571,531	4,352,122	5.7	3,631,628	4.8	4,587,781	6.0	466,439	0.6	12,849	(B)	58,599	0.1
Massachusetts.....	168,247,639	46,253,371	8.1	37,120,123	6.6	84,874,145	14.9	2,227,907	0.4	33,041	(B)	13,040	(B)
Michigan.....	87,441,738	30,887,627	5.8	21,135,179	4.0	35,418,932	6.7	3,593,149	0.7	44,815	(B)	—949,840	—0.2
Minnesota.....	69,387,485	20,565,768	6.6	17,459,412	5.6	31,362,305	10.1	923,672	0.3	22,068	(B)	309,259	0.1
Mississippi.....	39,362,318	10,868,371	7.4	4,597,714	3.1	23,896,233	16.2	973,852	0.6	26,593	(B)	81,933	0.1
Missouri.....	72,558,986	14,681,674	3.9	12,424,622	3.3	45,452,690	12.1	1,386,413	0.4	17,928	(B)	—183,305	(B)
Montana.....	18,538,131	4,515,582	5.4	3,346,721	4.0	10,675,828	12.6	243,167	0.3	12,129	(B)	—181,594	—0.2
Nebraska.....	27,959,324	9,201,147	6.7	4,603,248	3.3	14,154,929	10.3	362,369	0.3	14,852	(B)	—122,731	—0.1
Nevada.....	3,371,839	996,171	7.8	529,080	4.1	1,846,588	14.4	17,789	0.1	---	---	—499	(B)
New Hampshire.....	9,055,020	1,755,255	4.3	1,105,076	2.7	6,194,689	15.0	306,452	0.8	17,132	(B)	18,411	(B)
New Jersey.....	109,442,322	33,821,274	7.0	33,676,092	7.0	41,944,956	8.7	2,185,993	0.5	24,957	(B)	308,058	0.1
New Mexico.....	8,167,820	2,659,595	4.3	619,801	1.0	4,888,424	7.9	251,459	0.4	12,764	(B)	251,418	0.4
New York.....	377,314,738	173,544,593	10.9	68,469,779	4.3	135,300,366	8.5	7,648,044	0.5	45,316	(B)	14,271,871	0.9
North Carolina.....	43,613,623	13,443,389	8.1	3,867,012	2.3	26,303,222	15.9	521,420	0.3	21,350	(B)	—38,319	(B)
North Dakota.....	14,267,891	4,237,501	5.8	2,954,638	4.1	7,075,752	9.7	104,895	0.1	12,295	(B)	—64,439	—0.1
Ohio.....	156,106,144	49,525,156	5.7	29,934,789	3.4	76,646,199	8.8	3,576,700	0.4	17,082	(B)	—2,023,174	—0.2
Oklahoma.....	43,098,859	9,732,658	4.3	4,220,882	1.9	29,145,319	12.9	803,057	0.4	11,267	(B)	96,733	(B)
Oregon.....	17,917,217	5,962,017	6.4	3,162,187	3.4	8,793,013	9.4	792,534	0.8	15,307	(B)	12,824	(B)
Pennsylvania.....	211,131,161	56,508,862	5.1	46,727,660	4.2	107,894,639	9.7	4,872,178	0.4	36,913	(B)	—72,728	(B)
Rhode Island.....	15,767,796	4,674,967	6.4	2,162,110	3.0	8,930,719	12.3	421,750	0.6	270	(B)	28,161	(B)
South Carolina.....	35,337,886	11,113,492	7.8	1,403,751	1.0	22,820,643	16.1	638,318	0.5	11,589	(B)	—156,259	—0.1
South Dakota.....	17,341,260	3,487,074	4.4	2,164,804	2.7	11,689,382	14.7	156,476	0.2	13,062	(B)	—67,099	—0.1
Tennessee.....	26,530,884	5,957,208	3.5	3,999,502	2.4	16,574,174	9.8	1,485,739	0.9	16,946	(B)	—257,368	—0.2
Texas.....	110,813,985	24,052,341	6.3	13,057,637	3.4	73,704,007	19.4	2,056,252	0.5	45,856	(B)	—54,363	(B)
Utah.....	12,345,416	4,456,564	6.6	1,540,408	2.3	6,348,444	9.4	781,741	1.2	23,508	(B)	—8,533	(B)
Vermont.....	5,827,339	1,801,902	7.8	1,661,362	7.2	2,364,075	10.3	44,214	0.2	225	(B)	6,534	(B)
Virginia.....	34,719,510	8,943,372	8.6	6,338,686	6.1	19,437,452	18.7	617,201	0.6	19,716	(B)	18,420	(B)
Washington.....	37,003,344	10,888,010	5.7	7,973,168	4.2	18,142,166	9.5	858,743	0.4	12,951	(B)	—120,589	—0.1
West Virginia.....	31,744,750	10,861,097	5.7	2,713,896	1.4	18,169,757	9.5	1,130,824	0.6	10,982	(B)	—229,991	—0.1
Wisconsin.....	64,340,391	25,223,562	7.7	20,382,668	6.2	18,734,161	5.7	2,846,387	0.9	13,781	(B)	—425,741	—0.1
Wyoming.....	5,672,508	1,466,146	6.8	769,460	3.6	3,436,902	15.9	216,654	1.0	---	---	3,071	(B)
Alaska.....	20,743	20,743	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii.....	1,076,352	336,608	2.4	265,349	1.9	474,395	3.4	31,762	0.2	---	---	70,029	0.5
Puerto Rico.....	4,206,680	432,577	1.4	228,858	0.8	3,545,245	11.5	543,287	1.8	---	---	962,569	3.1
Virgin Islands.....	127,374	26,447	4.5	4,015	0.7	96,912	16.5	---	---	---	---	186	(B)
Undistributed by state ^C	6,058,064	1,174,730	18.4	4,883,334	76.7	---	---	242,230	3.8	61,652	1.0	—27,390	---

^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 per cent.^C Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

Source: Work Projects Administration.

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

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

State	Grand total	Division of Operations								
		Total	Airports and airways		Buildings		Conservation		Engineering surveys	
			Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$1,225,648,254	\$870,076,294	\$102,415,437	8.4	\$144,153,927	11.8	\$25,728,581	2.1	\$6,441,615	0.5
Alabama	28,275,223	22,009,644	6,678,649	23.6	1,743,552	6.2	102,045	0.4	158,743	0.6
Arizona	6,710,865	5,294,954	1,467,745	21.9	531,397	7.9	A—69	(B)		
Arkansas	20,277,252	15,089,680	620,788	3.1	2,067,256	10.2	162,418	0.8	60,621	0.3
California	61,415,727	36,985,561	7,550,334	12.3	7,132,298	11.6	1,156,040	1.9	265,014	0.4
Colorado	13,445,358	8,830,398	2,114,833	15.7	1,570,472	11.7	249,430	1.9	81,273	0.6
Connecticut	6,189,903	4,572,761	1,927,407	31.1	522,895	8.5	40,358	0.6	160,311	2.6
Delaware	1,497,782	1,048,656	15,618	1.0	668,390	44.6	22,158	1.5		
District of Columbia	5,915,153	3,678,788	1,246,447	21.1	596,527	10.1	62	(B)		
Florida	27,412,854	21,867,075	8,798,751	32.1	6,262,632	22.8	9,304	(B)		
Georgia	24,610,390	16,855,930	2,142,517	8.7	2,282,295	9.3	74,926	0.3	34,379	0.1
Idaho	6,710,000	5,253,580	418,629	6.2	774,816	11.6	1,448,769	21.6	19,882	0.3
Illinois	81,126,429	54,376,878	4,515,422	5.6	6,210,896	7.6	1,911,635	2.4	22,367	(B)
Indiana	27,688,379	20,499,579	1,239,810	4.5	3,709,675	13.4	248,107	0.9	775	(B)
Iowa	18,007,782	13,624,432	525,735	2.9	2,256,080	12.5	324,149	1.8	318,803	1.8
Kansas	16,253,196	11,259,852	698,671	4.3	2,826,794	17.4	384,856	2.4	48,854	0.3
Kentucky	25,465,611	20,790,311	623,667	2.5	2,262,520	8.9	7,406	(B)	37	(B)
Louisiana	23,169,639	17,649,435	1,989,352	8.6	2,319,815	10.0	240,754	1.0	181,344	0.8
Maine	6,358,128	5,481,365	4,354,268	68.5	240,084	3.8	27,715	0.4	18,263	0.3
Maryland	8,038,767	6,834,572	2,408,271	30.0	1,057,264	13.2	1,240,820	15.4		
Massachusetts	49,838,071	35,453,853	4,309,929	8.7	10,404,262	20.9	430,858	0.9	843,746	1.7
Michigan	43,925,139	31,020,679	1,871,159	4.3	2,625,754	6.0	329,881	0.8	4,653	(B)
Minnesota	34,252,519	23,655,079	2,803,840	8.2	4,654,782	13.6	941,947	2.7	124,071	0.4
Mississippi	21,708,947	15,108,919	2,687,901	12.4	1,669,483	7.7	412,834	1.9		
Missouri	39,118,854	28,276,332	808,037	2.1	5,985,144	15.3	580,088	1.5	6,838	(B)
Montana	8,755,480	5,975,027	1,070,489	12.2	910,711	10.4	884,174	10.1	12,225	0.1
Nebraska	16,532,983	12,547,544	1,130,100	6.8	2,267,234	13.7	775,678	4.7	20,618	0.1
Nevada	1,126,365	660,949	106,311	9.5	142,207	12.6	20,283	1.8	46	(B)
New Hampshire	4,520,706	3,361,640	851,251	18.8	725,054	16.0	38,519	0.9	49,184	1.1
New Jersey	38,057,487	25,577,482	1,236,810	3.3	5,692,573	14.9	1,069,272	2.8	282,038	0.7
New Mexico	10,345,778	8,491,643	1,283,844	12.4	2,816,021	27.2	1,434,509	13.9	87,178	0.8
New York	108,851,137	75,387,443	3,117,043	2.9	17,658,832	16.2	386,130	0.4	1,961,809	1.8
North Carolina	26,897,358	18,507,273	3,193,634	11.7	2,345,177	8.7	267,389	1.0	26,777	0.1
North Dakota	6,374,829	4,755,996	368,453	5.8	1,101,254	17.3	566,973	8.9		
Ohio	58,978,643	41,066,310	2,926,869	5.0	1,142,216	1.9	118,459	0.2	232,992	0.4
Oklahoma	27,741,287	19,681,004	2,899,491	10.5	3,250,075	11.7	2,621,983	9.5	2,195	(B)
Oregon	10,193,634	8,044,295	2,737,217	26.9	847,683	8.3	320,414	3.1	45,216	0.4
Pennsylvania	78,591,203	54,416,633	1,328,967	1.7	9,940,970	12.6	1,928,745	2.5	788,188	1.0
Rhode Island	5,590,308	3,790,474	609,974	10.9	510,786	9.1	12,568	0.2	7,021	0.1
South Carolina	20,831,365	16,043,501	629,190	3.0	3,621,525	17.4	97,989	0.5		
South Dakota	7,095,352	5,030,698	320,011	4.5	1,418,829	20.0	360,819	5.1	19,759	0.3
Tennessee	21,466,444	15,649,940	419,849	2.0	1,508,367	7.0	268,521	1.3	113,082	0.5
Texas	63,258,161	44,296,058	5,897,210	9.3	6,653,541	10.5	1,104,007	1.7	62,167	0.1
Utah	8,552,356	6,206,493	105,747	1.2	1,130,390	13.2	688,660	8.1	192,306	2.3
Vermont	2,254,573	1,466,822	363,910	16.1	104,957	4.7	87,075	3.9		
Virginia	12,090,408	7,799,068	780,218	6.5	1,854,960	15.3	174,941	1.4	73	(B)
Washington	15,440,622	11,013,470	3,410,576	22.1	1,671,844	10.8	680,784	4.4	67,937	0.4
West Virginia	24,869,848	18,626,100	1,556,408	6.2	1,325,457	5.3	28,1008	1.1		
Wisconsin	28,438,287	20,077,317	1,070,789	3.8	3,502,861	12.3	1,108,842	3.9	120,830	0.4
Wyoming	1,689,922	976,479	115,041	6.8	240,288	14.2	84,428	5.0		
Hawaii	758,429	697,348	556,702	73.4	39,593	5.2				
Puerto Rico	17,887,601	13,943,018	2,391,105	13.3	1,355,439	7.6	A—80	(B)		
Virgin Islands	560,780	459,434	120,448	21.5						
Undistributed by state C	484,949	8,522								

A Credit due to return of material to sponsor after completion of project.

B Less than 0.05 percent.

C Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

(Continued on next page)

TABLE XIII.—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, 1942

State	Division of Operations—Concluded									
	Highways, roads, and streets		Recreational facilities (excluding buildings)		Sanitation		Water and sewer systems and other utilities		Other	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$393,410,623	32.1	\$40,880,833	3.3	\$10,598,785	0.9	\$116,645,079	9.5	\$29,801,414	2.4
Alabama	11,699,614	41.4	143,548	0.5	310,326	1.1	1,168,349	4.1	4,818	(A)
Arizona	2,981,251	44.4	350	(A)	7,982	0.1	278,455	4.2	27,843	0.4
Arkansas	11,769,971	58.0	46,477	0.2	17,745	0.1	316,326	1.5	38,078	0.2
California	12,300,142	20.0	974,416	1.6	7,475	(A)	5,979,502	9.7	1,620,340	2.6
Colorado	3,418,212	25.4	429,388	3.2	118,965	0.9	823,189	6.1	24,636	0.2
Connecticut	1,103,023	17.8	115,323	1.9	12,244	0.2	651,046	10.5	40,154	0.6
Delaware	152,499	10.2	12,866	0.9	78,846	5.3	91,623	6.1	6,656	0.4
District of Columbia	327,951	5.5	12,908	0.2	8,164	0.1	671,484	11.4	815,245	13.8
Florida	5,077,741	18.5	42,536	0.2	466,117	1.7	635,667	2.3	574,327	2.1
Georgia	8,490,138	34.5	196,142	0.8	655,056	2.7	2,584,230	10.5	396,247	1.6
Idaho	1,954,613	29.1	92,064	1.4	51,456	0.8	425,345	6.3	68,006	1.0
Illinois	24,076,544	29.7	7,252,034	8.9	643,157	0.8	8,796,247	10.8	948,576	1.2
Indiana	11,745,284	42.4	458,420	1.7	143,550	0.5	2,916,828	10.5	37,130	0.1
Iowa	8,319,759	46.2	215,428	1.2	3,371	(A)	1,594,635	8.8	66,472	0.4
Kansas	4,965,931	30.6	1,040,773	6.4	312,032	1.9	947,562	5.8	34,379	0.2
Kentucky	12,989,439	51.0	61,900	0.2	143,922	0.6	1,016,692	4.0	3,684,728	14.5
Louisiana	10,211,327	44.1	587,396	2.5	350,161	1.5	1,601,864	6.9	167,422	0.7
Maine	646,834	10.2	60,171	1.0			92,818	1.4	41,212	0.6
Maryland	919,083	11.4	51,297	0.6	5,751	0.1	685,688	8.5	466,398	5.8
Massachusetts	9,124,042	18.3	1,598,466	3.2			5,932,860	11.9	2,809,690	5.6
Michigan	17,781,002	40.5	805,350	1.8			6,790,913	15.4	811,967	1.8
Minnesota	9,316,334	27.2	1,508,985	4.4			3,633,344	10.6	671,776	1.9
Mississippi	8,090,351	37.3	82,663	0.4	1,444,696	6.7	510,193	2.3	210,798	1.0
Missouri	13,415,042	34.3	2,012,831	5.1	330,113	0.8	3,980,853	10.2	1,157,386	3.0
Montana	2,498,337	28.6	200,224	2.3	6,697	0.1	334,874	3.8	57,296	0.7
Nebraska	5,839,330	35.3	314,571	1.9	197,089	1.2	1,881,014	11.4	121,910	0.7
Nevada	180,031	16.0	111,238	9.9	13,545	1.2	80,259	7.1	7,029	0.6
New Hampshire	702,239	15.5	182,424	4.0	3,451	0.1	729,225	16.1	80,293	1.8
New Jersey	9,655,316	25.4	1,585,856	4.2	855,684	2.2	4,888,844	12.8	311,089	0.8
New Mexico	1,946,466	18.8	135,062	1.3	58,843	0.6	594,726	5.8	134,994	1.3
New York	23,334,514	21.4	9,696,182	8.9	623,011	0.6	15,626,772	14.4	2,983,150	2.7
North Carolina	9,690,143	36.0	587,793	2.2	534,590	2.0	1,713,999	6.4	147,771	0.6
North Dakota	2,302,448	36.1	115,882	1.8	18,257	0.3	262,351	4.1	20,378	0.3
Ohio	25,453,339	43.2	2,311,815	3.9	53,699	0.1	7,347,438	12.5	1,479,483	2.5
Oklahoma	8,741,882	31.5	365,038	1.3	285,038	1.0	1,167,733	4.2	347,569	1.3
Oregon	2,524,348	24.8	111,752	1.1	8,166	0.1	1,398,059	13.7	51,440	0.5
Pennsylvania	29,725,212	37.8	2,666,913	3.4	465,935	0.6	6,557,571	8.3	1,014,132	1.3
Rhode Island	809,685	14.5	222,200	4.0	43,736	1.2	1,465,251	26.2	89,253	1.6
South Carolina	5,793,945	27.8	63,216	0.3	506,475	2.4	3,979,394	19.1	1,351,767	6.5
South Dakota	2,162,403	30.5	117,926	1.7	167,414	2.4	457,544	6.4	5,993	0.1
Tennessee	11,395,609	53.1	284,477	1.3	550,418	2.6	1,085,811	5.1	23,806	0.1
Texas	23,158,025	36.6	1,086,034	1.7	249,487	0.4	4,407,196	7.0	1,678,391	2.7
Utah	2,101,950	24.6	96,224	1.1	36,613	0.4	1,591,042	18.6	263,561	3.1
Vermont	573,481	25.4	25,305	1.1			88,286	3.9	223,808	9.9
Virginia	3,555,663	29.4	61,372	0.5	46,579	0.4	1,243,615	10.3	81,647	0.7
Washington	2,082,316	13.5	338,575	2.2	44,605	0.3	2,673,476	17.3	43,357	0.3
West Virginia	13,971,159	56.2	490,576	2.0	267,433	1.1	717,090	2.9	16,969	0.1
Wisconsin	7,943,605	27.9	1,907,811	6.7	77,743	0.3	3,815,342	13.4	529,494	1.9
Wyoming	384,466	22.8	3,574	0.2			143,667	8.5	5,015	0.3
Hawaii	79,750	10.5					21,111	2.8	192	0.1
Puerto Rico	5,598,980	31.3	7,061	(A)	353,148	2.0	247,676	1.4	3,989,689	22.3
Virgin Islands	329,854	58.8							9,132	1.6
Undistributed by state ^B									8,522	1.3

^A Less than 0.05 percent.^B Includes supply fund adjustment and central office projects.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XIII.—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, 1942

State	Service Division							Division of Training and Reemployment		Public Work Reserve		Miscellaneous A	
	Total	Public activities		Research and records		Welfare (including sewing)							
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$328,598,595	\$104,417,530	8.5	\$51,445,787	4.2	\$172,735,278	14.1	\$29,031,162	2.4	\$943,463	0.1	—\$3,001,260	—0.3
Alabama	5,861,254	1,868,510	6.6	658,190	2.3	3,334,554	11.8	514,093	1.8	18,231	0.1	—127,999	—0.5
Arizona	1,445,598	597,993	8.9	168,342	2.5	679,263	10.1	123,596	1.9	—	—	—153,283	—2.3
Arkansas	4,954,336	763,711	3.7	1,110,694	5.5	3,079,931	15.2	216,763	1.1	19,473	0.1	—3,000	(B)
California	22,774,730	9,571,229	15.6	2,193,313	3.6	11,010,188	17.9	2,194,033	3.6	42,951	0.1	—581,548	—0.9
Colorado	4,506,271	1,207,272	9.0	620,596	4.6	2,678,403	19.9	381,247	2.8	19,339	0.2	—291,897	—2.2
Connecticut	1,732,285	570,288	9.2	234,706	3.8	927,291	15.0	82,223	1.3	25,132	0.4	—222,498	—3.5
Delaware	409,970	224,653	15.0	78,805	5.3	106,512	7.1	39,158	2.6	—	—	—2	(B)
District of Columbia	1,966,037	454,876	7.7	516,664	8.7	994,497	16.8	166,642	2.8	—	—	103,686	1.8
Florida	5,422,830	1,539,945	5.6	580,869	2.1	3,302,016	12.1	519,611	1.9	20,563	0.1	—417,225	—1.5
Georgia	7,669,430	2,070,264	8.4	1,100,120	4.5	4,499,046	18.3	553,513	2.3	36,742	0.1	—505,225	—2.1
Idaho	1,267,423	397,589	5.9	71,315	1.1	798,519	11.9	229,514	3.4	14,503	0.2	—55,020	—0.8
Illinois	25,201,423	9,028,812	11.1	4,741,636	5.8	11,430,975	14.1	2,411,477	3.0	38,253	0.1	—901,602	—1.1
Indiana	6,655,542	2,897,500	10.5	778,248	2.8	2,979,794	10.8	684,832	2.5	11,457	(B)	—163,031	—0.6
Iowa	4,313,956	1,381,205	7.7	502,406	2.8	2,430,345	13.5	237,947	1.3	13,366	0.1	—181,919	—1.0
Kansas	4,628,361	1,246,071	7.7	294,709	1.8	3,087,581	19.0	370,755	2.3	17,379	0.1	—23,151	—0.2
Kentucky	4,482,502	1,055,149	4.1	875,269	3.4	2,552,084	10.0	428,344	1.7	14,578	0.1	—250,124	—1.0
Louisiana	4,800,364	1,501,931	6.5	1,070,767	4.6	2,227,666	9.6	593,117	2.6	22,007	0.1	104,716	0.5
Maine	899,171	162,643	2.6	107,250	1.7	629,278	9.9	72,490	1.1	293	(B)	—95,191	—1.5
Maryland	1,213,395	425,654	5.3	307,347	3.8	480,394	6.0	79,501	1.0	12,849	0.2	—101,550	—1.3
Massachusetts	12,781,706	3,367,348	6.7	2,749,804	5.5	6,664,554	13.4	996,450	2.0	33,041	0.1	573,021	1.1
Michigan	11,373,975	4,151,809	9.5	2,125,012	4.8	5,097,154	11.6	1,348,058	3.1	44,815	0.1	137,612	0.3
Minnesota	9,641,086	3,213,240	9.4	1,873,280	5.5	4,554,566	13.3	634,064	1.8	22,068	0.1	300,222	0.9
Mississippi	5,952,539	2,443,614	11.2	74,861	0.3	3,434,064	15.8	620,128	2.9	26,593	0.1	768	(B)
Missouri	10,346,260	3,201,797	8.2	1,236,725	3.1	5,907,738	15.1	789,486	2.0	17,928	0.1	—311,161	—0.8
Montana	2,701,544	624,402	7.1	645,978	7.4	1,431,164	16.4	159,594	1.8	12,129	0.1	—92,814	—1.1
Nebraska	3,881,560	1,432,562	8.7	555,208	3.4	1,893,790	11.5	281,001	1.7	14,852	0.1	—191,974	—1.2
Nevada	457,042	136,246	12.1	68,255	6.1	252,541	22.4	3,628	0.3	—	—	4,746	0.4
New Hampshire	1,005,421	205,149	4.5	111,817	2.5	688,455	15.2	142,211	3.2	17,132	0.4	—5,698	—0.1
New Jersey	11,742,623	3,868,341	10.2	3,223,598	8.5	4,650,184	12.2	763,493	2.0	24,957	0.1	—51,068	—0.1
New Mexico	1,540,744	406,443	3.9	111,602	1.1	1,022,699	9.9	196,786	1.9	12,764	0.1	103,841	1.0
New York	30,602,510	9,882,673	9.1	6,810,914	6.3	13,908,923	12.8	2,543,015	2.3	45,316	(B)	272,853	0.2
North Carolina	7,441,334	2,709,486	10.1	642,761	2.4	4,089,087	15.2	261,830	1.0	21,350	0.1	665,571	2.5
North Dakota	1,608,842	617,495	9.7	231,406	3.6	759,941	11.9	34,221	0.6	12,295	0.2	—36,525	—0.6
Ohio	16,747,471	5,733,165	9.7	2,811,924	4.8	8,202,382	13.9	1,483,446	2.5	17,082	(B)	—335,666	—0.6
Oklahoma	7,299,280	1,904,192	6.9	649,506	2.3	4,745,582	17.1	572,373	2.1	11,267	(B)	177,363	0.6
Oregon	2,010,508	720,537	7.1	281,198	2.8	1,008,773	9.9	306,783	3.0	15,307	0.1	—183,259	—1.8
Pennsylvania	22,016,367	6,494,733	8.3	3,950,220	5.0	11,571,414	14.7	1,863,705	2.4	36,913	0.1	257,585	0.3
Rhode Island	1,571,828	577,150	10.3	205,884	3.7	788,794	14.1	149,721	2.7	270	(B)	78,015	1.4
South Carolina	4,532,700	1,113,686	5.3	160,008	0.8	3,259,066	15.6	273,931	1.3	11,589	0.1	—30,356	—0.1
South Dakota	1,950,134	541,625	7.6	332,227	4.7	1,076,282	15.1	83,566	1.2	13,062	0.2	17,892	0.2
Tennessee	5,194,954	1,038,420	4.8	629,643	2.9	3,526,891	16.4	874,978	4.1	16,946	0.1	—270,374	—1.3
Texas	17,832,683	4,456,218	7.0	1,696,006	2.7	11,680,459	18.5	1,319,494	2.1	45,856	0.1	—235,930	—0.4
Utah	1,860,242	649,789	7.6	174,749	2.0	1,035,704	12.1	400,068	4.7	23,508	0.3	62,045	0.7
Vermont	778,377	260,739	11.6	218,130	9.7	299,508	13.3	24,533	1.1	225	(B)	—15,384	—0.7
Virginia	4,248,931	1,327,697	11.0	600,051	5.0	2,321,183	19.2	200,442	1.6	19,716	0.2	—177,749	—1.5
Washington	4,069,666	1,183,880	7.7	410,191	2.7	2,475,595	16.0	346,067	2.2	12,951	0.1	—1,532	(B)
West Virginia	5,765,523	1,986,534	8.0	290,528	1.2	3,488,461	14.0	444,077	1.8	10,982	(B)	23,166	0.1
Wisconsin	7,163,488	2,488,333	8.7	2,045,765	7.2	2,629,390	9.2	1,381,072	4.9	13,781	0.1	—197,371	—0.7
Wyoming	691,056	191,458	11.3	71,601	4.2	427,997	25.3	51,549	3.1	—	—	—29,162	—1.7
Hawaii	10,814	3,212	0.4	4,687	0.6	2,915	0.4	170	(B)	—	—	50,097	6.6
Puerto Rico	3,071,789	354,247	2.0	180,510	1.0	2,537,032	14.2	406,723	2.3	—	—	466,071	2.6
Virgin Islands	101,160	26,447	4.7	—	—	74,713	13.3	—	—	—	—	186	0.1
Undistributed by state ^C	399,560	139,068	21.5	260,492	40.4	—	—	175,643	27.2	61,652	9.6	—160,428	—

^A Includes adjustments for excess of deposits in the supply fund overpayments 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 XIV.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON PROJECTS OPERATED BY WPA

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

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	643,977	Public buildings—total	Number	34,056	4,592	83,170
Rural roads—total	Miles	566,322	Educational—total	Number	5,832	2,174	31,930
High-type surface—total	Miles	54,626	Libraries	Number	142	67	838
New construction	Miles	33,510	Schools	Number	5,690	2,107	31,092
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	21,116	Recreational—total	Number	8,579	627	5,764
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	511,696	Auditoriums	Number	406	147	453
Urban streets—total	Miles	66,392	Gymnasiums	Number	1,220	272	737
High-type surface—total	Miles	29,067	Other	Number	6,953	208	4,574
New construction	Miles	18,056	Offices and administrative	Number	1,476	312	4,317
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	11,011	Hospitals	Number	202	143	2,069
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	37,325	Penal institutions	Number	172	37	532
Other roads (in parks, etc.)—total	Miles	11,263	Dormitories	Number	1,382	57	5,603
High-type surface—total	Miles	2,893	Firehouses	Number	316	71	2,282
New construction	Miles	1,795	Garages	Number	2,458	224	1,992
Reconstruction or improvement	Miles	1,098	Storage	Number	2,312	176	3,635
Low-type surface and unsurfaced	Miles	8,370	Armories	Number	328	61	470
			Barns and stables	Number	1,918	81	4,133
			Other	Number	9,081	629	20,443
			Outdoor recreational facilities:				
Bridges and viaducts—total	(Number	77,053	Stadiums, grandstands, and bleachers	Number	2,272	127	793
	Linear feet	2,563,467	Fairgrounds and rodeo grounds	(Number	51	5	278
Wood	(Number	55,148		Area in acres	1,737	46	13,723
	Linear feet	1,722,524	Parks	(Number	1,650	184	6,287
Steel	(Number	6,416		Area in acres	74,831	6,258	455,645
	Linear feet	339,367	Playgrounds—total	Number	3,036	106	9,527
Masonry	(Number	15,489	School	Number	1,827	85	8,182
	Linear feet	501,576	Other	Number	1,209	21	1,345
			Athletic fields	(Number	2,980	68	2,441
Culverts	(Number	1,036,551	Handball courts	Area in acres	17,168	248	14,421
Roadside drainage ditch and pipe	Linear feet	29,065,174	Horseshoe courts	Number	1,788		157
	Miles	77,145	Tennis courts	Number	2,221		153
Sidewalks and paths—total	Miles	23,006	Swimming pools	Number	9,971		3,085
Paved	Miles	19,615		(Number	791		336
Unpaved	Miles	3,391		Surface area in sq. ft.	8,344,000		5,411,000
Curbs	Miles	24,547	Wading pools	(Number	837		81
Gutters	Miles	5,341	Ice skating areas	Surface area in sq. ft.	2,528,003		344,000
Guardrails and guardwalls	Miles	3,265	Ski trails	Number	1,098		84
	(Number of light standards	30,233	Ski jumps	Miles	308		59
Road and street lighting	Miles of road equipped	832	Bandshells	Number	65		15
Traffic signs erected	Number	912,359	Outdoor theatres	Number	228		74
Traffic control line painted	Miles of line	5,231		Number	136		31
Roadside landscaping	Miles of road		Golf courses	(Number	249		375
Car and railroad track removal	Miles			Number of holes	2,743		4,933
				Area in acres	18,125		37,346

(Continued on next page)

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

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

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.....	2,669	117	1,151	Airport buildings—total.....	Number.....	1,139	171	2,776
Electric power plants.....	Number.....	46	16	168	Administrative and terminal.....	Number.....	134	29	106
Incinerator plants.....	Number.....	132	1	61	Hangars.....	Number.....	227	15	361
Pumping stations.....	Number.....	1,298	16	357	Other.....	Number.....	778	127	2,309
Sewage treatment plants.....	Number.....	944	66	407	Taxi strips—total.....	Linear feet.....	814,000		49,000
Water treatment plants.....	Number.....	249	18	158	High-type surface.....	Linear feet.....	661,000		35,000
Water mains and distribution lines.....	Miles.....	15,758		3,522	Low-type surface.....	Linear feet.....	153,000		14,000
Water consumer connections.....	Number.....	413,998		458,900	Aprons—total.....	Square yards.....	3,825,000		520,000
Water wells.....	Number.....	3,944		1,945	High-type surface.....	Square yards.....	3,430,000		517,000
Storage tanks, reservoirs, etc.....	Number.....	2,942		727	Low-type surface.....	Square yards.....	395,000		3,000
Capacity in gallons.....	1,611,014,000			24,136,737,000	Turning circles.....	Square yards.....	1,125,000		136,000
Storm and sanitary sewers.....	Miles.....	23,708		3,347	Airport drainage.....	Number of airports.....	199		67
Sewerage service connections.....	Number.....	585,172		42,706	Airport drainage ditch and pipe.....	Linear feet.....	8,916,000		624,000
Manholes and catch basins.....	Number.....	795,344		417,958	Landing areas floodlighted.....	Number lighted.....	82		20
Sanitary privies.....	Number.....	2,287,070		37,504	Boundary lights.....	Number of light standards.....	16,003		3,182
Mosquito control drainage.....	Miles of ditch and pipe.....	15,204		18,986	Seaplane ramps and landing platforms.....	Number.....	25		3
Telephone and telegraph lines.....	Miles.....	3,824		2,352	Airway markers.....	Number.....	13,809		3,772
Police, fire-alarm, and traffic signal systems.....	Miles of line.....	1,575		1,850	Airway beacons.....	Number.....	84		18
Electric power lines.....	Miles.....	3,326		1,243	Miscellaneous:				
Pipe lines, other than water and sewer.....	Miles.....	701		124	Landscaping, other than roadside and parks.....	Acres.....			202,071
Flood and erosion control, irrigation, conservation:					Ornamental pools and fountains.....	Number.....	818		76
Fish hatcheries.....	Number.....	161	131	158	Monuments and historic markers.....	Number.....	1,237		147
Firebreaks.....	Miles.....	6,309		913	Drainage (other than road, airport, and mosquito control).....	Miles of ditch and pipe.....	6,477		17,939
Reforestation.....	Trees planted.....			175,539,000	Fencing.....	Miles.....	16,872		23,025
Planting oysters.....	Bushels planted.....	8,190,117		1,082	Tunnels.....	Number.....	1,039		154
Leaves and embankments.....	Miles.....	580		6		Linear feet.....	429,182		97,305
Jetties and breakwaters.....	Miles.....	192		54	Docks, wharves, and piers.....	Number.....	360		348
Bulkheads.....	Miles.....	168		133	Feet of usable waterfront.....	131,000			339,000
Retaining walls and revetments.....	Miles.....	1,775		1,990,000	Area in sq. ft.....	4,462,000			19,206,000
Riprap.....	Sq. yd. of surface.....	17,025,000		4,347	Artificial channels, other than irrigation and drainage.....	Miles.....	96		199
Riverbank and shore improvement.....	Miles.....			8,199					
Streambed improvement.....	Miles.....			5,301					
Irrigation systems.....	Miles of pipe and flume.....	1,342		415					
Airport and airway facilities:									
Landing fields.....	Number.....	285	108	415					
	Area in acres.....	47,050	8,468	78,439					
Runways—total.....	Linear feet.....	4,091,000		1,024,000					
High-type surface.....	Linear feet.....	2,920,000		571,000					
Low-type surface.....	Linear feet.....	1,171,000		453,000					

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

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

Item	Unit of measurement	Number	Item	Unit of measurement	Number
Education activities: ^A			Welfare activities—Continued.		
Adult education:			Sewing—Continued.		
Literacy and naturalization	Enrollees	98,646	Garments produced—Continued.		
Vocational training	Enrollees	55,412	Girls'	Number	76,299,000
Correspondence work	Enrollees	8,700	Infants'	Number	44,364,000
Homemaking and parent education	Enrollees	87,218	Diapers	Number	28,629,000
Other	Enrollees	165,746			
Lectures and forums	Persons attending	59,985	Other articles produced	Number	111,655,000
Nursery schools	(Schools)	1,255	Food preserving:		
Special instruction:	Enrollees	6,719	Quarts canned	Number	73,004,000
Institutionalized and handicapped persons	Enrollees	103	Pounds dried	Number	9,176,000
Isolated persons			Housekeeping aide services: visits made	Number	31,028,000
Music activities: ^A			School lunch services:		
Instruction	Enrollees	174,917	Three months ending June 30, 1942	(Schools serviced)	24,196
Concerts	(Performances)	5,974	Cumulative through June 30, 1942	(Lunches served)	75,560,000
Radio broadcasts	Persons attending	2,423,217	Public health activities: ^A	Lunches served	1,093,203,000
Art activities:	Number	112	Health and custodial institutions and health agencies assisted:		
Art instruction ^A	Enrollees	25,068	Health institutions	Number	225
Art items completed:			Custodial institutions	Number	66
Index of American Design plates	Number	21,763	Clinics	Number	314
Easel works	Number	107,777	Other health agencies	Number	501
Fine print designs	Number	10,313	Health agencies operated	Number	99
Murals	Number	2,556	Tests and immunizations	Number	73,570
Sculptures	Number	16,645	Library activities: ^B		
Welfare activities:			Library service systems operated	Number	270
Sewing:			Library service system units operated	Number	1,253
Garments produced—total	Number	374,917,000	Independent libraries operated	Number	1,669
Men's	Number	75,056,000	Libraries assisted	Number	4,383
Women's	Number	84,797,000	Book repair:		
Boys'	Number	65,772,000	Books repaired or renovated	Number	93,855,000

^A Data relate to the month of January 1942 only.^B Data relate to the three months ending June 30, 1942.

TABLE XV.—SELECTED ACTIVITIES ON WPA 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 house-keeping aides ^A	Enrollment in adult education activities ^B		Enrollment in nursery schools ^B	Attendance at music performances ^B	Number of health institutions and agencies assisted or operated ^B
	Number of garments produced	Number of other articles produced		Number of quarts canned	Number of pounds dried		Naturalization and literacy	Other			
United States	374,917,435	111,654,901	1,093,203,103	73,003,902	9,176,171	31,028,430	98,646	308,376	35,229	2,423,217	1,210
Alabama	4,380,457	911,771	18,784,661	215,869	87,743	573,496	5,422	17,386	885	12,050	45
Arizona	1,342,499	201,369	3,540,455	32,927	1,434	59,736	22	1,434	818	33,875	13
Arkansas	3,217,227	1,932,566	14,340,574	424,082	275,791	805,496	2,421	6,644	429	5,850	43
California	29,024,964	6,587,488	49,606,027	862,937	55,250	2,033,266	1,072	18,506	2,080	440,200	61
Colorado	6,560,529	609,831	21,259,133	5,305,894	32,798	438,328	1,455	8,155	706	37,831	3
Connecticut	2,176,714	473,280	1,475,981	-----	-----	220,510	88	1,027	297	8,963	10
Delaware	401,278	166,299	-----	-----	-----	28,111	-----	28	608	5,956	-----
District of Columbia	1,023,003	307,702	9,136,888	-----	-----	68,773	193	849	-----	41,905	8
Florida	8,116,392	2,216,671	19,636,251	592,759	23,552	249,492	2,982	3,301	1,275	55,150	33
Georgia	11,283,824	1,288,116	51,975,551	837,525	65,916	967,230	6,130	5,571	1,061	5,931	6
Idaho	983,802	219,168	6,833,748	1,793,314	-----	140,428	15	2,740	288	-----	-----
Illinois	21,511,661	5,688,162	26,012,186	7,148,711	984,971	3,971,251	2,153	20,943	1,342	148,678	144
Indiana	6,720,479	2,047,146	12,320,837	4,777,042	1,069	804,803	956	10,795	376	58,548	42
Iowa	5,112,012	1,541,955	6,095,287	261,185	44	543,688	1,967	2,562	571	16,065	21
Kansas	5,529,891	1,217,652	11,146,072	404,881	4,022	588,446	137	1,465	188	14,375	41
Kentucky	7,998,692	2,219,578	8,215,457	334,157	30,109	563,817	2,865	2,612	697	4,550	61
Louisiana	3,896,892	703,697	10,645,718	247,256	1,399	182,274	6,596	6,034	416	54,482	54
Maine	1,899,527	252,101	2,216,954	-----	-----	20,696	284	599	89	3,780	1
Maryland	1,674,919	199,526	1,139,894	-----	-----	2,513	-----	566	613	9,700	1
Massachusetts	31,033,878	2,627,452	9,525,965	9,152,702	-----	938,140	748	5,102	2,142	187,783	9
Michigan	5,596,235	25,722,483	24,248,393	459,995	10,890	537,729	928	1,892	993	87,776	35
Minnesota	7,599,948	1,918,569	22,200,249	337,883	139,701	366,049	1,336	20,236	834	53,610	71
Mississippi	4,542,928	1,169,009	40,874,056	3,174,812	490,075	794,605	4,218	7,600	533	8,470	8
Missouri	8,646,021	2,791,833	21,329,828	1,791,021	955,806	516,227	3,992	10,162	1,015	71,434	99
Montana	2,610,578	320,711	4,156,864	12,733	50	99,942	306	2,027	363	-----	1
Nebraska	3,980,078	3,860,335	4,480,286	750,755	3,926	328,744	2,672	3,516	130	56,731	16
Nevada	310,985	207,139	1,331,060	4,518	-----	25,683	21	368	84	-----	1
New Hampshire	2,608,949	622,096	355,614	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	220	2,850	1
New Jersey	8,202,391	2,153,081	8,694,435	40,450	-----	1,299,222	2,591	7,948	654	227,611	27
New Mexico	1,368,642	80,705	6,370,664	3,600	-----	16,470	1,619	1,133	593	-----	-----
New York	29,894,557	14,882,935	196,385,552	900,000	-----	2,794,528	243	29,619	1,518	135,140	45
North Carolina	9,099,173	1,466,945	56,754,422	1,301,322	543,792	549,105	3,582	4,028	699	-----	65
North Dakota	2,546,361	184,086	3,894,849	341,857	570	69,503	364	3,416	443	-----	-----
Ohio	16,907,361	5,628,898	38,358,020	431,884	19,750	2,009,898	13,991	17,007	1,319	129,847	44
Oklahoma	9,072,563	1,259,535	46,036,898	2,132,780	2,249,159	1,190,812	3,171	6,189	714	85,696	34
Oregon	1,949,555	687,405	9,744,683	100,519	-----	147,742	136	2,699	294	20,198	12
Pennsylvania	35,699,615	3,605,249	10,036,661	108,886	5,644	2,075,249	768	24,790	1,021	178,173	3
Rhode Island	2,706,705	453,724	658,191	-----	-----	85,461	-----	512	427	21,317	-----
South Carolina	4,581,251	1,209,585	72,688,638	2,743,382	706,998	933,197	996	529	463	-----	15
South Dakota	2,673,395	467,526	11,805,237	154,906	5,318	164,291	80	3,444	352	-----	1
Tennessee	3,468,321	3,906,047	55,700,511	4,458,175	2,264,535	591,959	2,646	1,690	718	7,900	20
Texas	30,308,838	1,745,474	52,223,126	9,133,991	141,479	1,956,100	10,121	12,422	2,739	68,834	73
Utah	1,905,443	506,074	20,100,568	2,221,441	-----	-----	546	2,863	387	4,304	1
Vermont	809,601	204,869	2,069,576	3,384,510	-----	12,716	193	3,798	320	-----	-----
Virginia	5,099,788	1,007,649	29,890,297	1,008,639	20,738	494,506	2,656	4,943	742	14,760	21
Washington	6,032,405	1,175,626	28,395,865	4,013,011	1,330	379,592	2,869	11,936	737	-----	4
West Virginia	4,979,089	1,190,441	24,301,762	970,092	43,139	255,918	2,445	11,440	1,433	14,799	2
Wisconsin	6,913,619	1,693,834	13,823,818	631,388	10,552	54,856	595	5,096	432	88,095	9
Wyoming	914,400	121,508	2,385,341	111	55	77,832	55	754	171	-----	6

^A Cumulative through June 30, 1942.^B During January 1942.

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

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

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 play-grounds 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	643,977	122,758	1,161,381	7,797	31,092	30,851	52,078	7,937	17,984	2,045
Alabama	20,627	10,077	46,615	297	520	846	615	31	282	22
Arizona	2,442	320	5,406	60	219	299	184	16	46	12
Arkansas	10,892	5,422	37,738	450	478	746	310	44	122	21
California	11,196	1,395	20,907	320	899	2,171	3,042	458	821	78
Colorado	9,442	3,368	21,241	113	381	581	764	119	195	31
Connecticut	4,804	317	3,612	13	411	204	490	156	156	14
Delaware	203	41	45	3	51	71	440	23	17	3
District of Columbia	152	1	75		15	60	515	97	118	4
Florida	7,332	1,473	7,006	278	284	708	367	155	206	22
Georgia	8,939	2,713	35,379	346	544	498	1,499	131	390	25
Idaho	4,322	1,218	10,906	38	62	240	131	41	58	8
Illinois	44,634	11,879	106,370	104	887	845	2,093	560	1,107	145
Indiana	24,287	2,998	36,270	73	884	635	1,297	360	396	73
Iowa	35,471	7,102	43,853	81	271	503	547	247	204	58
Kansas	19,747	1,504	19,530	94	134	478	612	170	224	58
Kentucky	13,597	3,626	69,684	348	806	599	1,617	31	160	26
Louisiana	4,489	2,111	11,315	96	345	689	614	28	198	19
Maine	1,847	232	4,361	18	104	51	376	36	60	4
Maryland	1,343	237	5,136	18	388	191	1,908	63	162	9
Massachusetts	4,114	318	3,567	12	1,363	508	2,470	316	642	55
Michigan	22,275	708	63,087	149	1,029	845	1,470	323	492	50
Minnesota	28,107	1,443	30,608	201	986	1,325	1,348	345	497	29
Mississippi	15,618	8,793	24,241	236	206	565	162	29	113	19
Missouri	24,143	2,264	59,916	441	670	448	655	192	840	39
Montana	10,248	2,990	15,769	41	354	441	644	100	240	44
Nebraska	14,048	7,763	27,234	74	269	609	1,298	187	132	56
Nevada	2,031	154	1,194	6	54	164	93	29	43	7
New Hampshire	1,472	248	4,344		67	98	126	42	69	24
New Jersey	5,946	650	3,475	35	1,010	961	2,665	367	586	74
New Mexico	4,123	1,740	4,185	355	277	401	123	34	131	9
New York	9,587	875	16,553	20	1,055	1,415	5,086	576	988	261
North Carolina	13,811	720	20,633	261	1,129	777	461	97	534	33
North Dakota	20,373	1,723	16,733	59	1,473	505	707	139	249	23
Ohio	22,581	7,589	51,802	86	1,669	1,129	3,954	558	844	153
Oklahoma	29,118	3,692	52,165	986	1,933	1,282	523	124	2,163	52
Oregon	4,934	430	9,637	55	197	404	394	88	226	14
Pennsylvania	18,283	2,165	48,729	122	3,146	1,183	2,795	354	1,212	138
Rhode Island	670	35	110		196	54	325	34	53	7
South Carolina	9,948	1,137	11,423	704	1,460	1,242	1,774	72	334	20
South Dakota	18,780	1,303	11,193	106	198	363	377	107	89	15
Tennessee	34,610	5,100	53,891	191	541	354	96	85	318	17
Texas	31,240	7,457	33,719	432	319	1,195	1,584	188	570	88
Utah	4,796	1,206	12,491	36	209	385	537	30	161	23
Vermont	1,628	584	3,803	11	107	39	219	15	30	3
Virginia	7,523	645	13,369	161	838	343	1,093	34	231	8
Washington	11,772	1,029	30,993	67	495	737	1,198	194	608	37
West Virginia	19,746	1,576	27,804	96	1,547	967	414	26	157	33
Wisconsin	22,839	1,042	19,201	83	520	1,489	1,814	451	449	70
Wyoming	3,847	1,345	4,060	21	92	208	252	35	61	18

(Concluded on next page)

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

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

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.....	3,820	15,758	23,708	2,287,070	393	415	4,090,864	1,023,771	1,310	2,776
Alabama.....	33	184	368	34,867	11	13	72,513	900	44	28
Arizona.....	23	160	48	23,362	3	4	56,555	-----	5	3
Arkansas.....	24	56	89	53,808	1	5	24,995	-----	8	1
California.....	182	1,189	1,106	20,741	15	36	252,551	78,460	201	386
Colorado.....	75	279	224	31,991	14	7	179,565	24,680	31	116
Connecticut.....	33	54	262	67	15	8	69,723	6,700	2	15
Delaware.....	12	42	60	3,525	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
District of Columbia.....	5	56	123	-----	3	2	32,568	13,738	36	208
Florida.....	31	253	367	32,558	53	36	413,529	120,021	377	43
Georgia.....	58	328	483	55,577	20	4	123,580	24,300	25	1
Idaho.....	46	204	119	19,020	4	-----	50,971	4,300	8	-----
Illinois.....	212	805	1,792	68,585	4	5	79,662	3,058	33	501
Indiana.....	86	244	566	99,964	3	8	74,519	7,181	5	20
Iowa.....	109	294	298	11,247	4	3	39,405	23,100	3	-----
Kansas.....	148	523	150	53,082	2	8	47,773	-----	9	2
Kentucky.....	62	126	495	64,855	1	2	43,930	-----	4	1
Louisiana.....	79	259	487	59,446	5	5	36,855	10,913	4	2
Maine.....	1	53	87	-----	14	3	155,205	25,500	12	1
Maryland.....	38	124	184	13,232	2	2	17,685	2,200	2	20
Massachusetts.....	73	668	916	183	11	8	67,185	12,100	14	37
Michigan.....	181	674	1,467	240	30	47	130,923	74,158	54	93
Minnesota.....	172	348	769	264	4	7	54,591	4,800	9	10
Mississippi.....	50	117	260	178,103	10	11	57,727	32,521	19	1
Missouri.....	96	568	905	8,441	5	3	53,273	-----	6	2
Montana.....	33	132	148	17,121	5	11	57,480	49,190	7	7
Nebraska.....	130	291	386	38,154	7	5	42,056	26,600	14	8
Nevada.....	10	33	28	3,582	2	2	23,400	11,850	6	1
New Hampshire.....	12	46	147	33	2	4	23,500	8,000	7	-----
New Jersey.....	138	256	803	31,582	3	8	39,778	15,287	15	53
New Mexico.....	41	113	246	19,410	4	2	79,787	27,200	7	2
New York.....	250	1,201	1,601	839	17	20	288,844	22,486	96	258
North Carolina.....	135	446	641	152,796	7	8	81,420	64,269	7	8
North Dakota.....	88	87	83	32,101	1	1	24,773	12,200	5	3
Ohio.....	249	824	2,139	69,796	4	10	80,832	7,296	40	35
Oklahoma.....	120	396	285	93,257	3	6	81,580	9,400	4	3
Oregon.....	22	345	85	17,067	7	10	93,919	31,300	2	4
Pennsylvania.....	136	568	1,268	62,051	18	8	173,161	33,684	43	49
Rhode Island.....	5	21	182	16	1	2	2,300	-----	1	1
South Carolina.....	66	227	326	122,714	8	3	90,249	-----	23	9
South Dakota.....	59	138	115	38,818	3	5	90,794	1,355	13	5
Tennessee.....	14	170	151	230,428	10	3	70,506	3,650	25	2
Texas.....	164	618	964	74,498	14	38	195,678	87,092	28	796
Utah.....	29	487	343	28,775	6	6	77,130	15,288	5	6
Vermont.....	4	47	57	4	5	2	48,040	13,250	1	1
Virginia.....	23	357	331	135,056	9	7	32,062	37,485	15	16
Washington.....	66	776	370	18,258	14	14	127,953	15,950	25	8
West Virginia.....	24	78	292	241,572	1	2	27,750	7,300	1	2
Wisconsin.....	151	415	1,044	19,696	6	7	81,999	42,809	9	5
Wyoming.....	22	78	48	6,288	2	4	20,590	12,200	-----	3

^A Includes surfacing.

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