In four and one-half years of operation, from 1935 to 1939, the Florida SRA built 5,419 miles of highways, roads, streets and associated facilities, constructed 776 permanent housing units, planned and built 125 large public works, and completed or initiated 3,315 major projects. Over 3,000 men were employed in the construction of these facilities, and the work was done by local labor, with a maximum of 90 percent of the work force being employed by local residents.

The program was designed to provide not only immediate relief for unemployment, but also to create long-term benefits for the state. The projects included not only the construction of roads and highways, but also the development of water resources, the establishment of public health centers, the improvement of public health facilities, and the construction of public housing projects.

In the agricultural field, the program was used to drain swamps, build canals, and construct dikes, thereby providing new land for cultivation. The program also included the construction of irrigation systems, the establishment of agricultural research centers, and the provision of credit for farmers.

In the educational field, the program was used to build and renovate schools, improve teacher training, and provide educational materials. The program also included the establishment of libraries, museums, and other cultural institutions.

In the health field, the program was used to build hospitals, clinics, and other health facilities, and to provide medical training for nurses and other health professionals. The program also included the construction of drinking water systems, the provision of health education, and the improvement of sanitation facilities.

In the recreational field, the program was used to build parks, playgrounds, and other recreational facilities, and to provide recreation programs. The program also included the construction of swimming pools, tennis courts, and other recreational facilities, and the provision of recreational programs.

In the transportation field, the program was used to build highways, roads, and streets, and to improve public transportation facilities. The program also included the construction of airports, the establishment of air transport facilities, and the provision of public transportation programs.

In the industrial field, the program was used to build factories, warehouses, and other industrial facilities, and to provide industrial training programs. The program also included the establishment of industrial research centers, the provision of industrial credit, and the promotion of industrial development.
The school lunch service served 2,473,554 hot meals free to underprivileged children, food preserving 104,065 quarts of food which was 4,517 more, all distributed to needy.

Jewish project produced 156,554 pounds of canned food which was 15,323 more, all distributed to needy.

Braille project produced 116,549 pages of reading material which was 11,723 more, all distributed to needy.

Library project cataloged 118,910 volumes in the libraries of the state and 162,923 library volumes were repaired by the bookbinding project, and 270,000 school library books were repaired.

Housekeeping Aide Services assisted in needy homes during illness and other emergencies: 104,000 visits were made.

Negro girls were trained by the household workers project, with 90 percent of them being placed in jobs.

In 1940 there were 48 nursery schools with attendance of 1,640 children.

Planted 114,000 trees, constructed 91,000 feet of bulkheads, erosion control, etc.

Florida has gained much cultural improvement.