

PART II. DATA BEARING ON ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAM

9. *Economic effects*

Students in schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, and optometry have borrowed from established funds to enhance personal resources. The additional financial assistance has enabled students to pursue or continue to pursue their chosen courses of study, which would increase the manpower available for the health professions.

10. *Economic classification of program expenditures.* (See table 2.)

Program: Health Professions Student Loan program.

Department or agency, and office or bureau: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Public Health Service—Bureau of State Services (Community Health).

TABLE 2.—*Economic classification of program expenditures for fiscal year 1965*

[Thousands of dollars]

Federal Government ^{1 2}	
Grants to State and local governments.....	10, 108
Transfer payments to nonprofit institutions.....	92
Total Federal expenditures.....	10, 200
Non-Federal expenditures financed by individuals and nonprofit organizations.....	1, 123
Total expenditures for the program.....	11, 323

¹ Grants are made to public and nonprofit schools which in turn make loans to students within the guidelines set forth in the act.

² Expenditures here refer to obligations.

NURSING STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

PART I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

1. *Objectives*

The purpose of this program is to increase the opportunities for the training of nurses through stimulating and assisting in the establishment of loan funds in accredited professional schools of nursing from which low-interest loans may be made to students in need thereof to pursue their courses of study.

2. *Operation*

Annually, eligible schools desiring to participate in the program are required to submit a request for Federal funds for the establishment of a nursing student loan fund and a signed agreement to operate the fund in accordance with the Nurse Training Act of 1964 and the regulations issued pursuant thereto. As prescribed in the act, Federal funds are allocated to the participating schools for nine-tenths of the working capital of their nursing student loan fund; the school is required to contribute the remaining one-tenth. Schools that are unable to raise their share of the fund may borrow from the Federal Government. The schools are responsible for the administration of the funds, including making and collecting loans, and for reporting to the Public Health Service on the operation of the fund. Upon request, technical assistance is provided to the schools from the Division of Community Health Service.