

10. *Economic classification of program expenditures*

Federal obligations for the public health traineeship program in fiscal 1965 were \$4,415,000. The program provides stipends to trainees, and these would be classified as a transfer payment to individuals. The stipends are administered by private nonprofit colleges and universities and also by State and local universities.

Support under this program is limited to individual stipends, tuition fees, and a travel allowance. No indirect costs (overhead) are paid. The institutions benefit only to the extent that they are compensated through tuition.

Although many State, local, and voluntary health agencies support public health training, supplementation of trainees is not currently allowed. Faculty of schools, preceptors in State and voluntary agencies, and members of non-Federal advisory groups and panels make a sizable contribution to the operation of this program, but no attempt has been made to estimate the cost of these contributions.

PUBLIC HEALTH TRAINING—SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

PART I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

1. *Objectives*

The Surgeon General is authorized to make grants for the provision of comprehensive professional training, specialized consultative services, and technical assistance in the fields of public health to public or nonprofit schools of public health accredited by a body recognized by the Surgeon General. The educational institutions which meet the legal qualifications at the present time are the 12 schools of public health accredited by the American Public Health Association for the granting of the degree of master of public health. These schools are the University of Minnesota, University of North Carolina, University of Michigan, University of California (Berkeley), University of California (Los Angeles), University of Puerto Rico, Yale University, Johns Hopkins University, Harvard University, Columbia University, Tulane University, and the University of Pittsburgh. These schools, together with other schools specializing in such fields as nursing and engineering, perform an essential role in the training of professional public health personnel for Federal, State, and local government and voluntary organizations.

These grants are intended to support the provision of public health training in schools of public health by offsetting a portion of the deficit which occurs as a result of the disparity between income from tuition and the cost of instruction of federally sponsored students. The effect of the grants is to expand and improve the public health training offered by these schools and to enable them to accept increased enrollments.

2. *Operation*

Public Law 85-544 authorized utilization of \$1 million of the annual appropriation to carry out the purposes of section 314(c) of the Public Health Service Act. Enactment of Public Law 87-395 increased the authorization to \$2,500,000 for fiscal years 1962 through 1968. The following table shows the amounts authorized, appropriated, and expended for this program.