

grant, and it is often helpful to refer to materials received from such grantees by the public health traineeship program. Our areas of interest often are closely related to those of the Office of Resource Development and the Division of Nursing, and we often refer applications we receive to these offices for review and consideration.

(b) We occasionally refer applications to one of the various grant programs of the National Institutes of Health for consideration if this is indicated.

(c) through (i): None.

8. Laws and regulations

Section 309 of the Public Health Service Act as amended by Public Law 88-497.

Appropriations have been authorized as follows:

Fiscal year:	Authorization	Fiscal year—Continued	Authorization
1961-----	\$2, 000, 000	1966-----	\$4, 000, 000
1962-----	2, 000, 000	1967-----	5, 000, 000
1963-----	2, 000, 000	1968-----	7, 000, 000
1964-----	2, 000, 000	1969-----	9, 000, 000
1965-----	2, 500, 000		

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

9. Economic effects

Salaries of a number of professional and clerical personnel are paid from grant funds, but it is difficult to say whether these persons have higher incomes because of these grants.

Graduate public health training is often required in merit system criteria for positions in public health, and completion of such training enables people in public health occupations to advance.

The delivery of effective health services throughout the Nation, including home care services to the aged, preventive health programs of official agencies, programs for the abatement of environmental pollution, and the U.S. commitment to provide technical assistance in the area of public health to other countries are directly dependent upon the number of well-trained public health personnel. This program supports a significant portion of this training.

As would be expected, the States receiving the largest amounts of funds are Puerto Rico and the 10 States which have schools of public health. In fiscal year 1965 over half of the grant funds were awarded to schools of six States. In order, they were California, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. Puerto Rico was seventh. Fewest grants were awarded to institutions in the South, the Southwest, and the Rocky Mountain area.

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

Program: Graduate public health training grants (sec. 309, PHS Act).
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

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Government: ¹	
Grants to State and local governments-----	1, 464
Transfer payments to individuals and nonprofit organizations-----	1, 034
Total Federal expenditures-----	2, 498

¹ Expenditures here refer to obligations.