

TABLE 1.—*Level of operations or performance, fiscal years 1964–67*

[Dollars in thousands]

Measure	Fiscal year 1964	Fiscal year 1965	Fiscal year 1966, estimate	Fiscal year 1967, estimate
(a) Magnitude of the program (thousands of persons affected).....	4,565	4,705	5,305	5,835
(b) Applicants or participants (occupational health staff): ¹				
State government agencies.....	519	540	575	600
Local government agencies.....	162	151	170	175
Other.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
(c) Federal finances:				
Unobligated appropriations available.....				
Obligations incurred.....	\$5,022	\$5,174	\$5,837	\$6,345
Allotments or commitments made.....	0	0	0	0
(d) Matching or additional expenditures for the program.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
(e) Number of Federal Government employees administering, operating, or supervising the activity, total (man-years).....	200	209	213	240
Research (man-years).....	136	145	149	169
Training (man-years).....	27	27	27	30
Technical service (man-years).....	37	37	37	41
(f) Non-Federal personnel employed in the program, total (estimated man-years).....	171	171	213	236
Contracts (estimated man-years).....	25	14	28	36
Research grants (estimated man-years).....	146	157	185	200
(g) Other measures of level or magnitude of performance.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

¹ Not funded through Division of Occupational Health.² Not available.5. *Estimated magnitude of program in 1970*

Not answered.

6. *Prospective changes in program orientation*

Not answered.

7. *Coordination and cooperation*

The success of the program has been largely dependent upon its cooperative efforts with industry, State and local governments, labor unions, nonprofit organizations, foreign governments and international organizations, and professional societies. The principle of cooperation and coordination has been basic to the execution of the scientific and technical assistance program. The following are given as examples but are not intended to be all inclusive:

(a) Informal agreements with the Division of Air Pollution, PHS, relate to the respective responsibilities for research and studies on the health effects of exposure to asbestos and to bituminous coal, and with the Division of Radiological Health regarding radiation exposures of workers, especially uranium miners.

(b) By direction of the Bureau Chief, the Division of Occupational Health has the responsibility for the initial development, support, and housing of specified environmental health sciences activities.

(c) There has been a cooperative agreement between the Division of Occupational Health (and its predecessor organizations) and the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, since about 1914. When the Bureau of Mines was organized, it was given responsibilities for health and safety in the minerals extraction industries. Because of the availability of medical talent in the Division of Occupational