Type of school	Number of participating schools	First-year enrollment in participating schools	Number of students assisted	Percentage of students assisted	Amount allocated	Average scholarship
Fiscal year 1967:						
Médicine	88	8,754	1,635	18	\$1,769,200	1 \$891
Dentistry	49	3,824	799	20	808, 200	1 831
Osteopathy	5	469	147	31	97, 800	1 650
Optometry		_ 695	144	21	145, 800	1 932
Pharmacy	70	5, 373	1,040	19	1,003,200	1 655
Podiatry	5	288	59	21	51,000	1 760
Total	227	19, 403	3,824	19	3, 875, 200	1 805
Fiscal year 1968:						
Medicine	95	17,514	3, 356	19	3, 293, 009	2 981
Dentistry	50	7,785	1,585	20	1, 475, 826	2 931
Osteopathy	5	971	306	20 32	177, 049	2 578
Optometry	10	1,363	303	22	248, 526	² 820
Pharmacy	7 <u>3</u>	10,642	2, 280	21	1,894,910	2 831
Podiatry	5	597	134	22	108, 856	² 812
Total	238	38, 872	7, 964	20	7, 198, 176	2 903

¹ Based on expenditures by the schools.

II. ACCOMPLISHMENTS UNDER NURSE TRAINING ACT

By January 1, 1968, more than \$100 million had been awarded under the Nurse Training Act to schools of nursing for institutional and student assistance. During these first three and one-half years, over 3,300 grants were awarded for construction projects and payments for school improvement, and loans and trainee-ships—2,113 to diploma programs, 144 to associate degree programs and 1,051 to baccalaureate and higher degree programs. Seven hundred and twenty schools participated in one or more provisions of the Act; of these 490 were diploma programs, 55 were associate degree, and 175 were baccalaureate and higher degree.

Because the quality of care nurses give is dependent upon the quality of their preparation, the Nurse Training Act of 1964 was developed to provide assistance that would bear directly on the improvement of this preparation and make it more accessible to students. The Nurse Training Act was designed as a balanced program of assistance to all types of nursing education programs through financial aid to schools and students of professional nursing. Although this assistance has been available less than four years, results for this short period are encouraging. Each year, the participation has increased, and more students are benefiting. Faculty and administrators of schools of nursing have shown imagination and ingenuity in developing teaching facilities, course content, and teaching methods which are providing more students with higher quality preparation for nursing care of patients.

A. Construction of teaching facilities

Construction grant assistance to schools of nursing first became available when baccalaureate programs of nursing education were eligible to apply for construction grant funds with the other disciplines under the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963. Under that authority, grants totaling \$8.8 million were made to 16 schools in 13 States. Two grants were made to new schools. The 14 other grants were made to replace existing obsolete facilities and to provide additional facilities to accommodate enrollment increases. Two of these projects involved renovation, and the remaining projects were for new construction. A total of 786 additional first-year student places will be available upon completion of the 16 projects.

The Nurse Training Act of 1964 authorized matching grants to eligible collegiate, associate degree and diploma programs for new construction, expansion or renovation of educational facilities for four years, 1966 through 1969. The construction grants awarded to 84 schools of nursing as of April 30, 1968, will enable these programs to accommodate approximately 11,000 additional students. Quality of education will be maintained and enhanced as teaching facilities are added, replaced or renovated and, in addition to the increased places, the original

enrollment of approximately 14,500 nursing students will benefit.

² Estimated.