

These agencies or institutions may be private or nonprofit public health agencies, colleges and universities, professional organizations and others.

8. *Laws and regulations*

Traineeships for professional nurses under this program are authorized under section 821 of the Nurse Training Act of 1964, Public Law 88-581. (Title VIII, Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 296-298.)

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

9. *Economic effects*

A. This program increases the number of graduate nurses with preparation in teaching, administration, supervision, or in a nursing specialty. Approximately 1,500 nurses annually are direct recipients of \$2,400 to \$3,600 in stipends. The additional training received under this program enables them to earn an estimated additional \$2,500 to \$3,500 per year.

Moreover, since this program involves leaders and teachers of others, it can conservatively be estimated that each of the 1,500 annual recipients of traineeships after graduating has a multiplier effect on the salary of about 30 students and subordinates by increasing their skill and earning capacity by about \$2,000 for an effect of about \$95 million each year.

Since the recipients of traineeships are distributed among the 50 States and their students are similarly distributed, this increase of income is felt in all States.

B. Not only is the productivity of the trainees and their students and subordinates increased, but this increased skill and commitment has probably contributed to the increased length of working life of all nurses from 15 years a few years ago, to 20 years today.

This contributes to an added 5 years of earnings for approximately 582,000 nurses.

C. There is no doubt that the production of nurse leaders from this program has improved the quality of nursing education by providing prepared faculty, has improved patient care by providing competent administrators and supervisors for institutions and community health agencies and has assisted the development of the nurse specialist for critical clinical areas.

D. The graduate education provided under this program has enabled nurse leaders to become academically equivalent members of the university community and this has had the effect of pushing up salary levels for deans of schools of nursing and professors of nursing. Since there is a tendency for higher educated personnel to stay longer in the labor force, this program has tended to help stabilize the nurse work force and smooth the peaks and valleys of labor force participation of this occupation.

E. The entire Nation benefits from this program for nursing leaders, since these leaders return to the field of education, to the hospital field, to public health nursing, and other fields of nursing thereby making their impact felt wherever the public has a requirement for nursing services.

F. During 1964 fiscal year, 1,956 long-term traineeships were used by the 96 participating programs in 38 States and territories.