

PART II. DATA BEARING ON ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE
PROGRAM9. *Economic effects*

The economic effects of the radiological health program would be difficult if not impossible to quantify except for actual program expenditures. In considering benefits to individuals, it is undoubtedly true that those who receive education and research experience through training and research grants do have their earning power enhanced and will be more productive in their chosen professions.

In considering the impact of the program, one must consider that one of its objectives is to assure that the many benefits that may occur through the use of radiation and atomic energy will not be denied because of unwarranted public fear. In this context the existence of a competent and active radiological health program within the public health structure of the Nation to evaluate the risks involved should do much to allay such fear. This should, in turn, have an economic effect, though indirect.

That part of the program dealing with the clinical radiological sciences has the potential of contributing to the availability of improved medical care to the population, by allowing more efficient use of the unique talents of available radiologists and increased use of diagnostic X-rays without a corresponding increase in radiation dose to the population. This contribution to the preservation of public health is a part of the whole which should contribute to the productivity of the country.

The program does have geographical differentials. The Nevada Test Site requires that the surrounding area be given a more concentrated radiological surveillance coverage than the balance of the Nation. This is particularly true of northern Nevada and southern Utah. However, all of the States in the western part of the country are covered by supplemental, standby milk- and air-sampling stations which can be activated as necessary.

The effect of program expenditures is probably most pronounced in those cities in which field laboratories are located; that is, Montgomery, Ala., Winchester, Mass., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Las Vegas, Nev. The relative effect of the Rockville, Md., laboratory would be somewhat less.

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

Program: Division of Radiological Health.

Department or agency, and office or bureau: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Public Health Service; Bureau of State Services (Environmental Health).

TABLE 2.—*Economic classification of program expenditures for fiscal year 1965*

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Government:	
Purchases of goods and services:	
Wages and salaries.....	5, 280
Other.....	5, 257
Grants to State and local governments.....	5, 743
Transfer payments to individuals and nonprofit organizations.....	2, 399
Total Federal expenditures.....	18, 679