

PRACTICAL NURSE¹ TRAINING IN THE UNITED STATES,² 1953-1967

Academic year	Approved pro-grams (3)	Reporting pro-grams	Admissions	Graduations
1953-54.....	296	290	12,075	7,109
1954-55.....	395	361	15,440	9,694
1955-56.....	396	396	15,526	10,641
1956-57.....	439	432	16,843	10,666
1957-58.....	520	511	20,531	12,407
1958-59.....	607	595	23,116	14,573
1959-60.....	661	632	23,060	16,491
1960-61.....	693	660	24,955	16,635
1961-62.....	739	707	26,660	18,106
1962-63.....	851	810	30,585	19,621
1963-64.....	913	881	34,131	22,761
1964-65.....	984	941	36,489	24,331
1965-66.....	1,081	1,018	38,755	25,688
1966-67.....	1,149	1,111	41,269	27,644

¹ Includes attendant nursing 1954-1957, and vocational nursing 1956-1967.

² Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico were included for all years, American Samoa and Virgin Islands for 1962 and later.

³ Accredited by State agencies where licensure provisions were in force, and by the National Association for Practical Nursing Education where no licensure provisions existed.

Sources: American Nurses' Association. Facts About Nursing: A Statistical Summary, New York, The Association Annual eds.: 1955-56, pp. 147-8; 1960, pp. 171 and 173; 1965, p. 185; and 1967, pp. 177 and 181. State-approved schools of nursing—LPN/LVN, 1968. New York, The League, 1968, p. 71.

Mr. NELSEN. I think it would be very helpful if we had that information, because I am sure the question will come up again.

One of the criticisms that I have noted is that the hospital school approach has not really been developed. It was our feeling that where you have a hospital, you have the bricks and mortar, and if we could stimulate a program at that level to a greater degree, there would be a greater production of nurses, which we badly need.

Dr. LEE. One of the problems in the hospital schools—the recruitment of faculty, the difficulty of expanding enrollment, and assuming the responsibilities in terms of the increased operating costs, because we don't provide all of those costs. This has made it more difficult for these hospital-based schools to expand their enrollment and to achieve some of these objectives.

Mr. NELSEN. It is possible the level of Federal assistance in this program is too low according to present costs?

Dr. LEE. Yes, I think that is an accurate assumption.

The other point that I should make is that under the present law we provide assistance to the diploma schools on the basis of the number of their students who get Federal aid. In other words, it is only in relation to the federally aided students and not to all the students in the school, so there are limitations in the existing law on our support for those schools. That is why we are proposing a formula grant which includes a specific dollar amount per school—\$15,000—and also relates to total enrollments.

Mr. NELSEN. I see. I was interested in the observation made relative to costs and that a relatively great amount goes into research.

Now, is it possible that the vast amount of research at NIH is not adequately communicated to the medical schools? As I recall, in a hearing we had a number of years ago we found a tremendous duplication of research in the same areas.

Is it possible perhaps some of the research manpower that is presently used here and there over the country, could be moved into more effective turning out of doctors which we so badly need.

Is that possible?