maximum capacity. About 3,225 of the students graduated with D.D.S. or D.M.D. degrees.

(d) Qualitative Standards of Performance

The Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association is the national accrediting agency for dental schools. One requirement for accreditation is that the physical facility of each school, including the teaching equipment, must meet the qualitative standards established by the Council. Failure to do so can be cause for withholding accreditation.

2. EXISTING CAPITAL PLANT IN THE UNITED STATES

(a) Number of Facilities

As of mid-1965, 49 dental schools were in operation.

(b) Distribution by States

The 49 dental schools are distributed among 26 States, the District of Columbia, and 1 territory, as follows:

	Nebraska 2
California 5 District of Columbia 2	New Jersey 2 New York 3
Georgia	North Carolina 1
Illinois 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	Ohio 2 Oregon 1
Iowa1	Pennsylvania 3
Kentucky 2	Tennessee 2
Maryland 1	Virginia 1
Massachusetts 2	Washington 1 West Virginia 1
Michigan 2 Minnesota 1 Missouri 3	Wisconsin1
Missouri 3	Puerto Rico

(c) Distribution by Size of City

The distribution of dental schools by population size of city is:

		 74			1vumoer
Population:			NOAT STORY		schools
500,000 or mor	re	 		 	28
100,000 to 499					14
50,000 to 99,99					2
10,000 to 49,99		 	7.	 	4
2,500 to 9,999_		 		 	î î
Under $2.500_{}$		 		 	0
Total		 		 	49

Dental schools serve areas in addition to the city in which they are located. They supply dentists to their State, and to other States, especially the 24 States without dental schools.

(d) Age of Facilities

The distribution of existing dental school facilities by the year periods in which they were built is:

Year period:	Nv	ımber
(1) Refere 1900		0
(2) 1901–20		18
(4) 1941-60		20
(5) Since 1961		
Total		49