

(a) Available trends in optometry student-population ratios been utilized in estimating the current backlog. Future needs been estimated, using the professional-population ratios plus nomic growth factors in an effort to allow, somewhat, for inc level of demand for these professional services. Deficits, cur future requirements, were converted into first-year student pl then the number of places needed was converted into project These methods of estimating do not imply a high degree of and must be viewed in proper context; however, the results are lieved to be conservative in that per capita demand is ir steadily and new health programs may be expected to accelerate trend.

(b) The estimated capital needs for optometry student facilities are:

|                                           | <i>Millions</i> |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Backlog as of June 30, 1965.....          |                 |
| Annual increments:                        |                 |
| 1966.....                                 |                 |
| 1967.....                                 |                 |
| 1968.....                                 |                 |
| 1969.....                                 |                 |
| 1970.....                                 |                 |
| 1971.....                                 |                 |
| 1972.....                                 |                 |
| 1973.....                                 |                 |
| 1974.....                                 |                 |
| 1975.....                                 |                 |
| Total.....                                |                 |
| Total, backlog and annual increments..... |                 |

(c) Facilities for educating optometry students always serve much broader than the immediate vicinity in which they are Although there is no precise way to forecast this element, it is that most, if not all, of the new facilities anticipated, will be placed metropolitan areas of greater than 50,000 population.

(d) The proportion of the estimated capital outlays to be e by non-Federal entities, is 100 percent. There is no feasible for breaking this down among the non-Federal entities.

## V. Osteopathic Schools

### A. NATURE AND COMPOSITION

#### 1. DESCRIPTION OF FACILITIES

##### (a) *General Physical Characteristics*

There are five colleges of osteopathic medicine and surgery, each comprising multiple units of buildings constructed of brick and steel reinforced concrete. In each college the building units consist of administration, general classrooms, science and laboratory, library, clinical and research facilities and teaching hospitals.

##### (b) *Services Rendered*

Osteopathic schools, through curriculums leading to a sound education in biological and health sciences and superior clinical training, produce graduates who are well equipped to serve the public in the professional capacity of a physician.