(c) Standards of Performance—Capacity

During the 1964-65 school year nearly 5,000 students were enrolled in the Nation's pharmacy schools; about 2,000 were graduated.

(d) Standards of Performance—Qualitative

The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy is the national accrediting agency for pharmacy schools. To become accredited, a school must meet the qualitative standards established by the association with regard to physical plant and curriculum effectiveness.

2. EXISTING CAPITAL PLANT IN THE UNITED STATES

(a) Number of Facilities

Seventy-three accredited schools of pharmacy, including 1 in Puerto Rico and 2 unaccredited schools (Ohio Northern University College of Pharmacy, Ada, Ohio, and Hampden College of Pharmacy, Willimansett, Mass.) were in operation at mid-1965.

(b) Distribution by States			
Alabama	. 2	New York	6
Arizona	1	North Carolina	1
Arkansas	1	North Dakota	1
California	3	Ohio	$\mathbf{\bar{3}}$
Colorado	1	Oklahoma	2
Connecticut	1	Oregon	. 1
District of Columbia	1	Pennsylvania	4
Florida	2	Puerto Rico	1
Georgia	2	Rhode Island	1
Idaho	1	South Carolina	2
Illinois	1	South Dakota	1
Indiana	2	Tennessee	1
Iowa	2	Texas	3
Kansas	1	Utah	1
Kentucky	1	Virginia	1
Louisiana	2	Washington	2
Maryland	1	West Virginia	1
Massachusetts	2	Wisconsin	1
Michigan	3	Wyoming	1
Minnesota	1	Alaska	None
Mississippi	1	Delaware	None
Missouri	2	Hawaii	None
Montana	1	Maine	None
Nebraska	2	Nevada	None
New Jersey	1	New Hampshire	None
New Mexico	1	Vermont	None

Population:							Number of schools				
500,000 or more_	 							 			- 33
100,000-499,999	 							 			19
50,000-99,999	 							 			
10,000-49,999	 				· :			 			17
2,500-9,999	 							 			(
Under 2,500								 			

(d) Age Distribution of Facilities

For periods prior to 1947, no reliable information is available. From 1947 to 1960, 20 new buildings have been erected for use of the phar-