

2. USER CHARGES

(a) Student tuition and fees provide a portion of the income used to defray operational costs.

(b) Tuition and fees are never adequate for all costs and other sources must be utilized to cover deficits; data are not currently available for detailed analysis.

(c) In a recent year, funds for total expenditures for these schools were derived from the following sources in the proportions shown:

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Source of funds	Amount	Percent
All sources.....	\$17.8	100.0
Nongovernment.....	5.1	28.6
Government:		
Federal.....	10.9	61.2
State and local.....	1.7	9.6
Other.....	.1	.6

The amounts have increased and the distribution has probably changed over the years; however, more current analyses are not available.

C. TREND OF CAPITAL OUTLAY

Not available.

D. NEEDS AND PROSPECTIVE CAPITAL OUTLAYS

The capital requirements for public health school facilities for the decade 1966-75 are—

	Millions
Backlog of unmet needs as of June 30, 1965.....	\$49.0
Total additional requirements through June 30, 1975.....	63.0
Total estimated need.....	112.0

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