

Dr. MARTIN. The regular operating budget rose from \$174 million to \$367 million, a rise of 111 percent, and as one remembers the comment made by Mr. Nelsen during that time the dollar changed from its buying index of 1 to 1.24, so that part of that is involved as an inflationary figure. And another part of it, that is a significant part that is there because of our past legislation, is the requirement for cost sharing because as a grant comes in, one has to produce out of one's institutional support things to cost share with the Government on its granting, so that a part of that rise from \$174 million to \$367 million is cost sharing by the Government.

Now, what have the schools done during this period of time? If you look at table 2 you can see something of the productivity. I do not have the same years that you have on the fact sheet but you will see that the rise in medical-school enrollment was 14 percent. Now, during this period of time, however, if you look at the next figures, you begin to see that the character of the academic medical center is changing. We not only produce physicians but we must produce a number of other people and that is shown very clearly below.

(Table 2 referred to follows:)

TABLE 2.—MEDICAL SCHOOL PRODUCTIVITY, 1950-66

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66
Medical student enrollment.....	26,186	28,748	30,093	32,835
M.S. or Ph. D. candidates.....	4,281	2,387	3,304	7,056
Postdoctoral students or fellows.....	1,238	2,000	4,317	5,014
Interns.....	1,786	2,094	3,727	3,963
Residents.....	4,259	6,192	13,273	15,987
Other full-time equivalents.....	3,000	5,000	8,743	11,315
Ph. D. degrees awarded.....	225	282	339	606
M.D. degrees awarded.....	6,135	6,845	6,994	7,574
U.S. population in thousands.....	151,683	165,069	179,992	194,572
M.D. graduates per 100,000 population.....	4.04	4.15	3.89	3.89
Full-time faculty.....	3,933	6,719	11,111	17,149

Note: Prepared by the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Dr. MARTIN. The M.S. and Ph. D. candidates have increased from, in 1955, 2,300 to 7,000. We had a 190 percent increase. These people are not only researchers but these people are teachers. Twenty-five to 30 percent of the faculties of medical schools come from this particular group, the M.S., Ph. D. men. From 2,000 to 5,000 in our post doctoral students and fellows, an increase of 150 percent. Our increase for interns was from 2,000 to 3,963. An intern requires a great deal of time on the part of faculty for instruction so that again, faculty members are involved in interns.

The residents increased from 6,000 to 15,000, in increase of 158 percent, and other full-time equivalents increased from 5,000 to 11,000, or about 126 percent.

You can see here that our load of teaching is far more than just medical students.

Now, as regards other full-time equivalent students, we have the time that the medical school faculty spends in teaching the nonmedical graduate, but other health professions.

Now, if you look down below on the Ph. D.'s awarded, you see that it went from 282 to 606 and the M.D.'s, the rise is there. And then you see the full-time faculty that Congressman Rogers commented on.