With respect to the need for pharmacists, I might add that our schools of pharmacy together with our associations are, through short courses, training community pharmacists to serve as consultants in nursing homes and small hospitals. This is a project which we have undertaken through the guidance of the Public Health Service.

Still another factor to which the attention of all of us should be directed is the increased manpower demands for pharmacists which will result from health legislation such as medicare and medicaid. I refer not only to pharmaceutical services as we currently think of them but also the other areas of health service where our graduates can and will be expected to serve.

Our member colleges have the responsibility of graduating an adequate number of pharmacists at both the undergraduate and graduate levels to meet not only the replacement needs of the profession (currently 4,300 undergraduates annually on a replacement rate of 3.5 percent per year) but also the demands of our rapidly expanding area of the health sciences. A rather constant pharmacist-to-population ratio of 67/100,000 existed from at least 1920 until about 1960; this included all licensed pharmacists not merely those in practice.

Information compiled by the U.S. Public Health Service shows that as of 1962 there were 123,057 licensed pharmacists, excluding Puerto Rico, residing in the State of registry. But this number included retired pharmacists, those who may have been seeking positions, and those who were employed outside of the profession. In relation to population there were 66.2 licensed pharmacists per 100,000 population.

However, the number of licensed pharmacists in practice in the United States as of January 1, 1962, according to the same report numbered 117,377 which on the basis of a population of 188 million provided a pharmacist to population ratio of 62.4 per 100,000.

As of January 1, 1965, the number of resident pharmacists in practice was 118,284 or 61.2 per 100,000, and I mention this because a table to which I am now going to refer is compiled on that basis.

Mr. ROGERS. Did you say 118,000?

Mr. BLIVEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you.

Mr. BLIVEN. Table C, which is part of this report, gives information on the average annual number of pharmacists and requirements for replacements, new entrants, and the total need for pharmacists in practice in the United States for 5-year periods during 1965–80 in order to maintain the 1965 ratio of 61.2: 100,000 population. For the period 1965–70, an average of 5,900 replacements and new entrants will be needed. This number is 57.6 percent greater than the 3,744 graduates in 1967. To further emphasize our manpower problem, on the basis of the estimated number of graduates in the years ahead, this output of 5,900 may not be reached until 1976 (see table D) at which time our average annual need for graduates will be about 7,400 to maintain the 1965 ratio of practicing pharmacists to population of 61.2 per 100,000. Thus, on this basis the pharmacist to population ratio will continue to show a gradual decrease.

Facilities

This emphasizes the need for continued expansion of existing schools and the possible need for new schools. In earlier statements before this