

produce the number of graduates needed to maintain the 1965 pharmacist to population ratio of 61.2 per 100,000.

The table given below projects the capacity, the enrollment, and the number of additional students which can be accommodated as of September, 1970. It will be noted that the first-year enrollment will be at least equal to the expected capacity, but smaller entering classes in previous years and attrition will cause the second-year and third-year classes to be slightly under capacity—a condition which will occur for only a short time after 1970.

A study is currently underway to update the capacity figures and the projected enrollment figures to our schools. This information is not expected to be available until the middle of 1969, however.

CAPACITY, ENROLLMENTS, AND ADDITIONAL STUDENTS WHICH CAN BE ACCOMMODATED BY SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY, SEPTEMBER 1970

	Capacity	Enrollment	Additional students
1st year ¹	6,550	² 6,550	0
2d year.....	5,840	5,584	256
3d year.....	5,660	5,100	560
Total.....	18,050	17,234	816

¹ The 1st year refers to the 3d year of the 5-year program. The number of places available to this class and attrition determines the number of students in the remaining classes, although the number of places actually available may be somewhat greater.

² Based on the average annual increase for the years 1963-67 (6.1 percent) the number of students may exceed this figure by 92 students. (See table D of prepared statement.)

2. Give the Committee a projection of your needs. Do we need additional schools of pharmacy?

The table given below depicts the projected needs of schools of pharmacy to provide the number of graduates necessary to maintain the pharmacist to population ratio at the 1965 level of 61.2 per 100,000. Thus, as of September 1970, 7,398 first-year places will be needed, 848 more than the 6,550 expected to be available.

By September 1973, there will be a need for 1,136 new first-year places beyond the 6,550 such places available in September 1970. But the net increase in the number of new places between 1971 and 1973 is expected to be only 290, leaving a deficit of 846 places. Another 96 new places will be needed by September 1974, but construction plans for the period 1973-1974 are unknown.

Since schools of pharmacy became eligible for construction funds in 1963, new spaces have been added at the rate of about 80 per year, a rate too low to catch up with the manpower deficit and to meet the annual needs.

As mentioned in my prepared statement: "—the need for some new schools or at least a more rapid expansion than at present of existing schools appears essential if the pharmacist to population ratio is to be maintained at the 1965 level." In view of the deficit of new places (848 by 1970) and the need for about 100 new places annually, it would appear to be unwise to expect the expansion of existing schools to meet the total need; therefore, some new schools of pharmacy are deemed essential.

PROJECTION OF 1ST-YEAR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT PLACES REQUIRED BY SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY ANNUALLY FOR THE PERIOD 1970-75, AND THE NUMBER OF NEW PLACES REQUIRED, BASED ON SEPTEMBER 1970 CAPACITY, TO PRODUCE THE NUMBER OF GRADUATES NEEDED FOR THE 5-YEAR PERIOD

Year	1st-year places	New places ¹	Graduates ²
1970-71.....	7,398	848	6,140
1971-72.....	7,494	944	6,220
1972-73.....	7,590	1,040	6,300
1973-74.....	7,686	1,136	6,380
1974-75.....	7,782	1,232	6,460
Total.....	37,950		31,500

¹ New places required above the September 1970 capacity of 6,550 places.

² The graduates needed is based on a linear projection of data given in table C of the prepared statement.