## DOCOMENT EESOMA

AOIHOR
TITLE

INSTITOTION

POE DATE
NOTE
AVAILABLE FEOM

EDES PRICE DESCRIPTORS

Speedie, Stuart M.
Enrollment Repcrt on Professional Degree Erograms in Pharmacy, Fall 1980 .
American Association cf Colleges of Eharmacy. Bethesda. Md.
[81]
36p. *
American Associaticncf Colleges of. Eharmacy, $4 \in 30$ Montgomery Avenue, Suite 201, Bethesda, MD 20014.

MF01 Plus postage. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{E} C$ Not Available from EDES. American Indians; Elack Students: *Icctcral Legrees: *Enrollment Trends: Females: Foreigr students: Full Time Students: *Graduate Study: Higher Education: In State Students: Mincrity Groups: Out of State Students: Part Time Students: *Pharmaceutical Education: Pharmacy: *Professional. Educaticr

Enrollment trends in professional degree frcgrams in

## ABSTRACT

 pharmacy as of fall 1980 are examined. Informaticn is freserted on: full-time and part-time enrollments in the final three years in professional degree programs: encollments in other than the final three years of:the curriculum: full-time enrollments cf students studying for the Pharm. D. as theif first professional degre $\epsilon$ : enrollments of students already holding a Bachelor of science (B. S.) degree in pharmaci: previous pharmacy degree characteristics cf Pharm. D. students: minority full-time enrollment: full-time minofity enrollments byclass at predominantly minority and fredcminantly nonminority colleges: enrollments in Phàm.D. Programs cf minority studentsialready holding a B.S. degree in pharmacy: sfecial student enroliments: geographic origin of students; enrollments of americad full-time students in each state by state of residence; country of origin of forejgn full-time students; and enrollments ty National- Association of Boards of Pharmacy/American Associaticn cf cclleges of Pharmacy distiricts. It is noted that although the predcrinant trend in enrollments in professional degree programs has $k \in \in$ cne $c f$ decline, the proportion of ferale students has continued to increase ' and will probably reach 50 percent in the relatively near future. The percentage cf underrepresented minorities also has increased continually, in spite, of a leveling off in the number cf black students and American Indians enrolled. The in-statepout-of-state mix in pubilic and private schools has changed for the first time in several years, with an increase in the number of out-of-state enrollees. (SQ)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE ONLY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

## AACP

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES TO THE EDUCA CENTER (ERIC)"
INFORMATION C


,

USS DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- no 'IONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER TERICI
Chis document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it
Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality
- Points $O^{\prime}$ view or opinions stated in this dock
pent do not necessarily f represent official NIE position or policy

4630 Montgomery Avenue - Suite 201 - Bethesda, Maryland 20014.
Phone: (301)654-9060

## 2

ENROLLMENT REPORT ON PROFESSIONAL DEGREE PROGRAMS IN PHARMACY; FALL 1980

Prepared By
Stuart M.' Speedie; Ph.D.
Associate Professor
School of Pharmacy
University of Maryland
for
American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy

The trends of the last several years in pharmacy school enrollments are reflected in the fall 1980 professional degree programs enrollment statistics. The decline $n$ total enrollment has steepened and the proportion of Black students enrolled in the predominantly minority schools has ${ }^{\circ}$ declined sharply. The proportion of foreign students and students enrolled for the Pharm.D. as the first pròfessional degree has remained essentially stable. The percentage of females and minority students continues to increase, as does the number of students enrolled in Pharm.D. programs.

These and other statistics discussed in this report are generally based on enrollments in the final three years in the 7.1 accreyited pharmacy schools in the continental U.S. 1,2 There are exceptions however, when inclusion of other years is appropriate. Comparisons with 1979 enrollment statistics as reported in the Journal. (1) are made througnout the report.

## Total Enrollment

The 21,628 students studying for a baccalaureate first professional degree in pharmacy in the fall of 1980 represent a 4.1 percent decline from 1979. The rate of this decline may be increasing since the figure for 1979 was 2.2 percent. Furthermore the trend will most likely continue, .since it is reflected in the'enrollments by class: -2.5 percent in the final year class (seniors), -3.9 percent in the junior class and -5.8 percent in the sophomore class. Fifty-four schools, fourteen more than 1979, reported declines in enrollment while only fifteen reported increased enrollments. The average decline was -7.4 percent as opposed to -5.3 percent in 1979 and the average increase was 2.3 percent as opposed to 3.9 percent in 1979. Substantial enrollment changes (over 25 students) were reported at thirteen schools with only one, St. John's, reporting an increase and twelve reporting decreases.The increase appears due to a larger entering class but the declines mad be due to several factors including the inteational admission of fewer students. Schools with proportionally large declines were Samford ( -22 percent), Howard ( -21 . percent), Idaho State- ( -21 percent), Oklahoma ( -21 percent), Rhode Isiand ( -21 percent), Northeastern ( -18 percent), Southwestern 0klahoma State ( -18 percent), South Dakota ( -18 percent), Medical University of South Carolina (-17 percent) and Texas Southern ( -17 percent). For the specific details of these statistics and other total enrollment information see Tables I and II.

Footnote 1 explains the basic configurations of curricula at the various schools. Although the final three years' data are used 'for most comparisons, since these are the only years comfon to all pharmácy schools, there are a number of students officially desígnated as enrolled in professional programs in other than the final three years at 29 schools, an increase from 27 in 1979.

1 All schools generally conform with regard to the total length of the pharmacy curriculum: five academic years for the Bachelors Degree and six academic years for the Pharm.D. However, some schools'require two years prepr fessional college study (2-3 or 2-4 programs), while others require one ( $1-4$ ) programs, or none $(0-5)$ programs.. Thus the only years in the professional program commen to all schools are the final three.
Enrollment figures for the University of Puerto Rico are not included in the comparative statistics discussed in the text of this report, although such data are separately reported in most tables.

The two additional schools, South Dakota and Texas Southern, offer 2-4 programs. . There are 3.161 students in the first two years of study at the sixteen schools with 0-5 programs andrl, 325 students enrolled in thirteen schools with 1-4 and 2-4 programs. These figures represent a decline of 18.4 percent from 1979 for $0-5$ programs and an increase of 13.4 percent for 1-4 and 2-4 programs. In addition; 27 schools (an increase of one) enrolled 406 (no change) previously graduated pharmacy students in studiés for the Pharntacy Doctorate (Pharm.D.) degree. When these 4,892 students are added to the 21,628 students in the final three years pursuing a first professional degree, a total of 26,520 students are officially registered in pharmacy programs. This figure represents a decline of 5.3 percent over the last year. The additional decrease other than in the final three years is primarily due to two schools that dropped a 0-5 program and which were replaced by smaller schools that started. 0-5 programs. See Table III for the specific details of these statistics.

## Pharm.D. Programs

The, three schools which award the Pharm. D. as the only firsteprofessional degree (California, Nebraska, and Southern California) report 1,258 students enrolled (virtually unchanged from 1979). However, the total number of students enrolled in Pharm. D. programs stood at' 1,724 , an increase of 3.5 percent over 1979. Individual school changes of note were that: California increased its enrollment, University of the Pacific experienced another decline, the Medical University of South Carolina reported no students in its Pharm.D. program, and Purdue wa's added to thewrolls of schools offering a Pharm.D.. Though the majority of Pharm.D. students ( 73 percent) are still enrolled in the California schools and Nebraska, the percentage has decreased from 75 percent in 1979. See Table IV and $V$ for the details underlying these statistics.

Twenty-seven schools continue to enroll previously graduated pharmacy students in programs of study for the Pharm.D. Of these 464 students, 406 are full-time, 40 are part-time and 18 are special status students. This represents an increase in part-time students and a decrease in special students from last year. The pharmacy bachelors degree was obtained by $32.8^{\circ}$ percent of these students at the same school in which they are pursuing the Pharm.D., - whereas the pharmacy bachelors was obtained at anotfer U.S. school by 56.7 percent and from a foreign institution by 10.6 percent. These figures represent a decrease in the percentage of students with a degree from the same school and an increase in the percentage of students with a degree from a foreign institution. The latter continues a end of ancreasing number of foreign-trained pharmaçystudents in these programs. Table V and VI con- . tain the information by school regarding these statistics.

## Female Enrollments

The proportion of female students continues to increase. Nationally, females represent 45.7 percent of all progessional degree students; an increase of 3 percent over last year. Twenty-one schools now report female enrollments of equal to or greater than 50 percent. This trend is reflected in each of the final three years where females constitute 43.5 percent of the senior class, 45.4 percent of the junior class and 47.9 percent of the.sophomore class. The trend of these figures seems to indicate that within the next several years, the majority of all professional degree students will be female. See Table I for details.

## Minority and Foreign Enrollments

American students (U.S. citizens and .permanent residents) of minority ethnic heritage'irrcreased by' 3.5 percent to 2,526 or 11.7 percent of the total enrolments. Even with the decline in total enrollment, increases are reported in the numbers of Asian and Hispanic students. The number of American Indians remains stable, and the number of Black students has decreased by thirteen. There are 1,035 $\mathbb{A}$ ian students (representing 4.8 percent of total. enrollment), 945 Black students (representing 4.4 percent of total enrollment), 469 Hispanic students (representing 2.2 percent of total enrollment) and 36 American Indian, students. Due to the decrease in total enrolment, the percentages for all minority ethnic groups have increased over 1979. Since these numbers by no means reflect the decline in total enrollment, they indicate a continuing national effort to diversify pharmacy school student bodies.

The underrepresented minorities of.Black, Hispanic' and Apmerican Indian students made mixed numeric gains but substantial percentage gains in bacca, laureate program enrollments this year. Now at 6.7 percent of the total•enrollment, the proportion of underrepresented minorities also increased in each class. In 1980 they constitute 5.5 percent of the senior class, 6.5 percent of the junior class and 8.0 percent of the sophomore class. These figures represent inereases over 1979 of .1, . 4 and .8, percent respectively. In contrast, the percentage of underrepresented minorities in Pharm.D. prográms declined slightly from 2.1 percent in 1979 \$0 1.9 percent in 1980.

The proportion of Black students continues to decline at the four predominantly minority schools: Texas Southern, Florida A\&M, Xavier and Howard. These schools enroll 38.9 percent of all Black students, while non-minority schools enroll the remaining 61.1 percent - an increase from 54.3 percent in . 1979. These figures represent 1.7 percent and 2.7 percent of the total en:rollment respectively, The largest non-minority school enrollments of Blacks are reported at Schwartz_(56), University of the Pacific (31), St: Johns (26), Mercer (25), Houston (25), and Illinois (24).

Hispanic student enrollment increased by 74.4 percent from.1979. Large enróllments àre reported at Texas at Austin (80), University of H, Houston (75), Florida (39), Schiwartz (33), New Mexico (30), and University of the Pacific (25).

American Indians constitute 1.4 percent: of the total enrollment. The largest numbers of American Indians are enrolled at Massachusetts (7), North Carolińa (4), University of Southern California (3), New Mexico (3) and Washington (3). See Tables VII, VIII and IX for detailsb

The proportion of foreign students increased from 3.2 percent in 1979 to $3 \times 9$ percent of the total enrollment in 1980. Seventy-two countries (ten more than in 1979) sent 840 students to the U.S. to study pharmacy. The countries sending the largest numbers. of students are Nigeria (248), Hong Kong (89), Taiwan (62), Iran (51), Canada (49), and Vietnam (33). There may be some question - about listing Vietnamese students as foreign since most, if not all, have refugee status and are resident aliens. See Tables XII and XIV for the specifics underlying these statistics.

## Geographic. Distribution

The geographic distribution of pharmacy students has changed froin that reported for the past several years. Students attending school in their home state- decoreased to 79.3 .percent from 81.9 percent in 1979. Consequently the proportion attending schools in other than their state of residence increased to 20.7 percent from 17.1 percent. Nine scheols in 1980 as in 1979, enrolled a majority of their U.S. students from out-of-state, Howard ( 80.5 percent out-of-state), Creighton (80.6 percent out-of-state), Drake ( 73.6 percent out-ofstate), Mercer̀ ( 67.1 percent out-qf-state), Idahb State ( 62.4 percent out-ofstate), Rhode Island ( 62.2 percent out-of-state), Wyoming ( 59.5 percent out-ofstate), Samford ( 56.5 percent out-of-state), and Northeastern ( 52.0 percent-out-of-state). Future reports will tell whether or not this is the beginning of a trend for more students to enroll in out-of-state schools.

The 53 publicly supporyed.schools continue to enroll a larger proportion of in-state residents than the 18 private schools; 83.4 percent versus $59: 2$ percent. These figures are virtually unchànged from last year. Thus, the decrease in in-state enrollees foriboth types of institutions reported lagt year was not repeated this year. Eight schools, the same as last year, endoll less than two-thirds in-state residents: Idaho', Iowa,'Montana, New Mexico, Nort'h Dakota, Rhode Island, Texas Southern and Wyoming. Lewa replaced South Dakota from last year's list. The states with pharmacy schools. that sent the largest numbers of students out-of-state for their pharmacy, education are again, this year as last, Illinois (604), New Jersey (544), New York (295), California (197) and Filorida (175). In all cases these figures are lower than tho'se for 1979. The. states which send the largest proportion of their resi.dents to study pharmacy out of state are New Jersey ( 60.1 Rercent), Ill inois ( 53.5 percent), Connecticut ( 36.9 percent), Minnesota ( $35 . Q$ percent), District of Columbia ( 34.8 percent), Tennessee ( 30.3 percent) and Virginia ( 25.6 percent). For the specifics of these figures see Tables XII and XIII.

Enrollments by NABP/AACP Districts
Table XV presents full-time enrollments in the finafo three years within the eight districts of the National Association of Boards of.Pharmacy and .AACP. - All districts experienced declines in enrollment ranging from .3 percent to 9.1 percent. It is interesting to note the average size of school enrollments by district. - On the average, the schools with the largest enrollments are in District I with an average of 390 students per school. This is followed by District II ( 372 stüdents/school), District IV ( 340 students/school), District III ( 310 students/school), District VI (-302 students/scłool), District VIII (281 students/school), District V (213 students/school), and District VII (186 students/ school). "As might be expected, these average enrollments reflect the general decrease in enrollment in all districts.

Five Year Trends
The predominant trend in enrollménts in professional degree programs has been one of decliné. Enrollments peaked in the 1975-76 school year and have been falling at a rate of from two to five percent per year ever since. The data from the enrollments by would appear to indicate that this trend will continue for the foreseable futüre. Yet during .this period of time the proportion of femalesstudents has continued to increase and will probably reach 50 percent in the relatively near future. The percentage of underrepresented minorities has
also increased continually, though there has been a leveling off in the number of Black students, and American Indians enrolled. During the last five years one school began awarding the Pharm.D. as the only pharmacy degree and the total proportion of these students increased by nearly, 13 percent, though the number. has"leveled off this year. The past five years have also seen the number of schools awarding the Pharm. Doas a post-B.S. degree increase from 20 to 27 with one more school doing. so during the last year. The number of students' in these programs has increased by 64.4 percent. Foreign student enrollments have declined since 1975 but have started increasing again this year and there is an increasing number of foreign-trained students in Pharm.D. programs. The in-state/out-of-state mix in public and private schools has changed for thk first time in several years, with $a^{2}$ increase in the number of out-of-state enrollees.

However, the most significant figure in this report is the steady, widespread decline in the total number of students enrolled in professional degree programs in pharmacy. There áre no indicators in the enroljment data to suggest thăt this decline will abate in the next three to five years.l

Acknowledgmient: . The author is deeply indebted to the asisistance of Ms. Pat Cillay and the cooperation of all schools in the gathering of this data.


1. Schlegel, J.F., Am. J. Pharm. Educ., 44, 177-192 (1980).

## INDEX OF• TABLES

## Table*

ml Fall 1980 Full-Time Enrollments in Professional. Degree Programs (Final Three Years) ..... 8
II ` Fall 1980 Full-Time Enrollments (Final Three Years) Contrasted with Comparable Fall 1979 Enrollments ..... 10
III Fall 1980 Enrollments (Full-Time Students):in Other than Final Three Years of the Curriculum ..... 12
IV Fall 1980 Full-Time Enrollments of Students Studying, Q for the Pharm.D. as Their First Professional Degree ..... 13
V Fall 1980 Pharm.D. Enrollments of Stüdents Already Holding a B.S. in Pharmacy. ..... 14
VI - Previous Pharmacy Degree Characteristics of Phàrm.D. Students ..... '15
VII : Fall 1980 Minórity Student Full-Time Énrollment(Final Three Years)16
VIII Fałl 1980 Fuil-Time Minority Enrollments, by Class at Predominantiy Minority and Predominantly Non- - Minority Colleges ..... 18
IX Fall 1980 Enrollments in Pharin.D. Programs of Minority-Students Already Holding a B.S. Degree in Pharmacy19
$\times \quad$ Fall 1980 Part-Time Enrollments (Final. Three Years) ..... 20
XI Fall 1980 Special Student Enrollments ..... 21
XII • Fall 1980 Geographic Origin of Full-Time Students $\because$ (Final Three Years) ..... 22
XIII Fall 1980 Enrollment of American Full-Time Students inEach State by State of Residence24
XIV Gountry of Origin of Foreign Full-Time Students (Final Three Years) ..... 30Enrollments by NABP/AACP Distrìct's31
1 INDEX OF FIGURES
1 -Américan Minority Students in Schools of Pharmacy in' Continental U.S. ..... 19
U.S. Pharmacy School Enrollments (Final Three Years) ..... ${ }^{32} \rho$

Fall 1980 Full-Time Enrollments in Professional Degree Programs (Final Three Years) ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| Colleges By State | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Last } \\ & \text { M } \end{aligned}$ | Year |  | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | M | ${ }_{\text {ast }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & M \end{aligned}$ | $\text { by } \operatorname{sex}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | - | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Auburn U. | 66 | 47 | 42 | 59 | 57 | 71 | $165^{\circ}$ | 177 |  | 342 |
| Samford U. | 38 | 20 | 36 | 18 | 49 | 30 | 123 | 68 |  | 191 |
| Arizona, U: of | 33 | 16 | 28 | 28 | - 30 | 27 | 91 | 71 |  | 162 |
| Arkansas MedicaT Center, U. of California, U. of | $\begin{gathered} 31 \\ (59) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 32 \\ (59) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38 \\ (51) \end{gathered}$ | $\cdot \begin{gathered} 27 \\ (57) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ -\quad(63) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37 \\ (51) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 107 \\ (173) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96 \\ (167) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 203 \\ (340) \end{gathered}$ |
| Pacific, U. of the ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ (75) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18 \\ (52) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29 \\ (59) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ (49) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24 \\ (67) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 \\ (57) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89 \\ (201) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 51 \\ (158) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 140 \\ (359) \end{gathered}$ |
| Southern Califórnia, i. of | (87) | (46) | (86) | (62) | (85) | (67) | (258) | (175) |  | (433) |
| Colorado, U. of | 31 | 33 | 33 | 33. | 48. | 30 | 112 | 96 |  | 208 |
| Coniepticut, $U$. of | 46. | 43 | 51 | 42 | $42{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 55 | 139 | 14d |  | 279 |
| Howard U. | 19 | 19 | 8 | 5 | 16 | 10 | - 43 | 134 |  | 77 |
| florida A8M U. | 27 | 30 | 15 | 18 | 22 : | 52 | 64 | 100 |  | 164 |
| Florida, U. of | 67 | 53 | 64 | 49 | 71 | 56 | 202 | 158 |  | 360 |
| Mercer $U$ U. | 72 | 26 | 66 | 43 | 74 | 44 | 212 | $1+3$. |  | 325 |
| Georgia; U. of | 54 | 50 | 105 | 72 | - 87 | 63 | ${ }^{246}$ | 185 |  | 431 |
| Idaho State U. | 58 | 13 | 47 | 18 | <24 | 13 | 129 | 44 |  | 473 |
| lllinois, U. of | 77 | 90 | 106 | 88 | - 83 | 93 | 266 | 271 |  | 537. |
| Butler U. | 45 | 39 | 32 | 49 | 31 | 44 | 108 | 132 |  | $240{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Purdue U. | ${ }^{64}$ | (0) ${ }^{95}$ | $\stackrel{76}{ }{ }^{7}$ | $75$ | $55$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & \hline(8) \end{aligned}$ | $195$ | $267$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 462 \\ & \text { (13) } \end{aligned}$ |
| - . . | (0) | (0) | + 0 ) | (3) | (2). | (8) | (2) |  |  | (13) |
| Drake U. | 36 | 37 | 33 | 45 | 28 | . 48 | - 97 | 130 |  |  |
| Iowa, U. of | 56 | 47 | 51 | 35 | 30 | - 26 | , 137 | 102 |  |  |
| Kansas, U: of | 52 | 35 | . 38 | 39 | 45 | 48 | 135 | 122 |  | 257 |
| Kentucky, U. of |  | 25 | ${ }^{41}$ | $53^{\circ}$ | 39 | 52 | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & (12) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 130 \\ (8) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 231 \\ & .(20) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | (7) | (0) | (5) | (8) | (0) | (0) | (12) |  |  | (20) |
| Northeast Louisiana U.: | 66 | '30 | 77 | 52 | 106 | 68 | - ${ }^{\circ} 249$ | 150 |  | 399 |
| Xavier U. of Louisianá | 31 | 27. | 26 | 29 - | 30 | 26 | - 87 | 82. |  | 169 |
| Maryland, U. of | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & (.1) \end{aligned}$ | (1) | ${ }^{450}$ (2) | (2) | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & (0) \end{aligned}$ | $\therefore \cdot \frac{47}{(0)}$ | $\begin{gathered} 136 \\ (3) \end{gathered}$ | 138 |  | 274 (6) |
| . M'assachusetts College of Pharmacy | 124 | 82 | $\therefore 160$ | 95 | $\cdot 123$ | 102 | 407 | 279 |  | 680 |
| Northeastern 6 : | 65 | $44^{\prime}$, | 71 | 48 | - 72 | 50 | 208 | 144 |  | . 352 |
| Ferris State College | 96 | 41 | 88 | 57 | 85 | 60 | 269 | 158 |  | 427 |
| Michigan, U. of , | 23 | 39 | 27 | 25 | . 13 | 29 | - 63 | 93 | 4 | 156 |
| - | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (6) | (15) | (6) | (15) |  | (21) |
| "Wayne State U. | 71 | 48 | 60 | 43 | 50 | 43 | 181 | 134 |  | 315 |
| Minnesota, U. of ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 58 | 54 | 55 | 49 | 46 | 45 | 159 | 148 |  | 307 |
| Mississippi, U. of | 48 | 50 | 49 | 43. | 69 | 47 | 166 | 140 |  | 306 |
| St. Louis College of Pharmacy | 96 | 60 | 77 | 61 | 78 | 63 | . 2519 | . 184 |  | 435 |
| Missouri-Kansas City, U. of | 36 | 32 | 42 | -41 | 41. | 42 | $\because 119$ | . 115 |  | 234. |
| Montana, U. of | 24 | 13 | 18 | 19 | . 23 | 25 | 65 | - 57 |  | 122, |
| 1 , $\quad$, |  |  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |  | . |


${ }^{\text {aparentheses }}$ indicate six-year candidates for Pharm. $D$. Who do not hold baccalaureate degrees in pharmacy. These Pharm.D. candidates are included in the total.
bunfversity of the Pacific offers an accelerated program; the three years reported are equivalent to four academic (nine month) years.

TABLE II
Fall 1980 Full-Time Enrollments. (Final Three Years) Contrarsted with Comparable fall 1979 Enrollments ${ }^{\text {a }}$


${ }^{2}$ Parentheses indicate six-year candidates for Pharm. D. who do not hold baccalaureate degrees in pharmacy. These $\mathrm{F}^{-2} \mathrm{O}^{n}$ candidates are included in the total.
buERIC y of the Pacific offers an accelerated program; the three ears reported are equivalent to four acadenic ( th) years.

Fall 1980 Enrollments (Full-Time Students) in Other Than Final Three Years of the Curriculum

| Colleges by State fo-5 Program Type) - |  | Fifth-Last Year $M$ F Total |  |  |  | Fourth-Liast YearM Fotal |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Florida A8M U. |  | 27 | 26 | $53^{\circ}$ |  |  | 21 | 35 | 56 |  |
| Drake U. |  | 27 | 37 | 64 |  |  | 26 | 42 | 68 |  |
| Massachusetts College of Pharmacy |  | 91 | 64 | 155 |  |  | 95 | 107 | 202 |  |
| Northeastern U. |  | 66 | 41 | 107 |  |  | 76 | 47 | 123 |  |
| Michigañ, U. of |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 15 | 36 | 51 |  |
| St. Louis College of Phamacy .. \| | 1 | 51 | 63 | 114 |  |  | 61 | 47 | 108 |  |
| Montana, U. of " |  | 17 | 16 | 33 |  |  | 3 | 6 | ${ }^{9}$ | - |
| Rutgers U. |  | 57 | 87 | 144 |  |  | 68 | 86 | 154 |  |
| Albany College of Pharmacy |  | 42 | 51 | 93 |  |  | 62 | 48 | 110 |  |
| North Dakota State U.. |  | 28 | 28 | 56 |  |  | 35 | 30 | 65 |  |
| - Ohio Nortnern U. |  | 48 | 85 | 133 |  | , | 52 | 74 | 126 |  |
| Toledo, U. of |  | 45 | 51 | 96 |  |  | 80 | 65 | 145 |  |
| Duquesne U. |  | 52 | 73 | 125 |  |  | 55 | 78 | 133 |  |
| Philadelphia College of. Pharmacy \& Science |  | 62 | 65 | 127 |  |  | 101 | 84 | 185 |  |
| Rhode Island, U. of |  | 44 | 73 | 117 |  |  | 50 42 | 67 22 | 117 |  |
| Utah, U. of |  | 13 |  | 28 |  |  | 42 | 22 | 64 |  |
| Totals - 0-5 Program Type |  | 670 | 775 | 1,445 |  |  | 842 | 874 | 1,716 |  |

## Colleges by State (1-4 Proaram Type)

Ilrinais, U. of

- Purdue U.

Lowa, U. of

- New Mexico, U.of

Ohio State U.
Pittsburgh, U. of
South Carolina, U. of.
South Dakota State U.
Texas Southern U.
Washington State U.
Wyoming, $U$ : of
Totals - 1-4 Program Type
$499544 \quad 1,043$
Colleges by State (2-4 Program Type)
California, U. of

- Southern California, U. of
Totals - 2-4 Program Type $\quad \therefore \quad \therefore \quad i^{129} 153 \quad .282$

TABLE IV
Fall 1980 Full-Time Enrollments of Students Studying for the Pharm.D. as Their First Professional Degree


16

Fall 1980 Pharm. D. Enrollments of Students Already Holding a B.S. in Pharmacy


## UU 17



Fall 1980 Minority Student Full-Time Enrollment (Final Three Years)


Auburn U.
Samford U.
Arizona, U. of
Arkansas Medical Center, U. of
California, ll. of
Pacific, $U$. of the
Southern California, U. of
Colorado, U. of
Connecticut, U: of
Howard U.
Florida A\&M U.
Florida, U. of
Mercer U.
Georgia, U. of
Idaho State U.
Illinois, U. of
Butler U.
Purdue U.
Drake U.
Iowa, U. of
Kansas, U. of
Kentucky, U. of
Northeast Louisiana U.
Kavier U. of Louisiana
Maryland, U. of
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy
Northeastern U.a
Ferris State College
Michigan, U. of
Wayne State U.
Minnesota, U. of b.
Mississippi, U. of
St. Louis College of Pharmacy
Missouri-Kansas City, U. of
Montana, U. of

| 2 | 4 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 5 | 4 |
| 2 | 1 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 11 | 10 |

98

| 9 | 8 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 0 | 4 |
| 0 | 2 |
| 0 | 1 |
| 18 | 23 |


| 14 |
| ---: |
| 12 |
| 9 |
| 1 |
| 0 |


| 39 | 73 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 4 | 3 |
| 10 | 15 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 1 | 0 |


| 9 | 15 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 0 | 3 |
| 8 | 14 |
| 1 | 5 |
| 1 | 0 |

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
0 \\
2 & \cdot
\end{array}
$$

忩。

| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| 7 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| -0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | 5 | 0 | 0 | $46^{*}$ | 53 |


| 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 16 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


| 7 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 |.

0
0
o

2
$\cdots$


6
or12
$\sim$20
24

243

126
56
60
26

50 95 | 5 |
| :--- |
| 3 |

12

$$
\begin{array}{r}
41 \\
137
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
137 \\
60
\end{array}
$$

$$
115
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
38 \\
20
\end{array}
$$

$$
56
$$



## TABLE VIII

Fall 1980 Full-Time Minority Enrolments by Class at Predomidantly Minority ${ }^{\text {a }}$ and Predominantly Nonminority Colleges

| LAST YEAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minority Colleges | 49 | 75 | - 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 12 | 93 | 93 | 186 |
| Nonminority Colleges | - 50 | 80 | 72 | 37 | 4 | 4 | 153 | 152 | 5. | 3 | 119 | 71. | 403 | 347 | 750 |
| Subtotals | 99 | 155 | 78 | 42 | 4 | 4 | 158 | 153 | 5 | 3 | 152. | 83 | 496. | 440 | 936 |
| Puerto Rico, U. of | 0 | 0 | 47 | 186 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 186 | 233 |
| Last Year Totals | 99 | T55 | $\backslash 125$ | 228 | 4 | 4 | 158 | 153 | 5 | -3 | .152* | 83 | 543 | 626 | 1,169 |
| SECOND-LAST YEAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minority ColTeges | 46 | 61 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 9 |  | 71 | 152 930 |
| Nonminority Colleges | 85 | 123 | 80 | 56 | 10 | 5 | 178 | 172 | 8 | 7 | 127 | 79 | 488 . | 442 | 930 |
| Subtotals | 131 | 184 | 82 | 57 | 10 | 5 | 179 | 172 | 8 | 7 | 159 | -88 | 569 | 513 | 1,082 |
| Puerto Rico, U. of | 0 | $\cdots$ | 24 | 39 | 1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | j | 26 | 39 | 123 |
| Second-Last Year Totals | 131 | 184 | 106 | 156 | 10 | 5 | 179 | 172 | 8 | -. 7 | 159 | 88 | 593 . | . 612 | 1,205 |
| - THIRD-LAST YEAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uinority Colleges <br> - Nonminority Colleges | 54 97 | $\begin{array}{r}83 \\ 142 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 105 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 97 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 160 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 213 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ 10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -8 | $\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 173 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 143 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ 552 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ 609 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 187 \\ 1,161 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Subtotals* | 151 | . 225 | 107 | 103 | 7 | 6 | 160 | 213 | 110 | 8 | 209 | 1.49 | 644 | 704 | 1,348 |
| Puerto Rico, U.. of | 0 | 0 | 22 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0 | 0 | 0 | - 22 | 87 | 109 |
| Third-Last Year rotals | 151 | 225 | 129 | 490 | 7 | 6 | 160 | 213 | 10 | 8 | 209 | $149$ | 666 | 791 | 1,457 |
| THREE-YEAR TOTALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minority Colleges | 149 | 219 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | -0 | 101 | 27 | 266 | 259 | 495 |
| Nonminority Colleges ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 2326 |  | 257 | 190 | 21 | 15 | $491^{\text {. }}$ | 537 | 23 | 18 | 479 |  | 1,443 | 1,398 | 2,841 |
| GRAND TOTAL ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 381 | 564 | 257 | 202 | 21 | 15 | 497 | 538 | $23^{*}$ | 18 | 520 | 320 | 1,709 | 1,657 | 3,336 |

a Refers 'to Howard University, 'Florida A\&M, Xavier University and Texas Southern University
${ }^{b}$ Excludes University of Puerto Ri:o

## vi 21

1. 

TABLE IX
Fall 1980 Enrollments in Pharm. D. Programs of Minority Students Already Holding à B.S. Degree in Pharmacy


Flgure 1
Amerlcan isinority Studonts in Schools of Phspmacy
\&

table X
Fall 1980 Part-Time Enrollments (Fimal Three-Years)

uル 23

Fall 1980 Special Student Enrollments

Schools and Colleges by State
Idaho State U.
Illinois, U. of
Northeast Louisiana U.
Maryland, U. of
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy
Minnesota, U. of
St. Louis College of Pharmacy
Missouri-Kansas City, U. of
Rhode Island, U. of
Medical $U$. of South Carolina
Totals
, Male
Female
Iotal
$\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 126 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ .0 \\ \hline 42\end{array}$
-


TABLE XI
. . $\quad$.


TABLE XII

## Fall'1980 Geographic Origin of Fuil-Time Students (Final Three Years)




Fali 1980 Enrollment of American full-Time Students in [ach State by State of Residence ${ }^{\text {a }}$
(Fina) Three Years)
ALABAMA
$(335+19=354)$

Auburn 252, Samford 83, Colorado 1, Florida A\&M 3, Mercer 1, Idaho State 1, Xavier 10, Mississippi 1, Nebraska 1, Houston 1.

ALASKA $\quad(0+6=6)$
North Dakota State 1, Oregon State 2, Washington 2, Washington State 1.
ARIZOMA $\quad\left(158^{\circ}+11=169\right)$
Arizona 158, Pacific 1, Southern California 1, Colorado 1, Idaho State 2, Kansas 1: Massachusetts College of Pharmacy 1, Montana 1, Creighton 2, Utah 1.

ARKANSAS $\quad(203+26=229)$
Arkansas Medical Center 203, Northeast Louisiana 17, Mississippi 2, St. Louis College of
Pharmacy 1, Creighton 1, Southwestern Okiahoma 1, Oklahoma 3, Houston 1.
CALIFORNIA $\quad(1,165+197=1,362)$,
California 333, Pacific 425, Southern California 407, Samford 1, Colorado 4, Howard 2, Mercer 2, Georgia 1, Idaho State 45, Butler*2; Purdue 1, łowa 1, Kansas 2, Northeast Louisiana 2, Xavier 7, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy 4, Michigan 1, Missouri-Kansas City 1, Montana 11, Creighton 13, Nebraska 2, New Mexico 12, North Dakota State 1, Southwestern Oklahoma State 1, Oklahoma 1, Oregon State 39, South Dakota State 2, Houston 2, Texas at Austin 1, Utah 16, Washington 3, Washington State 3, Wisconsin-Madison 5, Wyoming 9.

COLORADO
$(178+31=209)$
Colörado 178, Pacific 1, Idaho State 2, Butler 1, Drake 2, Kansas 1, Northeast Louisiana 1, Montana 1, Creighton 6, Nebraska 1, North Dakota State 4, Southwest tern Oklahoma State 1, Oregon

- State 1, Utah 1, Wyoming 8.

CONNECTICUT $\quad(197+115=312)$
Connecticut 197, Howard 1, Drake 1, Northeast Louisiana 2, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy 48,
Northeastern 35, Creighton 1, New Mexico 1, Arnold \& Marie Schwartz 1, St. John's 2, Ohio Northern 1, . Duquesne 1, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 5, Temple 1, Rhode Island, 13, Washington 1, Wyoming 1.

DELAWARE $\quad(0+34=34)$
Georgia 2, Iowa 1, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy 1, St. John's 1, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 25, Temple 2, Hest Virginia 1, Wisconsin-Madison 1.
DISTRICT OF COLABIA $\quad(15+8=23)$
Howard 15, Maryland 1, Northeastern 4, North Carolina 2, Duquesne 1.

> FLOKIDA
$(498+775=673)$
Florida A\&M 147, Florida 351, Auburn 47, Samford 18, Pacific 2, Southern California 1, Colorado 2, Howard 3, Mercer 54, Georgia 17, Butler 1, Purdue 1, Iowa 1, Northeast Lofifisiana 10, Xavier 3, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy 4, St. Louis 'College of Pharmacy 1, Creighton 1, North Carolina 1: Ohio Northern 1, Medical U. of South Carolina 1, South Carolina 2, Wisconsin-Madison 1, Wyoming 3.

## GEORGIA $\quad(467+29=496)$

Mercer 107, Georgia 360, Auburn 14, Samford 4, Howard 2, Florida A\&M 2, Florida 1, Drake 1, Xavier 2, Massachusetts Cotlege of Pharmacy 1, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 1. Medical U. of South Caroltna 1.

## TABLE XIII (Continued)

HAKAII $\quad(0+73=73)$
Pacific 20, Southern California 9, Colorado 1, Idaho State 2, Purdue 1, Drake 2, Northeastern 1, Minnesota 1, Creighton 11, New Mexico 1, Oregon State 11, Texas at Austin 2, Wasĥngton 10, Hyoming 1.

IDAHO $\quad(65+7=72)$
Idaho 65, Iowa 1, Montana 2, Creighton 1, Oregon State 1, Utah 1, Washington State 1.
ILLINOIS $\quad(525+604=1,129)$
Illinois 525, Samford 3: Arizona 3, Pacific 2. Southern California 1, Colorado 4, Howard 1, Florida
 Kentucky 4, Northeast Louisiana 5, Xavier 12. Northeastern 1, Fer ris State 10, Michigan 2, Minnesota 3, Mississippi 1, St. Louis College of Pharmacy 201, Missburi-Kansas City 3, Montana 1, Creighton 20, Nebraska 2, New Mexico 6, North Dakota 3, Cincinnati 1, Oklahoma 2, Oregon State 2, Duquesne 1. Rhode Island 1. Medical U. of South Carolina 2, South Dakota State 3, Houston 1, Utah 2, Washington 1, Wisconsin-Madison 13, Hyoming 10.

INDIANA $\quad(543+22=565)$
Butler 151, Purdue 392, Pacific 1, Idaho State 1, Illinois 1, Drake 1, Kentucky 3, Xavier 1, Ferris State 1, Michigan 1, Mississippi 1, Creighton 4, New Mexico 1, North Carolina 1, Ohio Northern 2, Ohio State 1, Cincinnati 1, South Dakota 1.

IOWA $\quad(209+38=247)$
Drake 60, Iowa 149, Arizona 1, Colorado 1, Michigan 1, Minnesota 1, Creighton 22, Nebraska 3, North Dakota State 1, South Dakota State 5, Houston 1, Wyoming 2.

KANSAS $\quad(239+15=254)$
Kansas 239. Idaho State 1, Drake 3, Missouri-Kansas City 3, Creighton 4, New Mexico 1, Southwestern Oklahoma State 2, Wyoming 1.

KENTUCKY $\quad\left(217^{\circ}+86=303\right)$
Kentucky 217, Auburn 4, Samford 30, Pacific 1, Mercer 22, Georgia 2, Butler 5, Purdue 1, Northeast Louisiana 1, Mississippi 1, St. Louis College of Pharmacy 1, Ohio Northern 1, Cincinnati 7, Medical U. of South Carolina 2, Wisconsin-Madison 1.

LOUISIANA $\quad(421+5=426)$
Northeast Louisiana 317, Xavier 104, Colorado 1 , Mississippi 1, Houston 2, Washington 1.
MAINE
Connecticut 6, Kentucky 1 , Massachusetts College of Pharmacy 24 , Northeastern 8 , Rhode Island 24,
Wyoming 1. Wyoming 1.

MARYLAND $\quad(264+46=310)$
Maryland 264, Samford 1, 'Southern California 1, Connecticut 1, Howard 3, florida 1, Mercer 2, Illinois 1, Purdue 1, Kansas 1, Kentucky 1, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy 4, Northeastern 3, St. Louis College of Pharmacy 1, Montana 1, Rutgers 2; Albany Cowlege of Pharmacy 1, North Carolina 1, North Dakota State 1, Ohio Northern 1, Duguesne 3, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 4, Pittsburgh 1, South Caroliná 1, Virginia Commwealth 5, West Virginia 2, Wisconsin-Hadison 1, Wyoming 1.

MASSACHUSETTS $\quad(508+98=606)$
Mas sachusetts College of Pharmacy 339, Northeastern 169, Pacific 1, Southern California !, Connecticut 37, Howard 1, Idaho State 1, Purdue 2, Kentucky 1, Michigan 1, St. Louis College of Pharmacy 1, Rutgers 2, New Mexico 1, Albany College- of Pharmacy 1, Ohio Northern 1, Oregon State 1, Philadelphia Collage of Pharmacy 1, Rhode Island 43, Medical U. of South Carolina 2.

MICHIGAN $\quad(869+54=923)$
Ferris State 408, Michigan 160, Hayne State 301, Auburn 2, Pacific 2, Howard 1, Florida A\&M 2, Mercer 7, Georgia 1, Idaho State 1, Illınois 1, Butler 1, Purdue 2, Iowa 3, Mortheast Louisiana 3, Xavier 2, Montana 2, Creighton 4, New Mexico 1, Ohio Northern 4, Toledo 7, Philadelphia College of ,Pharmacy 1, Medical U. of South Carolina 1, Houston 2, Washington 1, Wyoming 3.

MINNESOTA $\quad(243+131=374)$
Minnesota 243, Southern California 1, Illinois 1, Drake 14, Iowa 2, Montana 2, Creighton 7, New Hexico 1, North Dakota State 84, Temple 1', South Dakota State 10, Houston 1, WisconsinMadison 6, Wyoming 1.

MISSISSIPPI. $\quad\left(275^{\circ}+21=296\right)$
Mississippi 275, Samford 1,-Howard 1, Northeast Louișiana 9, Xavier 8, Massachusetts College. of Pharmacy 1, Houston 1.

MISSOURI $\quad(445+48=493)$
St. Louis College of Pharmacy 223, Missouri-Kansas City 222, Samford 1, Pacific 1, Idaho State 1, Butler 5, Puraue ], - Qrake 5, Iowa 4, Kansas 7, Kentucky 1, Northeast Louisiana 1, Kavier 1, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy 1, Michigan 1, Míssissippi 4, Creighton 9, New Mexico 2, Sou thwestern 0klahoma State 1, 0klahoma 2.

MONTANA $\quad(79+5=84)$
Montana 79, Minneşota 1, Creightón 1, North Dakota State 1, South Dakota State 1, Utah 1.
NEBRASKA $\quad(221+8=229)$
Creighton 36, Nebraska 185, Purdue 1, Iowa 1, Northeastern 1, Rhode Island 1, South Dakota State 2, Utah 1, Wyoming 1.

MEVADA $\quad(0+17=17)$
Pacific 4. Idaho State 7, Montana 1, New Mexico 1, Oregon State 2, Utah 1, Wyoming 2.
NEW HAMPSHIRE $\quad \because(0+76=76)$
Pacific 1, Connecticut 7, Idaho State 1, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy 37, Northeastern 9, -New Mexico 1, Ohio Northern 1, Rhode Island 18, Utah 1.

NEW JERSEY $\quad(361+544=905)$.
Rutgers 361, Colorado 4, Connecticut 9, Howard 2, Florida A\&M 1, Florida 1, Georgia 2, Idaho State 1,
Illinois 1, Butler 7, Purdue 6, Drake 2, Iowa 1, Kansas 1, Kentucky 1, Northeast Louisiana.1, Maryland 1, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy 55, Northeastern 21, Montana 1, Creighton 3, New Mexico 1, Arnold \& Marie Schwartz 66, St. John's 88, Albany College of Pharmacy 2, North Carolina 6, Ohio Northern 4, Ohio State 3, Oregon State 1, Duquesne 28, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 147, Temple 33, Rhode Island 32, South Carolina 4, South Dakota State 1, Houston 1, Texas at Austin 1; Virginia Commonwealth 2, Wisconsin-Madison 1, Wyoming..2.

NEN MEXICO

- $(103+0=103)$

New Mexico 103.
NEM YORK
$(1,751+295=2,046)$
Arnold \& Marie Schwartz 533, St. John's 634, State U. of New York at Buffalo 249, Albany College of Pharmacy 335, Auburn 2, California 1, Pacific 6, Southern Cafifornia 1, Colorado 4, Connecticut 11, Howard 4, Florida A\&M 1, Florida 1, Mercer 4, Georgia 2, Idaho State 6, Butler 4, Purdue 8, Drake 1, Iowa 1, Kentucky 4, Northeast Louisiana 4, Xavier 2, Massachusetts 57, Northeastern 46, Ferris State 1, Michigan 2. Minnesota 1, Creighton 13, Rutgers 72, New Mexico 3, North Carolina 5, North Dakota State 1, Ohio Northern 19, Ohio State 4, Oregon State 3, Duquesne 12, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 20, Temple 5, Rhode Island 15, Medical U. of South Carolina 1, South Carolina 1, Houston 1, Utah 1, West Virginia 2, Wisconsin-Madison 1, Wyoming 2.

NORTH CARDLINA $\quad(455+55=510)$
North Cảrolina 455, Auburn 1, Samford 1, Pacific 1, Höward 2, Florida 1, Mercer 5, Georgia 14, Purdue 1, Northeast Louisiana 2, Xavier 1, Mississippi 1, Medical U. of South Carolina 10, South Carolina 14, Virginia Commonwealth 1.

NORTH DAKOTA
$(114+5=119)$
North Dakota State 114, Minnesota 1, Montana 4.
OHIO $\quad(1,054+55=.1,109)$
Ohio Northern 327, Ohio State 333, Cincinnati 174, Toledo 220, Auburn•1, Samford 1, Pacific 1,
Southern California 1, Connecticut 1, Florida 1, Mercer 2* Butler, 4, Purdue 13, Iowa 1, Kentucky 7, Northeast Louisiana 2, Michigan 1, Montana 1, New Mexico 1, Duquesne 11, Pittsburgh 2. Medical U. of South Carolina 1, South Dakota State 1, Virginia Commonwealth 1, Wisconsin-Madison 1.

OKLAHOMA
$459+6=465)$
Southwestern Oklahoma State 294, Dklahoma 165, Purdue 1, Northeast Louisiana 1, Xavier 1, Northeastern 1, North Carolina 1, Houston 1.
OREGON $\quad(220+8=228)$
Oregon State 220, Pacific 2, I daho State 1 , Moritana 2, Utah 1; Washington 2.
PENNSYLVANIA $\quad(1,247+167=1,414)$
Duquesne 313, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 324 , Temple 328 , Pittsburgh 282, Auburn 1 , Colorado 2, Connecticut 1, Florida A\&M 1, Hercer 4, Georgia 4, Idaho State' 1 , Purdue 6, Kansas 1, Kentucky 2, Northeast Louisiana 1, Xavier 2, Maryland 1, Massachusetts College of Pbarmacy 17, Northeastern 9, Michigan 2, Mississippi 1, Montana 2, Creighton 1 Rutgers 5, New Mexico 4, Arnold \& Marie Schwartz 2, St. John's 4, State U. of New York at Buffalo 2, Albany College of Pharmacy 2, North Carolina 3, North Dakota State 1, Ohio Nortinern 58, Ohio State 6, Toledo 2, Rhode Island 2, Medical U. of South Carolina 1, South Carerna 2, Utah 1, Virginia Commonweal th 1, West Virginia 1D, Hyoming 2.

PUERTO RICO $\quad(465+19=484)$
'Puerto Rico 465, Samford 1, Howard 1, Xavier 1, Maryland 1, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy 10, Missouri-Kansas City 1, Dhio State 1, Duquesne 1, Texas at Austin 2.

RHODE ISLAND . $\quad(92+7=99)$
*Rhode Island 92. Auburn 1, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy 3, Northeastern 1, Rutgers 1, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 1.

SOUTH CAROLINA $\quad(298+12=310)$
Medical U. of South Carolina 119, South Carolina 179, Auburn 1, Georgia 6, Butler 1, Kentucky 1, Mississippi 1, Creighton 1, North Carolina 1,

SOUTH DAKOTA $\quad(80+14=94)$
South Dakota State 80, Iowa 1, Northeastern 1, Minnesota 3, Creighton 1, Nprth Dakota State 6, Wyoming 2.

TENNESSEE $\quad(287+125=412)$
Ten'hessee 287; Auburn 10, Samford 35, Howard 1, Mercer 46, Georgia 4, Butler 1, Kentucky 1, Northeast Louisiana 1, Xavier 2, Maryland 1, Mississippi 10, Creighton 1. North Carolina 2, Oklahoma 1, Oregon State 1, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 2, Medical U. of South Carolinal 3, South Carolina 1, Houston 1, Virginia Conmonwealth 1.

TEXAS $\quad(904+36=940)$
Texas Southern 104, Houston 376, Texas at Austin 424, Auburn 1, Colorado 1, Georgia 1, Idaho State 1, Butler 1, Purdue 1, Northeast Louisiana 4, Massachuset ts College of Pharmacy 1, Minnesota 1, Montana 1, Nebraska 1, New Mexico 2, Southwestern Oklahoma State 15, Oklahoma 4, a Utah 1.

UTAH
$(128+5=13\}$
Utah 128, Idaho State 1, Montana 1, Oregon State 1, Wyoming 2.

## VERMONT $\quad(0+21=21)$

Connecticut 6, Butler 1, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy 6, Northeastern 4, Albany Colilege of Pharmacy 2, Rhode Island 2.

VIRGINIA $\quad(264+91=355)$
Virginia Commonweal th 264, Auburn 1, Samford 6, Pacific 1, Colorado 2, Connecticut 1, Howard 7, Florida 2, Mercer 28, Georgia 8, Butler 2, Purdue 1, Iowa 2, Northeast Louisiana 2, Maryland 5, Mas'sachusetts College of Pharmacy 3, St. Louis. Coll lege of Pharmacy 1, Montana 1, Arnold \& Marie Schwartz 1. North Carolina 5, Ohio Northem 1, Oregon State 1, Philadelphią College of Pharmacy 2, Temple 1, Medical U. of South Carolina 3, South Carolina 3, Utah 1.

WASHINGTON $\quad(365+13=378)$
Washington 200, Washington State 165, California 1, Southern California r, Kentucky 1, 萳innesota 1, Missouri-Kansas City 1, Montana 1, New Mexico 1, Arnold \& Marie Schwartz 1, St. John's 1, North Dakota State 1, Oregon State 3.

WEST VIRGINIA $\quad(189+15=204)$
West Virginia 189, Howard 1, Mercer 1, Kentucky 3, Ohio Northern 1, Ohio State 1, Cincinnati 3, , Duquesne 4, Virginia Commonweal th 1.
 Mississippi 1, Montana 3, Creighton 3, North Dakota State 1, Oregon State 1, Medical U. of South Carolina 1, South Dakota State 2, Wyoming 2.
${ }^{\text {a }}$ first number in each parenthesis indicates the number of resident students attending colleges in-state; the second number represents the number of resident students attending colleges' in other states. Under each state are listed the colleges enrolling students from that state, with schools within that oftate underlined.

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Individual nation not specified.

$$
\text { a. } 33
$$

Enrollments by NABP/AACP Districts

| District | 1979 | 1980 |  | Change | Percent Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - 1,717 | 1,560 | , | -157 | -9.1\% |
| (CTs MA, RI) |  |  |  |  | $\because$ |
| II | 4,848 | 4,833 |  | -15 | -0.3\% |
| $\begin{aligned} & (\mathrm{DC}, \mathrm{MD}, \mathrm{NJ}, \\ & \mathrm{NY}, \mathrm{PA}, \mathrm{VA}, \mathrm{WV}) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | 3,366 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,251 \\ & \end{aligned}$ | -155 | -3.4\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{IV} \\ \text { (IL, } \mathrm{IN}, \mathrm{KY} ; \end{gathered}$ | 4,239 | -4,083 | -156 | -3.6\% |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { (IA; } \\ \text { SD } \\ \text { MN, }}}{V}, N E,$ | 1,607 | 1,491 | -116 | -7.2\% |
| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\dot{V}} \begin{array}{l} \text { (AR, KS, LA } \\ M O, O K, T X) \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 3,519 | 3,325 | $-\sqrt{94}$ | -5.5\% |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { VII } \\ & \text { (ID, MT, OR, } \\ & \text { WA, WY) } \end{aligned}$ | 1,228 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,117 \\ & j \end{aligned}$ | -111 | -9.0\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { VIII } \\ (A Z, C A, C O, ' \\ N M, U T) \end{gathered}$ | 2,036 | 1,968 | -68 | -3.3\% |
| TOTAL | 22,560 | 21,628 | -932 | -4.1\% |

Figure 2
U. S. Pharmacy School Enrollments
$\cup$ (Final Three Yoars)
24,000
-
14,000

12,000

ERIC ( ${ }^{\prime} 70$ '71 '72 '73 '74' '75 -'76 '77 '78' '79, ${ }^{\prime} 80$ $-32-35$

