

Table 114. First-year enrollment and graduates of health professions schools, and number of schools, by selected profession: United States, selected academic years 1980–1981 through 2008–2009

[Data are based on reporting by health professions associations]

Profession	Academic years					
	1980–1981	1990–1991	2000–2001	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009
First-year enrollment						
	Number					
Dentistry	6,030	4,001	4,327	4,733	4,770	4,918
Medicine (Allopathic) ^{1,2}	17,186	16,876	16,699	17,826	18,287	18,370
Medicine (Osteopathic) ³	1,496	1,950	2,927	4,055	4,528	4,950
Optometry ¹	1,174	1,245	1,384	1,434	1,443	1,486
Pharmacy ^{1,4}	7,377	8,267	8,382	10,992	11,557	12,379
Podiatry ⁵	695	561	475	647	666	626
Public Health ^{1,6,7}	3,348	4,087	5,840	7,382	7,481	7,893
Graduates						
Dentistry	5,550	3,995	4,367	4,714	4,796	4,873
Medicine (Allopathic) ¹	15,632	15,427	15,796	16,140	16,168	16,467
Medicine (Osteopathic)	1,151	1,534	2,510	3,000	3,364	3,588
Optometry ¹	1,092	1,224	1,310	1,291	1,317	1,327
Pharmacy ^{1,8}	7,323	7,122	7,000	9,812	10,500	10,988
Podiatry	597	591	531	331	444	430
Public Health ^{1,7}	3,168	3,995	5,747	7,315	7,482	8,406
Schools						
Dentistry	60	56	55	56	56	57
Medicine (Allopathic) ^{1,9}	125	125	124	126	129	131
Medicine (Osteopathic)	14	15	19	20	25	26
Optometry ¹	13	17	17	17	17	17
Pharmacy ¹	72	74	82	100	103	112
Podiatry	5	7	7	7	8	8
Public Health ^{1,7}	21	24	28	38	40	40

¹Includes data from schools in Puerto Rico.

²Includes new entrants and those repeating the initial year.

³May also include persons enrolled in first-year classes for data years 1980–1981 and 2006–2007.

⁴Starting with 2005–2006 data, first-year enrollment for pharmacy schools include Pharm.D.1 enrollments only. Prior to 2005, first-year enrollment data include both Pharm.D.1, B.S. Pharmacy, and B.Pharm. enrollments. Includes second from last year for baccalaureate and third from last year for Pharm.D.1 and does not include first-year enrollees in accelerated programs. In 2006, one pharmacy school did not report enrollment data.

⁵First-year enrollment data for podiatry in 1980–1981 are reported as of the beginning of the academic year.

⁶Starting with 2006–2007 data, first-year enrollment data for public health schools include Spring, Summer, and Fall enrollment. All other data years include Fall enrollment only and are not directly comparable.

⁷Includes data from a school of public health in Mexico as of 2007.

⁸Data reflect the number of graduates for the previous academic year. For example, the number of pharmacy graduates reported in 2008–2009 graduated from the period September 2007 to August 2008.

⁹Includes schools with preliminary and provisional accreditation, in addition to fully accredited schools.

NOTE: Data on the number of schools and first-year enrollments are reported as of the beginning of the academic year, while data on the number of graduates are reported as of the end of the academic year.

SOURCE: American Dental Association: 2009–2010 Survey of Dental Education: Academic Programs, Enrollments, and Graduates - Vol. 1, Chicago, IL. 2010. Table 10; p. 22 (number of first-year students) and Table 22; p. 46 (number of dental school graduates and number of dental schools). Available from: <http://www.ada.org/1621.aspx> (Copyright 2011 American Dental Association. Reprinted with permission. All rights reserved.) Any form of reproduction is strictly prohibited without prior written permission of American Dental Association; Association of American Medical Colleges: FACTS - Applicants, Matriculants, Enrollment, Graduates, MD/PhD and Residency Applicants Data. Table 27 (number of graduates) Available from: <http://www.aamc.org/data/facts>. Association of American Medical Colleges: AAMC Data Book 2011 - Medical Schools and Teaching Hospitals by the Numbers, Washington, DC. 2011. Table A1 (number of schools) and Table B1 (number of first-year enrollment students and number of graduates). Used with the permission of the AAMC; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: A Report on a Survey of Osteopathic Medical School Growth, 2007–2008, Chevy Chase, MD. Fast Facts about Osteopathic Medical Education. Available from: http://www.aacom.org/data/graduates/Documents/Graduates_by_RaceEthnicity.xls and <http://www.aacom.org/data/studentenrollment/Documents/1st-yr-enroll-by-race-eth-2-11-11.xls>. Reprinted with permission from AACOM. All rights reserved; Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry: Annual Student Data Report Academic Years 2000–2001, 2001–2002, 2005–2006, 2006–2007, 2007–2008, 2008–2009, 2009–2010 and unpublished data. Available from: <http://www.opted.org>; American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy: Fall 2000 and Fall 2007–2009 editions of the Profile of Pharmacy Students. Available from: <http://www.aacp.org>; American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine: Applicant, Matriculant, and Graduate Statistics, 2006, 2007, and 2008. Available from: <http://www.aacpm.org>. Association of Schools of Public Health: Annual Data Reports, 2008. Washington, DC. Available from: <http://www.asph.org/>; Bureau of Health Professions: United States Health Personnel FACTBOOK. Health Resources and Services Administration. Rockville, MD. 2003. See Appendix I, American Dental Association (ADA); Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC); American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine (AACOM); Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry (ASCO); American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy (AACP); American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine (AACPM); Association of Schools of Public Health (ASPH).