6.2 In 1964, on the average there were 3,854 persons per pharmacy. Each of these procured 2.68 prescriptions at an average price of $\$ 3.31$. This per capita expenditure of $\$ 8.87$ represents less than 1 c . of the consumer dollar.
6.3 Preliminary figures for 1965 coming from the 24 th Annual Survey indicate a utilization rate of 3.0 prescriptions per person, averaging $\$ 3.32$ each for a per capita expenditure of $\$ 9.95$. The increased utilization rate is significant.
6.4 In 1964, the 'average' pharmacy experienced $\$ 131,039$ in gross sales, of which $27.4 \% ~(\$ 36,375)$ was due to the dispensing of 10,962 prescriptions ( 30 in each of 365 days). Gross margin for the overall drugstore operation was $34.2 \%$ from which costs of $29.4 \%$ left a net profit, before taxes, of $4.8 \%$. Only $37.6 \%$ of reporting pharmacies reported sales exceeding the average. Median gross sales were $\$ 112,995$.

# THE RESULTS OF THE 23rd C. Ph. A. PHARMACY SURVEY 

(with figures of former surveys for comparison)
Total Pharmacy Sales for 1964 ........ \$623,775,180

| Number of Prescriptions |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1964 | 51,635,671 | 1959 | 43,916,605 |
| 1963 | 48,946,090 | 1958 | 40,445,325 |
| 1962 | 44,630,198 | 1957 | 40,036,416 |
| 1961 | 42,540,814 | 1956 | 35,102,361 |
| 1960 | 42,840,810 | 1955 | 32,908,185 |


| 1964 | \$170,914,399 | 1959 | 130,187,483 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1963 | 156,627,512 | 1958 | 112,438,004 |
| 1962 | 141,031,428 | 1957 | 103,230,236 |
| 1961 | 133,578,157 | 1956 | 87,404,881 |
| 1960 | 131,092,880 | 1955 | 74,372,498 |

Average Cost of a Prescription

| 1964 | \$3.31 | 1959 | 2.98 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1963 | 3.20 | 1958 | 78 |
| 1962 | 3.16 | 1957 | 2.61 |
| 1961 | 3.14 | 1956 | 2.49 |
| 1960 | 3.06 | 1955 | 2.26 |

6.5 Subsidization of prescription service by commercial transactions is well illustrated in the Survey. Within each sales category, total expenses grow with prescription volume-for example, in the $\$ 100,000$ to $\$ 125,000$ group, those in which prescriptions represented $12.9 \%$ of sales show expenses as $27.2 \%$, while those with $42.9 \%$ prescription volume show $33.6 \%$ expenses (a substantial $6.4 \%$ gross difference).
6.6 From previous Surveys, a gradual increase is noted in the ratio of prescription revenue to gross retail pharmacy sales. Among the circumstances

