

Annual Report

ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

1960



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

January 9, 1961

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE SPEAKER OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EIGHTY-
SEVENTH CONGRESS:

Pursuant to the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 214, I have the honor to submit
the report of the activities of the Veterans Administration for the fiscal
year ending June 30, 1960.

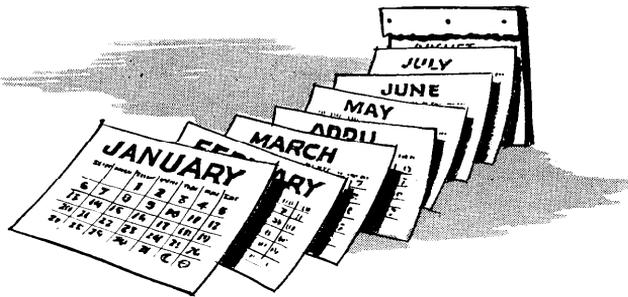
Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sumner G. Whittier".

SUMNER G. WHITTIER,
Administrator.

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Chapter One

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

The mission of the Veterans Administration is to administer veterans' laws effectively, expeditiously, and with sympathetic understanding, and to exercise constructive leadership in the field of veterans' affairs.

In carrying out this mission, the Veterans Administration (1) provides a medical program equivalent to the finest in civilian practice, (2) operates the third largest ordinary life insurance program in the world, and (3) administers a wide variety of benefits, such as compensation and pensions for disabled veterans and dependents of deceased veterans, vocational rehabilitation and education, and guaranteed or insured loans.

The magnitude of this job is indicated by the fact that of an estimated 180 million Americans, about 81 million are either living veterans and members of their families or dependent survivors of deceased veterans. The agency's activities are carried out in a field network of 170 hospitals, 80 outpatient clinics, 18 domiciliaries, 67 regional offices, and 3 insurance offices. More than 172,000 persons were employed at the end of fiscal year 1960 and more than \$5 billion was expended from appropriated funds during the year.

On June 30, 1960, the Veterans Administration had 120,000 (8 percent of the Nation's total) beds equipped, staffed, and operating for the daily care of patients. Almost 42 million days of hospital care were provided to a daily average of 114,000 patients. During the year more than one-half million patients were admitted to VA hospitals or to non-VA hospitals under VA auspices. In addition, on an average day, domiciliary care was provided to almost 16,900 disabled veterans without resources for self-support. The Veterans Administration reimbursed 28 States for the care of a daily average of 9,400 veterans in 33 State homes during the year.

The provision of medical and dental care for eligible veterans was continued in VA outpatient clinics and by private practitioners on a fee basis. During the year, over 3.5 million visits were made by veterans to VA clinics and fee-basis physicians. These visits involved more than 6 million different medical services. In the outpatient dental program, 32,000 examination and 26,000 treatment cases were completed.

Government life insurance benefits amounting to more than \$365 million were paid to beneficiaries of deceased veteran policyholders during the year. Payments to beneficiaries and to living policyholders from the insurance funds have totaled close to \$15.3 billion since inception of the various programs.

The VA compensation and pension program had a significant effect on the national economy. More than \$3 billion was paid in benefits during fiscal year 1960 to veterans and their dependents. This was paid at a rate of approximately \$280 million each month.

The number of veterans receiving compensation and pension benefits on June 30, 1960, increased 2.5 percent from the end of the prior fiscal year. The principal increase was in World War I non-service-connected cases. The number of cases of deceased veterans, on whose account death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or death pension benefits were being paid, increased 3.8 percent.

Fiscal year 1960 was the fourth year in which educational assistance was available to war orphans. By the end of the year, 20,400 had entered training—6,900 having entered training for the first time during the year. Participation in this program has been somewhat lower than expected, and efforts are continuing to be made to assure that war orphans and their surviving parents or guardians are adequately informed concerning this program.

There were 182,000 applications received for the guaranty of home loans in fiscal year 1960. This was 25 percent less than in 1959 and nearly 60 percent below the average number received in fiscal years 1952 through 1957. About 178,000 home, farm, and business loans totaling almost \$2.4 billion were guaranteed or insured during the year.

The anticipated increase in the loan guaranty program, as a result of authority to increase the GI loan interest rate from $4\frac{3}{4}$ percent to $5\frac{1}{4}$ percent, did not materialize. The new interest rate did not provide a yield sufficient to attract large-scale investment capital.

Approximately 181,000 guaranteed home loans were repaid in full during the year. This was slightly more than the number of home loans guaranteed.

During the fiscal year, 28,000 direct loans were made, bringing the total to 165,000. By June 30, 1960, 21,000 of these direct loans had been terminated—almost 12,000 of which had been repaid in full.

Although this report is primarily a statistical presentation of the Veterans Administration's accomplishments in fiscal year 1960, there are many important accomplishments which cannot be reduced to numbers. The following are typical of the agency's constant efforts to improve its services to veterans and their families.

In recognition of the steadily increasing age of veteran patients in VA hospitals, emphasis was continued in the field of research-in-aging. Many of the research studies conducted during the year were components of this

program. These particularly included studies in cancer, arteriosclerosis, tuberculosis, diabetes, and psychology.

The aging of the veteran population cuts across and affects all VA programs, and especially those programs of medical care and income maintenance. Recognizing this, there was established during the past year a VA Committee on Aging with a twofold mission: (1) to present recommendations for veterans' programs designed to meet the problems of the aging veteran, and (2) to assist the Executive Department in preparation for the White House Conference on Problems of the Aging in January of 1961.

Work was begun on a study on the aging American veteran and the National economy to assist Congress and the President in understanding the implications for the Nation of the aging of a fifth of its male population.

The Nation has historically provided what was formerly known as the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. These were inherited by VA when the agency was formed in 1930. A series of studies has been initiated to evaluate the physical facilities to determine what will be needed to bring them up to modern standards.

In addition, a "profile study" of those institutionalized in VA domiciliaries was completed in order to determine precisely how these veterans could best be helped. This study has given impetus to an additional study with the objective of creating a program which will help these veterans to develop their own potentialities so that they may be enabled to return to their home communities and to resume normal lives.

Formal long-range planning in all the VA programs made significant progress during the year. Projections of each substantive program, in most instances to the year 2000, were charted and reviewed for administrative and organizational implications and interrelationships. Action was initiated to plan now to meet or to avoid the problems implicit in these projections.

Related to long-range planning was a top-to-bottom evaluation of the programs, activities, and problems of the entire agency. This identified the major areas where improvements were required or changes in present methods or programs needed. Corrective action has been scheduled or has become a part of the agency's long-range planning effort when it cannot be accomplished immediately.

Fiscal year 1960 marked the 15th anniversary of VA's integrated prosthetics program. The Veterans Administration is the largest single purchaser of prosthetic appliances in the United States. In fiscal year 1960, appliances and repairs procured from commercial sources cost over \$6 million.

In the area of prosthetic research, the Veterans Administration continued its leading role. For the past 13 years, most of the Nation's research in prosthetics has been VA sponsored. During the year, a new artificial leg—considered by many as the outstanding development in recent years—became available on a wide scale. Also, attention was given to the use of packaged power, such as electricity and compressed gases, for the operation and con-

trol of artificial arms and for the functional bracing of the upper extremities. Three guidance devices for the blind were given extensive field tests by blind users.

The influence of the Veterans Administration in world health was demonstrated by visits of delegations from six foreign countries to study VA rehabilitation methods. In one hospital, clinical training was given to persons from Canada, Colombia, Sweden, France, and Indonesia.

The VA hospital system provided training for a large percentage of physicians and others graduating from professional schools. Medical and dental residents serving in VA hospitals represent over 10 percent and 19 percent, respectively, of the Nation's residents.

Within the 125,000-bed policy approved by the President, the Veterans Administration has the authority to change the designation of hospital beds and to relocate beds on the basis of geographic demand. During the year, three hospitals were redesignated from TB to GM&S in carrying out this policy. Through June 30, 1960, 8 TB hospitals had been redesignated to GM&S, so that about 3,000 beds have been shifted to the specific type of treatment required.

Construction was completed on the 1,000-bed hospital at Palo Alto, Calif., during the year. Construction costs were \$21 million.

Development of a long-range plan for the modernization and replacement of hospitals within the VA system began during the year. This plan will establish (1) the future bed-level objectives for the several geographic areas of the Nation, as well as for each VA hospital, and (2) the priorities for attainment of these objectives through modernization and new construction. The modernization and replacement of the hospital system will involve \$900 million of construction in 12 yearly increments of \$75 million each. The first \$75 million was approved by Congress for fiscal year 1961.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery effected important organizational changes aimed at establishing a single direct line of responsibility and authority for the department's field operations. Authority was delegated to the Assistant Chief Medical Director for Operations for direct operation of VA hospitals, domiciliaries, and clinics. The Assistant Chief Medical Director for Planning was redesignated as Assistant Chief Medical Director for Professional Services. This official functions in a purely staff capacity as advisor on professional services to the Chief Medical Director.

To reduce the span of control of the Assistant Chief Medical Director for Operations, the seven Area Medical Directors were placed in the line with responsibility and authority for field operations in their assigned geographic areas. The St. Louis area medical office was successfully used as a test area to effect area decentralization. This decentralization of authority will be extended in fiscal year 1961 to include the remaining six area offices.

A new formula for setting the interest rates on investments of the two insurance funds was developed. It will provide for interest rates one-half percent below the average yield of all marketable Government obligations

with at least 3 years remaining before maturity. Based on current market yields, the estimated increased earnings in calendar year 1961 will be approximately \$9.5 million for the National Service Life Insurance fund and \$1.1 million for the United States Government Life Insurance fund.

The pension program for veterans of World War I, World War II and the Korean conflict and their widows and children was improved by the enactment of Public Law 86-211. A major change from the previous law is that pension is provided for widows and children of World War II and Korean conflict veterans on the same basis as widows and children of World War I veterans by removing the requirement that the veteran must have had a service-connected disability. Also, the act provides higher benefit rates, a sliding scale of pensions, based on specific income limitations and family status. The act is effective July 1, 1960, and no pensioner on the rolls on June 30, 1960, will have his pension reduced by reason of this law. Pensioners may, however, elect higher benefits under the new law.

The VA data processing center, Hines, Ill., was activated during the year. This center contains the VA's second large-scale electronic computer which will process the monthly issuance of 4.7 million benefit checks to veterans and their beneficiaries. It also will perform the related payment, accounting, and statistical functions.

In fiscal year 1960, the Department of Veterans Benefits continued a series of consolidations of certain functions and workloads within and among its field stations. Because of declining workloads in the vocational rehabilitation and education program, a plan for gradual consolidation of these activities from smaller field offices to nearby larger field stations had been placed in operation during 1959. The plan also included the gradual consolidation of the offices of chief attorneys in States having more than one regional office. A total of 23 consolidations were completed by the end of June 1960. Organizational changes have been made within 32 of the smaller field offices to combine the office service functions performed by the administrative, finance and personnel divisions.

The pages which follow outline the nature of the VA's programs and describe accomplishments in rendering service to veterans and their dependents or survivors. The statistical tables section of this report give further detailed information on each VA program.



Chapter Two

VETERAN POPULATION

Highlights

- Over 22.5 million men and women are veterans.
- 81 million people, 45 percent of the total U.S. population, are veterans, members of their families, or dependent survivors of deceased veterans.
- By 1975, about half—compared with the present one-fifth—of all aging and aged people (45 or more years old) in the United States will be veterans, their wives, or their widows.
- 90 percent of all male veterans in March 1960 were in the labor force—working or temporarily unemployed.

General

At the end of fiscal year 1960, there were more than 22.5 million men and women veterans in civil life and about 1.2 million still in the Armed Forces. These were the survivors of the approximately 32 million people who served in the various wars in which this Nation has been engaged—from the War of the Revolution through the Korean conflict.

In the following paragraphs the veterans in civil life are described—when they served in the Armed Forces; how old they are; how many family members they have; what portion of the total population of the United States they are; where they live; how many are employed and unemployed, retired and unable to work. These are the living men and women who defended our country in time of war; these are the widows, orphans, and dependent parents of the now dead husbands, fathers, and sons who served in the Armed Forces against our enemies. They are the men, women, and children “for whom we serve” with dedication and sympathetic understanding, for their and the Nation’s welfare.

Number of Veterans

There were 22,534,000 veterans in civil life at the end of fiscal year 1960. This represented a decline of 132,000 since June 1959, and of 201,000 from

the all-time peak number of veterans in March 1958. Until all veterans now in the Armed Forces have returned to civil life, around 1980, the veteran population decline from deaths will be partially offset by the discharge of servicemen and women. Nearly 9 out of 10 of the 22,116,000 male and 418,000 female veterans in civil life on June 30, 1960 served during World War II and the Korean conflict:

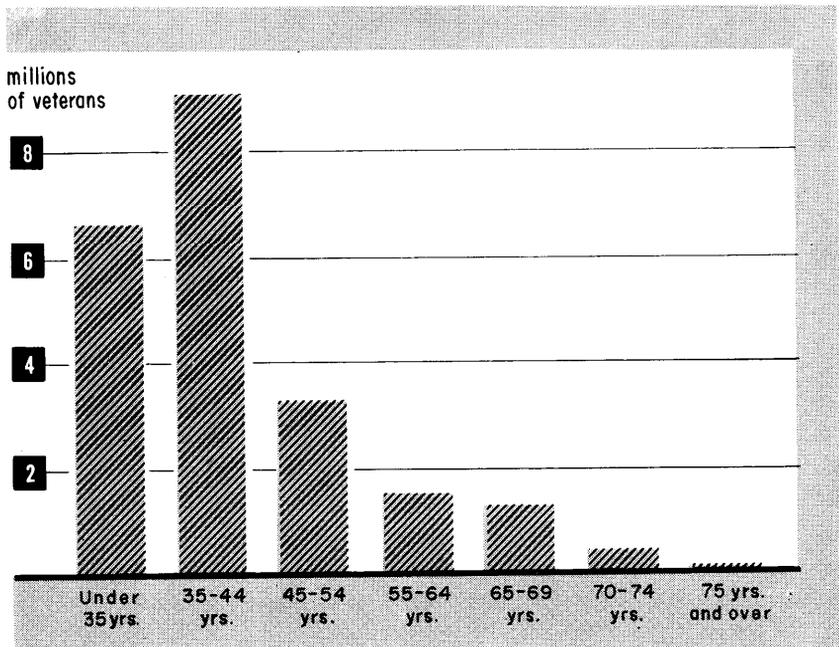
Total.....	22, 534, 000
Korean conflict.....	5, 482, 000
And service in World War II.....	962, 000
No service in World War II.....	4, 520, 000
World War II.....	15, 202, 000
And service in Korean conflict.....	962, 000
No service in Korean conflict.....	14, 240, 000
World War I.....	2, 673, 000
Spanish-American War.....	36, 000
Regular Establishment (receiving VA compensation).....	103, 000
Indian Wars.....	44

The last Union veteran of the Civil War had died in 1956. On December 19, 1959, at the age of 117 years, the last Confederate veteran died.

Age

Veterans range in age from 19 to over 100 years. Their average age—41.7 years—reflects the fact that almost 70 percent of them are World

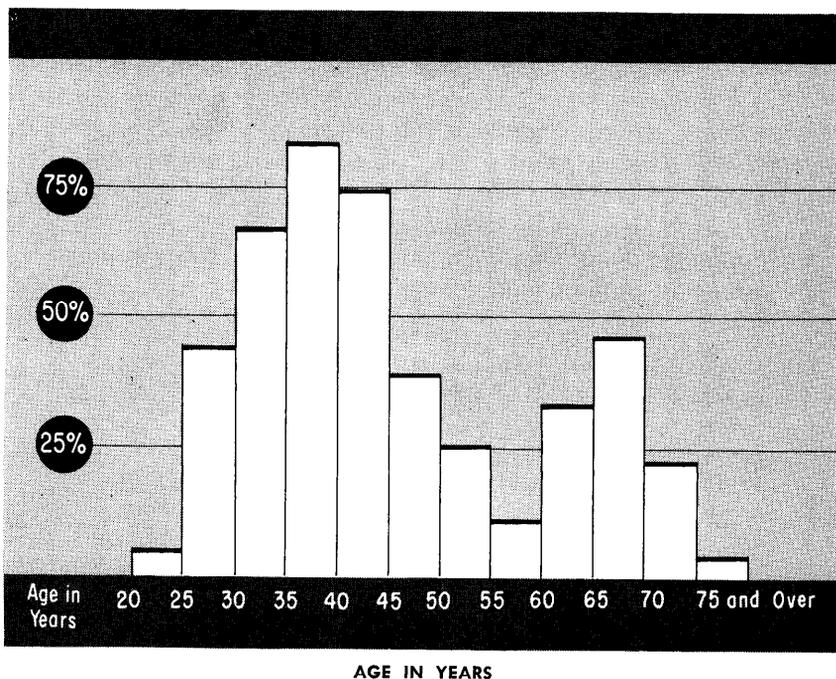
AGE IN 1960 OF VETERANS IN CIVIL LIFE



War II veterans, whose average age is 41.1 years. Average ages of other war veterans are: Korean conflict—30.6 years; World War I—66.2 years; Spanish-American War—82.6 years.

While most veterans are less than 45 years old, nearly 8 percent are 65 or more years of age. Last year, about 355,000 veterans reached their 65th milestone, bringing the total “older” veterans to 1.8 million. In fiscal year 1961, an estimated 407,000 veterans will attain age 65. About 4.9 million veterans are now in the “middle-aged” category—from 45 years, which is regarded as the point in life when problems associated with the aging process and of the older citizens first appear, to 64 years. Altogether, therefore, about 6.7 million veterans are in the “middle-aged” and “older” population. (For detailed age of veterans, by war, see table 1 in statistical tables section.)

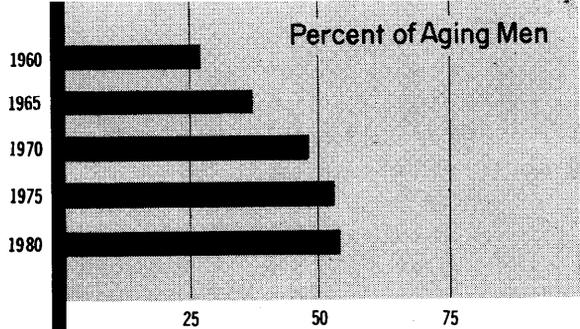
PERCENTAGE OF MEN, BY AGE, WHO ARE VETERANS



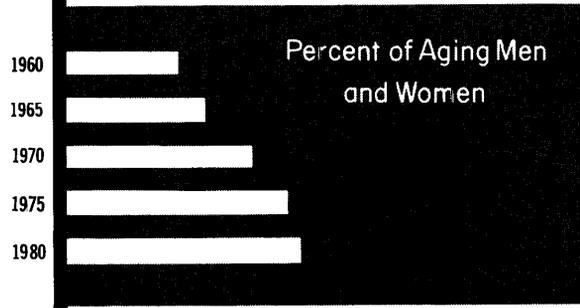
Of all men in the United States, nearly two out of five are veterans. By age, however, veterans account for very large and very small portions of the total male population. Thus, 8 out of 10 men 35–39 years old, 3 out of 4 men 40–44 years old, and 2 out of 3 men 30–34 years old are veterans; only 1 out of 20 men 20–24 years old and 1 out of 30 men 75 years or older are veterans. Even though men who are now in their late fifties were generally too young for World War I and too old for World War II, 1 out of 4 men between 45 and 64 years old is a veteran. Similarly, 1 out of

THE AGING¹ VETERAN POPULATION AS PART OF OUR TOTAL AGING¹ POPULATION

AGING
MALE
VETERANS



AGING
VETERANS,
WIVES,
AND
WIDOWS



¹45 or more years old.

4 “older” men is a veteran, although in the 65–69 year group almost half the men are veterans.

In the decade of the sixties, the proportion of veterans among the “aging” (45 years and older) male population will increase from 27 percent to 48 percent. Through the seventies and eighties, at least half of all “aging” men will be veterans.

It will take a little longer for the proportion of all “aging” persons in the United States who are either veterans, veterans’ wives, or veterans’ widows to increase from the present 22 percent to about half. By 1975, an estimated 44 percent, and by 1980, 47 percent of all “aging” people—45 or more years old—will be part of this veteran population: veterans, their wives, and their widows.

Older veterans, their wives, and widows (65 years or more) now account for 15 percent of the total older population. By 1980, they will account for about 21 percent of all older persons in the United States.

Veterans and Their Families

At the end of the fiscal year there were about 180 million Americans. About 81 million of them were veterans, members of veterans’ families, or dependent survivors of deceased veterans. Thus, 45 percent of this Nation’s total population consists of men, women, and children who are beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration’s many services and benefits,

or for whom the veterans programs represent a reserve resource in the event of need.

Of the 78.5 million veterans and their family members, 36.8 million are married veterans and their wives; 32.8 million are children under 18 years old; 3.8 million are unmarried veterans; and 5.1 are other family members—sons and daughters 18 or more years old, parents, and other relatives living in veterans' households.

Included in the 2.5 million surviving dependents of deceased veterans are about 1.5 million widows. There are also 700,000 orphans under 18 years of age; and 300,000 dependent parents who receive VA death compensation payments to which they are entitled because of the death of their sons while in the Armed Forces or as a result of injury or disease incurred in service.

Geographic Distribution

Over 99 percent of the 22,534,000 veterans in civil life at the end of fiscal year 1960 resided in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The other 152,000 were residents of Puerto Rico, other U.S. Territories and possessions, and other countries throughout the world.

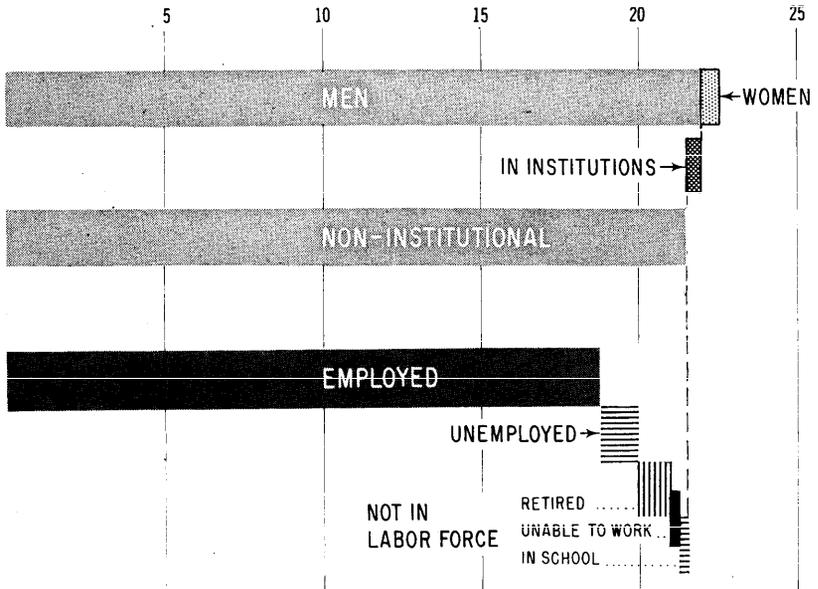
Of the 50 States, New York with an estimated 2,150,000 veterans had the largest number and Alaska with 14,000 had the smallest. Among regional office areas, Chicago (covering all of Illinois and part of Indiana) was the largest with 1,399,000 veterans; Juneau, Alaska, with 14,000 was the smallest. (For detailed estimates of the State and VA regional office veteran population, by war, see tables 2 and 3 in the statistical tables section.)

Employment Status

On the basis of Current Population Survey data made available to the Veterans Administration by the Bureau of the Census, estimates of the employment status in March 1960 of the noninstitutional male veteran population were developed. At that time, there were 22,404,000 veterans in the United States—21,989,000 men and 415,000 women. An estimated 457,000 male veterans were in institutions (mental and long-term hospitals, nursing homes, domiciliaries and State veterans' homes, penal institutions); the noninstitutional male veteran population totaled 21,532,000. Of these, 19,956,000 were in the labor force: 18,784,000 were employed, 1,172,000 were unemployed, i.e., not working but looking for jobs. The remaining 1,576,000 male veterans not in institutions were out of the labor force—1,070,000 had retired or had stopped looking for work; 278,000 were unable to work because of illness or disability; and 228,000 were in school.

Almost 15 percent of all male veterans in March 1960 had no earnings or income from employment—2.1 percent were in institutions; 5.3 percent were unemployed although they were able, willing, and looking for work; 4.9 percent were retired (probably some had "retired" involuntarily); and 2.3 percent were unable to work or were in school.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MALE VETERANS, MARCH 1960





Chapter Three

MEDICAL CARE

Highlights

- Three hospitals redesignated from TB to GM&S under 125,000-bed policy.
- Over 120,000 beds equipped, staffed, and operating for daily care of patients.
- Almost 42 million days of hospital care provided—539,000 VA patients admitted during year.
- More than 3½ million medical visits for outpatient care.
- Almost 7,000 medical research projects underway.
- VA is training one-tenth of the Nation's resident physicians.
- Fifteenth anniversary of VA's integrated prosthetics program.
- Operations systems testing and development program was initiated.
- Reorganization established a single distinct line of responsibility and authority for field operations.

General

The Veterans Administration provides a medical program for eligible veterans equivalent to the finest in civilian practice. This is accomplished through the largest organized medical system in the Nation—170 hospitals, 80 outpatient clinics, and 18 domiciliaries. The system also uses non-VA hospitals, State homes, and private practitioners in areas where required VA facilities are not available.

In addition to providing patient care, the Veterans Administration engages in medical research to improve diagnostic and treatment methods and in education and training to improve the professional competency of its staff.

The VA medical program combines the skills and efforts of the physician, dentist, nurse, pharmacist, laboratory technician, psychologist, dietitian, social worker, therapist, librarian, chaplain, etc., into a team that provides the patient with complete diagnosis and treatment, including rehabilitation.

The program is conducted in close collaboration with the Nation's medical and professional schools as well as with leading physicians and professional personnel who serve as consultants and advisors.

The VA medical program is important nationally because of its physical size, scope, and wide geographical coverage. The VA hospital system includes eight percent of the Nation's hospital beds and average daily patient load. It provides the clinical training for a significant percentage of the physicians and others graduating from professional schools in the United States each year.

The vast resources of this medical program have contributed significantly not only to the health of veterans but also to the general advancement of science. VA medical research findings are solicited and distributed on a worldwide basis and scientific and professional personnel from foreign countries visit VA hospitals to study VA medical advances.

Hospital Facilities

At the close of fiscal year 1959, the Veterans Administration had 171 hospitals in operation. The transfer of the 162-bed GM&S hospital at Minot, N. Dak., to the U.S. Air Force on July 1, 1959, reduced the number of hospitals to 170, including 14 tuberculosis (TB), 39 neuropsychiatric (NP), and 117 general medical and surgical hospitals (GM&S).

During fiscal year 1960, the Veterans Administration was authorized to add 280 beds for future construction to the GM&S hospital at Atlanta, Ga. Three hospitals—Kerrville, Tex., Madison, Wis., and Sunmount, N.Y., were redesignated from TB to GM&S. For statistical purposes, the data given in this report treat these three hospitals as TB—their designation at the beginning of the year.

Within the 125,000-bed policy approved by the President, the Veterans Administration has the authority to change the designation of hospitals and to relocate beds to meet the hospital requirements of veterans. Consequently, 8 TB hospitals have been redesignated to GM&S with the result that some 3,000 beds have been earmarked for the specific types of treatment required by the eligible veteran population in the areas served by these hospitals.

The total capacity of the VA hospital system (the maximum designated patient capacity consistent with modern medical space standards) was 123,076 beds on June 30, 1960. Of this capacity, 120,073 beds were equipped, staffed, and operating for the daily care of VA patients.

The table below shows the number of operating beds in VA hospitals on June 30, 1960, by type of hospital.

Type of bed	Operating beds, by type of hospital, June 30, 1960			
	Total	Tuberculosis	Neuro-psychiatric	General medical and surgical
Total beds	120, 073	5, 473	55, 044	59, 556
Tuberculosis	9, 947	3, 678	990	5, 279
Psychiatric	58, 414	.....	51, 082	7, 332
Psychotic	54, 034	.....	48, 944	5, 090
Other psychiatric	4, 380	.....	2, 138	2, 242
Neurological	3, 721	46	623	3, 052
General medical and surgical	47, 991	1, 749	2, 349	43, 893

During fiscal year 1960, there were 1,591 beds removed from the bed capacities of 15 VA hospitals. For the most part, these beds were removed as a result of modernization programs and to eliminate bed facilities that were below acceptable standards.

The difference between the total bed capacity and the number of operating beds is the number of beds out of use. These numbered 3,003 on June 30, 1960—311 less than at the end of fiscal year 1959. These beds were out of use on June 30, 1960, for the following reasons:

Reason for beds being out of use	Number of beds	Percent of total capacity
Total	3, 003	2. 4
In process of activation	1, 107	0. 9
Space undergoing construction or maintenance activity	236	0. 2
Difficulty in recruiting key personnel	195	0. 2
Type of bed not required to meet needs of patients in vicinity	1, 071	0. 8
Other reasons	394	0. 3

Of the 1,107 beds in the process of activation, 1,000 were in the addition at Palo Alto, Calif. This addition was officially dedicated in June 1960, and activation is scheduled to begin in July. The addition will be activated on a gradual basis, reaching completion within 2 years.

The second largest group of beds, 1,071, was out of use because they were not needed to meet the requirements of veterans in the local community. Seventy-two percent of the beds in this category was intended for the care of tuberculous patients. The remaining 28 percent was intended for medical or surgical patients.

The 195 beds in the "staff not recruitable" group were for the most part intended for the care of psychiatric patients. There were only 29 beds in this category for medical and surgical patients. A patient demand exists for all of these 195 beds.

The 236 beds in "space undergoing construction or maintenance" will be reactivated as the various projects are completed. An extensive modernization program at the VA hospital, Perry Point, Md., accounted for 130 of the 236 beds.

The exclusion of 394 beds from the operating capacity for "other reasons" was mainly due to bed space being temporarily diverted to other purposes or to the fact that such bed space was poorly located and uneconomical to operate.

The Veterans Administration utilizes beds on a contract basis in other Federal, State, local government, and private hospitals in geographical areas where appropriate VA facilities are not available. Such beds were occupied by a daily average of 2,948 VA patients during fiscal year 1960.

Development of a long-range plan for the modernization and replacement of hospitals within the VA system began during the early part of fiscal year 1960. This plan will establish (1) the future bed level objectives for the various geographical areas of the Nation as well as for for each VA hospital and (2) the priorities for attainment of these objectives through modernization and new construction.

It has been estimated that the modernization of 72 pre-World War II hospitals and the replacement of 12 hospitals, which had been acquired as a result of surplus by the military establishment will cost approximately \$900 million. This work should be accomplished over a period of 12 years at a cost of \$75 million per year.

Progress was also made in the development of space criteria for hospital construction. Private hospital consultants assisted in the planning of two new hospitals to insure that current developments in hospital planning are recognized in the VA hospital construction programs.

Congress made available additional funds for the maintenance of VA hospitals. A total of \$46.9 million was expended on the hospital maintenance program during the year.

Patient Load

During fiscal year 1960, there were 539,243 VA patient admissions to, and 536,733 discharges from, VA and non-VA hospitals.

A total of 41.9 million days of inpatient care was provided to a daily average of 114,356 patients in VA and non-VA hospitals during the year.

The fiscal year 1960 average daily patient load in VA hospitals was 358 above that of the prior fiscal year, while the load in non-VA hospitals was 105 below. An increase in the average daily patient load of general medical and surgical patients (1,218) more than compensated for the decreases in tuberculous (1,034) and neurological patients (140). The average daily patient load of psychiatric patients increased slightly (209).

Type of hospital	Average daily patient load, by type of patient, fiscal year 1960					
	Total	Tuber- culous	Psychiatric		Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
			Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric		
All hospitals.....	114, 356	9, 342	52, 522	5, 711	4, 734	42, 047
VA hospitals.....	111, 408	9, 037	51, 191	5, 537	4, 708	40, 935
Tuberculosis.....	4, 903	3, 323	1	11	49	1, 519
Neuropsychiatric.....	52, 427	927	46, 037	3, 268	561	1, 634
General medical and surgical.....	54, 078	4, 787	5, 153	2, 258	4, 098	37, 782
Non-VA hospitals.....	2, 948	305	1, 331	174	26	1, 112
United States ¹	1, 873	19	960	90	25	779
Outside United States..	1, 075	286	371	84	1	333
Puerto Rico.....	847	173	346	84	.....	244
Philippines.....	214	112	20	.....	1	81
Canal Zone.....	10	1	5	.....	.....	4
Guam.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

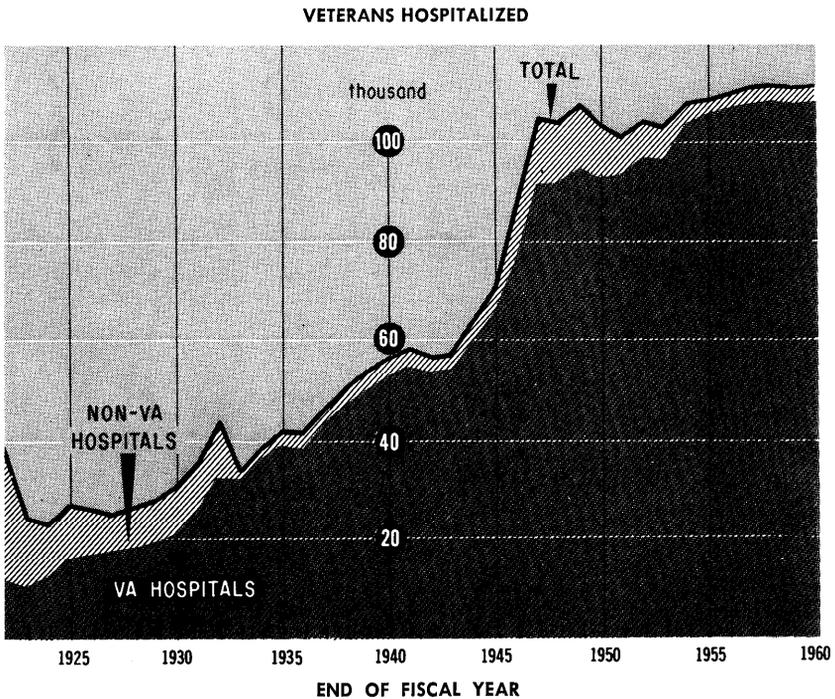
The full measure of the clinical responsibility of the VA hospitals to veteran patients on any day is not completely indicated by the average daily patient load in VA and non-VA hospitals. For example: at the end of the fiscal year, in addition to the 111,251 bed occupants, there were 78,337 patients in CBOC status (completion of bed occupancy care, i.e., on the hospital rolls requiring further hospital services but no longer requiring inpatient bed care) and 16,733 in absent-bed-occupant status (leave of absence, trial visit, or elopement)—constituting a total of 206,321 VA patients on the rolls of VA and non-VA hospitals. During February, the peak month of VA hospitalization, the “on rolls” figure totaled more than 208,000.

The average bed-occupancy rates during fiscal year 1960, by type of VA hospital, were as follows:

	<i>Percent</i>
Neuropsychiatric.....	95
Tuberculosis.....	89
General medical and surgical.....	91

The rate of bed occupancy in the VA neuropsychiatric hospitals is high for efficient operation. The Veterans Administration is aiming to reduce this to 92 percent.

The following chart shows the growth of the VA hospital program since 1922 and the general decline in the use of non-VA facilities during the past 12 years. It is the VA policy to keep the use of non-VA beds down to a minimum by the maximum feasible usage of VA hospital facilities.



The decrease in the average daily patient load in non-VA hospitals during the year occurred primarily in Hawaii and in Puerto Rico.

Eligible male veteran beneficiaries residing in U.S. Territories or possessions and requiring care for either service-connected or non-service-connected disabilities may be hospitalized in either Federal or non-Federal hospitals. In the States, however, such non-service-connected cases are hospitalized only in Federal hospitals. Thus, when Alaska and Hawaii became States, the use of non-Federal hospitals for non-service-connected male beneficiaries was discontinued. Beneficiaries who were hospitalized in

non-Federal facilities at the time were permitted to remain there until appropriate disposition could be made of their cases. Also, arrangements were made to contract for more beds in Federal hospitals to take care of non-service-connected cases. Statehood does not affect the use of non-Federal hospitals for female beneficiaries.

Seventy-nine percent of the average daily patient load in non-VA hospitals outside the United States was in Puerto Rico. The 200-bed VA hospital, San Juan, P.R., has limited facilities for the care of tuberculous and psychiatric patients. More than 70 percent of the VA patients in contract hospitals in Puerto Rico were of these types.

Eligibility Status of Hospital Patients

The Veterans Administration has responsibility for providing hospital care to veterans with service-connected disabilities and, within the limits of existing VA facilities, to veterans with non-service-connected disabilities who need and cannot defray the cost of hospitalization. The limits of available facilities have been determined annually for the past 6 years by the Congressional Appropriation Acts, which have assigned specific average daily patient load missions to the Veterans Administration.

An annual sample census of patients provides detailed information on the clinical and eligibility status of patients under VA care on a typical day. The data are based on a 20 percent sample of all VA patients in hospital on October 31, 1959. The percentages shown may be taken as estimates of the distribution of the 41.9 million patient days of care provided to the categories of patients identified. (See "Technical Note" at end of table 11.) These data are summarized in the chart on page 20.

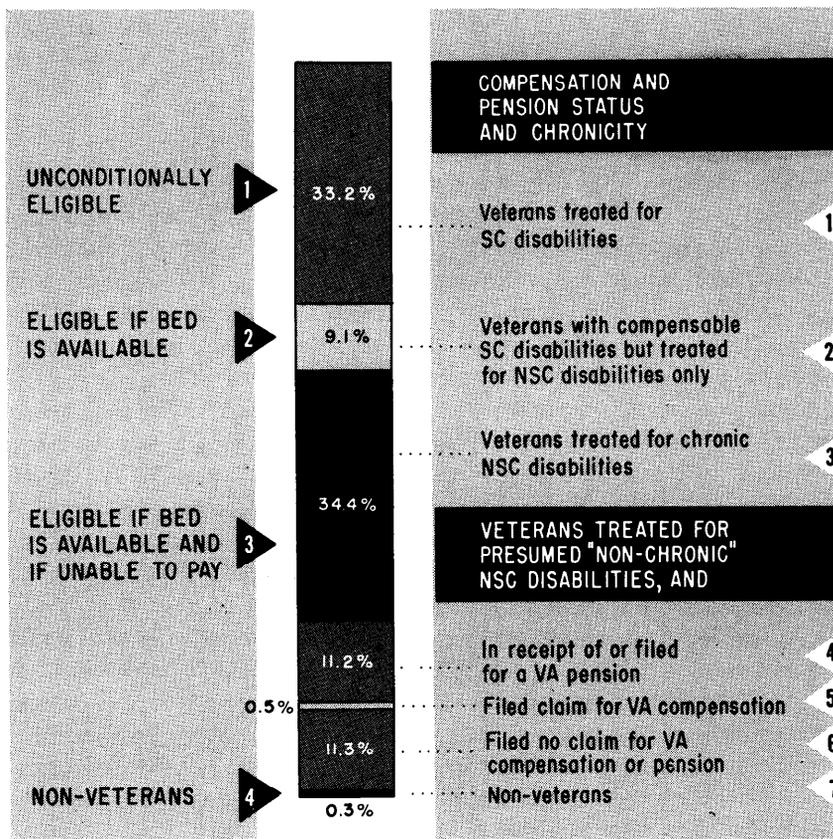
On the day of the census, there were 113,115 patients hospitalized under VA auspices in VA and non-VA hospitals. Of this total, approximately 305, or 0.3 percent, were nonveterans for whose care the Veterans Administration required reimbursement. Included in this group were military personnel on active duty, Federal employees who were injured or disabled in the course of their employment, and persons requiring emergency hospitalization, who were admitted as a humanitarian measure.

The remaining patients may be classified into three eligibility groups as follows:

- (1) 33.2 percent were veterans receiving care for service-connected disabilities. These veterans are unconditionally eligible for VA care.
- (2) 9.1 percent were veterans with service-connected compensable disabilities who were receiving care for non-service-connected disabilities. These veterans are eligible for VA care if a bed is available.
- (3) 57.4 percent were veterans receiving care for non-service-connected disabilities. These veterans are eligible for VA care if a bed is available and they sign an affidavit certifying their inability to defray the cost of hospitalization.

There has been a continuing downward trend since 1954 in the number of veterans under VA care on any day for service-connected disabilities. While the year-to-year decreases have been relatively small, it is forecast (assuming that peacetime conditions prevail) that this downward trend will continue.

ELIGIBILITY OF VA PATIENTS IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS OCTOBER 31, 1959



The number of veterans, who are in receipt of VA compensation for service-connected disabilities and who are treated for non-service-connected disabilities only, has been fairly stable over the past 5 years. About one-half of the 10,300 patients in this group are under treatment for neuropsychiatric or tuberculous conditions.

Of the 64,900 patients (comprising 57.4 percent of the entire patient load) who do not have a compensable service-connected disability, approximately 38,900 were receiving care for disabilities which are unquestionably classified as "chronic," i.e., tuberculosis, psychosis, or some other condition that had already required 90 days or more of continuous hospitalization as of the day of the census.

Of the remaining non-service-connected group (23 percent of the entire patient load), one-half were patients who either were receiving or had applied for a VA pension for a non-service-connected disabling condition. Eligibility for a VA pension implies medical indigency in the following respects:

- (1) The veteran must have a disabling condition that interferes with earning a livelihood.
- (2) The veteran must not have an annual income in excess of \$1,400, if single, or in excess of \$2,700, if with dependents.

While the pensionable veterans in this patient category had been hospitalized for less than 90 days when the census was taken, it appears likely that, because of their incapacitating disabilities, they will require prolonged or repeated hospitalization. Over half of these veterans were being treated for one or more of the following chronic diseases: Arthritis, cancer, cardiovascular conditions, or neurological disabilities.

Another small segment of the presumed “nonchronic,” non-service-connected group comprises about 500 veterans (0.5 percent of the total patient load) who had claims for compensable service-connected disabilities pending adjudicative action.

The remaining 11.3 percent were patients to whom none of the conditions described above apply. These patients were under treatment for non-service-connected conditions and had been hospitalized less than 90 days on the day of the census. However, many of them had been admitted just prior to the census date and, owing to the nature of their illness, many will require long-term hospitalization. A review of the specific diagnoses of this group of patients indicates that at least 40 percent were being treated for severely incapacitating conditions.

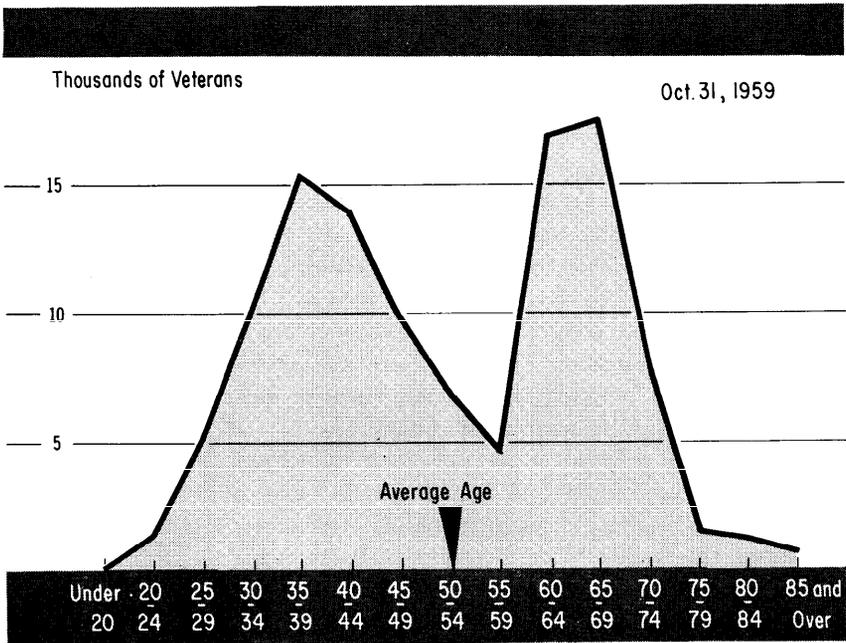
Age and Diagnostic Composition

The age distribution of the VA patient load, when plotted on a chart, has two peaks. (See page 22.)

One of the peaks represents the World War II patients, who are now most heavily concentrated in the age group 35–39. The other peak is made up of World War I patients, who are in the age group 65–69. Because of this, the average age (53 years) of all veterans hospitalized under VA auspices on October 31, 1959, is not representative of the age distribution of these patients. The chart on page 22 depicts the marked changes in the number of older patients in VA and non-VA hospitals since 1940. While the total load has almost doubled over the past 19 years, the number of patients 65 years of age and older has increased more than tenfold. This elderly group currently includes about 28,600 veterans, or more than one-fourth of all patients under care. By 1965, it is estimated that about 40 percent of the VA patient load will be disabled veterans over 65 years of age.

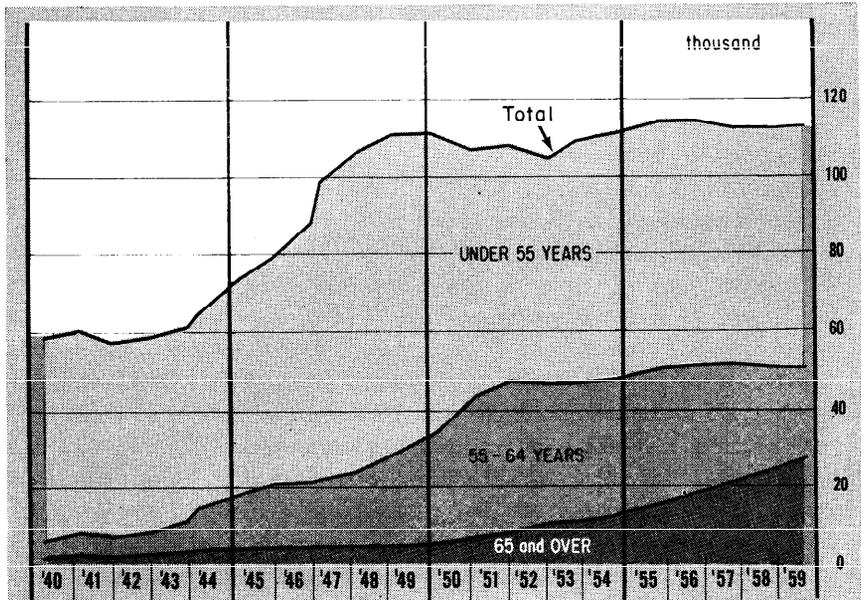
Concomitant with the aging of the VA patient load, there has been a gradual shifting in the diagnostic composition of the patients under care

AGE OF VA PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS



OCTOBER 31, 1959

INCREASE IN OLDER PATIENTS



CENSUS DATE

for general medical, surgical, and neurological (GMS&N) conditions. The number of such patients under treatment for acute GMS&N conditions has decreased, and the number of older patients requiring care for more chronic disabilities has increased.

For example, 43 percent of the 42,200 GMS&N patients in VA hospitals on October 31, 1959, were under treatment for neoplastic (cancerous), cardiovascular, or neurological conditions. Patients in this diagnostic grouping constituted about one-third of GMS&N patients under 55 years of age. Of the GMS&N patients 65 years of age and older, however, almost one-half were under care for these chronically disabling conditions.

“Hospital Age” of Patients

Another index of chronicity is the “hospital age” of VA patients, i.e., the number of months or years a patient has spent continuously in hospitals under VA auspices. About 67,700 patients, or 61 percent of all patients in VA hospitals on October 31, 1959, had been hospitalized for 90 days or more. While the majority of these long-term patients were under care for a psychiatric or a tuberculous condition, it is significant that 56 percent of all neurological patients and 18 percent of all general medical and surgical patients in VA hospitals had received 90 days or more of care as of the day of the census.

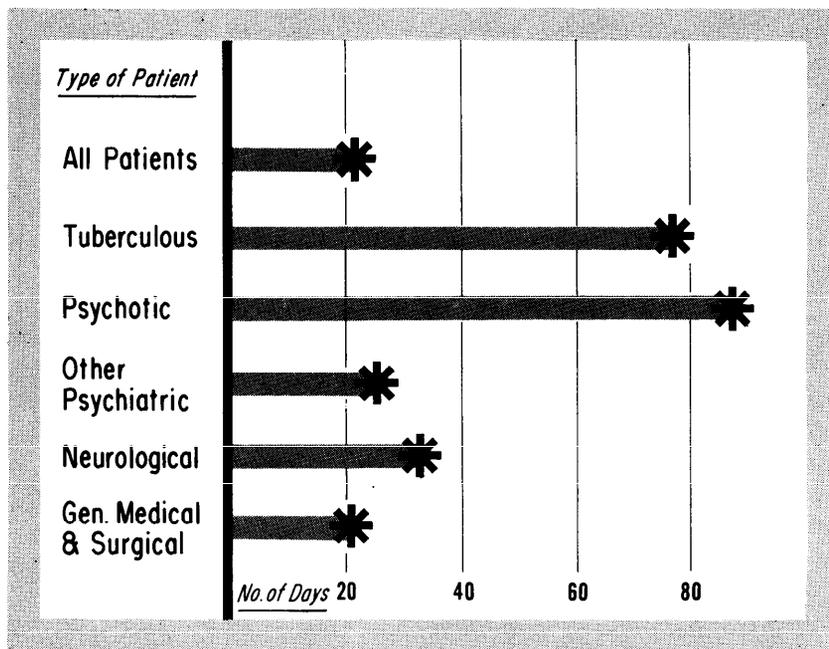
Of particular concern to the Veterans Administration are the 51,200 patients in VA hospitals who have been continuously under VA care for more than 1 year. The majority (44,900) of these patients were being treated for a psychotic disorder. Some inroads in reducing the size of this group have been made through the use of tranquilizers, foster homes, half-way houses, and special programs of community care. However, the large number of chronically disabled patients with neurological disabilities (2,100) and general medical and surgical conditions (1,800) hospitalized continuously in VA hospitals for more than 1 year poses a medical care problem. The relatively slow turnover of such patients has resulted in a reduction of the effective available bed capacity, and requires continuous surveillance by each VA hospital.

Length of Stay

Length-of-stay committees at each VA hospital continued studies to insure that duration of stay was maintained at a minimum consistent with proper care and treatment. Professional and administrative practices were reviewed; and improvements in the scheduling of admissions, the timely completion of records, and the promptness of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures were instituted.

Length of stay can best be evaluated by an analysis of the duration of hospitalization of patients admitted during a given period. The median length of stay of a group of admissions is a calculated figure that provides an index of the hospital stay experience of all admissions. One-half of the

MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY OF HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS¹
CALENDAR YEAR 1959



¹Based on a 20% systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 - Apr. 30, 1959

patients admitted require shorter periods of hospitalization than the median stay, and the other half require longer periods of care.

The estimated median length of stay of the half million patients admitted to VA hospitals during calendar year 1959 was 21.9 days. This figure was calculated from data assembled on a 20 percent systematic random sample of VA admissions during the first 4 months of 1959. The chart above presents data on the hospital stay experience of patients admitted for treatment.

Slightly over 80 percent of all patients admitted to VA hospitals during 1959 were treated for general medical and surgical conditions. Their median stay was 20.1 days. Patients admitted for psychiatric conditions other than psychosis had a median stay of 24.2 days, while those with neurological conditions required 32.4 days. In contrast, the median stay of patients admitted for pulmonary tuberculosis and those treated for psychosis was 177.9 and 87.9 days, respectively.

There are marked differences in the patterns of hospital stay of each of the five broad categories of patients. For example, 51 percent of the 24,800 psychotic patients admitted during 1959 were discharged within 90 days after their admission, leaving 49 percent who required care for 90 days or more. An additional 15 percent of the psychotic patients admitted were released after 3 to 6 months of treatment, so that 34 percent were still under treatment 6 months after their admission.

A similar pattern of stay was observed during the first 6 months following the admission of patients hospitalized for pulmonary tuberculosis. However, it has been determined that during the second year of hospitalization, the discharge rates among tuberculous patients are found to be much higher than among psychotic patients who failed to respond favorably to treatment during their first year of hospitalization.

Only a small percentage of the patients admitted for a neurological (10 percent), other psychiatric (5 percent), or a general medical and surgical condition (2 percent) required more than 6 months of care.

The median length of stay for all patients admitted is found to increase with advancing age. This is particularly true for patients admitted for treatment of a general medical or surgical condition. GM&S patients under 35 years of age had a median stay of 13.7 days whereas those 65 and over had a median stay of 24.7 days.

These and other findings indicate that the older veteran patient is affected to a greater extent by chronic disabilities, and that even for a similar condition the older patient requires longer periods of treatment and convalescence than the younger patient.

Waiting List

The waiting list is defined as the number of veterans who have made formal application for VA hospitalization and have been determined to be medically and legally eligible for VA inpatient care, but have not yet been scheduled for admission.

At the end of fiscal year 1960, there were 21,677 (208 tuberculous, 7,612 medical, surgical, and neurological, and 13,857 psychiatric) veterans on the waiting list. None of these were waiting for treatment of a service-connected disability. This number was 3,582 less than the number reported a year earlier.

Forty-five percent of the eligible veterans on the waiting list were already in hospitals at no expense to the Veterans Administration. Most of these veterans had psychiatric disabilities.

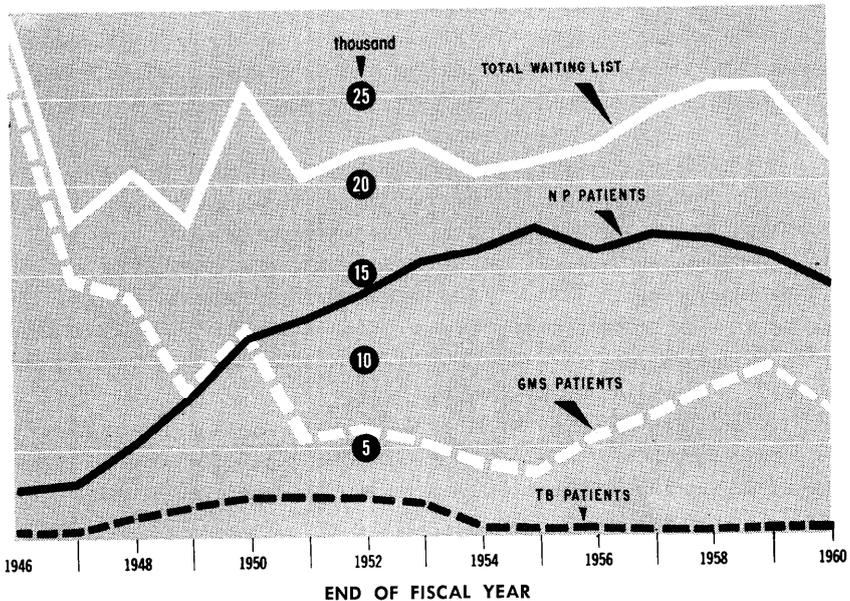
The chart on page 26 shows the trend in the waiting list at the end of each fiscal year since 1946.

Domiciliary Care

Complementing the VA hospital system are 18 field stations providing domiciliary care and rehabilitation to disabled veterans who do not require hospital treatment.

Fifteen of the VA stations providing domiciliary care are operated in conjunction with hospitals. At these stations medical services are available to the members at the adjoining hospital. At the three separate domiciliarys only limited infirmary facilities are available. Members requiring hospitalization must be moved to a VA hospital a considerable distance away or to a non-VA hospital.

HOSPITAL WAITING LIST



Veterans living in domiciliaries are known as “members.” As a part of a planned living schedule, they are required to perform duties, within their capabilities, which contribute to the operation of the station as well as to their own well-being.

In July 1959, a new domiciliary was established at Dublin, Ga., in conjunction with the existing VA hospital. There was a reduction in the domiciliary bed capacity at the VA center, Dayton, Ohio, resulting from the discontinued use of several buildings no longer suitable for living quarters. Four domiciliary facilities have accommodations for women veterans. These domiciliaries are located at Bay Pines, Fla., Dayton, Ohio, Los Angeles, Calif., and Martinsburg, W. Va. There were 230 women present at these 4 stations on June 30, 1960.

There is a need for additional full-time employees in the VA domiciliaries owing to the continued aging of members and their decreasing ability for self-care. During fiscal year 1960, there were only 23 full-time (man-year) equivalent employees per 100 members; 35 percent of these employees were dietetic personnel, and only 20 percent were engaged in direct member care.

On June 30, 1960, there were 17,242 operating beds for the care of domiciliary members. The average daily member load for the year was 16,856. This average daily member load included 517 member-employees who, as part of a psychiatric rehabilitation program, were employed in VA hospitals. There was a 14 percent increase in the member-employee pro-

gram, from fiscal year 1959 to fiscal year 1960. At the end of the year there were 23 female member-employees in the program.

Domiciliary care is also provided to veterans by 28 States which operate 33 homes. The Veterans Administration, through a grant-in-aid program, reimburses the States to the extent of \$700 per member per year, or one-half the annual per capita cost, whichever is less. This is made available for each veteran who is receiving care in a State home and who is eligible for VA domiciliary care or hospital treatment. This \$700 maximum is being revised by Public Law 86-625, effective July 12, 1960, so that the State homes may receive a maximum of \$2.50 for each member day of care provided.

During the fiscal year, the Veterans Administration reimbursed these States for the care of an average daily load of 9,418 members. This was 260 less than during the prior fiscal year.

There are 14 States with neither a VA domiciliary nor a State home for veterans.

An especial effort is being made to help the veteran applicant for domiciliary care to understand what the domiciliary program has to offer compared with other alternatives. In the process of interviewing applicants for domiciliary care, it has been found that a large number of veterans upon being informed of the program, prefer an alternative which will enable them to remain in their own communities. Those veterans, who enter the domiciliary with full knowledge of what they have chosen, have a more positive attitude and derive greater benefit from its facilities.

The Veterans Administration assists members who are interested and capable of leaving the domiciliary to return to the community. Such assistance includes job counseling and guidance, the finding of suitable living accommodations, instilling confidence in the members, and encouraging social acceptance by the community.

Per Diem Costs

The costs of operating the VA hospitals and domiciliaries continued to rise. The increased VA costs are consistent with the national rise in per diem costs of private hospitals, physicians' fees, and expenditures for medical equipment and supplies. In this regard, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index reports a 4-percent increase in the cost of medical care during the past fiscal year.

The following table shows the per diem costs for fiscal years 1959 and '960, including dollar and percent changes.

Type of VA station	Fiscal year		Dollar increase	Percent increase
	1959	1960		
All hospitals	\$17. 82	\$18. 44	\$0. 62	3. 5
Neuropsychiatric	11. 90	12. 33	0. 43	3. 6
Tuberculosis	21. 71	22. 70	0. 99	4. 6
General medical and surgical	23. 28	23. 96	0. 68	2. 9
All domiciliaries	4. 51	4. 65	0. 14	3. 1

The per diem cost increases were mainly attributable to:

- (1) Higher costs consistent with recent advances in medical treatment and diagnostic techniques and methods;
- (2) Salary increases, many of which resulted from revised classification standards and adjusted pay rates for employees under the Wage Administration Schedule; and
- (3) Increased costs of supplies and equipment.

The relatively high increase shown for the tuberculosis hospitals is associated with a reduced patient load in relation to the fixed costs of operating the hospitals.

Outpatient Medical Care

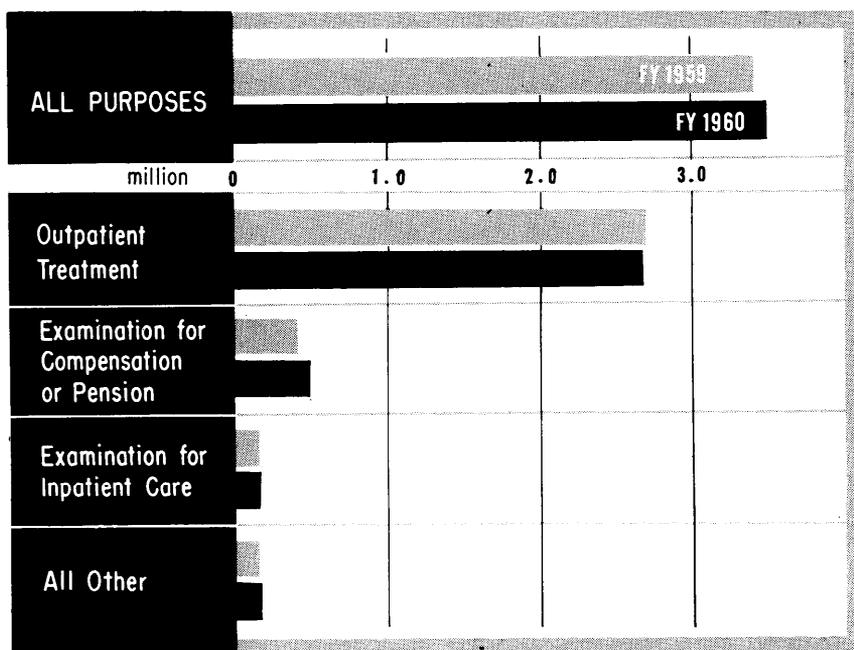
Veterans are provided medical and dental care for service-connected disabilities in VA outpatient clinics and by private physicians and dentists on a fee basis. Similar care is also provided to veterans receiving vocational rehabilitation who require treatment to avoid interruption of training, to veterans of the Spanish-American War, and pensioners of nations allied with the United States in World War I and World War II. (Treatment is provided to these pensioners on a reimbursable basis.)

VA outpatient clinics also provide examinations to veterans for compensation or pension rating, insurance, and determination of need for hospital or domiciliary care.

During fiscal year 1960, outpatients made over 3.5 million visits to VA outpatient clinics and fee-basis physicians. A "visit" is defined as the presence of a patient on one day in a VA outpatient clinic or in the office of a fee-basis practitioner. The chart on page 29 shows the total number of outpatient visits for fiscal years 1959 and 1960 by purpose of visit.

The number of different medical services provided during the visits of patients to outpatient clinics and fee-basis practitioners totaled more than 6.4 million. These services include, in addition to treatment and examination, the furnishing of prosthetic appliances, sensory aids, pharmaceuticals, physical therapy, X-ray and laboratory services.

VISITS FOR OUTPATIENT MEDICAL SERVICES



The outpatient medical program supplements or prevents hospitalization. The outpatient staffs include social workers who assist veterans with problems related to their medical care. In addition, they supervise psychiatric patients on trial visit and find suitable homes for them when necessary. As of June 30, 1960, there were 4,700 such patients being supervised by outpatient clinic social workers.

Other features of the overall outpatient medical care program include community home nursing care in the patient's home and a supplemental prescription service in the veteran's home town for those receiving fee-basis medical care. This prescription service is available through participating retail pharmacies. Approximately 680,000 prescriptions were filled for veterans by retail pharmacies during the year.

The Veterans Administration authorizes through its outpatient clinics the services of fee-basis physicians and dentists when:

- (1) The patient requires a specific type of treatment not available in the VA clinic;
- (2) The demand for services exceeds the capacity of the VA clinic; or
- (3) Travel to the VA clinic creates an undue hardship for the patient.

During the year, the medical division of the VA regional office at Los Angeles, Calif., was established as an independent outpatient clinic. Two other independent clinics are in operation, one at Boston, Mass., and the other at Brooklyn, N.Y. The activities of 2 VA outpatient clinics were

combined with VA hospitals, resulting in a total of 30 such consolidations. In addition, some hospitals provided specialized outpatient treatment for paraplegic, tuberculous, audiological, and neuropsychiatric disabilities.

As of June 30, 1960, there were 80 VA outpatient clinics located as follows:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Number of outpatient clinics</i> ¹
Total.....	80
Regional offices ²	34
Hospitals.....	30
Hospital-regional office centers.....	13
Separate outpatient clinics.....	3

¹ In addition, there were 17 VA offices providing limited outpatient services.

² Includes Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D.C.

In 64 of the 80 outpatient clinics, mental hygiene treatment was formally provided for patients with neuropsychiatric disabilities. In addition, three hospitals provided specialized outpatient treatment for such disabilities. Each mental hygiene clinic is staffed with one or more "teams" consisting of a psychiatrist, psychologist, and social worker. Where no formal mental hygiene clinic existed, treatment for neuropsychiatric disabilities was provided by individual psychiatrists and other staff personnel.

Staffing

The medical program was staffed by a full-time (man-year) equivalent of 130,142 employees during fiscal year 1960. This included part-time personnel who augmented the regular staff where recruitment was difficult or where it was not economical to employ personnel on a full-time basis.

On June 30, 1960, there were 4,635 full-time physicians (including 286 career residents) on duty in the Department of Medicine and Surgery. This was 76 more than on June 30, 1959.

In addition, there were approximately 3,400 regular part-time physicians, residents, and interns on duty.

Approximately 5,500 consultant physicians and 4,400 attending physicians were on the VA rolls. These physicians, who are outstanding in their fields, have supplemented the regular staffs in the direct care of patients, particularly in specialties where it has been difficult to recruit personnel (e.g., psychiatry, neurology, radiology, anesthesiology, and pathology). The consultant and attending physicians have also provided services in developing and assisting with the education and research programs.

At the end of fiscal year 1960, there were 381 vacancies existing for full-time physicians, the same number as at the end of the previous year. Almost half of these vacancies were in the specialties of psychiatry and neurology.

There were 687 full-time dentists (including 8 career residents) on duty as of June 30, 1960. This number is seven less than in the previous year.

Consultant and attending dentists were also utilized to augment the VA dental staffs.

There were 14,115 full-time professional nurses employed at the end of the fiscal year. Although this number represented a slight increase over the 14,029 reported for the previous year, the shortage of these personnel continued to receive attention.

During the year a study of the reasons for losses of nurses was initiated at 10 VA hospitals. While the turnover rate of nurses in the Veterans Administration is low compared with other Federal and private hospitals, the losses and shortages of nurses is a matter of concern. The results of the study should aid in establishing a workable recruitment and retention program that will benefit not only the Veterans Administration but all hospitals nationally.

In addition to physicians, dentists, and nurses, among other full-time professional personnel on duty in the VA medical program as of June 30, 1960, there were approximately 1,400 social workers, 500 pharmacists, 900 dietitians, 500 clinical psychologists, 300 nurse anesthetists, and 2,200 therapists. The combined efforts of these and other personnel form the VA medical team that provides the patient with complete diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation.

The following table shows the number of vacancies for selected positions at the end of fiscal years 1959 and 1960.

Type of position	Vacant positions ¹ as of June 30	
	1959	1960
Physician	381	381
Nurse	550	534
Dietitian	76	69
Medical laboratory technician	58	64
Psychologist	75	73
Social worker	97	73
Therapist	84	91

¹ Includes only vacancies that could have been filled within budget allowances.

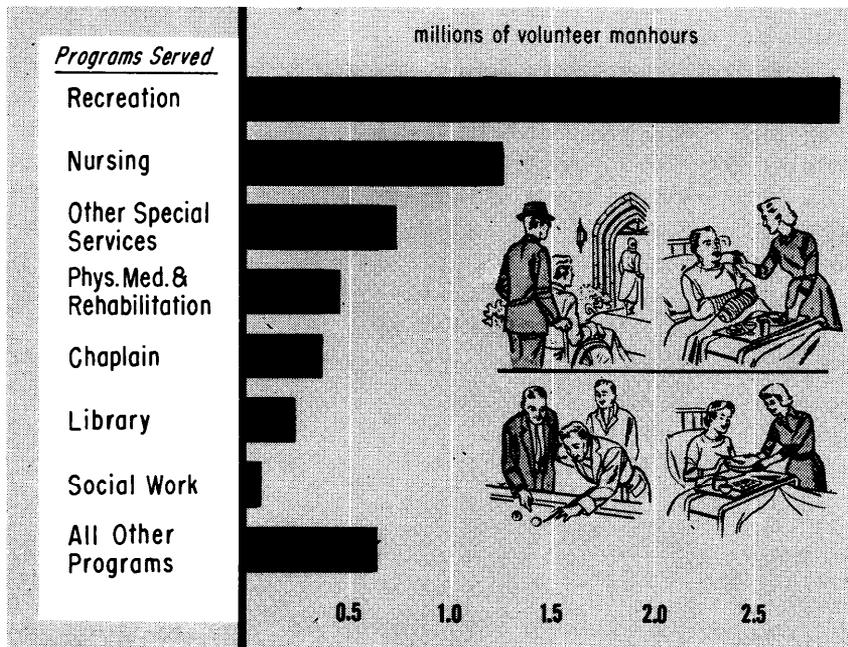
Qualification standards were revised to meet changing personnel requirements and to assist in recruiting personnel. To help in recruitment of medical personnel in short supply, the Department of Medicine and Surgery personnel officers made visits to colleges and universities, published recruitment brochures, and advertised in such media as newspapers, professional journals, radio, and television.

Volunteers

The VA voluntary service (VAVS) program provides opportunities for persons in the community to participate, under staff supervision, in the care of patients and members. During the year, volunteer assistance to patients and members continued an upward trend which began in fiscal year 1959. Volunteers served more than 6.6 million hours during fiscal year 1960.

Although there has been a significant increase in volunteer participation in the VAVS program, every VA hospital has indicated that additional volunteers are needed. The types of assignments cover a wide range of skills and activities.

VA VOLUNTEER SERVICES



A major factor in creating the upswing in volunteer participation was the campaign initiated 2 years ago to assist voluntary organizations in developing effective participation and leadership in the VA voluntary service program. The campaign involved joint efforts of the Veterans Administration and the VA Voluntary Service National Advisory Committee (consisting of representatives of 44 national organizations) to promote greater community interest and participation in the care and treatment of patients and members.

During the year, the Veterans Administration and a subcommittee of the VAVS National Advisory Committee concluded a 2-year study on the recruitment and retention of volunteers. A full report of the findings was

made to the VAVS National Advisory Committee. The wide interest and participation in this study has been reflected in increased community volunteer assistance. Attention directed toward enlisting the aid of youths and senior citizens also contributed substantially to the increase in community volunteer assistance.

During the year, a VAVS film titled "The Gift You Bring" was produced to assist in the recruitment of volunteers and to tell the VA voluntary service story to the public.

Medical Treatment

Medical Rehabilitation.—Medical rehabilitation is the ultimate objective of the total VA medical program. The advancing age of the veteran population has resulted in a growing number of chronically ill long-term patients requiring treatment geared to their special needs. All VA hospital services play a part in the treatment designed to restore the health of these patients and their capacity for independence.

The VA medical rehabilitation program has as one of its objectives the return of the aging and long-term patient to his home or to living in the community. Where return to home or community living is not feasible, efforts are made to rehabilitate the patient to the extent that he can maintain the maximum mental and physical level to adjust to hospital or domiciliary living.

Anxieties and feelings of inadequacy may impede the physical and mental health of the aging and long-term patient. Many have complicated personal troubles, feel rejected by their families, and have a sense of isolation even among friendly patients and attentive personnel. The VA medical staff attempts to understand the patient's personal problems and his attitude to motivate him toward improving his medical condition.

In hospitals, domiciliaries, and outpatient clinics, social workers help veterans to deal with these social factors of illness and to make effective use of their own and the community's resources for returning to outside living.

In rehabilitating the patient, appropriate attention is given to his spiritual needs. Chaplains are assigned to all VA hospitals and domiciliaries to assist in the achievement of faith and courage. The chaplain encourages the development of a self-reliant attitude and the growth of personal responsibility within the patient.

As part of the rehabilitation program for the aging patient, emphasis is placed on dietary care, i.e., the therapeutic aspect of food preparation and service to meet the physical and emotional needs of these patients. Many of the aged require a sympathetic understanding and study of their food problems. Dietary guidance is furnished to relatives, sponsors of foster home care, and community agencies who are concerned with the care of the patient following discharge from the hospital.

Dentistry too plays a part, contributing immeasurably to the physical rehabilitation and social well-being of the aging patient. The care of the

oral area directly affects the patient's nutrition, ability to communicate, facial expression, and general health.

The field of physical medicine has been strengthened to meet the needs of the aging patient while continuing its services for the acutely ill short-term patient. A dynamic program of the essential components of rehabilitation, i.e., physical, occupational, corrective, manual arts, and educational therapy has provided restorative activities. Special programs involving mild exercise and mental stimulation have been initiated in many hospitals to prevent deterioration of patients and domiciliary members whose age or medical condition poses problems of self-maintenance. Retraining in the activities of daily living, where necessary, is an important aspect of the program.

A study project in improving ophthalmic and mechanical aids for veterans whose vision is so impaired that they are regarded as blind was placed in operation at the VA hospital, Hines, Ill. Veterans with service-connected blindness residing near the hospital are included in the study. Early reports show that approximately 75 percent of the veterans accepted for the study appeared to have benefited from special aids and training.

The organization of audiology and speech pathology as an integrated program has marked the way toward improved services for veterans with speech and hearing disabilities. New clinics were established in four cities in an effort to provide geographical balance. Through the maintenance of high standards and the development of university-affiliated training programs, the Veterans Administration has benefited community speech and hearing services.

Therapeutic vocational assignments for patients in the various phases of hospital operation, combined with alert therapist observation of patient reaction and sympathetic counseling, offer distinct advantage for patients whose return to the community appears feasible. For patients whose discharge is not probable, therapeutic assignments make for better patient adjustment, healthier physical condition, and the satisfaction of creative effort.

Driver training for severely disabled patients has become an important program element in certain hospitals. During the past year, at one station alone, 131 patients were trained and passed the driver test without a single failure.

The VA recreation program is also part of the medical rehabilitation service to patients. Recreation services are regarded as one of the means of conserving the well-being of the patient. Activities are selected primarily on the basis of needs and capabilities and secondly on the basis of interests.

There is a growing need for home-care programs for rehabilitation of veterans with service-connected disabilities whose medical conditions can be improved or maintained at a level of self-sufficiency without rehospitalization. Two pilot programs, one in Boston, Mass., and one in San Francisco, Calif., are now in operation. The Boston program is concerned with treat-

ment, home evaluation, and instruction of patients with multiple sclerosis. The San Francisco program is concerned with followup of veterans with severe service-connected disabilities to evaluate the patient's needs or progress and if necessary, provide assistance to the family member who is responsible for furnishing the prescribed home care.

Interest in VA rehabilitation techniques has prompted many schools to seek affiliations with VA hospitals for the clinical training of students in rehabilitation procedures. This has proved of value to those interested in careers in the paramedical field and has provided prospective teachers with an understanding of the physical and emotional problems of handicapped patients.

During the fiscal year, delegations from six foreign countries visited the Veterans Administration to study rehabilitation methods, and students from abroad received training in rehabilitation therapies. In one hospital, clinical training in occupational therapy was given to persons from Canada, Colombia, Sweden, France, and Indonesia. Rehabilitation literature was requested by and furnished to many individuals in foreign countries. This international interest in VA rehabilitation methods is another indication of the influence of the Veterans Administration in world health.

The Veterans Administration also served as recreation advisor to (1) the President's Council on Youth Fitness, (2) the President's Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, and (3) the Committee on International Nontheatrical Events.

Psychiatry and Neurology.—The Veterans Administration has various facilities to provide services to veteran patients with all types of mental illness and neurologic disorders. These facilities include neuropsychiatric hospitals, psychiatric services in general medical and surgical hospitals, mental hygiene clinics, and neuropsychiatric examination units in outpatient clinics. The VA staff is assisted by outstanding consultants in psychiatry, neurology, clinical psychology, nursing, and social work.

Especially promising treatment methods and programs, such as tranquilizing drugs, group and individual psychotherapy, foster home placements, and day care centers were expanded during the fiscal year. As a result, larger numbers of patients have been returned to their communities, improved their habits of living, or made better adjustments to their environment.

On June 30, 1960, there were 9,700 VA patients on trial visit in the community, most of whom were under social work supervision. This represents an increase of 10 percent over the number on trial visit on June 30, 1959.

The foster home program—a component of the trial visit program—provides for the placement of improved psychotic patients in homes other than their own. During calendar year 1959, there were 1,946 patients in such placements, an increase of 25 percent over the previous year. In addition, there were over 600 patients of this type in special placements, such

as nursing homes and boarding homes. Only 274, or 14 percent, of the patients in foster home placements had to be returned to the hospital. In most instances, this was necessary for medical treatment of a nonpsychotic disability and did not indicate lack of adjustment in the foster homes.

The Veterans Administration has expanded psychiatric service in its general medical and surgical hospitals whenever possible, rather than build new psychiatric hospitals. This expansion requires adequate supporting facilities and staff to provide medical care for long-term psychiatric patients, especially those in the older age group, who need intensive rehabilitation. This program of expansion provides for the addition of 200 psychiatric beds at each of the general medical and surgical hospitals located in Washington, D.C., and in Coral Gables and Bay Pines, Fla.

In the 67 VA mental hygiene clinics on June 30, 1960, there were 31,400 veterans with service-connected psychiatric or neurologic disabilities on the clinic rolls. In addition 14,400 patients were receiving treatment from fee-basis physicians and contract clinics. Also, over 15,000 patients were receiving supportive treatment from neuropsychiatric examination units.

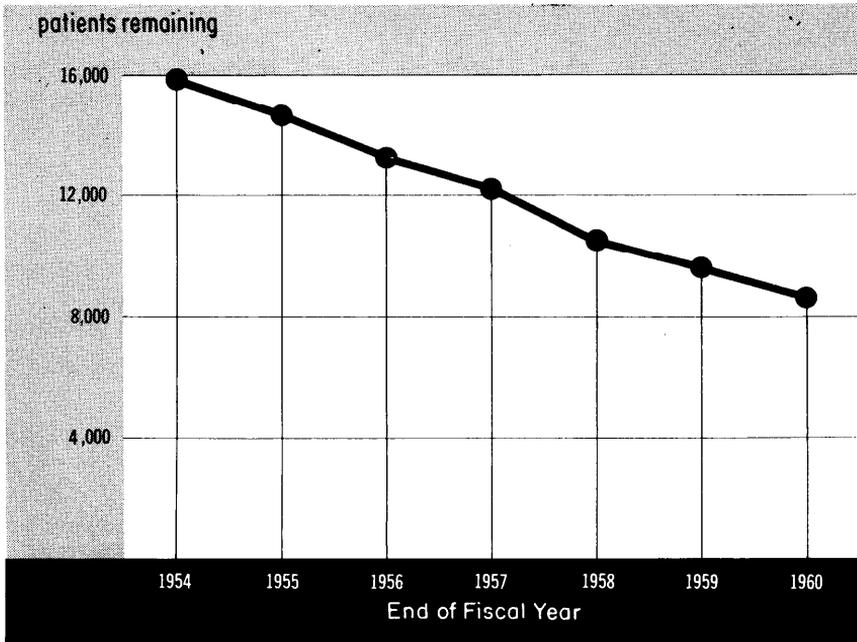
The VA day care centers, established on a pilot basis in 1959, in conjunction with mental hygiene clinics, provide a program of activities less limited and confining than that found in hospitals. These centers provide a type of life experience without removing the patient from his home. The treatment emphasis is on resocialization and improvement of interpersonal relationships. Attendance is on a full-day basis with the program tailored to the patients' individual needs and includes contacts with professional personnel, other patients, and community volunteers. Five day care centers were in operation at the close of the year, and several more are planned for the larger mental hygiene clinics.

Tuberculosis.—In fiscal year 1960, the average daily patient load of tuberculous patients receiving care from the Veterans Administration was approximately 1,000 less than during the previous fiscal year. The trend of decreasing demand by veterans for treatment of tuberculosis began in 1954. The total decrease in average daily patient load over the past 7 years has been 7,000. This reduction is based mainly on fewer patients needing treatment and a shortening of the duration of hospitalization. It is estimated that about two-thirds of the reduction is related to the former reason and one-third to the latter.

In addition to the redesignation of eight TB hospitals to GM&S within the past 2 years, the tuberculosis services at the GM&S hospitals located at Wilmington, Del., and Montgomery, Ala., have been discontinued. The tuberculosis beds there have been converted to use by other types of patients.

The tuberculosis case finding program among patients and employees continued this fiscal year with 1,082,000 X-rays being taken. The rate of newly discovered cases of active tuberculosis is 15.1 per 10,000 initial examinations, down from 19.7 last year, and 3.7 per 10,000 reexaminations, down from 3.9.

TB PATIENTS REMAINING IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS



The rate of newly discovered cases of tuberculosis per 10,000 reexaminations among employees varied as follows: GM&S hospitals, 2.6; NP hospitals, 0.8; and TB hospitals, 5.0. Of the new cases 56 percent had minimal, 40 percent had moderately advanced, and 4 percent had far advanced tuberculosis. Only 1 new case was found among the 17,600 outpatient clinic employees examined. For the sixth consecutive year no new cases were found among 11,100 volunteer workers examined.

In January 1960 a case register for infections due to unclassified mycobacteria was started as the first step in a study of the incidence and geographic distribution of this disease among veterans.

Surgery.—The VA hospital system continued to provide outstanding treatment in general surgery and such subspecialties as neurosurgery, thoracic surgery, ophthalmology, otolaryngology, urology, plastic and maxillo-facial surgery, open heart surgery, anesthesiology, and gynecology.

Ten VA hospitals are equipped and staffed with highly skilled personnel to perform open heart surgery. This type of surgery may require as many as 27 persons in the operating room. The cost of providing equipment for open heart surgery in a VA hospital averages approximately \$150,000. There is a need to extend this type of facility to other VA hospitals.

Further, owing to increasing numbers of complex surgical procedures, operating rooms are being occupied for longer periods of time. Therefore, in developing long-range plans, consideration is being given not only to including in each hospital at least one operating room large enough to

accommodate the additional equipment and personnel required for modern surgical techniques, but also to increasing the number of operating rooms.

During the past 5 fiscal years, the number of surgical procedures performed has become stabilized at approximately 187,000 a year. Although the total number of procedures has remained somewhat constant, there has been a continuing change in the types of surgery performed. During the 5-year period, the number of more difficult surgical procedures has increased, accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the number of relatively simple procedures. Residents, under careful supervision of staff surgeons, performed nearly 62 percent of all the surgical operations.

Almost 222,000 anesthetics were administered on the surgical service in VA hospitals during the year. Anesthetics were used for diagnostic and therapeutic procedures as well as for surgery.

Medicine and Allied Specialties.—The medical services of the Veterans Administration continued to keep pace with the increasing complexities of total patient care. Such modalities as cardiac catheterizations, artificial kidneys, internal biopsies of the gastrointestinal tract, and electronic cardiac pacemakers, are now commonplace in VA medical practice.

VA clinical laboratories have expanded their armamentarium of tests, and the more complex requirements associated with the diagnosis and treatment of the older patient have increased the laboratory workload markedly each year.

Many new tests and improved procedures for established tests were evaluated for their diagnostic or prognostic capabilities. Several new types of laboratory equipment were tested during the year. New types of automatic apparatus were installed in an effort to keep pace with increasing requirements. These laborsaving devices are of great importance especially where technicians are in short supply.

The Central Laboratories at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research continued to provide consultative and diagnostic services to the Veterans Administration on a cooperative basis. Both Central Laboratories are partially supported by the Veterans Administration.

The autopsy rate is regarded by the medical profession as an index of the scientific interest of a hospital's medical staff and the progressiveness of its medicine. During calendar year 1959, the autopsy rate for all VA hospitals was 71 percent. Of the 170 VA hospitals, 45 had an autopsy rate of over 80 percent, 10 of these having a rate of 90 percent or more. To gain approval of the American Medical Association Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, a minimum autopsy rate of 25 percent is required. No VA hospital failed to meet this requirement.

VA radiology services continued to support other medical specialties. Advances in operative techniques have resulted in a greater demand for specialized radiographic procedures that were not available a few years ago.

As in the clinical laboratories, there has been emphasis in advancement of methods and installation of more efficient and specialized equipment.

Pharmacy services were planned and projected to meet the increasing professional and administrative demands made by other disciplines and services in the VA hospitals, clinics, and domiciliaries.

Intensive private and governmental research in medicine has been a major factor in the extension and expansion of pharmaceutical services in all areas of patient care. The growing extramural treatment program is an additional factor which has added to the pharmacists' workload.

Over 400 new drugs and dosage forms, which became available during the year, were carefully screened and evaluated. Of these, 77 were selected for general use. Also, 17 drugs were removed from the VA use list because of replacement by these newer agents or because of obsolescence. Pharmacological and clinical data on new drugs showing promise for further improvement in patient therapy were studied. Twenty of these were made available to clinical investigators for study in specific cases in which other agents had been ineffective. Nine were for cancer chemotherapy.

There were 2,000 patients with paraplegia or quadriplegia in VA hospitals at the end of the fiscal year. Of these, almost 1,300 had acquired their disability by virtue of traumatic injury to the spinal cord and, for the most part, were being treated in hospitals specially staffed and equipped for their care.

During this fiscal year, the Veterans Administration accorded medical certification for specially adapted housing to over 400 veterans (of whom 128 had spinal cord injuries). Since the inception of this housing program, the Veterans Administration has approved almost 8,000 applications, 2,600 of which were for veterans disabled by spinal cord injuries.

Prosthetic and Sensory Aids.—In fiscal year 1960, the Veterans Administration continued its world leadership in the fields of prosthetic appliances and sensory aids.

The Veterans Administration is the largest single purchaser of prosthetic devices in the United States and, in this capacity, influences the quality of appliances and services furnished by the prosthetics industry. As a result, the appliances available to the medical profession for treatment of the civilian disabled have been improved.

The numbers of service-connected disabilities requiring prosthetic appliances or sensory aids on an outpatient basis continued to increase, totaling 278,600 at the end of the fiscal year, as compared with 266,500 at the end of the prior fiscal year. To serve seriously disabled outpatients and other veterans receiving medical treatment in hospitals and domiciliaries, the Veterans Administration in fiscal year 1960 procured appliances and repairs from commercial sources at a cost of approximately \$6,160,000. In addition, the Veterans Administration operated 28 orthopedic shops and 13 plastic eye clinics for fabrication of these items in areas where commercial facilities are limited or unsatisfactory.

Fiscal year 1960 marked the 15th anniversary of the integrated VA prosthetics program. Prior to fiscal year 1946, most prosthetic appliances procured by the Veterans Administration were of inferior quality; simple repairs to appliances took as much as 4 to 8 weeks; and there was no VA research program to seek improvements.

In fiscal year 1960, the disabled veteran requiring a prosthetic appliance had available to him a broad selection of the finest appliances. These were prescribed in most cases by trained medical and technical specialists and fabricated and fitted by a professional prosthetist or orthotist. In order to obtain repairs to any major prosthetic appliance or sensory aid, the veteran had merely to take or mail his appliance, together with his prosthetic service card, to the nearest repair shop. Immediate repair services were furnished without the necessity for reporting to, or even contacting, a VA field station. The appliance was returned directly to the veteran by the repair shop, often on the same day as received.

In the area of prosthetics research, the Veterans Administration continued its leading role. For the past 13 years, most of the Nation's research in prosthetics has been VA sponsored in close cooperation with other Government agencies, universities, industrial organizations, and a wide variety of private agencies for the handicapped. The results of the joint research efforts have been widely disseminated through a variety of media throughout the United States and other nations.

A new artificial leg (below knee), considered by many as the most outstanding prosthetics development of recent years, became available on a wide scale in fiscal year 1960. A clinical application study of a prosthesis utilizing a hydraulic knee mechanism for above-knee amputees was initiated. A major goal of designers of above-knee artificial legs has been the maximum utilization of certain properties of fluid flow for control of artificial knee units. A total of eight designs in various stages of development is under study by the cooperative research program.

During fiscal year 1960, much attention was given to the use of packaged power, such as electricity or compressed gases, for the operation and control of artificial arms and for functional bracing of the upper extremities.

At the VA prosthetics center, New York, N.Y., a plastic prosthesis with a medial opening was designed for certain amputees. The center also developed a lightweight, standardized, adjustable leg for temporary use by amputees awaiting a permanent prosthesis and for those amputees for whom use of a prosthesis is questionable. Further exploratory work was performed on developing sound methods of procuring prefabricated artificial legs through mail order specifications.

Research in fundamental human locomotion was continued in the VA project at the biomechanics laboratory of the University of California in Berkeley. Involved were studies of the foot and ankle and of the role of the trunk in spine stability. The energy expenditures of a group of geriatric lower extremity amputees, using various prosthetic devices, were studied.

The special problems of geriatric amputees were also studied at the VA project at Northwestern University.

Some engineering improvements and considerable training of pilot users of the "Optophone"-type reading machine for the blind were accomplished under VA sponsorship at Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio. Some progress has also been made with the device in teaching the identification of paper currency values. During the fiscal year, the machine was shown at the VA Open House in New York on Veterans Day, at the Design Engineering Conference in New York, and on the TV network program "Today." The device was also demonstrated at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association.

Studies involving fundamental understanding of speech production continued during the year at Haskins Laboratories. The aim is to distill from the large body of speech synthesis data a set of rules capable of being put into a machine. When this is accomplished, such a machine, controlled by signals from the optical section of a reading device, will produce speech or speechlike sounds.

Three guidance devices for the blind, developed in previous years, were given extensive field tests by blind users under supervision of a research psychologist. These units perform chiefly as obstacle detectors. While test results have not yet been analyzed, in certain specific cases the usefulness of the device was dramatically evident. Development continued on the curb-locating unit, culminating in a portable laboratory model which could fairly reliably detect curbs with a few inches rise.

Studies to assess the relative values of different binaural and monaural hearing aids continued at Northwestern University. With the aid of special binaural instrumentation, a battery of tests is being administered to the hard of hearing. Results of these experiments will determine how valid the clinical tests are in predicting performance in difficult listening situations.

Dentistry.—The objective of the VA dental program is to provide high quality dental care and treatment for VA beneficiaries, based upon the latest advances in medicodental knowledge and experience gained through education, research, and clinical practice. The major elements of the program are prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation. The large majority of veteran patients were born in an era prior to fluoridation of water supplies and the general appreciation of the importance of maintaining oral health. Many veterans were unable to practice adequate oral hygiene while in active military service. For these reasons, dental disabilities are prevalent among the veteran population. In accomplishing the VA objective of rehabilitation, the VA dental services, as part of the VA medical team, make a substantial contribution to the health of the veteran.

During fiscal year 1960, a compendium of uniform terminology and classification of oral diseases and operations based on the Standard Nomenclature of Diseases and Operations was developed for use in the VA hospital and domiciliary dental services. The availability and use of this com-

pendium should provide a simple and uniform tool for recording clinical data for subsequent research when the computer techniques are more fully utilized. These data should contribute to the national health picture in finding clues to the basic mechanisms relating to the process of aging.

The oral examinations of patients and members continue to reveal many manifestations of physical disabilities and contribute to the overall diagnosis. Early recognition of oral malignancy or manifestations of systemic disease are often among the significant findings of the examining dentist.

The deactivation of the central dental laboratory located in the VA outpatient clinic, Boston, Mass., completed the planned consolidation of central dental laboratory facilities to provide for optimum efficiency in operations and improved training programs. At the end of fiscal year 1960, there were four VA central dental laboratories in operation. These laboratories furnish special dental appliances and other services which individual stations are not equipped or staffed to provide.

Prevention of Hospital Infections

The emergence of antibiotic-resistant strains of staphylococcus in recent years is a matter of universal concern. Such strains have seriously increased the danger of outbreaks of suppurative diseases among hospital patients and in the community.

A cooperative study of staphylococcal infection in six VA hospitals indicated that, while VA hospitals have better than average control measures, potentially dangerous sources of infection can easily exist and be overlooked. There is a need to insure prompt clinical recognition and complete reporting of infections as well as prompt application of control and therapeutic measures.

To this end, a committee on hospital infections was established early in fiscal year 1960 at each VA hospital and area medical office, as well as in central office. These committees investigate and institute appropriate preventive, recognition, therapeutic, and control procedures concerning infections which may be brought into or acquired in the hospital.

Researchers in methods to attack the growing gravity of cross infections in hospitals have found a consistent parallel between the infection rate and the level of cleanliness in the hospital. Generally, they found hospital sanitation had been taken for granted with little attention paid to its effectiveness beyond the reach of the naked eye.

To cope with this problem, the Veterans Administration established a hospital housekeeping program in 1954. Great progress has been made during the intervening 6 years, with the result that almost all VA hospitals have achieved well-functioning housekeeping divisions.

During the past year, the VA housekeeping program has attracted the attention of neighboring nations. The International Cooperation Administration has asked the Veterans Administration to provide trainers in this field to Central American countries. Also, the Canadian Government sent

representatives to the VA central office to study the program with a view toward setting up a similar plan in the veterans hospitals of Canada.

Management Improvements

During the fiscal year, the Department of Medicine and Surgery effected important organizational changes. These changes were aimed at establishing a single distinct line of responsibility and authority for the department's field operations.

The Chief Medical Director delegated to the Assistant Chief Medical Director for Operations authority for direct operation of the VA hospitals, domiciliaries, and clinics. The latter was given control over field station funds, including budget preparation and control of the allocation and utilization of funds. The department controller retained responsibility for the consolidation and analysis of the total department budget and allocation of funds to the Assistant Chief Medical Directors, as well as responsibility for departmentwide fiscal audits.

The Assistant Chief Medical Director for Planning was redesignated as Assistant Chief Medical Director for Professional Services. Functioning in a purely staff capacity, he is advisor to the Chief Medical Director on professional services. He also advises and assists the Assistant Chief Medical Director for Operations on professional matters related to operations of hospitals, domiciliaries, and clinics.

The organizations and functions of the Assistant Chief Medical Director for Research and Education in Medicine and the Assistant Chief Medical Director for Dentistry were substantially unchanged.

To reduce the span of control of the Assistant Chief Medical Director for Operations, the seven area medical directors were placed in the line, with responsibility and authority for the operation of hospitals, domiciliaries, and clinics within their assigned geographic areas. The St. Louis area medical office was used as a test area to effect such decentralization. This pilot program was successful. Consequently in fiscal year 1961, the decentralization of authority will be extended to include the remaining six area offices.

A management systems and standards program was established to improve administration of medical field stations through the use of research and scientific methods. This program includes the promotion, development, and administration of work standards; work improvement; management analysis; and operations research study in a hospital setting.

During the year, performance standards programs were developed in the following areas: dietetic activities for nonprofessional employees directly concerned with the production and serving of rations; registrar inpatient activities; supply depot activities; fiscal activities; canteen activities for employees engaged in accounting work; and nursing activities for personnel performing central service functions. The performance standards programs previously established for registrar, outpatient, and other supply functions were improved and updated.

A new work simplification training guide was issued, and several work simplification training films were made available to the VA hospitals. Ideas submitted by trained employees brought about improvements in services and personnel utilization estimated to exceed \$500,000 in value.

Hospital managers were authorized to establish management analyst positions in their immediate offices. The number of these positions increased to 65 by the end of the fiscal year.

An operations systems testing and development program was initiated in March 1960, at the VA hospital, Baltimore, Md., to do detailed operations analysis. This group performs analytic studies based on detailed observations at the testing hospital and at other hospitals.

In addition to serving as a center for research in hospital operations analysis, the testing and development program at the Baltimore hospital will also serve as a training station for administrative personnel, and as the pilot point for a system of administrative research grants.

Education and Training

The relationship of the Veterans Administration with the medical schools of the Nation is a continuing program embracing all levels of undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate medical education. The Association of American Medical Colleges conducted an independent study of this relationship. Their conclusions, published in the February 1960 issue of the *Journal of Medical Education*, stated that the VA hospitals are an important segment of the facilities currently used to carry on medical education in the United States.

During the past year, over 2,700 fourth-year, and approximately 3,300 third-year, medical students were assigned to VA hospitals for clinical clerkships. An additional 1,500 first- and second-year students were assigned to VA hospitals for portions of their formal curriculum.

The medical and dental residents serving in VA hospitals represent over 10 percent and 19 percent, respectively, of the Nation's residents.

The extensive VA graduate training program has continued to function with the support of Deans Committees representing 73 of the Nation's medical schools. In December 1959 there were 600 approved residency programs in 21 medical specialties, 27 residency programs in the 3 specialties of dentistry, and 34 dental internship programs. The latter were conducted in conjunction with 29 dental schools.

On December 31, 1959, there were 2,994 VA medical residents on duty, 281 of whom were under the career resident program. The career resident appointment carries with it an obligation to serve the Veterans Administration full time for a specified period following completion of training. Career resident appointments in medicine are offered only in the scarce category specialties of anesthesiology, neurology, psychiatry, pathology, physical medicine, and radiology.

The following table shows the number of residents and interns on duty by specialty as of December 31, 1959.

Specialty	Number as of Dec. 31, 1959		
	Total	Career	All other
Medical residents			
Total.....	2, 994	281	2, 713
Allergy.....	5		5
Anesthesiology.....	91	23	68
Cardiology.....	10		10
Dermatology.....	42		42
Gastroenterology.....	18		18
General surgery.....	755		755
Internal medicine.....	858		858
Neurology.....	36	9	27
Neurosurgery.....	36		36
Ophthalmology.....	73		73
Orthopedic surgery.....	129		129
Otolaryngology.....	53		53
Pathology.....	148	38	110
Physical medicine.....	48	31	17
Plastic surgery.....	11		11
Psychiatry.....	349	149	200
Proctology.....	1		1
Pulmonary diseases.....	23		23
Radiology.....	176	31	145
Thoracic surgery.....	27		27
Urology.....	105		105
Dental residents			
Total.....	44	8	36
Oral surgery.....	28	3	25
Peridontia.....	5		5
Prosthodontia.....	11	5	6
Medical and dental interns			
Total.....	133		
Medical.....	95		
Dental.....	38		

During the year, 506 residents were assigned to the Veterans Administration without compensation, receiving their stipends from other sources.

One of the most important educational efforts of the Veterans Administration is the clinical investigator program. The program was designed for

young physicians and dentists who have completed clinical training and have demonstrated research ability. They are required to spend a major portion of their time in research for a period of up to 3 years. Upon completion of the program, they are uniquely qualified, in both clinical medicine and research, to exert effective leadership in patient care.

A total of 65 clinical investigators has been selected to date. Of the 23 who have completed their 3-year assignments, 16 have accepted full-time staff positions with the Veterans Administration.

“Each physician must continue to learn in order that others may live.” Stated recently in this simple manner by a physician talking to physicians, this idea has for many years provided the force for the education and training of all in the VA hospital system, from physician to attendant. Thus, education and training activities at VA hospitals and clinics are many and diversified.

Supervised on-the-job training, generally in affiliation with universities and colleges, was made available for approximately 2,300 persons during this past fiscal year. Such training provided valuable service to patients and created a reservoir from which to attract and recruit personnel for full-time employment. The following table indicates the number and distribution, by specialty, of the on-the-job trainees during fiscal year 1960.

<i>Program</i>	<i>Number of trainees</i>
Total-----	2, 314
Clinical and counseling psychology-----	775
Social work-----	410
Dietetics-----	97
Nursing service administration-----	1
Hospital assistant manager-----	25
Administrative medicine-----	22
Pharmacy-----	15
Medical rehabilitation therapies-----	894
Hospital recreation-----	18
Medical administration and related activities-----	57

The conduct of these on-the-job training programs stimulates a team-striving for quality medical care even in excess of that which normally characterizes VA medical operations. These training programs benefit the entire Nation by providing supervised field experiences to college and university students which are not available elsewhere. The impact on the Nation, as a result of these opportunities during the past year, is exemplified by the following:

- (1) VA occupational therapy trainees represented 73 percent of all graduating occupational therapists.
- (2) VA physical therapy trainees constituted 59 percent of all graduating physical therapists.
- (3) VA stations provided clinical training for 25 percent of all the

medical and psychiatric social work students in accredited graduate schools of social work.

- (4) VA dietetic internships represented 9 percent of the total in all hospitals in the United States.

The value of these programs to the Veterans Administration is indicated by the fact that over two-thirds of the psychologists, one-third of the social workers, and almost one-fifth of the dietitians currently employed by the Veterans Administration received training through these programs.

The VA nursing education programs continued to make a significant contribution to the health needs of the Nation. During the year, 116 schools of nursing entered 3,000 basic nursing students into training at 35 VA hospitals; 258 non-VA registered nurses, in advanced education in 20 universities and colleges, took clinical field practice at 22 VA hospitals, primarily in medical-surgical, rehabilitation, psychiatric, team, and supervisory nursing. All nursing students served in the VA hospitals on a nonpay basis.

The need to develop personnel for top administrative positions in VA hospitals is increasing in importance because of the accelerating rate of retirement of VA hospital executives and the growing stature of hospital administration as a profession. During the year, 22 physicians and 25 others received preceptor and on-the-job training in administrative medicine and allied fields. Among 57 other persons trained similarly in medical administration and related activities, the following fields were represented: personnel, engineering, registrar, outpatient medical administration, fiscal, house-keeping, hospital administrative residency, medical record librarian, and hospital librarian.

Opportunities for education and training for full-time staff were made available to all VA hospitals and outpatient clinics. These opportunities included lectures; details to extra-VA courses, meetings, and conferences; training offered at selected stations for personnel of their own and other stations; and intra-VA conferences in many subjects.

Hospitals and clinics not located near medical centers and universities were able to take advantage of the physician-in-residence program. This program brings distinguished medical teachers to hospitals for periods of 3 to 5 days. During the fiscal year, 55 such visits occurred.

Up-to-date knowledge in medical, professional, technical, and administrative areas reached the VA hospitals and clinics through some 1,600 lectures by non-VA experts. A few stations organized lectures in various medical and administrative specialties into cohesive single meetings, thus fostering understanding by all of each other's role in the integrated goal of improved patient care.

Intra-VA details among the VA stations for purposes of learning or teaching were authorized for approximately 2,300 persons. This type of training is particularly suited to specific VA situations. Thus, laboratory technicians received training at reference laboratories; special courses were

conducted to train dentists in the technique of high speed equipment as this equipment was acquired at stations; and nurses who had received extra-VA instruction in rehabilitation nursing were teaching these techniques to nurses at their own and other hospitals.

Some 5,200 VA personnel attended 96 major intra-VA conferences. Some of these conferences are of national stature and attract many non-VA personnel. An example is the VA-Armed Forces Annual Conference on the Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis, which was attended by approximately 200 non-VA physicians and others. The semiannual VA Institute for Hospital Administrators had participants from several other Federal agencies.

VA personnel attended and participated in extra-VA courses offered by medical schools and universities and at meetings of professional groups. There is often considerable delay between presentation of medical and hospital advances at courses and meetings and subsequent publication of these findings. The loss of time in waiting for published material is minimized by direct VA attendance and participation at these meetings. During the year, approximately 13,000 VA employees in diversified occupational classifications were placed in such extra-VA educational duty assignments.

Medical illustration services, on a full-time basis in 85 hospitals and part time in 13 hospitals, continued their essential roles in patient care, education, and research. The VA medical exhibits maintained their well-established high quality. There were 229 presentations of VA exhibits during the year, and in some instances these exhibits constituted a substantial portion of the total presentation at the meeting. For example, the Veterans Administration was represented in 21 of the 290 scientific exhibits presented at the June 1960 meeting of the American Medical Association. The VA exhibits won seven awards.

Medical Research

The purpose of the VA medical research program is to develop and make appropriate use of the enormous research potential within VA hospitals and clinics. This potential is based upon a diversity of highly qualified professional staff members caring for large numbers and various types of patients. The participants in the program engage in studies in the basic sciences related to the field of medicine as well as in research and clinical investigations in medicine. The results of these investigations contribute to the solution of problems of veteran patients and also to better medicine for the general population. An additional benefit to the VA medical program is the fact that the opportunity to engage in research is a strong attraction in the recruitment of highly qualified professional staff.

During fiscal year 1960, more than 5,800 investigators participated in the conduct of 6,569 individual research studies, in addition to a number of cooperative studies. The financial support for these activities was derived

from direct appropriations by Congress for medical research in the Veterans Administration, from the National Institutes of Health by means of grants to VA investigators through affiliated medical schools, and from donations and gifts of various associations, foundations, and pharmaceutical companies. These contributions of outside support constitute recognition of the quality and potential of VA medical research. A summary of the research studies conducted by VA investigators during fiscal year 1960, listed by disease category, is shown in the following table:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of research projects</i>
Total	6,569
Infectious diseases:	
Tuberculosis, all forms.....	317
Other	235
Cancer and allied diseases.....	441
Allergic, endocrine, metabolic, and nutritional disorders.....	738
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs.....	336
Mental, psychoneurotic and behavioral disorders.....	1,393
Nervous system and sense organ diseases.....	476
Heart and vascular diseases.....	707
Respiratory diseases, except tuberculosis.....	329
Digestive tract diseases, except dental.....	417
Dental disorders.....	100
Genitourinary diseases.....	184
Skin and cellular tissue diseases.....	84
Bone and joint diseases.....	123
Methods and techniques:	
Anesthesia	34
Surgery, not elsewhere classified.....	114
Radiology and X-ray.....	57
Toxicity and poisoning.....	11
All other, except radioisotopes.....	218
Radioisotopes, not elsewhere classified.....	185
Preclinical	70

In reporting the results of these studies, VA investigators presented some 3,000 papers, 200 exhibits, and 50 motion pictures before scientific and professional societies. During the year, 2,200 articles by VA personnel appeared in scientific and professional journals.

In recognition of the steadily increasing average age of veteran patients in VA hospitals, emphasis was continued in the field of research-in-aging. Such research seeks to determine the factors contributing to the aging process as well as the means of slowing and counteracting the changes typical of the aging process. Many of the studies listed in the previous table are components of the program for research-in-aging; particularly, those studies in cancer, arteriosclerosis, tuberculosis, pulmonary function, diabetes, and psychology.

The VA hospital system under a central administration provides a most effective setting for the conduct of cooperative studies. In these studies investigators from two or more hospitals agree to conduct studies in a specified field under the guidance of a common protocol developed by a committee which directs the particular study. This pooling of experiences and standardized approach to the problem permits the accumulation of a larger quantity of valid statistical data within a much shorter time than could be accomplished by individual independent investigators. Examples of VA cooperative studies are:

Antihypertensive agents.—A study of the therapeutic results of various ganglion blocking agents for control of blood pressure in severe hypertension has been published. The long-term effectiveness of blood pressure control on the prevention of organic damage in the heart, brain, and kidneys is being assessed.

Arteriosclerosis.—This study has analyzed the possible importance of diet as an underlying factor in arteriosclerosis and the effects of anticoagulants administered over a long period of time to groups of patients who have had coronary heart attacks and cerebrovascular accidents.

Endocrine disorders.—Several steroid assay laboratories have been established as the initial working base of this study. The plasma steroid assay before and after ACTH stimulation is being used to search for new cases of pituitary and adrenal disease. The study will be expanded to relate the incidence of adrenal hypofunction to age, carcinomatosis, surgery, and other stress. This cooperative study is unique in that it will seek to obtain more detailed information about relatively uncommon disorders which are seen throughout the VA medical system.

Coronary heart disease surgery.—Efforts are directed to the development of additional diagnostic and therapeutic procedures aimed toward the direct surgical treatment of coronary disease.

Surgical treatment of parkinsonism.—This study has been directed toward objective means for evaluation of patients, their classification, and the selection of those who may be most benefited by surgical procedures.

Chemotherapy in cancer.—In the field of cancer chemotherapy a major cooperative effort continues in which 43 VA hospitals cooperate with the National Institutes of Health (Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center). This enterprise consists of eight separate studies involving a group of VA hospitals, university hospitals, and the National Institutes of Health.

Research in psychiatry.—Mental illness continues to head the list of medical problems in terms of the numbers of its victims and the inadequacy of knowledge. Studies in this field involve a wide range of research approaches from biological and neurophysiological to psychological, sociological, and anthropological studies of behavior. In this field, the cooperative study method has proved its worth in clinical trials of the many new drugs. There are five distinct projects involving studies on the effects of tran-

quilizers, the effectiveness of phenothiazines, the evaluation of newer stimulant drugs used in combination with chlorpromazine, and the response of neuropsychiatric patients to the new antidepressive drugs. During the past year a number of these large-scale studies involving several hundred patients were completed. The results were reported at the Annual VA Research Conference on Chemotherapy in Psychiatry.

Research in oral health.—The first dental cooperative study was recently initiated with 13 VA hospitals participating. This study in oral exfoliative cytology is designed to investigate the effectiveness of a technique for early detection of oral cancer. Another investigation emphasizes periodontal disease, one of the most widespread infections known to man, and its effect on the general health.

Other cooperative studies include:

- Diabetes mellitus
- Functional deafness
- Hospital infections
- Gastroenterology
- Adjunct chemotherapy with psychiatric outpatients
- Multiple sclerosis
- Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- Psychological research
- Chemotherapy of tuberculosis
- Patients with a diagnosis of psychosis and tuberculosis
- Chronic bronchitis
- Pulmonary function testing
- Blastomycosis
- Coccidioidiomycosis
- Histoplasmosis
- Sarcoidosis
- Esophageal varices
- Evaluation of analgesics
- Peptic ulcer
- Ruptured intervertebral disc
- Solitary pulmonary nodules
- Techniques for early diagnosis of lung cancer

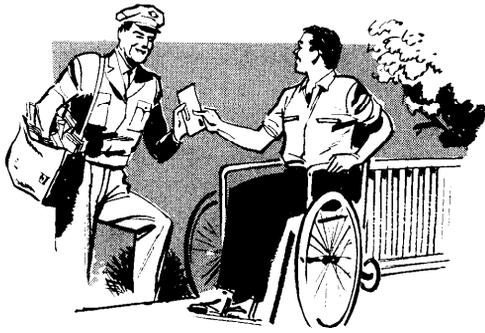
The last study is conducted in conjunction with the American Cancer Society.

The nuclear reactor at the VA hospital, Omaha, Nebr., now in operation for a full year, is being used for neutron activation analysis in medical research. The need for automatic data processing equipment for the evaluation of the results has become apparent. The increasing use of nuclear energy by industry, medicine, and Government has placed emphasis on the need for leadership in the field of radiological medicine. The Veterans Administration, being one of the pioneers in the development of biomedical applications of radioisotopes, has acquired trained and competent personnel as well as excellent facilities in this field.

The role of the Veterans Administration in the training phases of radiological medicine is considerable. Whole-body counters are in use in two VA hospitals, and another of unique design has been authorized. These instruments make possible the measurements of extremely low quantities of radioisotopes in the human body and are invaluable in studies relating to radiological health. The Veterans Administration has continued to participate in radiological defense training and maintains teams in 30 hospitals for possible emergency use.

The Veterans Administration has continued to collaborate with other Government agencies and various research organizations, and has maintained a close affiliation with many university medical schools and hospitals. Contractual relationships have continued between the Veterans Administration and the National Academy of Sciences, the Bureau of Standards, and the Biosciences Information Exchange.

The Veterans Administration, through studies of the natural history of a variety of diseases, is making another important contribution to world medicine as well as to the care of veterans.



Chapter Four

COMPENSATION AND PENSION

Highlights

- \$3 billion paid veterans and their dependents.
- Almost 3 percent increase in veterans being paid compensation or pension—principally in World War I pension, (non-service-connected) cases.
- Review of disability compensation and pension cases more than 80 percent completed—no change involved in 90 percent of cases covered to date.
- Cases of deceased veterans increased almost 4 percent.
- Last surviving veteran of the Civil War died—51 widows remain on VA rolls.

General

The compensation and pension program provides compensation to veterans for loss of earning power arising from injury or disease resulting from military service; provides compensation to widows and other dependents for the death of a veteran in or as a result of service; and, to recognize the services of war veterans, provides assistance in meeting their needs when their earning power is limited as a result of disability not related to service or the needs of their widows and children as a result of death of the veterans.

The VA's compensation and pension program exerts a significant stabilizing effect upon the national economy. More than \$3 billion in benefits were paid during fiscal year 1960 to veterans and their dependents at a rate of approximately \$280 million monthly. Most of this money was almost certainly expended primarily for goods and services and directly benefited the national economy. This tremendous economic force is not subject to rapid or unpredictable fluctuations, but will continue a steady increase for some years. The increase during fiscal year 1960 over the prior year was 8.5 percent.

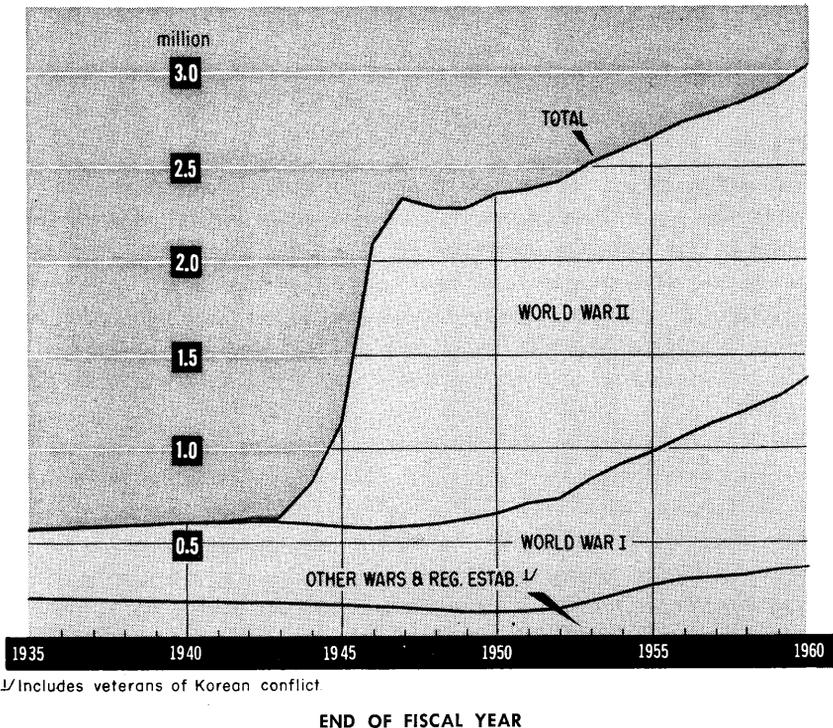
During the year, disability adjudication action was taken on more than 195,000 original claims by veterans; on 366,000 reopened claims and claims for increased benefits; and, on 136,000 claims on account of dependents of living veterans. An additional 440,000 actions were handled by reason of scheduled examinations and hospitalization of veterans, and 431,000 actions resulted from the general review of running award cases.

In death claims, more than 104,000 applications for dependency and indemnity compensation, compensation, and pension were adjudicated. Additionally, about 26,000 original insurance claims and 167,000 burial claims were adjudicated, and more than 186,000 other death claim adjudications were generated by reopened claims, death or marriage of a beneficiary, resulting in readjustment of benefits to other surviving dependents, etc.

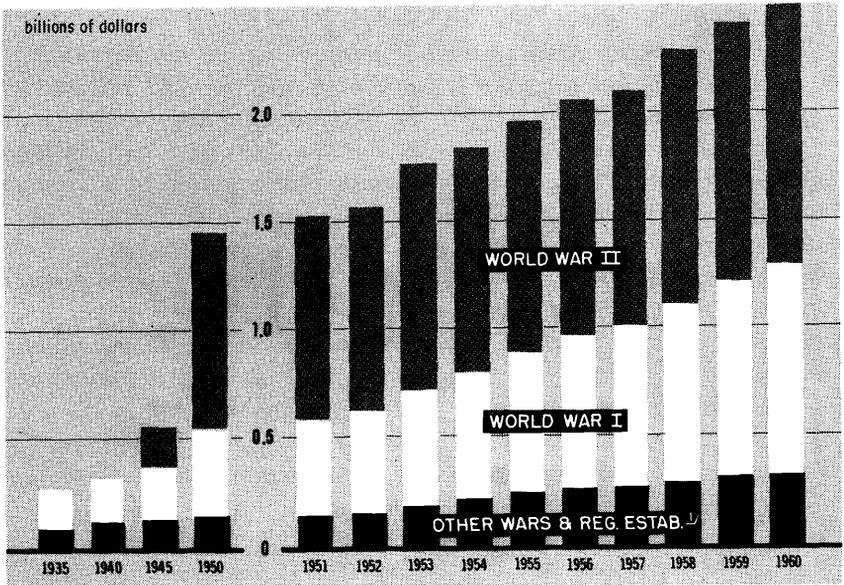
Compensation and Pension—Veterans

The number of veterans receiving compensation and pension benefits on June 30, 1960, increased 2.5 percent from the end of the prior fiscal year. The principal increase occurred in World War I non-service-connected cases. There were also significant increases in Regular Establishment cases and non-service-connected pension cases of veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict. Decreases occurred in World War I and World

VETERANS RECEIVING DISABILITY COMPENSATION OR PENSION

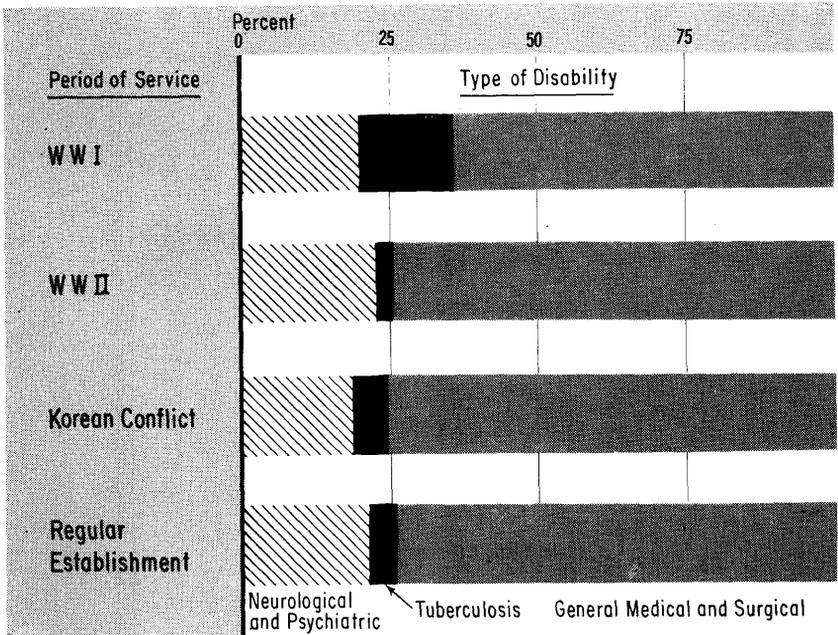


EXPENDITURES FOR DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS



DURING FISCAL YEAR

COMPENSATION CASES



JUNE 20, 1960

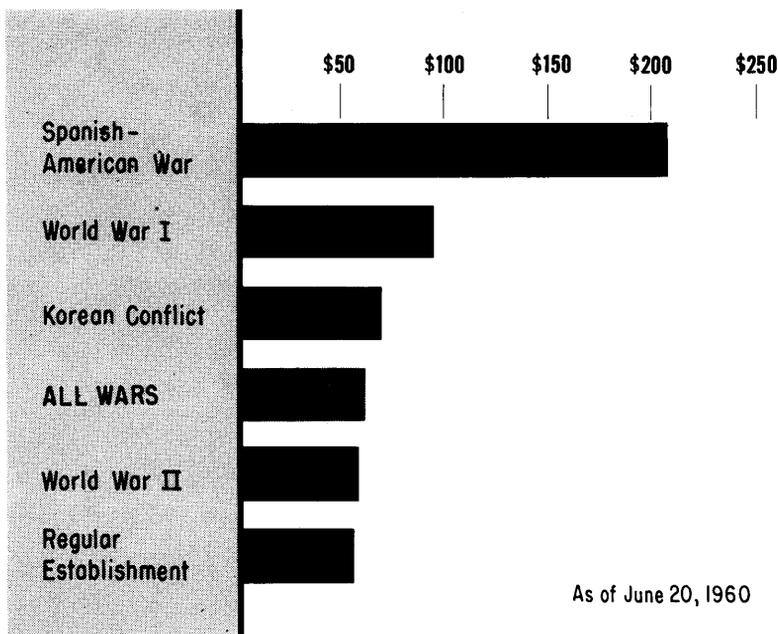
War II service-connected running awards. Complete detailed statistics will be found in the statistical tables.

Of interest is the comparative percentage, by war or service period, of veterans receiving compensation for specific disabilities. This is illustrated in the chart on page 55.

Additional compensation for a wife, children and dependent parents is payable to veterans who are 50 percent or more disabled by conditions incurred in or aggravated by service. Prior to the enactment of Public Law 86-499 on June 8, 1960, this additional compensation was payable for not to exceed three children. This act amended the law to provide benefits in these claims for all children.

Average monthly payment of compensation for service-connected disability, as reflected in the charts in this chapter, can be related in part to the age of the veteran group. The conclusion follows that service-connected disabilities tend to become more disabling with age since no provision has been made in the law for increasing the compensation by reason of the age of the veteran and the same laws apply to all. Note that in the case of Spanish-American War veterans the average monthly payment is \$209; for World War I veterans, \$96; for World War II veterans, \$60; and for Korean conflict veterans, \$71. The fact that the average rate in the Korean conflict cases is higher than in the World War II cases is probably accounted for by the fact that many have not yet been finally examined for determination of the static level of disability. During the past fiscal year the average monthly payment to veterans of the Spanish-American War, World War I

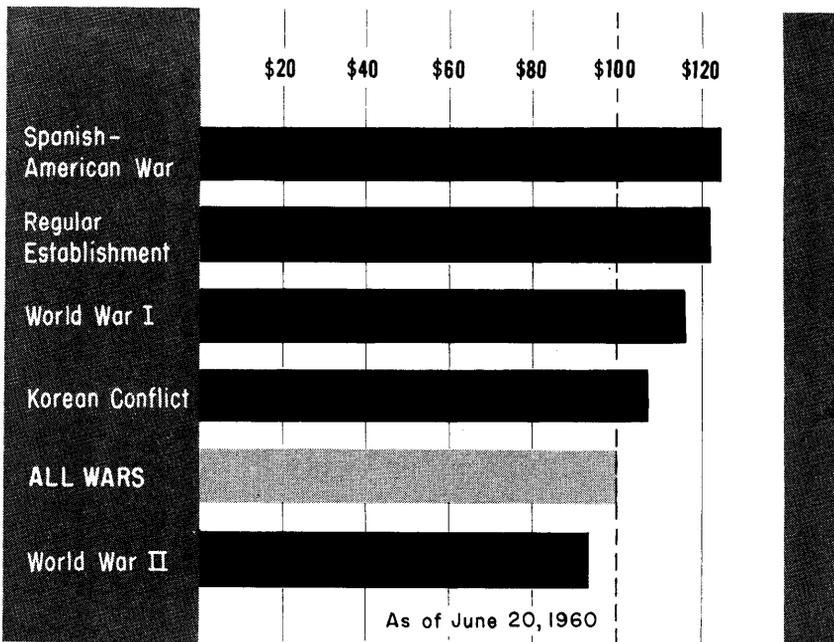
AVERAGE MONTHLY SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY PAYMENT



and World War II increased whereas the average payment to Korean conflict veterans decreased.

The chart showing the average monthly payment of death benefits, where cause of death of the veteran is service connected, also reflects higher benefits in the case of the older veteran groups. The degree of the service-connected disability at the time of death is not a factor in these cases. The lesser average payment for veterans of the more recent wars is due to the relatively small ratio of widow beneficiaries cases to the total cases and the high ratio of children and parent beneficiaries. In the older wars, World War I and the Spanish-American War, the ratio of widow beneficiaries to the total cases is considerably higher.

**AVERAGE MONTHLY SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH AWARD
TO WIDOW, CHILD AND/OR PARENTS**



Pensions for non-service-connected disabilities are payable to veterans eligible for pension under chapter 15, title 38, U.S.C., at monthly rates of \$66.15 for permanent and total disability, or \$78.75 where the eligible veteran has been in receipt of such pension for a continuous period of 10 years or reaches the age of 65 years, or \$135.45 where the eligible veteran is or becomes, on account of age or physical or mental disabilities, helpless or blind or so nearly helpless or blind as to need or require the regular aid and attendance of another person. The above rates are applicable only to persons qualifying under claims filed on or before June 30, 1960. Persons entitled to these benefits may elect to receive pension under the provisions of Public Law 86-211, which became effective July 1, 1960. Rates under

the latter act vary according to the amount of income received and number of dependents. They range from \$40 to \$100 monthly with an additional \$70 payable if need of aid and attendance is shown.

A total of 947,250 veterans were receiving pensions for non-service-connected disabilities as of June 30, 1960:

World War I.....	851, 255
World War II.....	89, 526
Korean conflict.....	6, 469

The monthly rates of pensions for these veterans were:

\$66.15 for 210,866 of them
78.75 for 708,476 of them
135.45 for 27,908 of them

More than 33,200 veterans received service pension, all but 44 based upon Spanish-American War Service. Income is not a factor in determining entitlement to Spanish-American War service pension.

A review of the disability compensation and pension cases which began in 1954 continued on an accelerated basis during the fiscal year. The purpose of this review is to insure:

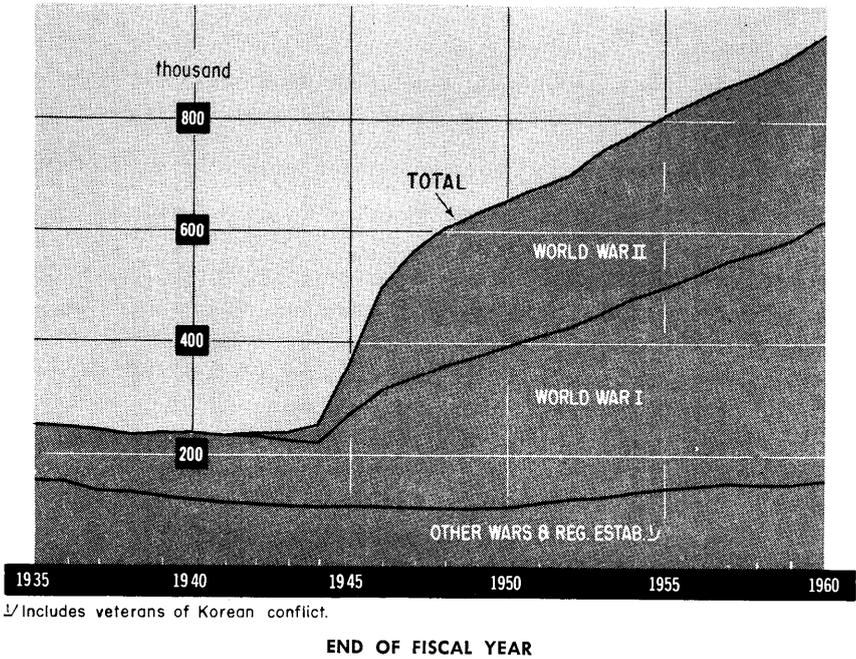
- (1) that VA regulations controlling future scheduled examinations are properly applied on an individual case basis and in a realistic manner; and
- (2) that the adjudication of each case is sound and in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations and that veterans are not denied benefits to which they are entitled.

The review eventually will cover about 1.7 million cases in which World War II or peacetime veterans under 55 years of age are receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities and in which World War I and World War II veterans under 55 years of age are receiving non-service-connected disability pension benefits. As of the end of the fiscal year, over 1,400,000 claims had been reviewed with 91 percent found requiring no adjustment. Adjustments were found necessary in 129,100 cases reviewed thus far. Payments had been terminated in a total of 61,200 cases. Most of these terminations resulted from an improvement in the condition of the veteran. In almost 2 percent of the cases reviewed, it was necessary to terminate payment because of "clear and unmistakable error" in the service connection of the case. Payments were increased in 15,400 cases. Payments were decreased in 52,500 cases as of June 30, 1960.

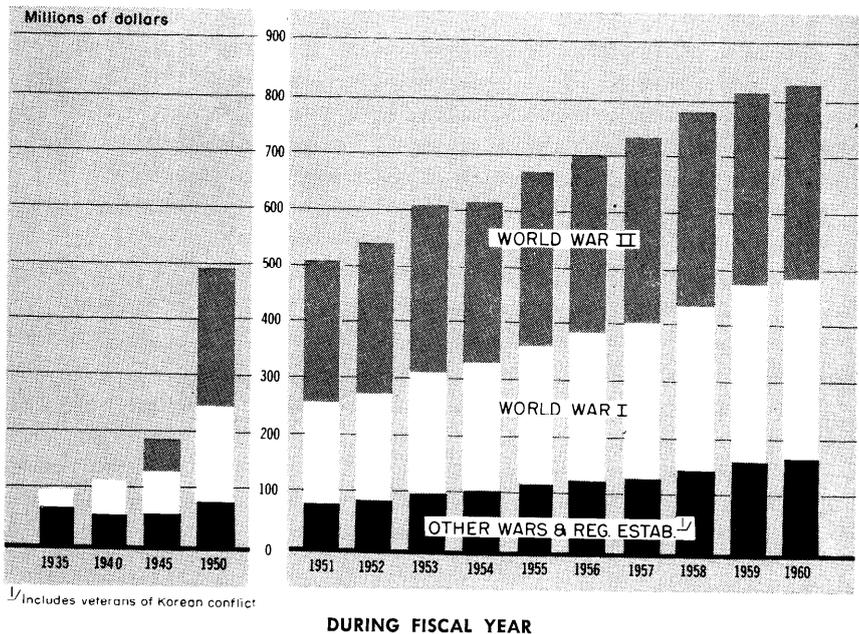
Compensation, Dependency and Indemnity Compensation and Pension—Dependents

The number of deceased veterans and the number of dependents of those veterans on whose account death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or death pension benefits were being paid show an increase of 3.8 percent from 915,800 at the end of fiscal year 1959 to 950,800 on June 30, 1960. Further detail may be found in the statistical tables section.

DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING DEATH COMPENSATION, DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION, OR PENSIONS



EXPENDITURES FOR DEATH COMPENSATION, DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION, AND PENSIONS



Expenditures during fiscal year 1960 for compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, and pension benefits to the dependents of deceased veterans were \$823 million, or 1.5 percent greater than during the prior fiscal year.

Further data on compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, and pension benefits may be found in the statistical tables section.

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation for Service-Connected Deaths

Title 38, U.S.C., provides a benefit identified as "dependency and indemnity compensation." The benefit is intended to replace death compensation and servicemen's indemnity and may be payable to widows, to children, and, when incomes are within specified limitations, to parents. The survivors of servicemen and veterans who die after December 31, 1956, as a result of service may be eligible for benefits under this law. Where death occurred prior to January 1, 1957, the dependents may elect to receive either dependency and indemnity compensation or death compensation.

Payments of dependency and indemnity compensation to widows are partially related to the military pay of their deceased husbands. The monthly rate payable to widows is \$112 plus 12 percent of basic pay. The minimum rate is \$122 per month. When there is no widow entitled to dependency and indemnity compensation, such benefit may be payable to children at the following monthly rates:

One child.....	\$70;
Two children.....	100;
Three children.....	130;
with \$25 for each additional child.	

The total amount payable for two or more children is equally divided. The monthly rates payable to parents vary from \$10 to \$75, depending upon whether there are one or two parents entitled, their marital status, and the amount of their annual income. Payments are the same whether death occurred during or as a result of peacetime or wartime service.

With one exception, dependency and indemnity compensation is the benefit payable based on death due to service which occurs or occurred on or after January 1, 1957, and death compensation may not be paid in such cases. The exception is where the serviceman has an inservice waiver of insurance premiums under section 724 of title 38, U.S.C. In such cases death compensation is the benefit payable.

The number of cases of deceased veterans in which dependency and indemnity compensation was being paid on June 30, 1960, was more than 147,900, and in an additional 31,500 cases a combination of this benefit plus compensation was being paid to different beneficiaries of these veterans. Complete statistics may be found in the statistical tables section.

Non-Service-Connected Death Pension

Death pension is payable to unremarried widows and minor unmarried children of wartime and Korean conflict veterans where the veterans died of causes not related to their service. As in the case of pension payable to veterans, payment of this benefit is subject to certain income limitations: \$1,400 in the case of a widow without a minor child, and \$2,700 if there is a minor child. The rates payable are \$50.40 monthly for a widow without a child, \$63 monthly for a widow with one child plus \$7.56 monthly for each additional child. In case there is no widow entitled, monthly pension of \$27.30 is payable for one child, \$40.95 to two children, \$54.60 to three children plus \$7.56 for each additional child. Benefits payable to two or more children are equally divided.

Only persons who qualified on the basis of claims filed prior to July 1, 1960, are eligible for these benefits. The beneficiaries may elect to receive benefits under Public Law 86-211, which became effective July 1, 1960. The rate of pension under the latter law varies according to income. The range is \$25 to \$60 monthly if there is no minor child, \$40 to \$75 monthly with one child, plus \$15 for each additional child. Where there is no widow entitled, pension of \$35 monthly is payable to one child plus \$15 for each additional eligible child. Earned income of more than \$1,800 disqualifies a child for this benefit. Widows and children of Spanish-American War veterans are entitled to service pension regardless of amount of income.

During the course of this fiscal year, the last surviving veteran of the Civil War, Mr. Walter Williams of Houston, Tex., died on December 19, 1959, at the age of 117. This marked the closing of an era and was commemorated by flying the flag at half-mast from all Government buildings. At the close of the fiscal year there remained on the compensation and pension rolls 51 widows of Civil War veterans and 2 widows of Mexican War veterans (war of 1846-1848).

Overpayment Waivers and Forfeitures

Recovery of certain erroneous payments (including overpayments) made to veterans and their dependents may be waived, subject to prescribed conditions, under provisions of title 38, U.S.C., 3102. Most benefits authorized by the laws administered by the Veterans Administration are included in these waiver provisions. Among those included are compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, pension, insurance, subsistence allowance, education and training allowance, payments for books and supplies in connection with training, and charges for hospitalization. The Board on Waivers and Forfeitures has jurisdiction over all such erroneous payments where the amount is in excess of \$2,500. The board also considers overpayments and erroneous payments if an administrative review of a decision of a field committee on waivers is requested or if a postaudit of such a decision is deemed desirable.

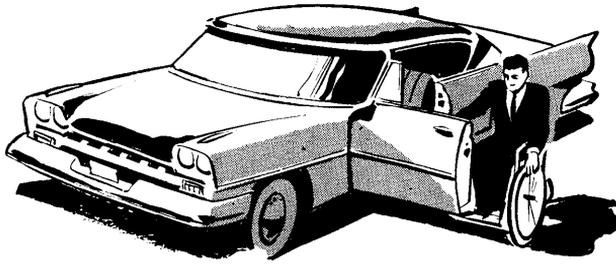
There is a field committee on waivers in each regional office, which has original jurisdiction in each overpayment or erroneous payment arising in the particular office that is not in excess of \$2,500. The regional office committee on waivers determines also the liability of a school or training establishment where an erroneous payment has been made to a veteran because of willful or negligent failure to report excessive absences or discontinuance of course.

During fiscal year 1960 approximately 37,700 overpayments or erroneous payments, amounting to \$14.3 million, were discovered. This is only a fraction of 1 percent of the number and amount of benefit payments. Recovery was waived in 561 of these cases, amounting to almost \$343,000.

The Board on Waivers and Forfeitures has authority to make administrative reviews of determinations by a committee on waivers that an educational institution or training establishment is, or is not, liable for an erroneous payment or overpayment to a veteran. There is established in the Board on Waivers and Forfeitures a specially constituted review section that exercises this function.

During the past year important changes have been made in the laws relating to forfeiture of gratuitous benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration. Public Law 86-222, effective September 1, 1959, eliminates the authority of the Board on Waivers and Forfeitures to declare a forfeiture in any case where the individual concerned was residing in the United States at the time the prescribed act or acts occurred. Generally, this means that forfeiture may be invoked only in the case of a nonresident of the United States or a person who left its jurisdiction prior to the expiration of the period during which a criminal prosecution could be instituted.

Public Law 86-222 also eliminates authority to make new apportionment awards after September 1, 1959, to any dependent in a forfeited case. Finally, Public Law 86 222 provides for the first time automatic forfeiture of rights to gratuitous benefits in the case of any individual convicted after September 1, 1959, of certain offenses involving loyalty or national security. These changes were reflected in the forfeiture of rights of 109 beneficiaries during the year compared with 644 in the previous year.



Chapter Five

AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER CONVEYANCES FOR DISABLED VETERANS

Highlights

- \$1,600 authorized in assistance.
- Over 500 veterans submitted claims.
- To date, almost 46,000 veterans have been assisted.

The enactment of special legislation authorizes the Veterans Administration to provide or assist to the amount of \$1,600 in the purchase of an automobile or other conveyance by veterans of World War II or the Korean conflict who are being compensated for amputation or loss of use of a limb or for permanent seriously impaired vision of both eyes. Where the veteran's disability prevents his operation of the car, another person may drive it for him.

The law provides for the initial purchase of only one car and not for its subsequent maintenance, upkeep, or replacement.

Eligible veterans must ordinarily file for this benefit within 5 years from the date of discharge. Where the disability occurs after discharge, the veteran has 3 years from the incurrence of the disability to apply.

During fiscal year 1960, a total of 503 disabled veterans submitted new claims for automobiles or other conveyances. Claims were reopened for 15 others. Most of these veterans (373) were found to be eligible for conveyances, but the remainder were ineligible mainly because they did not have the requisite extent of disability. By the end of fiscal year 1960 more than 45,900 disabled veterans had been assisted in the purchase of automobiles or other conveyances.



Chapter Six

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION

Highlights

- Almost 7,000 war orphans entered training for the first time during the year.
- Program for World War II veterans was almost completed—about 1,200 disabled veterans received vocational rehabilitation during each month of the year; a monthly average of only 27 received readjustment training.
- 4,500 disabled Korean conflict veterans were rehabilitated during the year.
- More than 2.3 million Korean conflict veterans have taken readjustment training.

Vocational Rehabilitation

General.—The objective of this program is to afford vocational rehabilitation needed by Korean conflict and World War II veterans with service-incurred disabilities to assist them in preparing for, finding, and holding suitable employment.

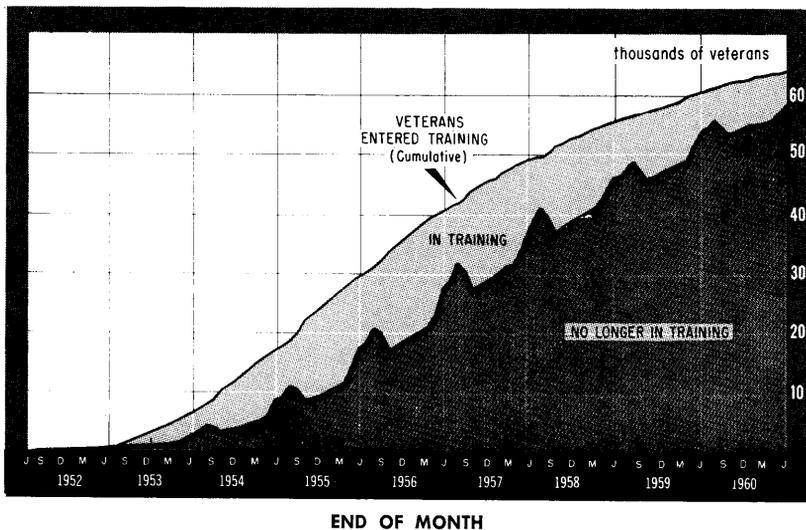
The training necessary for the veteran to achieve his selected vocational objective is provided in schools of higher learning, schools below college level, business establishments and on farms.

A team of rehabilitation specialists assists veterans in developing and carrying out plans to overcome their vocational handicaps. This team is composed of counseling psychologists, training specialists, physicians, psychiatrists, clinical psychologists and social workers. Their specialized services are available as needed at each step in the vocational rehabilitation process.

More than two-thirds of a million veterans had entered training by the close of fiscal year 1960. Six in each ten of these veterans had completed training or were still working toward that goal.

Assistance received under this program has enabled disabled veterans to take their rightful place in the world of employment and thereby lead more complete and productive lives. Our society is also benefit-

**KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM
(CH. 31, TITLE 38, U.S.C.)**



ing, for without rehabilitation many of these disabled veterans would have been solely dependent upon public assistance for years or for the rest of their lives. From this standpoint, the economic, social, and moral values of vocational rehabilitation to the individual and to society are immeasurable.

Disabled veterans receive vocational rehabilitation under the provisions of chapter 31, title 38, U.S.C. The program for Korean conflict veterans had been in operation slightly over 9½ years at the end of the fiscal year, and the program for World War II veterans had been in operation 17 years.

For most World War II veterans, the program ended on July 25, 1956, but several thousand disabled veterans who had been unable to initiate and complete training prior to that time were given 4 more years in which to initiate and complete training. The final termination date for the World War II program was July 25, 1960.

The end of the Korean conflict program for most veterans will occur on January 31, 1964, but, like the World War II program, 4 more years will be allowed for those few veterans who are unable to initiate and complete training prior to that date. The final termination date for the Korean conflict program is January 31, 1968.

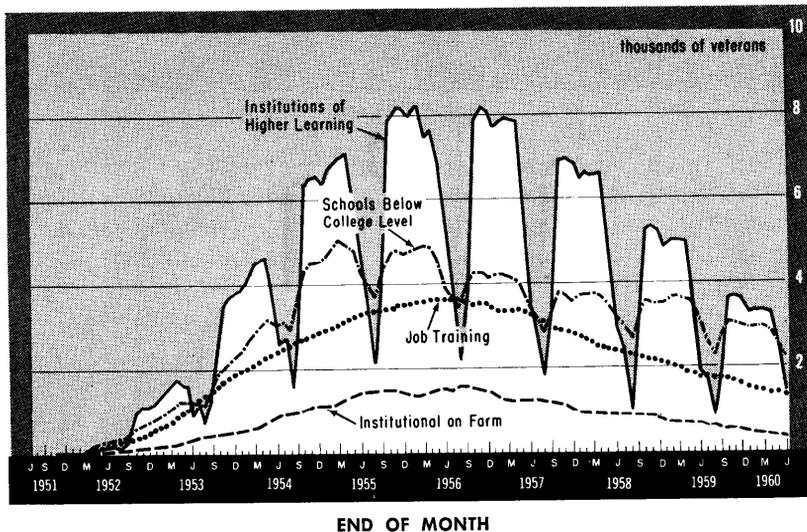
Veterans receive a subsistence allowance while in training and the cost of their books, fees, tuition and training supplies is paid by the Veterans Administration. Their period of training may not exceed 48 months, except as authorized by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to meet unusual needs.

Veterans in training.—During fiscal year 1960, 3,600 disabled Korean conflict veterans and 800 disabled World War II veterans entered train-

ing for the first time. This brought the total to 64,100 Korean conflict veterans and 615,100 World War II veterans who have trained under this program. During the year, 4,500 Korean conflict veterans were rehabilitated.

Three in each four Korean conflict veterans who have trained under this program received their rehabilitation training in educational institutions. Forty-three percent entered schools below college level while 35 percent have trained at the college level. Less than 1 in each 5 of the Korean conflict trainees have trained on the job and only 1 in 20 has trained on a farm. These ratios are in decided contrast to experience under the World War II program. Slightly more than one-half of the World War II trainees received their rehabilitation training on the job or on a farm.

**DISABLED KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS IN VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TRAINING
(CH. 31, TITLE 38, U.S.C.)**



The monthly average number of veterans in training during fiscal year 1960 under chapter 31, title 38, U.S.C., was 7,500 Korean conflict veterans and over 1,200 World War II veterans. A distribution of these trainees by type of training is shown in the following table:

Type of training	World War II	Korean conflict
Total	1, 230	7, 497
Institutions of high learning	190	2, 654
Schools below college level	807	2, 791
Job training	173	1, 552
Institutional-on-farm training	60	500

Employment Objectives.—A comparison between the employment objectives pursued by disabled Korean conflict veterans and the occupational distribution of all male workers in the labor force shows that disabled veterans are preparing themselves for occupations requiring more extensive training, knowledge, and skills than is found generally among men in the labor force. This is a further demonstration that the Nation is benefiting from the veterans' vocational rehabilitation training program as well as the disabled veterans for whom the benefits were intended.

Objectives leading to occupations in the professional, semiprofessional and managerial fields were selected by 26,200, or almost one-half, of the veterans who entered training. Teacher training courses were selected by 4,700 veterans, most of whom were preparing to teach in secondary or elementary schools. A comparable number, 4,400, trained for positions as accountants and auditors. The field of engineering attracted 2,800, the majority of whom selected electrical and mechanical engineering.

More than one-third of the disabled Korean conflict veterans have trained for trade and industrial occupations. Of the 22,400 disabled veterans who trained for these objectives:

10,900 wanted to be mechanics and repairmen;

3,600 selected metalworking occupations;

1,500 aimed for occupations in the production of lumber and lumber products; and

1,300 trained for construction occupations.

Occupational goals in the clerical and sales fields were selected by 12 percent of those who entered training. Six percent trained for occupations in agriculture, and 4 percent trained for service occupations.

Vocational Counseling, Training and Adjustment.—Professionally trained and experienced counselors provide vocational counseling for each disabled veteran who applies for vocational rehabilitation. They determine, with the support of medical opinion, whether the veteran is in need of vocational rehabilitation and whether training is medically feasible for him.

If the veteran needs rehabilitation, the counselor assists him in the selection of an occupational goal that is suitable to his interests, aptitudes, and residual abilities. The occupation agreed upon must be one in which the veteran can be expected to compete successfully when his training is completed. Vocational counseling was provided to 16,200 disabled veterans in fiscal year 1960. Most of these were persons who served during the Korean conflict.

Counseling service is provided to meet the special needs of eligible veterans who are hospitalized or homebound to enable them to plan their individual vocational rehabilitation programs. Personal adjustment counseling serves those who need help in working out personal problems which are interfering with vocational planning, effective training, or adjustment in employment.

Experienced vocational rehabilitation personnel develop an appropriate course of vocational rehabilitation training for each disabled veteran to prepare him for employment in his chosen occupation. They help him locate and develop an appropriate training situation in an educational institution, in a business or industrial establishment, or on a farm under the veteran's control. Such assistance was provided to 4,400 disabled veterans who initially entered training during fiscal year 1960, as well as to many of the 10,300 who reentered after interruption of training previously initiated.

During the period of training, special professional and technical assistance is provided disabled veterans to assure the best possible conditions for their progress. This includes arranging for: needed medical or dental attention; social service; personal adjustment counseling or additional vocational counseling; change of training program and any other assistance which can be provided in accordance with the law. The number of trainees for whom such supervisory assistance was provided averaged 8,700 per month during fiscal year 1960.

Special rehabilitation procedures are required for the most seriously handicapped veterans. These include arrangements for reduced time training accompanied by medical or other services as needed to improve physical or mental conditions, work adjustment and personal adjustment training, arrangements for individual instruction, training in the veteran's own home, when necessary, and assistance when appropriate in developing a market for products or services so that as training progresses remunerative employment in a profitable enterprise may become established. Special rehabilitation procedures were being provided 2,200 veterans as of April 30, 1960.

As each disabled veteran approaches the completion of his training program, he is referred to public employment agencies and otherwise assisted, as necessary, in securing employment and adjusting to it. Employment assistance toward initial placement was provided 2,300 disabled veterans during fiscal year 1960.

Significant contributions have been made to the improvement of the competencies of vocational rehabilitation and education staff through workshops, inservice training and training through non-Government facilities, and through the development of technical publications on subjects such as the identification and motivation of severely disabled, the publication of *Occupations for Epileptic Veterans*, and the periodic publication of *Occupational Outlook* and *VR&E Quarterly*.

Cooperation With Other Agencies.—The Veterans Administration and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare have agreed to encourage cooperation between their respective field offices in the handling of disabled veterans' cases. Under this agreement, the State Office of Vocational Rehabilitation refers veterans to the appropriate VA regional office for training, if it appears that the veteran is entitled to veterans' benefits. In turn, the VA regional office re-

fers to the State Office of Vocational Rehabilitation disabled veterans who may need rehabilitation services to which they may not be entitled under the laws administered by the Veterans Administration.

The Veterans Administration and the United States Employment Service, through State employment agencies, cooperate in the rehabilitation of disabled veterans. The VA regional office refers to the State employment agencies those veterans who have completed their training and are in need of employment placement assistance. The State employment agencies refer to the VA regional offices those veterans who apply for employment but who appear to need training in order to become satisfactorily employable.

State employment agencies also inform the VA regional offices of business and industrial establishments that may offer opportunities for on-the-job training of disabled veterans.

Direct Benefit Costs.—Payments under chapter 31, title 38, U.S.C., during fiscal year 1960 totaled \$17.9 million, including \$12.2 million for subsistence, \$4.9 million for tuition, and \$0.8 million for supplies and materials. During the previous year, these payments totaled \$22.3 million.

Readjustment Training and Education

General.—The purpose of this program is to afford vocational readjustment and restore lost educational or vocational opportunities to veterans whose ambitions were interrupted or impeded by active service in the Armed Forces during the Korean conflict or World War II.

Financial assistance is provided for eligible veterans while they pursue a course of training of their own choice in colleges, schools below the college level, business and industrial establishments, or on farms.

The program has helped millions of World War II and Korean conflict veterans to make a satisfactory readjustment to civilian life. Additionally, it has raised the educational and professional levels and the technical proficiency of the Nation's labor force. The value of this overall increase in knowledge and skills of all kinds goes beyond the restoration of lost opportunities to the individuals concerned. It places our Nation in a better position to cope with the difficult and challenging problems facing it today.

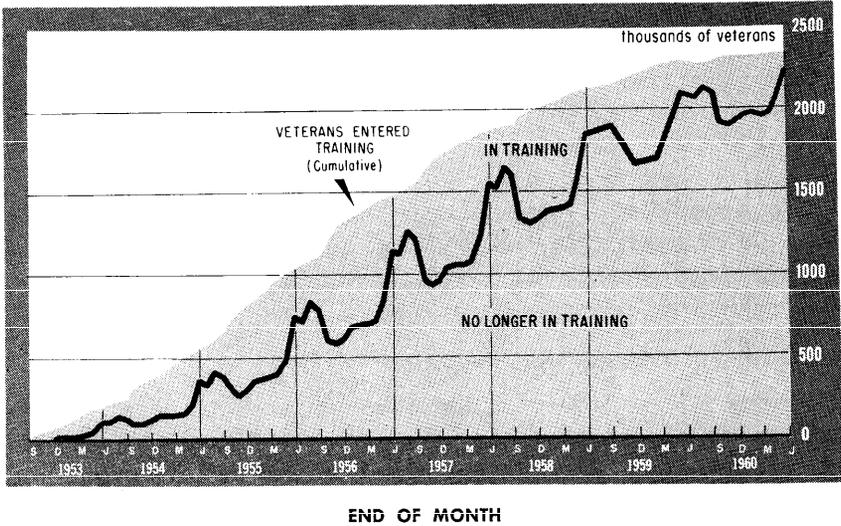
More than 10 million veterans had taken readjustment training by the end of fiscal year 1960. More than 2.3 million of these were Korean conflict veterans, many of whom are still in training. Only a few World War II veterans remained in training under this program at the end of the fiscal year.

Readjustment training for Korean conflict veterans is provided under chapter 33, title 38, U.S.C. At the end of fiscal year 1960, the program for Korean conflict veterans had been in operation for nearly 8 years and had a little more than 4½ years to go.

World War II veterans have been provided readjustment training under Public Law 346, 78th Congress. The program for World War II veterans came to a close on July 25, 1956, except for a relatively small number of persons.

Veterans in Training.—A total of 57,000 Korean conflict veterans entered training for the first time during fiscal year 1960, bringing the total who had entered training to 2,334,000. A total of 7.8 million World War II veterans had trained prior to fiscal year 1960.

**KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS READJUSTMENT TRAINING PROGRAM
(CH. 33, TITLE 38, U.S.C.)**



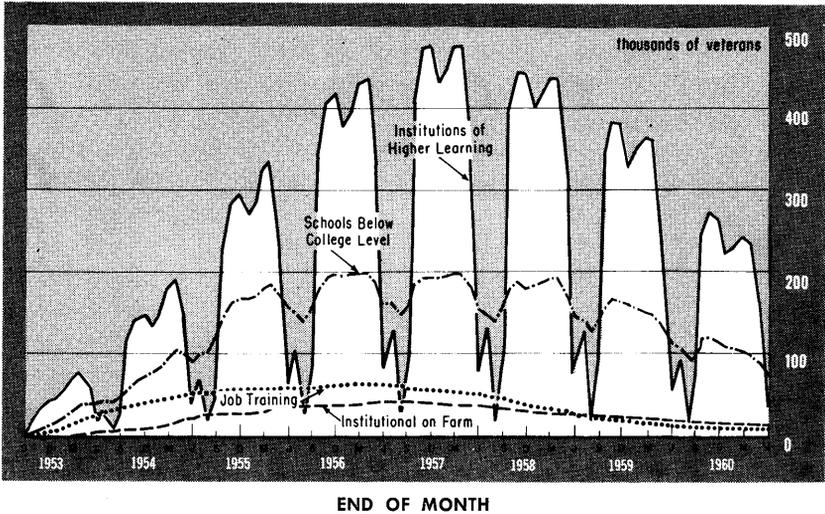
The monthly average of Korean conflict veterans in training during fiscal year 1960 is shown in the following table. The 288,000 Korean conflict veterans is 32 percent less than the average for fiscal year 1959. The peak enrollment of Korean conflict veterans during fiscal year 1960 was 410,000 in November 1959. The monthly average number of World War II veterans in training during fiscal year 1960 was only 27.

Type of training	World War II	Korean conflict
Total.....	27	288, 351
Institutions of higher learning.....	17	165, 461
Schools below college level.....	9	101, 173
Job training.....	0	8, 868
Institutional-on-farm training.....	1	12, 849

Practically all of the college level educational institutions throughout the Nation had veterans enrolled (2,600, counting separate branches and extension centers) under this program during fiscal year 1960. Veterans pursued vocational type courses in 2,300 private schools and 3,400 public

schools, all below the college level. About 1,800 of these public schools provided special courses for veterans who were training to be general farmers. Other veterans received their training on the job in 9,500 business or industrial establishments.

KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS IN TRAINING
(CH. 33, TITLE 38, U.S.C.)



The Korean conflict readjustment training program is predominantly a college program. The percentage of Korean conflict trainees who enrolled in colleges is almost twice as large as the percentage of World War II trainees who trained at the college level. A correspondingly smaller percentage of Korean conflict trainees have trained in business and industrial establishments or on farms and a much smaller percentage have trained in schools below the college level. These percentages are shown in the following table:

Types of training entered	June 30, 1960	
	Korean conflict veterans	World War II veterans
Total	<i>Percent</i> 100	<i>Percent</i> 100
Institutions of higher learning	51	29
Schools below college level	36	44
On-the-job training	9	18
On-the-farm training	4	9

Educational, Professional or Vocational Objectives.—Korean conflict veterans have demonstrated that they welcome the opportunity to obtain a professional, technical, or vocational education. That they have broad interests is shown by the variety of courses or training objectives they have chosen. A comparison with World War II trainees discloses that a greater proportion of Korean conflict veterans have taken courses in the scientific field or other fields which require the most extensive training and knowledge.

The scientific field has attracted a quarter million Korean conflict trainees. Of this group, 183,000 selected engineering and 46,000 selected other physical and natural science objectives, such as chemistry, geology, physics, and biology.

Over half a million Korean conflict veterans have entered training in crafts, trade, and industrial objectives. Of this group, 144,000 enrolled in mechanical programs, 161,000 trained for objectives in the communications field and 70,000 trained for metalworking occupations.

The teaching profession has attracted 129,000 Korean conflict trainees. This is a much higher proportion than the World War II program attracted.

Over a quarter million Korean conflict trainees have enrolled in managerial and business administration programs of study. Medical and related programs have attracted 60,000 Korean conflict trainees, including the pre-medical and pre-dental students.

Provisions for Initiation of Training.—Under the readjustment training program, a veteran may pursue an approved course of education or training of his own choice. The Veterans Administration assures that a course of education and training approved for the training of eligible veterans is consistent with the requirements of the law, and that it is generally accepted as necessary to fulfill requirements for the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective.

Eligible Korean conflict veterans must begin readjustment education or training within 3 years after their discharge or separation from active service and end their training within 8 years following separation. For persons who were in active service on January 31, 1955, the 3-year and 8-year periods begin to run on the first date they are eligible for complete separation from active service. An exception to the 3- and 8-year periods following separation is made for veterans who have been barred from training because of the nature of their discharge, and who acquire training rights when the discharge is corrected. These veterans must start training within 3 years after the discharge is so changed, or within 3 years after September 1, 1958, whichever is later. In no case will training under this program be provided after January 31, 1965.

The extent of a Korean conflict veteran's entitlement to education and training benefits is established on the basis of 1½ times the duration of his military service up to a maximum of 36 months of entitlement. The Veterans Administration makes direct payments of education and training allowance to eligible veterans to assist them in meeting expenses of subsist-

ence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment while pursuing an approved program of education and training.

World War II veterans were required to initiate training by July 25, 1951, or within 4 years after the date of their separation from the Armed Forces, whichever was later. The only World War II veterans still eligible for education or training under the World War II GI bill are (1) a few of those who enlisted or reenlisted under the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945 between October 6, 1945, and October 5, 1946, and (2) those who originally received discharges barring them from training and the discharge was changed too late for them to enter training within the time limits set by the law.

Vocational Counseling.—Eligible veterans are encouraged to obtain educational and vocational counseling from the Veterans Administration or from nonprofit school, college or community counseling centers before making final decisions on their objectives and selecting their courses of education or training. The Veterans Administration provides vocational counseling to eligible veterans upon request either prior to initiation of a program of education or training, while pursuing such a program, or during a period of valid interruption. During fiscal year 1960, counseling was provided for 11,900 veterans under this program, nearly all of whom were Korean conflict veterans. In the preceding year, counseling was provided to 24,600 veterans under this program.

A substantial portion of the vocational counseling provided under this program is accomplished on a fee basis in contract guidance centers by qualified counselors from institutions of higher learning. The number of contract guidance centers was reduced from 24 in June 1959 to 14 in June 1960.

Approval of Courses.—The courses of training in which veterans may enroll under the World War II or Korean conflict GI bills generally require the approval of the State in which the course is offered. Several of the States have designated more than one of their agencies to participate in the approval function.

Close cooperation between the Veterans Administration and the State approving agencies is maintained by a VA liaison officer in each State which exercises the approval function. The expenses incurred by State approving agencies in the employment of personnel and accomplishment of necessary travel to various institutions and job training establishments are reimbursable by the Veterans Administration under Public Law 346 and chapter 33 of title 38, U.S.C.

Sixty-nine contracts were negotiated with State approving agencies in the United States and its Territories for reimbursement of expenses incurred in the inspection, approval and supervision of on-job training establishments and educational institutions during fiscal year 1960. Fourteen State approving agencies did not request reimbursement.

When a State declines to establish or designate an appropriate approving agency, the Veterans Administration is empowered to exercise that function.

It has been necessary to assume this responsibility wholly or in part in 4 States.

The Veterans Administration also approves courses offered by agencies of the Federal Government, privately owned business or industrial establishments which operate in a number of States, and foreign educational institutions.

Under chapter 33, title 38, U.S.C., veterans may pursue training in a foreign country only in an educational institution of higher learning. The Veterans Administration has approved courses in 448 institutions of higher learning located in 45 countries. These approvals cover over 5,000 courses, and are offered by institutions located in continental Europe, United Kingdom and Ireland, Canada, Asia and the Near East, Central America and Caribbean Islands, Philippines, Mexico, South America, Australia, New Zealand, and Africa. Public Law 85-460, signed June 18, 1958, extended to persons in the Panama Canal Zone the benefits of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952.

VA representatives periodically survey schools and establishments in which veterans are enrolled to assure the propriety of payments of educational allowances and to assist the school or establishment in understanding and in meeting the criteria of the law for providing training to veterans. During fiscal year 1960, representatives made approximately 18,000 surveys. It was necessary for the State approving agencies to withdraw approval or for the Veterans Administration to discontinue payments of benefits in less than 1 percent of the schools and establishments surveyed.

Funds Expended.—Payments for education and training allowance for Korean conflict veterans under chapter 33, title 38, U.S.C., during fiscal year 1960 amounted to \$371 million, a decrease of 34 percent from the payments in fiscal year 1959. Other costs under chapter 33, title 38, U.S.C., during the past year included \$3.8 million for education and training reporting allowance. The reporting allowance is payable to educational institutions to assist in defraying the expense of preparing and submitting required reports and certifications on veterans attending the institutions.

Benefit payments for education and training for World War II veterans under Public Law 346 in fiscal year 1960 included:

- \$23,000 for subsistence allowance,
- \$152,000 for tuition, and
- \$33,000 for supplies and materials.

Educational Assistance for War Orphans

General.—The Veterans Administration has been given the responsibility of providing educational assistance to children of persons who died from injury or disease resulting from military service during the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict.

The objective of this program is to give war orphans an opportunity to obtain the education they otherwise might have received if their parent had lived.

The war orphans receive educational assistance under the provisions of chapter 35, title 38, U.S.C. A program of education may be pursued in institutions of higher learning or a specialized vocational course may be pursued in schools below the college level. Special restorative training may be provided war orphans who otherwise would be unable to pursue a program of education because of a physical or mental disability. As much as 36 months of educational assistance may be provided for eligible persons.

War orphans generally are eligible for this educational assistance after completion of high school, or after they pass the age of compulsory school attendance if they have dropped out of school. Generally, training must be completed by the 23d birthday. Handicapped war orphans may be provided special restorative training or specialized vocational training as early as age 14.

Fiscal year 1960 was the fourth year in which educational assistance benefits were available to war orphans. By the end of the year, 41,800 had applied for training and 20,400 already had entered training. The peak training load under this program is expected to be reached around the mid-1960's. The program will continue for many years and the decline from peak participation is expected to be gradual.

Several thousand war orphans in the Republic of the Philippines were authorized to enter training under this program in their own country by the enactment of Public Law 85-460 on June 18, 1958. By the end of fiscal year 1960, 3,900 war orphans in the Philippines applied for benefits and 2,800 had entered training.

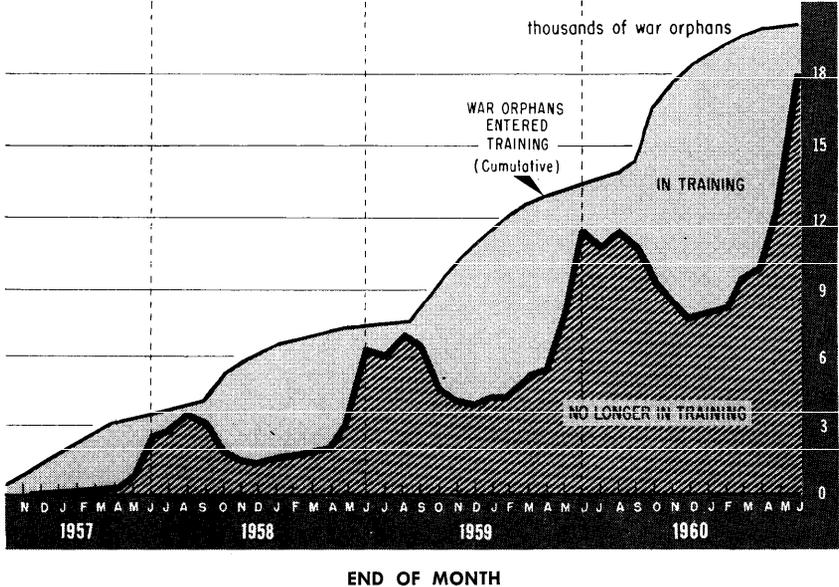
Participation in this program has been lower than was expected. To further insure that potentially eligible war orphans and their surviving parents or their guardians are adequately informed concerning this program, the Veterans Administration has initiated a plan to address individual letters to them during the year the child reaches his 13th birthday. The letter also will be sent to those who already had passed their 13th birthday before the plan was initiated. Although this letter will serve as a reminder of the educational benefits available, its primary purpose is to call attention to the desirability of planning the child's secondary school course so that it will provide an adequate foundation for a program of education which may be pursued later. The letter also will suggest to the parent or guardian that the school counselor or principal be consulted in developing the child's overall educational plan. Posters are being printed for high school bulletin boards to call attention of war orphans to the need to be planning ahead.

War Orphans in Training.—In fiscal year 1960, a total of 6,900 war orphans entered training for the first time. The largest number in training at any one time during the year was 11,200. This included 2,100

Philippine war orphans training in the Republic of the Philippines. The monthly average number in training was as follows:

Total.....	6,915
Institutions of higher learning.....	5,381
Schools below college level.....	1,534

**WAR ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
(CH. 35, TITLE 38, U.S.C.)**

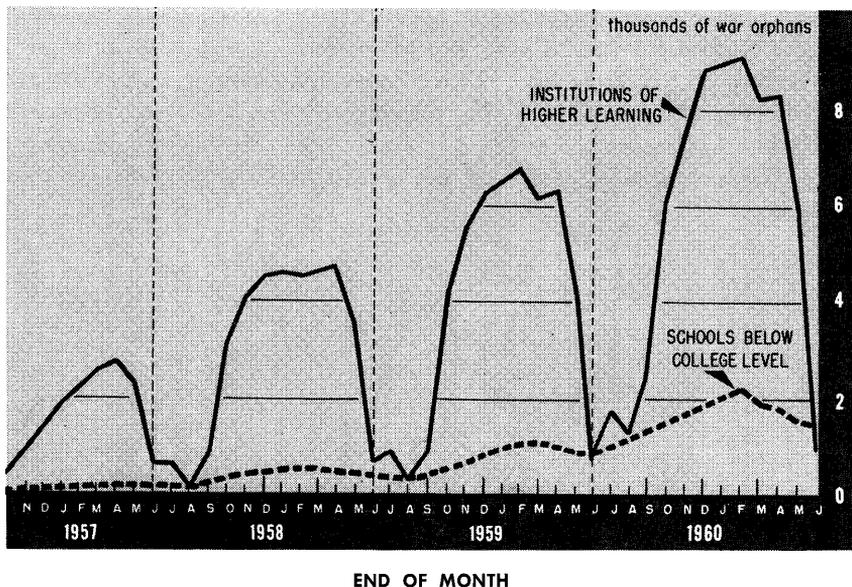


War orphans of both sexes have shown a strong preference for college level training. A higher percentage of males (84 percent) than females (78 percent) enrolled at this level. One half of the war orphans training in the Philippines have enrolled in schools below the college level. Almost half (47 percent) of the war orphans who have enrolled under this program have been women.

Educational, Professional, or Vocational Objectives.—A review of the objectives for which war orphans had entered training in the United States and its Territories or possessions and in the Republic of the Philippines prior to December 1, 1959, revealed significant differences in the vocational choices of the male and female students.

The most popular choice was preparation for teaching. Approximately 2,300 war orphans, two-thirds of them female, wanted to be teachers. Engineering was the most popular choice for male students. More than 1,100 of them wanted to be engineers. The next most popular objective for male students was business administration, which was selected by 1,000 of them. The second most popular choice for female students was business

WAR ORPHANS IN TRAINING
(CH. 35, TITLE 38, U.S.C.)



programs, selected by 1,100 female students, most of whom wanted to be secretaries. Medical and related programs were selected by more than 900 female students, most of whom wanted to be nurses. Almost 500 of the male students selected medical and related objectives.

A large group of students, 3,200, had enrolled as undergraduates without specifying a field of study. Another group of almost 1,500 had enrolled for liberal arts studies, major not specified. Both of these groups were about equally divided between males and females.

A summary tabulation of the courses selected by war orphans is in the statistical tables section.

Vocational Counseling.—Each applicant found eligible for educational assistance is provided vocational counseling prior to selection of an educational, professional, or vocational objective. The counselor assists the war orphan and his surviving parent or his guardian in selecting an appropriate objective and helps to develop an educational plan for attainment of the desired objective.

Under this program, 13,900 war orphans were provided vocational counseling in fiscal year 1960 as compared to 10,200 in fiscal year 1959.

Approval of Courses.—Courses offered by educational institutions are approved for this program on the same basis as under the readjustment training program for Korean conflict veterans.

Training under this program may be provided only by educational institutions located in the United States, its Territories, the Panama Canal Zone, and the Republic of the Philippines. Until the enactment of Public

Law 85-460 on June 18, 1958, training was not authorized in the Republic of the Philippines.

Funds Expended.—Payments of educational assistance allowance in fiscal year 1960 amounted to \$11.5 million, an increase of 50 percent over payments for the preceding year. Other payments included approximately \$100,000 for educational reporting allowance. The reporting allowance was paid to educational institutions to assist them in defraying expenses for preparation and submission of the reports and certifications required by the law.



Chapter Seven

GUARANTEED AND INSURED LOANS

Highlights

- More than 178,000 home, farm and business loans guaranteed during year.
- Increased interest rate failed to generate increased GI loan activity.
- Loan applications were 25 percent less than last year.
- About 181,000 guaranteed home loans repaid during year.

General

Under provisions of chapter 37, title 38, U.S.C., the Veterans Administration is authorized to guarantee or insure home, farm, and business loans made by private lenders to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict.

Veterans of the Korean conflict—those with service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955—have until January 31, 1965, to use their GI loan entitlement. World War II veterans who did not serve during the Korean conflict have until July 25, 1962, to use their GI loan benefits.

Loans guaranteed or insured for veterans are made for a variety of purposes, such as to buy or build a home, to conduct a business or farming enterprise, to buy livestock, machinery, tools, and other equipment, and for working capital. The maximum dollar amount or percentage of the loan which may be guaranteed varies with the purpose of the loan. Loans to purchase, construct, alter, repair, or improve a home; loans to purchase a farm on which there is a dwelling to be occupied by the veteran as his home; and loans to construct, alter, repair, or improve a farm dwelling to be occupied by the veteran as his home may be guaranteed up to 60 percent of the loan amount, but the guaranteed portion may not exceed \$7,500. Loans for other farm purposes and for business purposes can be guaranteed up to 50 percent of the loan amount, with a guaranty limitation of \$4,000 on real-estate loans and of \$2,000 on non-real-estate loans.

As an alternative to the guaranty of loans, qualified lenders may have loans insured. For each loan insured, the lender receives a credit to his

insurance account of 15 percent of the loan amount, but not in excess of \$4,000 for real-estate loans or of \$2,000 for non-real-estate loans. Lenders are insured for losses on such loans up to the aggregate outstanding amount of insurance credits derived from all insured loans made.

Role of the GI Loan

The VA has guaranteed, made or insured nearly 6 million home, farm and business loans to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict. More than $5\frac{2}{3}$ millions of these were home loans, totaling over \$49½ billion.

These loans have contributed materially to the tremendous increase in homeownership during this period. There are some 28 million American families throughout the nonfarm areas of the Nation who are now in the homeowner class—the highest position in our country's history. Sixty-one percent of all nonfarm families now own their homes as compared with 53 percent in 1950 and only 45 percent in 1930. The $5\frac{2}{3}$ million home loans made to date are the equivalent of more than 1 out of every 5 of the 28 million American families who are now homeowners.

GI loans have also played an important role in the homebuilding industry. During the decade of the fifties there were about $11\frac{3}{4}$ million private nonfarm dwelling units started in the United States and nearly 1 out of every 5 resulted in a GI loan.

Trends in Loan Guaranty Activity

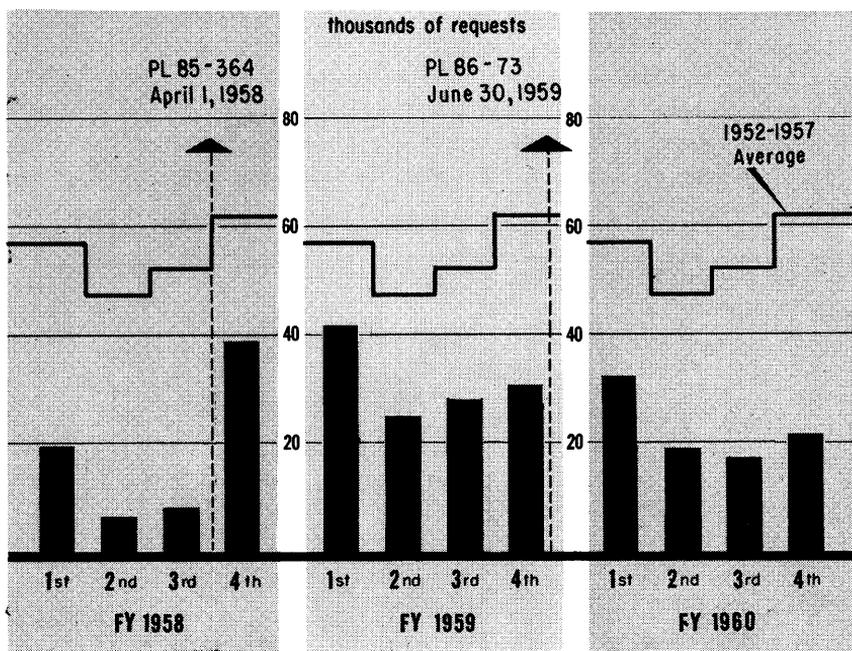
As will be noted by the chart on page 81, appraisal activity in recent years has been well below the 1952–57 average. Some resurgence from the all-time low levels of early 1958 occurred as a result of Public Law 85–364, which raised the interest rate on GI loans from $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent to $4\frac{3}{4}$ percent and created a \$1 billion fund for the purchase of FHA and VA mortgages on new homes in the secondary market by the Federal National Mortgage Association. This proved short-lived as interest rates generally continued to rise and the \$1 billion special assistance fund was soon committed.

The anticipated increase in activity as a result of the statutory authority to increase the GI loan interest rate from $4\frac{3}{4}$ percent to $5\frac{1}{4}$ percent—Public Law 86–73, enacted June 30, 1959—failed to materialize in fiscal year 1960, as the new interest rate did not provide a yield sufficient to attract large-scale investment capital and the limited funds available were provided to builders and sellers usually at substantial discounts.

As fiscal year 1960 drew to a close, there was some evidence of an easing in interest rates and of a more ample supply of mortgage money.

During the year several forward steps have been taken with respect to the construction and valuation of properties for VA-guaranteed loans. The Veterans Administration has collaborated with the Federal Housing Administration in the inspection of prefabricated housing at manufac-

APPRAISAL REQUESTS RECEIVED, AVERAGE NUMBER PER MONTH DURING QUARTER



turing plants to assure proper construction, assembly, and compliance with minimum property standards. In cooperation with the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, the Veterans Administration has authorized GI loans to defray the costs of constructing fall-out shelters in residential properties.

Applications for the Guaranty or Insurance of Loans

There were 180,000 applications received for the guaranty of home loans in fiscal year 1960. This was about 25 percent less than fiscal year 1959 receipts, 22 percent more than the 147,000 received in fiscal year 1958, but nearly 60 percent below the 1952-57 fiscal year average receipts of 444,000.

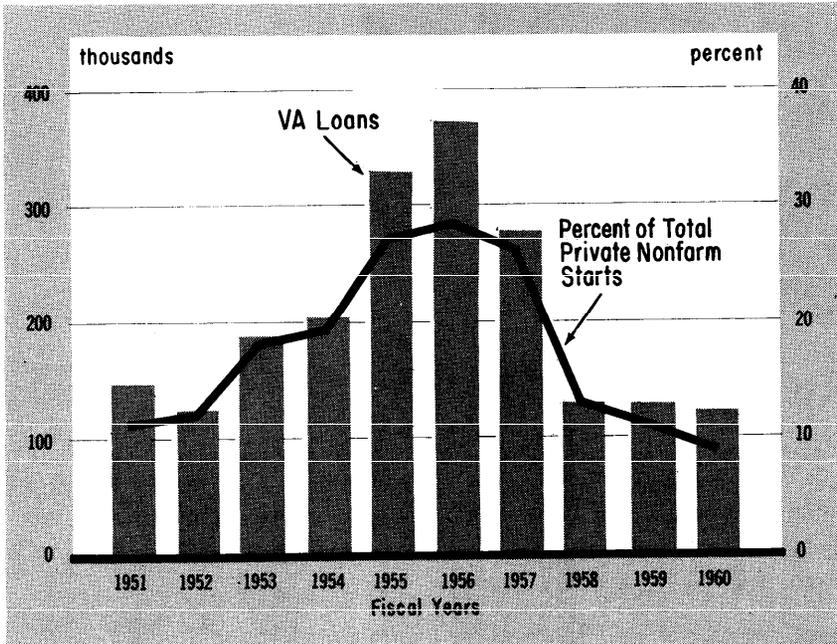
Applications for the guaranty or insurance of farm and business loans continue to be a minor factor. During fiscal year 1960, there were only 144 applications for farm loans and 1,500 applications for business loans.

Loans Guaranteed or Insured

During fiscal year 1960, a total of 178,800 home, farm and business loans totaling \$2,376 million were guaranteed or insured.

During the year, 123,000 veterans purchased newly constructed homes for which they paid \$1,850 million and on which they obtained VA-guaranteed mortgages amounting to \$1,786 million. This meant an average purchase price of about \$15,000, with an average downpayment of \$500, leaving an average loan of about \$14,500. The reduced level of GI loans for the purchase of new homes in recent years and their relationship to total private nonfarm starts is shown in the chart below.

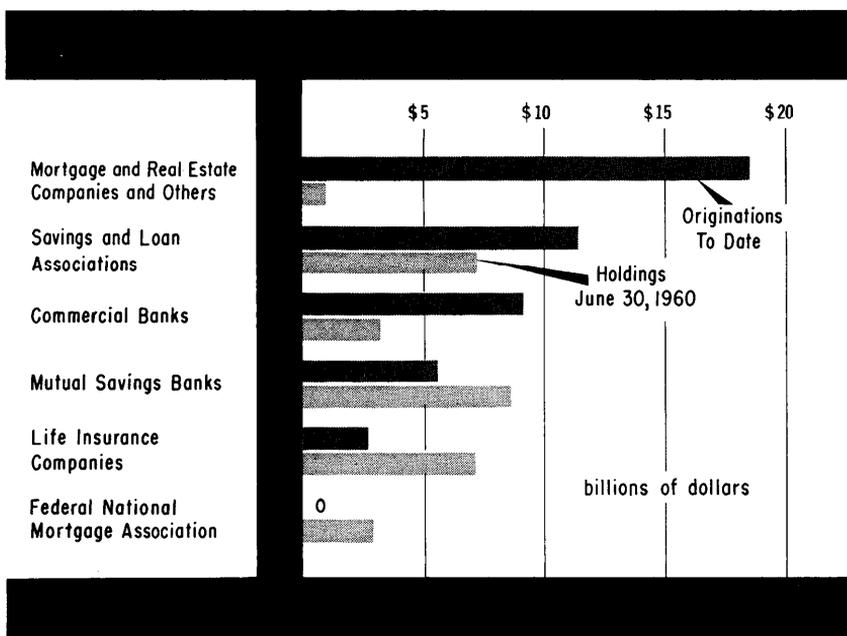
VA GUARANTEED LOANS FOR PURCHASE OF NEW HOMES



There were 51,900 veterans who bought existing homes during the year, costing \$643 million, on which the loans amounted to nearly \$579 million. The average purchase price was about \$12,400 with an average downpayment of about \$1,250, leaving an average loan of about \$11,150. In addition, 2,125 home improvement loans, amounting to \$4 million, were guaranteed during the year.

During fiscal year 1960, mutual savings banks accounted for 15 percent of the home loan originations; savings and loan associations 23 percent; life insurance companies only 2 percent; commercial banks 8 percent; while real estate and mortgage companies and others originated 52 percent of the total. However, many of the loans in the portfolios of permanent investors are obtained after origination, as is illustrated on the chart which compares the distribution of loan originations to date and current holdings, by type of lenders.

ORIGINATIONS AND HOLDINGS OF VA GUARANTEED HOME LOANS



Home Loan Maturities and Downpayments

Maturities and downpayments on GI home loans continue to be more liberal on new homes than on existing homes, as will be noted in the table below.

Fiscal year	Percent of primary home loans made with maturities of—			Percent of primary home loans made with—	
	20 years or less	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	Downpayments	No downpayments
New Homes					
1958.....	5.2	25.5	69.3	95.2	4.8
1959.....	2.6	6.7	90.7	41.9	58.1
1960.....	1.3	4.9	93.8	32.1	67.9
Existing Homes					
1958.....	63.7	25.7	10.6	98.8	1.2
1959.....	45.2	30.5	24.3	81.5	18.5
1960.....	42.5	31.1	26.4	72.6	27.4

The 2-percent minimum downpayment on GI home loans was removed April 4, 1958. This accounts for the small proportion of loans made with no downpayment during fiscal year 1958. A 30-year maximum maturity limitation has been in effect during all of the last 3 fiscal years.

Loans Repaid in Full

During fiscal year 1960, there were 181,000 guaranteed home loans repaid in full. This was more than equal to the number of home loans guaranteed during the year.

From the beginning of the loan guaranty program through June 1960, nearly 90 percent of the business loans, 76 percent of the farm loans, and about 29 percent of the home loans have been repaid in full. The smaller percentage of repaid home loans is due to longer maturities on this type of loan.

Contingent Liability

The VA's liability, as a guarantor of a loan, is limited to that amount which has the same percentage relationship to the unpaid indebtedness that the original amount of guaranty bore to the original amount of the loan. In other words, as payments are received and credited to reduce the balance of the loan, a proportionate reduction takes place in the amount of the guaranty. For example, an \$8,000 home loan guaranteed for 60 percent, or \$4,800, when reduced by payments to \$6,000 is protected by a guaranty amounting to \$3,600, or 60 percent, the same percentage of the loan which was originally guaranteed.

The VA's liability on insured loans extends to the accumulated credit balance in lenders' insurance reserve accounts, but not in excess of the unpaid principal balance of insured loans in force.

The estimated outstanding principal balance and Government contingent liability on guaranteed home loans in force during the past 10 years are shown in the chart on page 85.

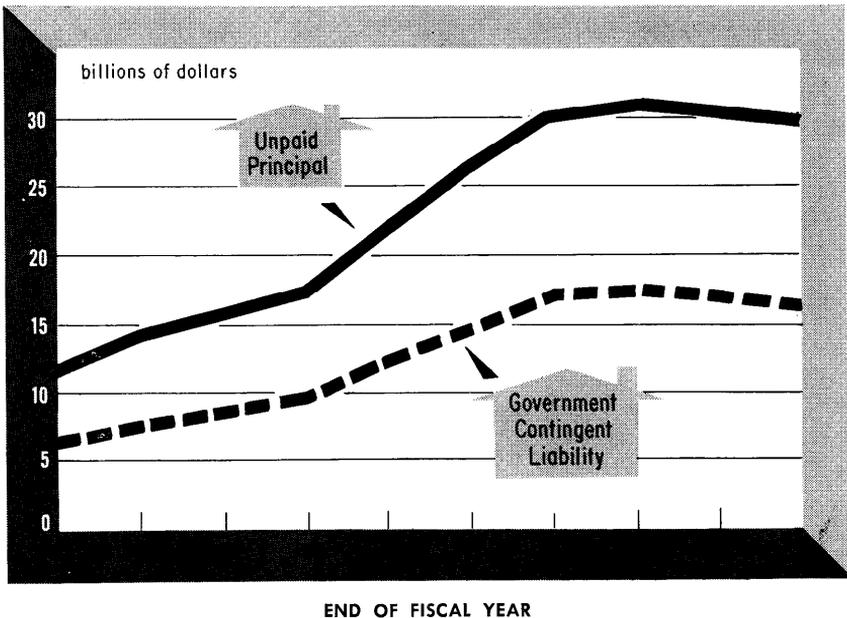
Defaults and Claims

Lenders may report defaults on GI loans at any time up to 105 days after default occurs. In most cases defaults are cured and claims averted by arranging with veterans to pay the delinquencies, by modifying the terms of repayment, or by arranging for the disposition of the property without a claim payment.

From the beginning of the loan guaranty program through June 1960, about 87 percent of the home loans reported in default had been cured, and 85 percent of the farm loan defaults were settled without a claim. The record on business loans in default has been less favorable, with cures having been effected on about 63 percent of the defaults reported.

Cumulatively as of the end of fiscal year 1960, claims had been paid on 1 percent of the number of home loans guaranteed, on 3 percent of the

VA HOME LOANS OUTSTANDING



farm loans and on 6 percent of the business loans. As of the end of June 1960, the net amount of claims payments on home loans amounted to about 8½ cents for every \$100 of the original face amount of home loans guaranteed.

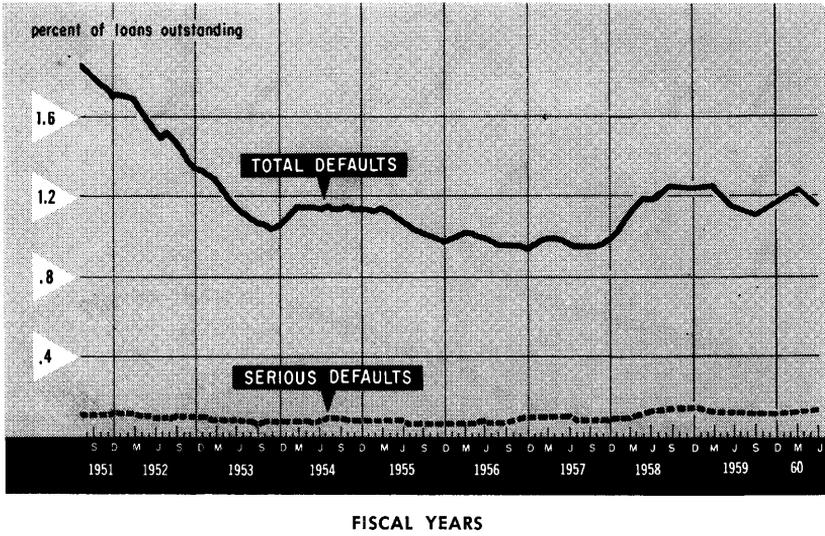
Defaults reported by lenders on GI home loans declined from 1.14 percent of loans outstanding at the beginning of fiscal year 1960 to 1.10 percent at the end of the first quarter, rose to 1.22 percent at the end of the third quarter, and dropped to 1.15 percent of loans outstanding at the end of the fiscal year. The percentage of loans in serious defaults—i.e., those which are considered to be insoluble and those on which claims are pending—has shown very little variation in recent years, although claim payments in relationship to loans in default evidenced a slight increase during fiscal year 1960. Recent trends in defaults and claims are shown in the charts on the following page.

To effect considerable savings to the Veterans Administration, regional offices have been authorized to accept voluntary deeds from GI loan obligors under certain specific conditions where the holder of the loan intends to terminate the loan through legal proceedings but declines to accept a voluntary deed.

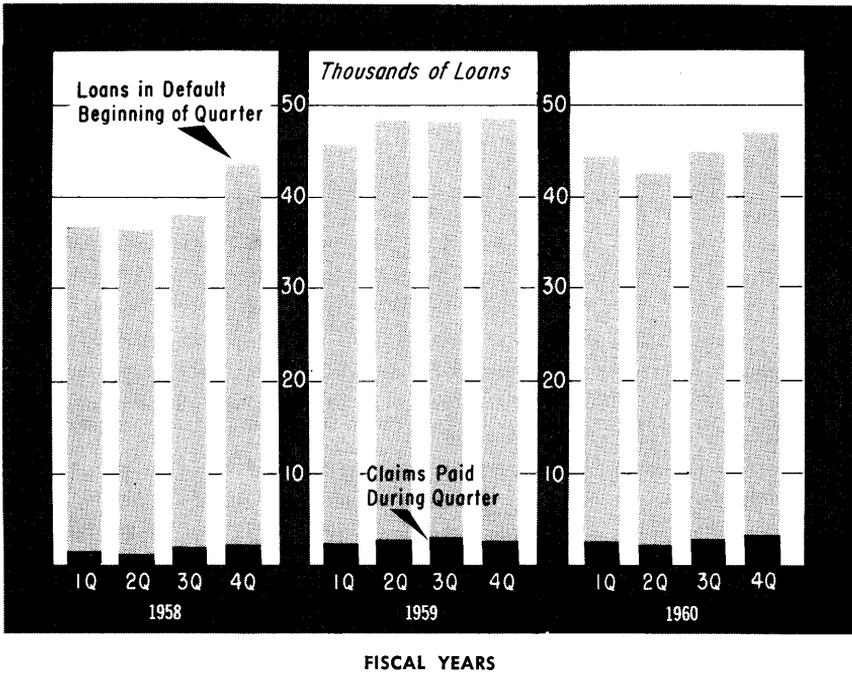
Property Acquisition and Management

During fiscal year 1960, there were 10,617 properties acquired as a result of foreclosed loans which had been guaranteed or insured. This was an increase of 151 acquisitions over fiscal year 1959. However, during fiscal

GUARANTEED HOME LOANS IN DEFAULT



DEFAULTS AND CLAIMS PAID ON VA GUARANTEED HOME LOANS



year 1960, there were 9,950 properties sold—an increase of 626 sales over the previous year. Recent trends in property management are as follows:

Fiscal year	Properties on hand, beginning of year	Acquired during year	Sold during year	Redeemed during year	On hand, end of year
1958.....	3, 773	7, 531	6, 804	40	4, 460
1959.....	4, 460	10, 466	9, 324	43	5, 559
1960.....	5, 559	10, 617	9, 950	66	6, 160

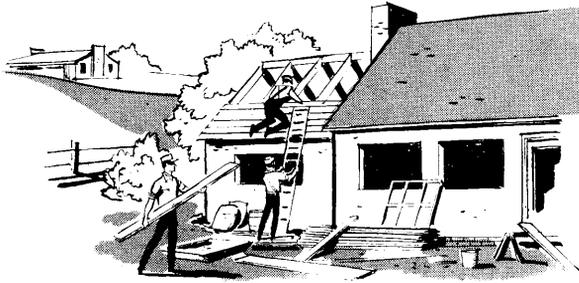
During the year all field stations were urged to undertake further measures to stimulate the sales of acquired properties. Emphasis was being given to the advantageous features of the terms at which such properties are offered for sale. Field stations were also alerted to the importance of quality, as well as volume, in the sales of acquired properties.

Financial Characteristics of Guaranteed Home Loans

The following financial characteristics have been derived from a 10 percent random sampling of VA-guaranteed home loans to veterans:

Characteristics	Calendar years		
	1957	1958	1959
Average purchase price.....	\$13, 790	\$14, 095	\$13, 930
Average downpayment.....	\$1, 050	\$725	\$450
Average loan.....	\$12, 740	\$13, 370	\$13, 480
Average annual income (after taxes).....	\$5, 810	\$5, 890	\$5, 725
Average annual housing expenses.....	\$1, 415	\$1, 460	\$1, 465
Expense as percent of net income.....	24. 4	24. 8	25. 6
Median age, in years.....	32. 3	31. 6	31. 5

It will be noted that the median age of veterans obtaining loans has declined, as an increasing proportion of the loans are being made to the younger veterans of the Korean conflict. This also probably accounts for the moderate reduction in the average annual income, after taxes, between calendar years 1958 and 1959. The lower average downpayments and gradual increase in loan amount during this 3-year period also contributed to a slight increase in the proportion of income going for housing expenses which include principal and interest, taxes and insurance, and estimated fuel, utility and repair and maintenance costs.



Chapter Eight

DIRECT LOANS

Highlights

- Almost 28,000 direct loans made during the year—165,000 to date.
- Loans to date amount to about \$1 $\frac{1}{3}$ billion.

The Veterans Administration is authorized to make direct loans to eligible veterans in rural areas and in small cities and towns remote from metropolitan centers where VA-guaranteed loans are not generally available from private lending sources. These places are designated as “housing credit shortage areas.” Direct loans may be made to purchase, construct, or improve a home; to purchase a farm on which there is a farm residence to be occupied by the veteran as his home; or to construct, alter, repair, or improve a farm dwelling to be occupied by the veteran as his home.

The direct loan program was initiated under provisions of Public Law 475, 81st Congress, approved April 20, 1950, to run through June 30, 1951. Under subsequent legislation, the program has been extended to July 25, 1962.

Funds available for making direct loans consist of periodic U.S. Treasury advances, the proceeds from the sale of direct loans to private investors, and the proceeds of principal repayments on loans made. From the beginning of the direct loan program in 1950 through June 1960, a total of about \$1.47 billion had become available for making direct loans from these sources, as follows:

U.S. Treasury advances.....	\$1, 180, 078, 000
Proceeds of sales to private investors.....	53, 939, 100
Principal and other repayments.....	231, 431, 400
Total	\$1, 465, 448, 500

As of the end of June 1960, direct loan funds expended amounted to over \$1.3 billion, an additional \$117 million had been reserved for loans in process, and \$2.7 million was outstanding in fund reservation commitments to builders or sponsors for direct loans on new houses they proposed to construct for veteran purchasers. This left a balance of \$3.2 million in

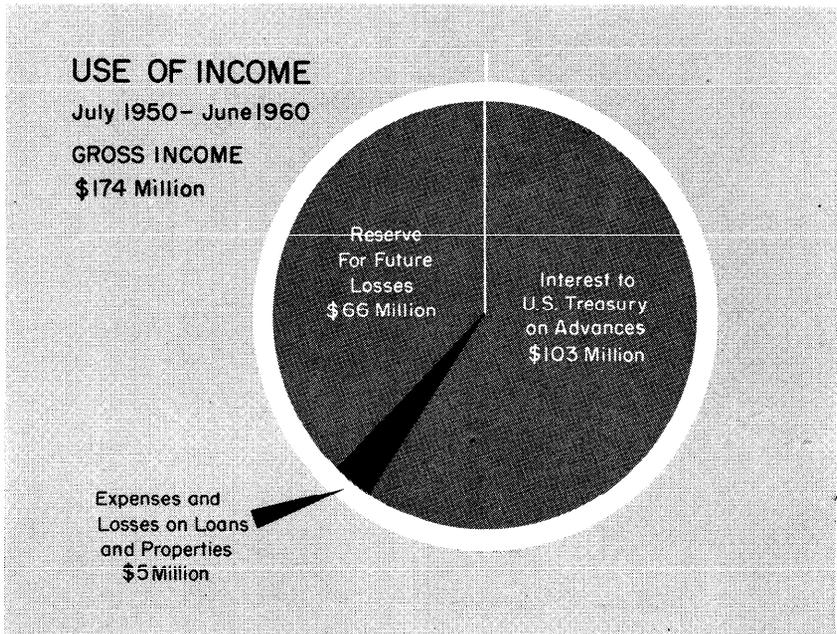
unreserved funds available for processing loan applications from veterans on waiting lists.

Under the provisions of Public Law 85-364, Treasury advances of up to \$150 million were authorized for each of fiscal years 1959 and 1960, with not more than \$50 million becoming available in any one quarter.

Public Law 86-73, approved June 30, 1959, authorized an additional Treasury advance of \$100 million to the direct loan revolving fund during fiscal year 1960. The \$250 million authorized Treasury advances in fiscal year 1960, together with the \$52.1 million of principal repayments, were allotted to field stations for making direct loans. Although all but about \$3 million of the funds available were encumbered by the end of the fiscal year, there were still 34,000 veterans seeking direct loans. These were veterans whose applications had just been received or whose names were on waiting lists to receive loan applications for filing.

To date, interest and other earnings from the direct loan program have been sufficient to pay all of the interest due to the U.S. Treasury on advances, to cover all expenses and losses which have been incurred, and to leave a substantial reserve against future losses, as shown in the chart below.

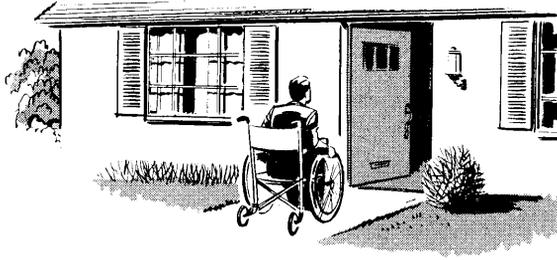
VA DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM



During fiscal year 1960, there were 27,967 direct loans closed and fully disbursed, bringing the cumulative total to 165,367. As of the end of June 1960, a cumulative total of 20,932 direct loans had been terminated—11,630 by repayment in full, 8,078 by sales to private investors, and 1,224 by foreclosure or voluntary conveyance action on defaulted loans.

The foreclosed loans represented only three-fourths of 1 percent of the total number of loans made. Of the 144,435 direct loans outstanding at the end of fiscal year 1960, there were 4,680 which were one or more installments in default, and only 0.2 percent which were considered to be in serious default.

The direct loan program, which was scheduled to expire July 25, 1960, has been extended for 2 more years by Public Law 86-665, approved July 14, 1960, including authorization to obtain an additional \$150 million per year in Treasury advances to the revolving fund for making loans.



Chapter Nine

GRANTS TO DISABLED VETERANS FOR SPECIALLY ADAPTED HOUSING

Highlights

- Certain severely disabled veterans receive special grants not exceeding \$10,000.
- 400 veterans determined eligible during year—almost 7,800 to date.
- More than 6,000 grants have been made—costs to Government were over \$3 million in this year and over \$57 million to date.

Under provisions of Public Law 86-239, section 801, title 38, U.S.C., assistance is authorized in acquiring specially adapted housing to any veteran who is entitled to compensation under 38 U.S.C., ch. 11, based on service after April 20, 1898, for permanent and total service-connected disability:

- “(1) Due to the loss, or loss of use of both lower extremities, such as to preclude locomotion without the aid of braces, crutches, canes, or a wheelchair, or
- “(2) which includes (A) blindness in both eyes, having only light perception, plus (B) loss or loss of use of one lower extremity, *and* such permanent and total disability is such as to preclude locomotion without the aid of a wheelchair.”

Assistance is authorized in the form of a grant of not more than one-half of the purchase price of a dwelling, specially adapted to the veteran's individual needs, with a \$10,000 maximum single grant. Also, eligible veterans who already own their homes may secure grants for the purpose of reducing outstanding indebtedness or to pay for suitable alterations.

Each initial application under this program is first reviewed to establish the veteran's legal eligibility, after which a determination is made as to whether a specially adapted house is medically feasible in his case. As of June 30, 1960, a cumulative total of 10,019 veterans had submitted initial applications for benefits under this program. Of this number, 7,776 had established eligibility for grants, of whom 411 were determined eligible in fiscal year 1960.

After basic eligibility is established, VA technicians extend individual assistance to veterans in making arrangements for home construction or purchase. In many cases that portion of the home's cost which is not covered by the grant may be financed with a guaranteed loan. Technical aid is made available in the form of model plans and specifications for specially adapted homes. They incorporate such features as wide doors and ramps for wheelchairs, exercise facilities, and special fixtures and construction details which may be adapted to the needs of the individual veteran.

Of the 7,776 veterans who had established eligibility for grants through June 30, 1960, a cumulative total of 6,745 had formulated definite plans and had filed final applications for grants for specific housing. Only 19 of the final applications filed resulted in cancellations, 635 were pending approval, and the remaining 6,091 had been approved for grants, totaling nearly \$57.7 million, an average of about \$9,500 per grant. Of the 6,091 final applications approved, 4,439 were for the purpose of buying a lot and building a house, 964 were made to build a house on a lot already owned by the veteran, 410 were made to remodel a house the veteran owned, and the remaining 278 were for the purpose of reducing the outstanding indebtedness on a suitable home which the veteran had previously purchased.



Chapter Ten

INSURANCE

Highlights

- New investment policy established during year.
- Gratuitous insurance granted certain World War II enlisted personnel who died while undergoing flight training.
- \$365 million paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyholders.
- Trust fund assets total over \$7 billion.

General

The Veterans Administration administers two large life insurance programs for the benefit of servicemen, veterans and their beneficiaries. The insurance program which had its origin in World War I is known as United States Government Life Insurance (USGLI), and the program which had its inception in 1940 is called National Service Life Insurance (NSLI). The administrative expenses of these programs are borne by the U.S. Government.

According to law, the USGLI program is segregated and administrated separately from the NSLI. Within NSLI the participating is similarly segregated from the nonparticipating. To accomplish this, four funds have been established in the U.S. Treasury, namely:

- (1) A participating USGLI trust fund;
- (2) A participating NSLI trust fund; and
- (3) Two nonparticipating NSLI revolving funds.

Each fund is credited with its own premium, investment, and other income and similarly debited with its own disbursements. In all respects these funds are administered as if they were separate life insurance companies.

Dividends payable to USGLI policyholders arise only from earnings in the USGLI fund. Similarly, dividends to NSLI policyholders are the result of earnings in the NSLI participating fund only.

In participating programs, the U.S. Government reimburses the funds for all claim losses traceable to the extra occupational hazard of military service. During peacetime, these reimbursements are a very small percentage of the total claim losses. No reimbursements are required in the nonparticipating revolving funds since the Government underwrites the entire program and authorizes appropriations if necessary.

Information on these programs is given below:

Government insurance programs	Beginning date	Ending date for new issues	Participating? ¹	Issued to whom?
USGLI.....	January 1919.	April 1951.....	Yes....	Generally to veterans of World War I.
NSLI:				
1. Regular.....	October 1940.	April 1951.....	Yes....	Generally to veterans of World War II.
2. Veterans special life insurance.	April 1951.....	December 1956.	No....	Veterans separated from service without a service-connected disability.
3. Service-disabled veterans insurance.	April 1951.....	Still open to new issues.	No....	Veterans separated from service with a service-connected disability.

¹ Entitled to dividends if earned.

A USGLI policy provides for both a death benefit and a permanent total disability benefit without terminal age which matures the policy and pays the face and interest in installments over 20 years with such installments continuing for life if disability continues. An optional total disability income benefit is available at an extra premium.

An NSLI policy provides for a death benefit and a total disability premium waiver benefit terminating at age 60. An optional total disability income benefit of \$10 per month per \$1,000 of insurance is available at an extra premium.

The maximum amount of all Government insurance on one life is \$10,000.

Legislation Enacted During Year

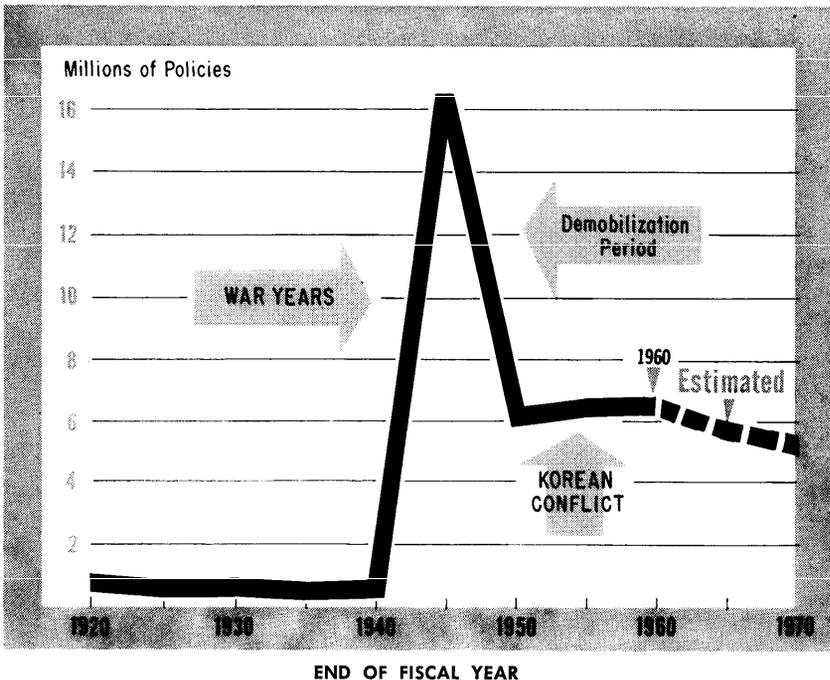
Legislation was adopted which provides for waiver of premium in certain cases where the insured becomes totally disabled between the date of application and the effective date of the insurance. Also, Congress passed the law which will grant gratuitous insurance in the maximum amount of \$10,000 to any enlisted person who died as the result of an aviation accident

incurred in line of duty while undergoing flight training in the active service of the Army or Navy after October 7, 1940, and before August 4, 1942, who would have been eligible for NSLI at Government expense had he been serving under an appointment as an aviation cadet. The insurance is payable to a permitted class of beneficiaries effective from the date of enactment of the bill. Payments are made in equal monthly installments for the life of the first beneficiary, with 120 payments certain. The beneficiary has 2 years from the effective date of the bill to apply for the insurance. The cost of such insurance is to be borne by the NSLI appropriation.

History and Scope of Programs

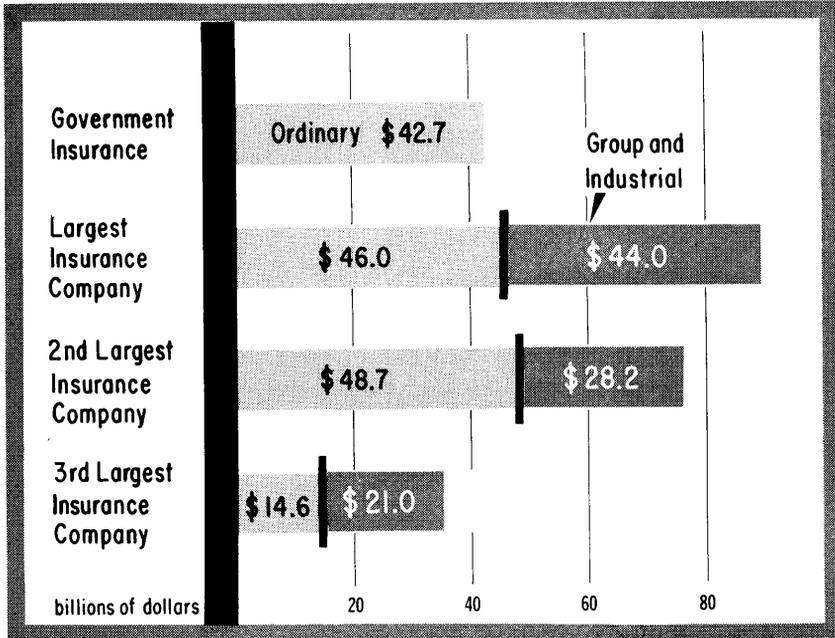
The chart below shows the fluctuations in the total number of policies in force over the years, dating back to the first program of World War I. Since all the programs, with the exception of the relatively small one for service-disabled veterans, have been closed to new issues, the outlook for the future is for a gradual reduction in the business in force as the result of deaths and voluntary withdrawals. An estimate up to 1970 is included.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE



The magnitude of these insurance programs can probably best be illustrated by a comparison with the insurance in force of the three largest commercial companies in the world. The VA program is the third largest.

**COMPARISON OF INSURANCE IN FORCE
DECEMBER 31, 1959**



The Financial Picture—Its Impact on the Economy

Each year, hundreds of thousands of veterans and their families receive Government life insurance benefits totaling hundreds of millions of dollars. In the fiscal year 1960, a total of 617,000 beneficiaries of deceased policyholders were paid more than \$365 million in benefits. Most of these beneficiaries were wives, parents, or children of men killed during World War II or the Korean conflict. The monthly checks often mean a college education for a child, a mother enabled to stay home with her small child instead of working, or the difference between a secure and a worrisome old age for a parent.

Disabled policyholders also received substantial benefits to compensate in part at least for their loss in earning power. From origin to the present time, \$732 million has been paid to disabled policyholders of the Government life insurance programs.

The assets of the funds totaling over \$7 billion are all invested in Government securities, with the exception of a small amount in policy loans and in cash. While the exact impact of this multibillion-dollar investment on the Nation's economy cannot be directly determined, the availability of these huge funds must have a stabilizing effect on the financing programs of the Nation.

The Veterans Administration has been instrumental in the development of a new formula for setting the interest rates on the investments of the two

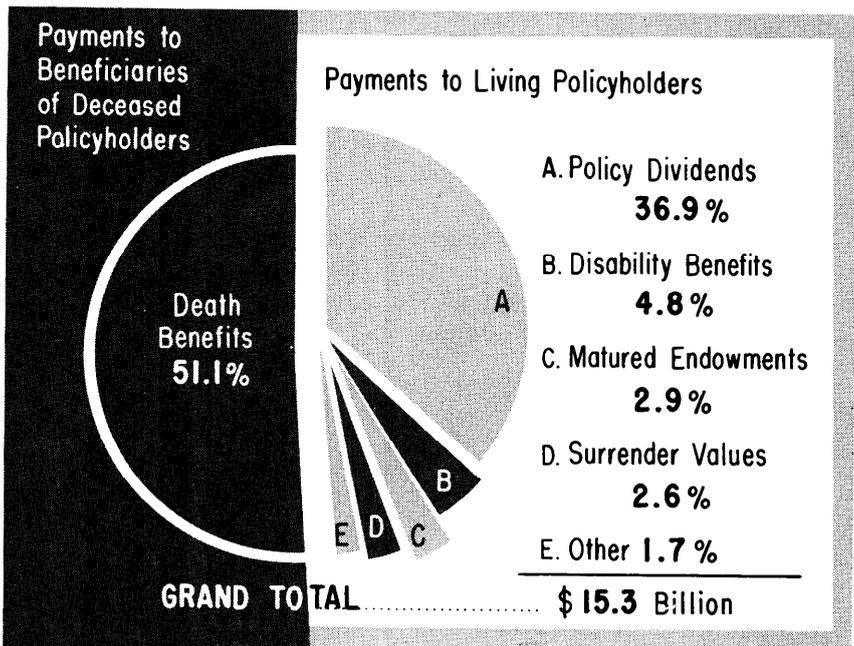
insurance funds. During recent years funds of participating National Service Life Insurance have been invested at 3 percent, funds of USGLI have been invested at 3½ percent in line with longstanding agreements with the Treasury Department. The new plan will provide for the investment of insurance funds in line with current market yields whenever the prevailing rate of interest is high enough to produce increased earnings for the funds.

The new formula will provide for interest rates 0.5 percent below the average yield on all marketable Government obligations with at least 3 years to go before maturity. The 0.5-percent reduction is in consideration of a guaranteed minimum return of 3 percent on NSLI investments and 3½ percent on USGLI investments.

The present investments of the funds will be converted to the new type investments in equal increments over a 15-year period. Thus the full impact of the new formula will not be felt until the end of the period. Based on current market yields, the estimated increased earnings in calendar year 1961 will be approximately \$5,500,000 for the NSLI fund and \$275,000 for the USGLI fund. Increased earnings will mean increased dividends to policyholders.

The payments to beneficiaries and to living policyholders from the insurance funds have totaled close to \$15.3 billion since the inception of the various programs. The distribution of these payments by type is shown on the chart below.

**BENEFIT PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES
(CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1960)**



Administrative Costs

The operating cost per policy has shown a steady decline in the past 10 fiscal years as can be seen in the tabulation below. An estimate for future years is included.

Fiscal year	Operating costs (in millions)	Number of employees	Total policies in force (thousands)	Operating cost per policy
1949.....	\$55.5	18,061	5,968	\$7.18
1950.....	55.5	17,432	6,756	9.30
1951.....	52.3	15,809	6,699	8.21
1952.....	47.4	12,609	7,569	7.81
1953.....	41.5	11,103	7,299	6.26
1954.....	37.2	9,481	6,681	5.69
1955.....	30.1	7,620	6,469	5.57
1956.....	26.6	6,128	6,450	4.65
1957.....	24.6	5,451	6,507	4.12
1958.....	24.9	4,710	6,525	3.78
1959.....	24.3	4,305	6,389	3.82
1960.....	25.8	4,122	6,363	4.06
1961 ¹	25.9	3,833	6,242	4.14
1962 ¹	24.1	3,363	6,122	3.94
1963 ¹	23.9	3,331	6,035	3.95
1964 ¹	23.8	3,320	5,953	3.99

¹ Estimated.

While the operating costs shown in the above tabulation are by far the bulk of the total, there are other costs involved which are not directly charged to the insurance program. For example, the Treasury Department handles disbursements of checks, and death claims are handled by another VA activity.

Conversion to electronic data processing which is well underway in the Philadelphia office should further reduce operating costs in future years by providing greater speed and more accuracy in handling paperwork connected with the insurance program.



Chapter Eleven

GUARDIANSHIP

Highlights

- Estates of over 387,000 beneficiaries safeguarded by VA on June 30—almost 7,000 more than a year ago.
- Cash collections on behalf of beneficiaries totaled \$178,000.

The guardianship program safeguards estates derived from funds paid by the Veterans Administration to guardians and other fiduciaries for minor and mentally ill beneficiaries.

The 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines are served from the offices of 64 regional chief attorneys who supervise the administration by fiduciaries of estates of minor and mentally ill beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration. This includes timely selection of qualified fiduciaries, establishment of expenditure needs, auditing of accounts, and instituting remedial litigation in State and other courts on behalf of beneficiaries as attorneys for the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, as contemplated by 38 U.S.C. 3202.

Nearly 62,000 new beneficiaries (wards) were received during fiscal year 1960, and over 55,000 were released, for a net increase of 6,600 wards. This does not include any of the new beneficiaries under Public Law 86-211 who became eligible for benefits on July 1, 1960.

Beneficiaries who have fiduciaries	On June 30, 1960	Net increase during year
Total.....	387, 480	6, 637
Incompetents.....	119, 888	1, 502
Minors.....	267, 592	5, 135

Income of these beneficiaries derived from VA payments and earnings on investments accounted for during the fiscal year amounted to \$243.6 million, an increase of \$4.9 million over the preceding fiscal year. Assets accounted for were just under \$726 million, an increase of nearly \$40 million over fiscal year 1959. This is \$9 million less than the 1959 increase.

Losses and recoveries were reported as follows:

Total of losses.....	\$202, 785
<hr/>	
Embezzled or misappropriated.....	165, 579
Lost on deposits.....	2
Lost on investments.....	37, 204
Recoveries for beneficiaries by chief attorneys' offices:	
Total recoveries.....	267, 311
<hr/>	
Of amounts embezzled or misappropriated.....	176, 309
On losses on deposits and investments.....	7, 006
On commissions.....	32, 416
On attorney fees.....	51, 580

Cash collections on behalf of beneficiaries were nearly \$178,500.

Court appearances in guardianship matters by VA attorneys numbered 31,600. Of guardianship cases decided this year, the Veterans Administration was upheld in 6,673 and unsuccessful in 378.

Field examinations (investigations) in claims, guardianship activities, and other matters arising under the various acts administered by the Veterans Administration increased nearly 4,400 over the preceding year. They totaled 167,500.

Nearly 2,200 court appearances were made in legal activities other than guardianship. Also, cash collections on behalf of the United States from escheated funds (including post fund), from overpayments and illegal payments, and from other collections, were \$1.6 million.



Chapter Twelve

CONTACT

Highlights

- Gradual decrease in program workload.
- Full-time contact locations reduced by 4 percent from 462 to 444 during the year.
- Almost 9 million individuals assisted through personal interviews or by telephone.

The mission of the contact program is to render effective service to veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries, and their representatives, by furnishing information, advice, and assistance relating to rights and benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration or other agencies.

To accomplish this mission, contact personnel are assigned to VA installations throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines. Additionally, contact personnel are assigned to selected non-VA hospitals where particularly large numbers of veterans and their dependents are hospitalized. Contact personnel were assigned to a total of 444 installations of various types on June 30, 1960.

The contact program is VA's personal link with the veteran public. It is a program of assistance through information furnished during interviews with veterans and the general public visiting or otherwise calling on the Veterans Administration in regard to all aspects of benefits administered by the Veterans Administration, and on matters affecting veterans which are under the jurisdiction of other Federal, State, county, and local agencies.

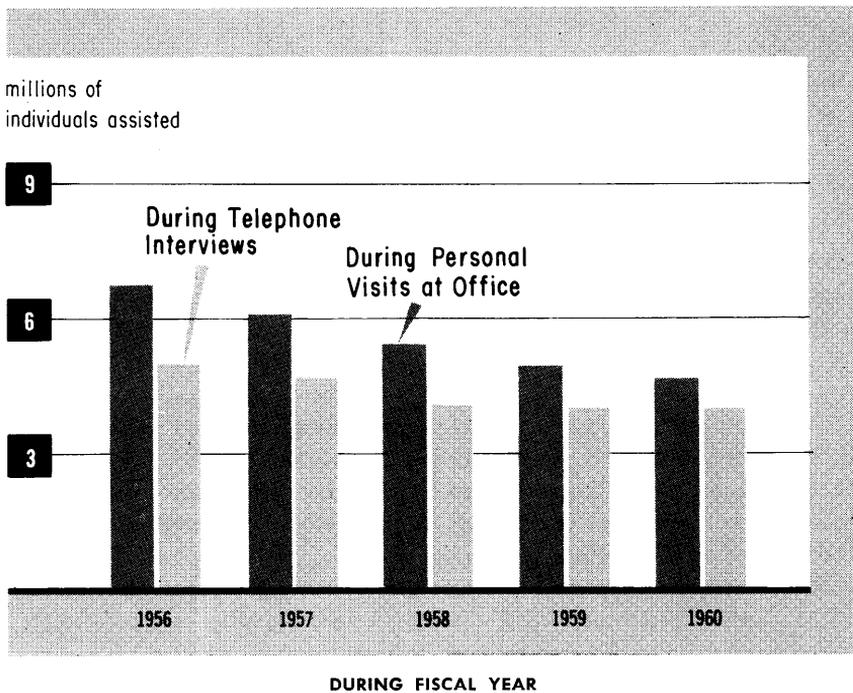
To the individual veteran, his dependent, beneficiary, representative or other interested person, contact personnel are the point of personal contact with the Veterans Administration. Contact personnel provide information relative to the various veterans' benefits and assist claimants in the preparation, development, and submission of applications for benefits that are appropriate and complete with necessary supporting evidence. Claimants upon their request are also provided representation in present-

ing their claims before rating agencies, boards or officials of the Veterans Administration.

The number of personal visits and telephone interviews conducted at contact locations during the last 5 years, as reflected on the chart below, indicates a gradual decrease in the workload of the contact program. During fiscal year 1960, 4.6 million individuals were personally interviewed at contact locations as compared with 4.9 million during fiscal year 1959; 4 million persons were also assisted through telephone interviews during fiscal year 1960 as compared with 4.1 million during the previous year.

In line with the declining workload, full-time contact locations were reduced from 462 to 444 from June 30, 1959, to June 30, 1960, while contact personnel was reduced from 1,559 to 1,523 during the same period.

PERSONAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH CONTACT OFFICES





Chapter Thirteen

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Highlights

- \$62 million in VA benefits paid into Philippine economy.
- Plan developed for resumption of VA payments to beneficiaries in Rumania.

Service is provided in a variety of ways to eligible veterans and their dependents residing in foreign areas. Staff services related to the specialized features of administering benefits abroad provide liaison with the Department of State and other agencies concerned with VA programs in foreign areas.

Close liaison is maintained with the Department of State, the Department of Veterans Affairs of Canada, and officials of other allied governments for handling foreign claims. Services are provided to veterans of allied governments where a reciprocal agreement has been negotiated. Technical instructions relating to the administration of the veterans program in foreign areas is provided the Department of State Veterans Affairs Offices in Paris, London, Rome, and Mexico, D.F., and other foreign service posts.

During the latter part of the year, plans were developed with the Department of State for resumption of payments to VA beneficiaries residing in Rumania. This country was removed from the list of countries to which U.S. checks could not be sent under section 211.3 of Treasury Department Circular No. 655.

The VA regional office operation in the Republic of the Philippines represents the major portion of all VA programs administered in foreign countries. The unique situation of operating a regional office in a foreign country is warranted due to the large number of Filipinos entitled to benefits who served in the United States Armed Forces prior to Philippine independence. There is an estimated veteran population of 334,000 in the Philippines, most of whom served in the Commonwealth Army of the Philippines.

During the year, both financial and technical assistance were provided for the Philippine Government operation of the 722-bed Veterans Me-

morial Hospital. A highly qualified VA physician with many years of hospital administration experience is assigned to the Veterans Memorial Hospital as medical coordinator.

Hospitalization is provided for service-connected Commonwealth Army veterans and service-connected and non-service-connected U.S. veterans. Reimbursements for cost of both of these classes of veterans' hospitalization are borne by the United States. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 85-461, the rate of reimbursement is on a per diem basis which is renegotiated each fiscal year. For fiscal year 1960, the per diem rate was \$10.25 per patient day.

VA programs are an important source of income to the economy of the Philippines. During fiscal year 1960, approximately \$62 million in benefits were paid to veterans and their dependents. An additional \$24 million in benefits were paid to U.S. veterans and their beneficiaries residing in approximately 85 other foreign countries.

In February 1960, an agreement was consummated with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare whereby certain functions of the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance in the administration of title II of the Social Security Act were assumed by the Veterans Administration with respect to persons in the Philippines.

Public Law 86-103, July 23, 1959, extended the authority of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to establish and maintain offices in the Republic of the Philippines from June 30, 1960, to June 30, 1970.



Chapter Fourteen

APPEALS

Highlights

- Traveling sections of the Board of Veterans Appeals conducted hearings in 22 field offices.
- Cases disposed of were 8 percent above the prior year.
- 39 percent reduction in cases pending before the Board of Veterans Appeals.

All questions on claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration are subject to review on appeal to the Veterans Administration. The Board of Veterans Appeals was established by law to decide such appeals. Its responsibility and authority are set out in 38 U.S.C. 4001-4008. The mission of the board is to decide appeals with sympathetic understanding and as promptly as possible consistent with quality, in order to grant all benefits to which veterans and their dependents and beneficiaries are entitled. Decisions of the board are final except as to claims on insurance contracts (approximately 1 percent of the appeals workload) which are subject to court review.

Procedures of the board are designed to make it easy for a claimant to secure appellate review where he disagrees with the factual determination or application of the law in the decision on his claim. Hearings on appeal are held on request of claimants, their representatives and attorneys, and Members of Congress. Transcripts of hearings are placed in the case records. Strict rules of evidence are not invoked and considerable freedom in argument is permitted, except that argument or testimony must be relevant to the issue involved.

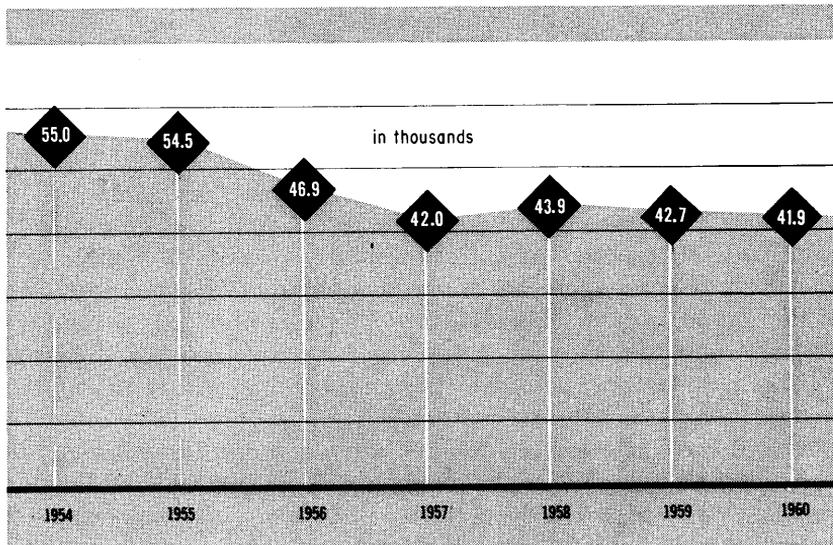
Hearings may be before the Board of Veterans Appeals in Washington, or before qualified personnel of the regional or district office most convenient to the claimant acting as a hearing agency for the board. In addition, to the extent practicable, traveling sections of the board visit field offices periodically to conduct hearings in order to bring the board closer to those served. During fiscal year 1960, sections of the board conducted hearings in 22 field offices.

While the decisions of the board are final as to the issues considered and the evidence or record at the time of the appellate decision, the board will generally accept jurisdiction to reconsider one of its decisions on request by a claimant or other interested party, accompanied by reasonable allegations of error of fact or law. In such instances, the board may reverse itself or it may allow the benefits on a difference of opinion.

In its review of all types of claims, the board constantly analyzes sufficiency of VA regulations, procedures, and practices. The board no longer participates in the formulation or promulgation of policy concerning the adjudication of claims for benefits, except those relating to appeals. However, where its review identifies changes considered desirable to insure equitable determinations, appropriate recommendations are made.

There was a decrease of 2 percent over last year in the filing of appeals. This is considered to reflect continued adjustment following the temporary upturn in fiscal year 1958 which extended into fiscal year 1959.

APPEALS FILED IN FIELD OFFICES



DURING FISCAL YEAR

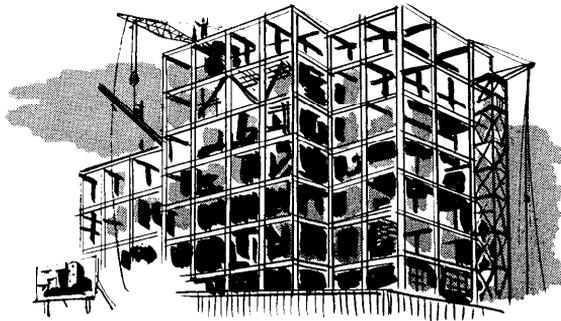
All appealed cases are reviewed again in field offices before certification to the board. This resulted in 11 percent being allowed by the adjudicating activities in fiscal year 1960, eliminating the necessity for referral to the board. An additional 8 percent were withdrawn for other reasons. The remainder of the cases are reviewed by the board after certification by agencies of original jurisdiction.

Appealed cases decided by the board, while slightly less than fiscal year 1958, were approximately 8 percent greater than during fiscal year 1959.

The increase occurred mainly in appeals involving disability pension benefits. A total of 50,000 appellate decisions were entered in 39,000 cases.

	Fiscal year	
	1959	1960
Appealed cases disposed of	36,302	39,136
Hearing held	16,982	17,798

An outstanding accomplishment during the year was a reduction of 39 percent in the number of cases pending before the Board of Veterans Appeals. At the end of the year, approximately 5,000 appeals were before the board, as compared to 8,000 at the beginning of the year. This will shorten the time required for appellate decisions and thus will result in better service to claimants. An additional 9,400 appeals, not yet ready for certification to the board, were in process of development in the various offices of original jurisdiction.



Chapter Fifteen

CONSTRUCTION

Highlights

- \$900 million plan for hospital modernization and replacement.
- Almost \$52 million of construction put in place during year—exceeds 6 prior years.
- Construction completed on 119 projects costing \$41 million—including 1,000-bed hospital at Palo Alto, Calif.
- Fires reported dropped 5 percent; disabling injury rate dropped 30 percent—from 5.4 percent to 3.7 injuries per million hours worked.

General

The construction program involves the design and construction of VA hospitals, domiciliaries, and other facilities. It includes the replacement, rehabilitation, and alteration of existing facilities, as well as the acquisition, utilization, and disposal of real property. Concomitant, also, is responsibility for the program of safety of patients, employees, and visitors at VA installations, and the protection of VA property.

The current VA program for modernization and replacement of the hospital system is based upon a long-range plan for \$900 million of construction in 12 yearly increments of \$75 million each. The first \$75 million was approved by Congress for fiscal year 1961.

To introduce young architects and engineers into this program, which is staffed largely with employees approaching retirement and which is faced with an increasing workload, the Veterans Administration has initiated a college recruitment program. Students at selected colleges were interviewed by VA personnel. As of June 30, 1960, the first group of these college graduates had been employed and assigned to the VA training program for career development of architects and engineers. This training program was approved by the Civil Service Commission on May 6, 1960. It provides for study assignments and concentrated professional training on the job with accelerated advancement for the successful students.

The policy of encouraging Federal agencies to procure services from private enterprise, as well as the size and the character of the construction program, require that the resources of contract architect-engineers be used on this work. VA personnel initiate the projects, and to a limited extent carry them to completion, but the major part of the working drawings and specifications are developed through contracts with private professional firms. All construction, with very minor exceptions, is performed by lump-sum contracts awarded on the basis of competitive bidding.

Design and Construction

To meet the requirement for facilities, VA architects and engineers:

- (1) Develop preliminary drawings and data for budget submission.
- (2) Prepare working drawings and specifications for a minor portion of the construction program.
- (3) Administer contracts with, and review design work of, architect-engineer firms who are employed to prepare working drawings and specifications for the greater part of the program.
- (4) Supervise construction at the job site.

A total of \$51.4 million of construction work was designed during fiscal year 1960; \$14.6 million by VA employees, and \$36.8 million by contract architect-engineer firms.

Construction appropriation obligations incurred by the Veterans Administration amounted to about \$34.7 million during the fiscal year.

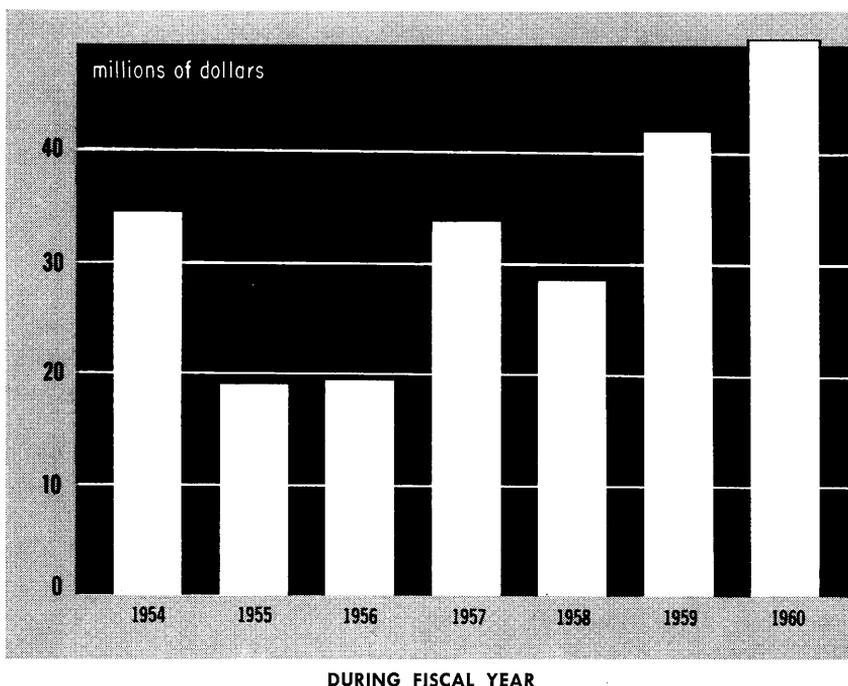
In this period, a total of \$51.6 million of construction was put in place. This exceeds the amount put in place in each of the 6 prior years as shown on the chart on the following page.

Twenty-seven construction contracts with a dollar value of \$25.1 million were awarded; the largest single award was for \$9.3 million for a 500-bed general medical and surgical hospital at Nashville, Tenn. This hospital is the second in a series of new 500-bed general medical and surgical hospitals. It is based on the latest concept as to functional arrangement for modern medical techniques. Basic clinics and auxiliary facilities will be on the lower floors, and back-to-back nursing units with their specialized clinics and supervisory facilities will be on the upper floors. Hospitals being designed for Martinez, Calif., and Washington, D.C., also follow this general concept, as does the general medical and surgical hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, even though it will have 800 beds. (See photographs on following pages.)

Construction was completed on 119 projects having a cost of \$41.4 million; the largest project was the 1,000-bed hospital at Palo Alto, Calif., costing \$21.0 million. (See photograph on page 113.)

As of June 30, 1960, construction contracts were underway for four other projects in the bed construction program. The estimated value of these contracts is approximately \$60.1 million, with work in place valued at about \$34.5 million. (Table 84 in the statistical tables section of this report lists the individual projects.)

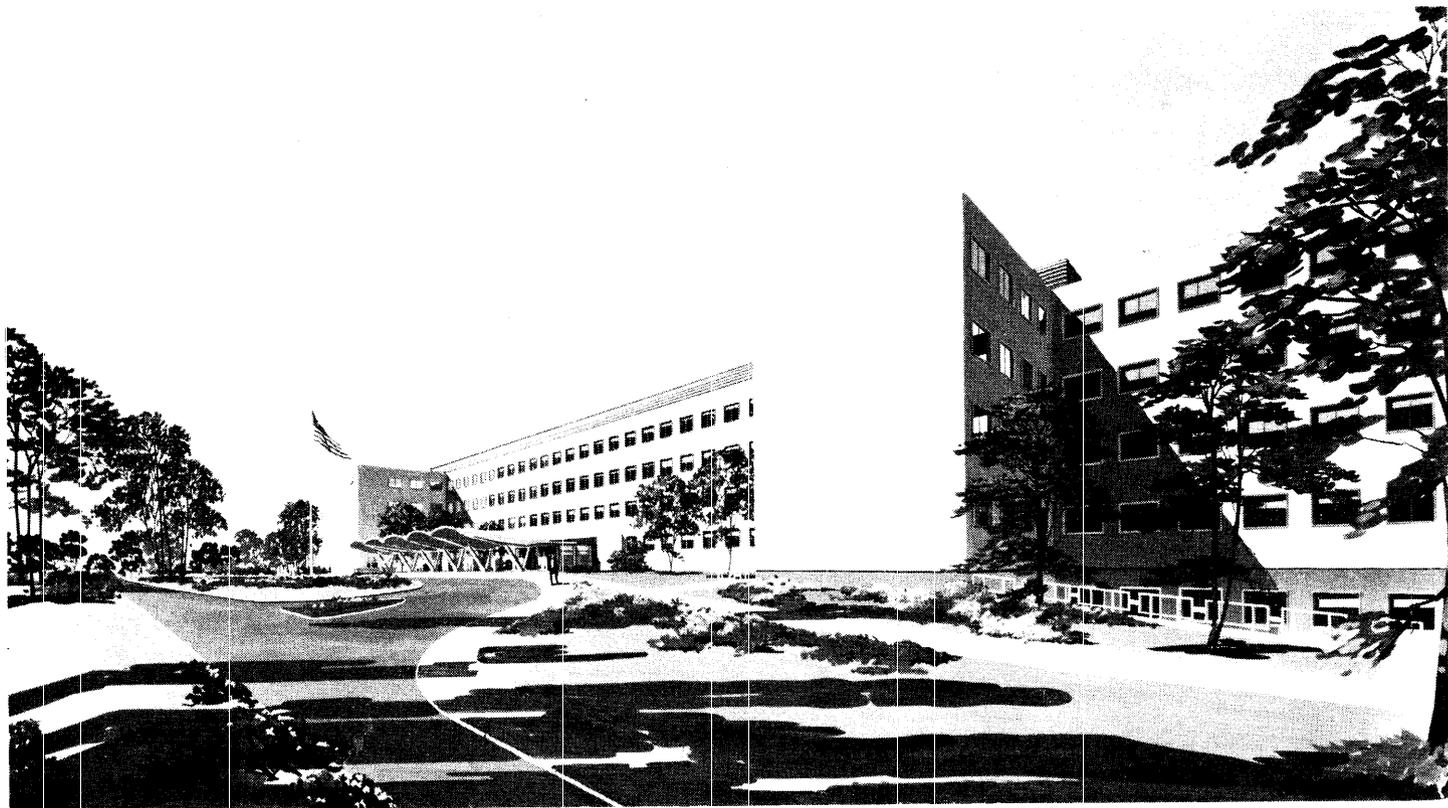
DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE



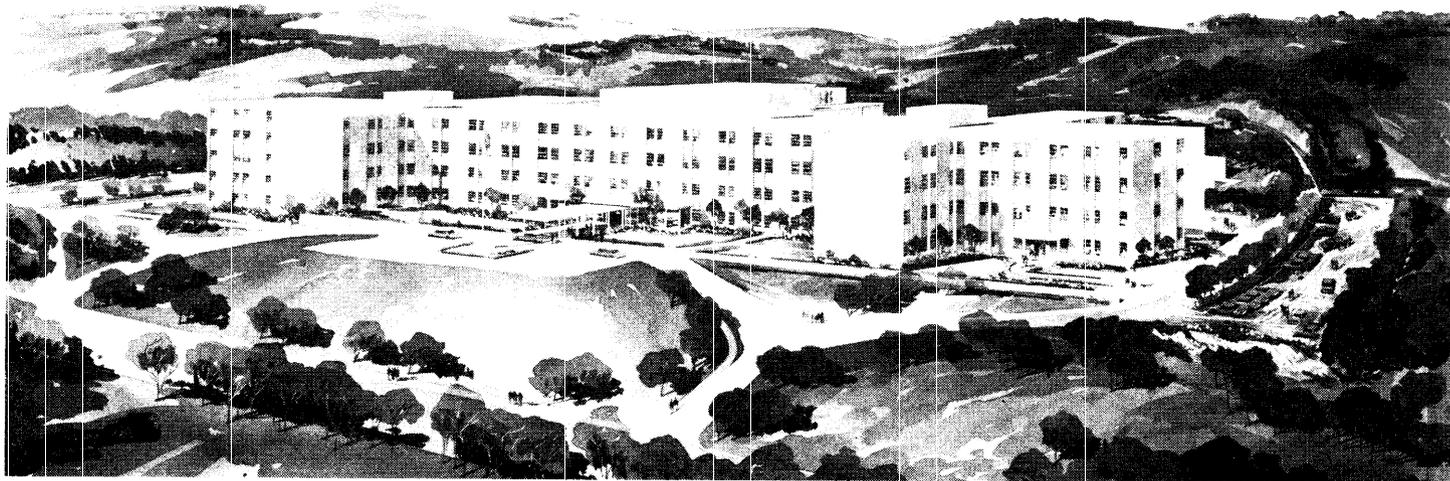
Not yet under construction at the end of the fiscal year are 2 new hospital projects and 10 replacement projects. Construction and/or technical services funds have been appropriated for seven of these. (Table 85 lists these individual projects.)

The President has approved a long-range replacement program for 11 VA hospitals at Atlanta, Ga., Long Beach, Calif., Downey, Ill., Martinez (Oakland), Calif., Jackson, Miss., Nashville, Tenn., Bay Pines, Fla., Miami (Coral Gables), Fla., Memphis, Tenn., Temple, Tex., and Wood, Wis. This is part of the \$900 million plan for hospital modernization and replacement. Phase I at Downey, Ill., and Jackson, Miss., are under construction; a contract for replacement of the Nashville, Tenn., hospital was awarded on June 27, 1960. Plans for Cleveland, Ohio (GM&S), and Washington, D.C., were started by contract architect-engineers during fiscal year 1960. The remaining projects were in various stages of development as of June 30.

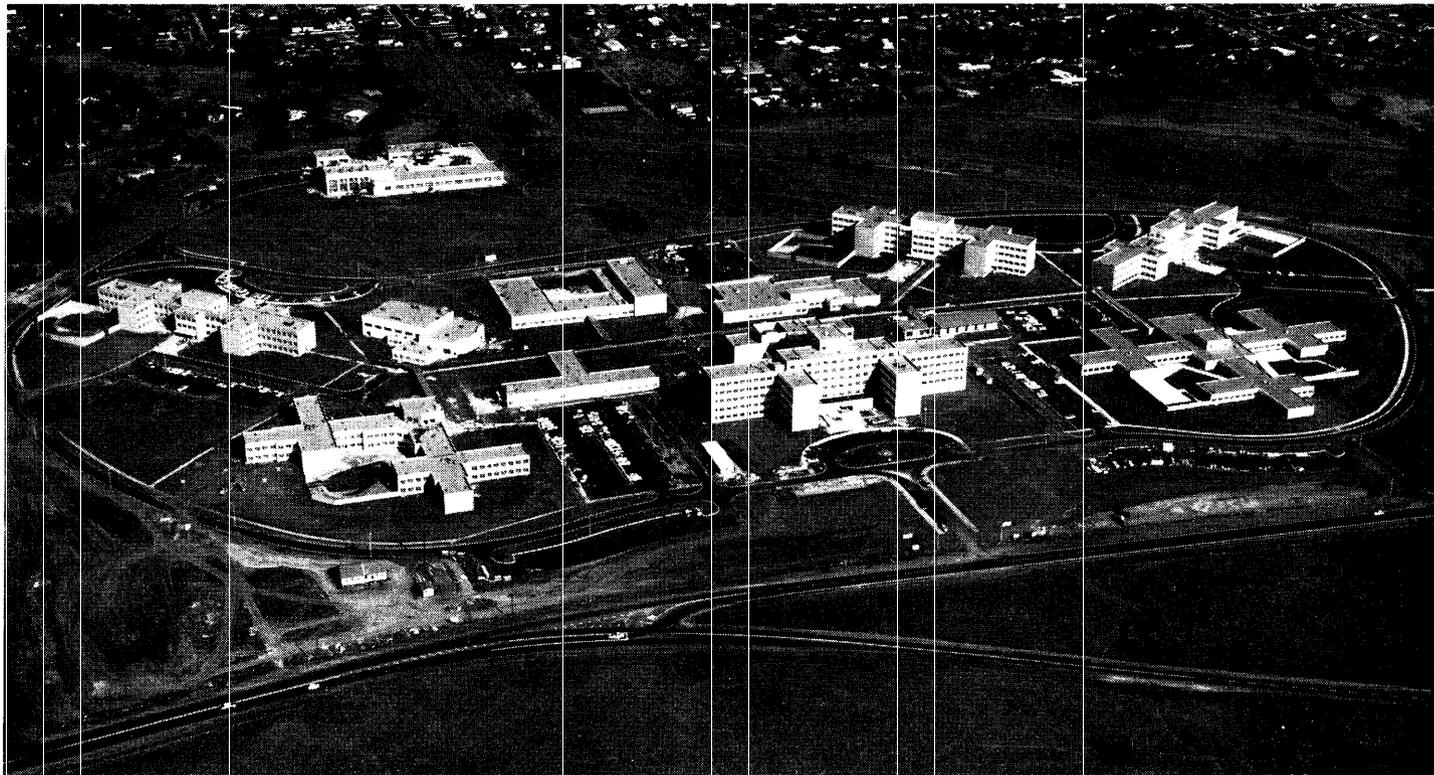
In addition to the hospital at Palo Alto, Calif., a total of 118 other projects at various VA installations were completed during the year in the modernization, improvements and repairs program (see table 86). As of June 30, 1960, there remained 218 projects approved by the President, of which 127 were under construction at an estimated construction cost of \$61.3 million (see table 87). Contracts have not been awarded for the remaining 91 projects for which the preliminary estimate of costs for construction is approximately \$26.9 million (see table 88). (See photographs on following pages.)



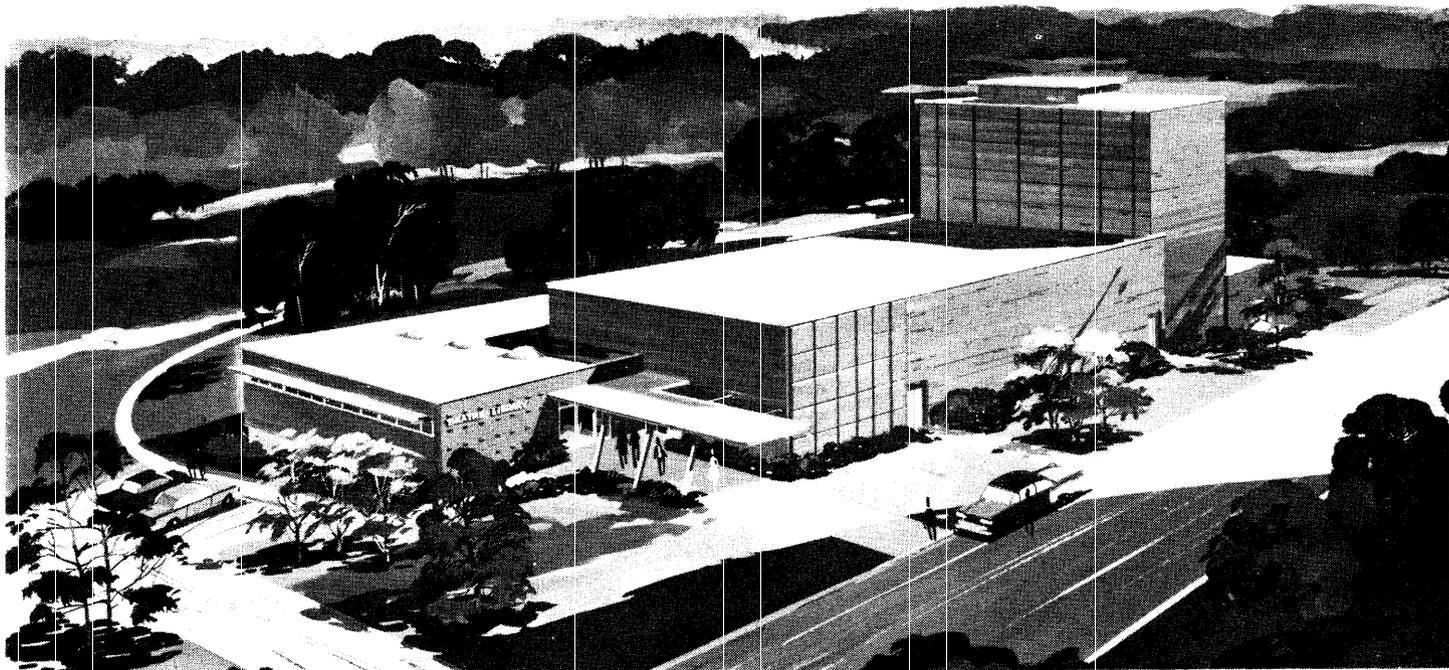
500-bed general medical and surgical hospital and regional office medical clinic, Nashville, Tenn.



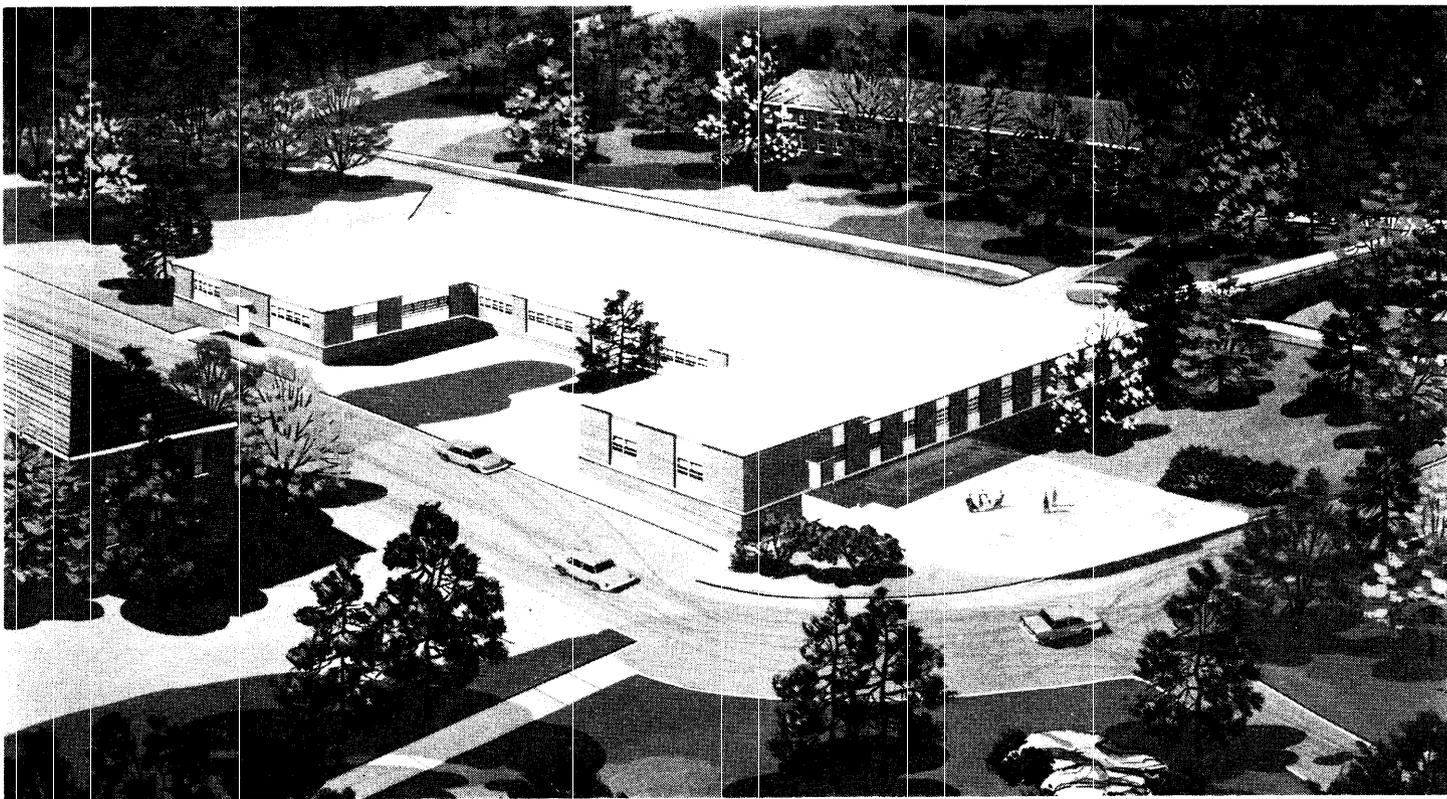
500-bed general medical and surgical hospital, Martinez, Calif.



1,000-bed hospital, Palo Alto, Calif.



Theatre and library, Wadsworth, Kans.



Medical rehabilitation building No. 69, Coatesville, Pa.



Admission and treatment building, Danville, Ill.

Real Estate

The VA real-estate program involves the administration of Government-owned and Government-leased property under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, comprising lands and structures at hospitals, centers, domiciliaries, and depots. The varied activities of acquisition, utilization, and disposal of real property are conducted under this program.

During the fiscal year:

- (1) Negotiations were completed for the new Nashville, Tenn., VA hospital site.
- (2) A dam and pumphouse site, with utility easements, was acquired to establish a new water supply for the VA hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.
- (3) Hospital facilities (land and buildings) at Memphis, Tenn. (Lamar Street), and Waukesha, Wis., were reported to GSA for disposal.

Safety and Fire Protection

The Veterans Administration conducts vigorous safety and fire protection activities having as their goal the prevention of injuries to patients, employees and the visiting public; their protection against fire; and the safeguarding of VA-owned and controlled property against fire and damage.

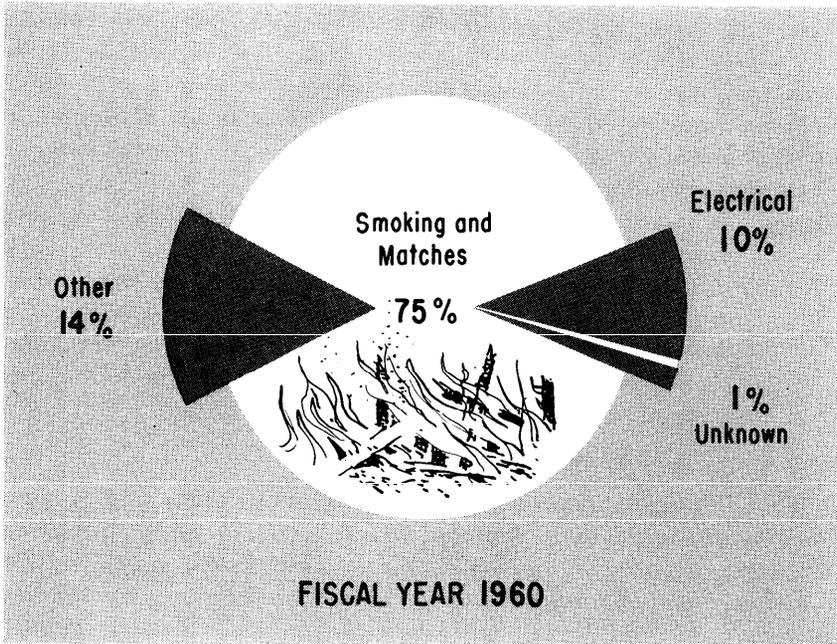
The Assistant Administrator for Construction has staff responsibility for developing and recommending safety and fire protection policies, guidelines and standards; maintaining proper liaison with national organizations interested in these matters; advising operating departments; evaluating the effectiveness of the overall program; and furnishing technical and engineering assistance.

Program responsibility at the field station level rests with local management under direct supervision of the operating departments. Technical assistance to stations is provided by representatives of area medical offices strategically located throughout the country.

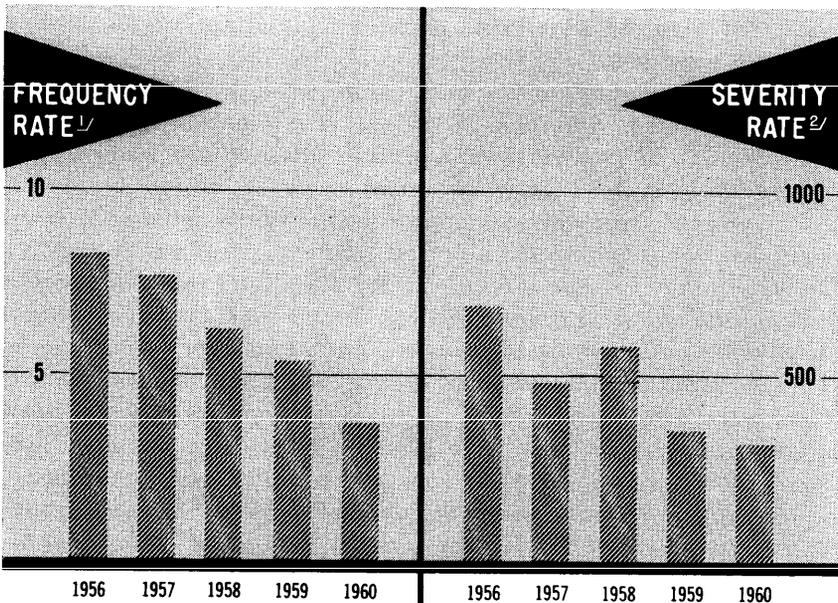
The program to provide automatic sprinkler systems, suitable fire escape exits, and additional fire alarm systems for the protection of patients and property in VA hospitals was continued. Since fiscal year 1952, projects with a total estimated construction cost of almost \$8.2 million have been accomplished or are in the planning or construction stage. As of June 30, 1960, construction was completed on 131 projects having an estimated construction cost of \$7.1 million. There are 59 projects on which design or construction is underway with \$295,800 of construction put in place, leaving a balance of \$795,400 of construction work to be accomplished.

The number of fires reported during fiscal year 1960 dropped to 1,557 as compared with 1,650 for the previous year. Loss from fires was slightly higher at \$47,805 but remained at a very low level compared with the total value of VA property, amounting to less than one-fifth cent per \$100 of valuation. Two relatively large fires accounted for more than 50 percent of the year's losses.

CAUSES OF VA FIRES



INJURY RATES
DURING FISCAL YEAR



^{1/}Number of disabling injuries per million employee hours worked.

^{2/}Number of days lost or charged per million employee hours worked.

As shown in the chart, smoking and careless disposal of smoking materials was the chief cause of fires reported by VA stations. To combat the high incidence of such fires, emphasis was placed on educational and other control measures applied to smoking by patients.

To further stimulate interest in fire protection, stations were encouraged to enter the National Fire Protection Association contest. Eighty-six stations participated and six won awards.

Fiscal year 1960 marked a sharp decrease in the rate of disabling injuries to VA employees and a further substantial drop in the severity of injuries. Forty-nine VA stations operated for the entire fiscal year without a disabling employee injury. At the close of the fiscal year, 35 stations had operated 1 million or more man-hours since the last disabling injury. One station, the regional office at Cleveland, Ohio, has operated over 5 million man-hours without a disabling injury.

Injury rates for the past 5 years are shown in the chart on page 118.

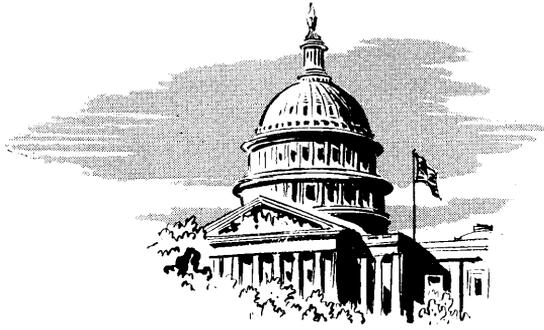
There was an increase in the number of VA stations eligible for the Administrator's Award for Accomplishment in Safety. The following table shows the number of stations winning awards for the past 5 calendar years. As in recent years, special Administrator's Safety Awards consisting of bronze scrolls were given to the outstanding station in each operating department.

<i>Calendar year</i>	<i>Stations winning awards</i>
1955 -----	77
1956 -----	90
1957 -----	106
1958 -----	109
1959 -----	121

The Grand Award in the hospital safety contest sponsored by the American Hospital Association and the National Safety Council, was won by the VA hospital, Brockton, Mass. The VA hospital, Sepulveda, Calif., was first place winner in its class.

The following table, based on data supplied by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, shows a substantial reduction in costs for VA employee accidental deaths, disabling injuries and occupational disease over the past 5 calendar years.

Calendar year	Cost per employee	Total cost	Change from previous year
1955.....	\$10. 73	\$1, 909, 277	\$- 343, 491
1956.....	12. 33	2, 188, 610	+279, 333
1957.....	10. 25	1, 802, 750	-385, 860
1958.....	9. 91	1, 711, 879	-90, 871
1959.....	9. 20	1, 584, 411	-127, 468



Chapter Sixteen

NEW LEGISLATION

Highlights

- Outpatient medical services authorized for certain non-service-connected disability cases (Public Law 86-639).
- Loan guaranty and direct loan program extended (Public Law 86-665).
- New statutory rate of disability compensation for housebound service-connected veterans (Public Law 86-663).
- Severance of service connection prohibited after 10 years except under certain limited conditions (Public Law 86-501).
- War orphans education program extended to children of veterans of draft period dying from extra hazardous service (Public Law 86-785).
- New method of VA payment of Federal aid to State homes (Public Law 86-625).

There are listed below digests of public laws administered by the Veterans Administration, or otherwise of particular interest to the Veterans Administration, which were enacted during the 2d session of the 86th Congress.

Public Law 86-424, April 13, 1960.—This act, cited as the “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960,” appropriates for the Veterans Administration the additional amounts of \$2,000,000 for “General operating expenses,” \$8,810,000 for “Inpatient care,” \$48,500 for “Maintenance and operation of supply depots,” and \$100,000,000 (to remain available until expended) for “Compensation and pensions.” The act also increases by \$35,000 the amount available for expenses of travel of employees under the heading “Inpatient care.”

Public Law 86-490, June 8, 1960.—This act authorizes payments to veterans of additional compensation for dependents (currently based on the establishment of a disability rating of not less than 50 percent) from the effective date of the increased percentage evaluation, if basic proof of dependents is received in the Veterans Administration within 60 days from the date of notification of such rating. Previously, additional compensa-

tion was payable only from the date of receipt of evidence of relationship or dependency.

Public Law 86-491, June 8, 1960.—This act authorizes payment of service-connected death compensation to an otherwise eligible widow of a veteran if she was married to him before the expiration of 15 years after termination of the period of service in which the injury or disease causing his death was incurred or aggravated. This alternative marriage requirement was formerly 10 years after such termination.

Public Law 86-492, June 8, 1960.—This act liberalizes the standard for determining the monthly rate of dependency and indemnity compensation payable to the widows of certain veterans who died of service-connected causes. Such rate (\$112 plus 12 percent of the veteran's basic pay) is generally computed on the basic pay for the rank held by the veteran at the time of his death in service or his last discharge.

If greater payment would result, the act permits use of the basic pay for a higher rank than that held at the time of death or discharge, where the veteran had satisfactorily served in such higher rank on active duty for 6 months or more and within 120 days of death or discharge.

Public Law 86-494, June 8, 1960.—This act grants gratuitous National Service life insurance in a maximum amount of \$10,000 to certain naval enlisted men who died as the result of an aviation accident incurred in line of duty after October 7, 1940, and before August 4, 1942, while undergoing flight training leading to appointment as aviation cadet. Application for the proceeds must be filed generally prior to June 8, 1962. Payment from appropriated funds will be in monthly installments to a limited class of beneficiaries.

Public Law 86-495, June 8, 1960.—This act prohibits the payment or furnishing of any benefit, other than insurance, by the Veterans Administration to or on account of any child by reason of the death of more than one parent in the same parental line. The child may, at any time, elect the greater benefit. The act applies only to cases where a parent dies after the date of enactment.

Public Law 86-497, June 8, 1960.—This act authorizes waiver of payment of National Service life insurance premiums, upon application, in any case in which an insured, during World War II or early in the Korean conflict, became totally disabled in line of duty after applying for insurance and prior to its effective date and remained continuously totally disabled to date of death or date of enactment, whichever is earlier. A waiver of premiums under the act renders the insurance nonparticipating while the waiver is in effect.

Public Law 86-499, June 8, 1960.—This act authorizes, effective August 1, 1960, increased payments of additional compensation for dependents to service-disabled veterans who have more than three children. The amounts for each child in excess of three are (1) \$12 monthly to totally disabled war veterans, (2) proportionately lesser amounts for war veterans with partial

disabilities rated not less than 50 per centum, and (3) 80 per centum of the amounts in (1) and (2) for similarly situated peacetime veterans.

Public Law 86-501, June 10, 1960.—This act prohibits severance, on and after January 1, 1962, of service connection for disability or death which has been in force for 10 or more years, unless fraud is shown or military records reveal that the person concerned did not have the requisite service or character of discharge.

Public Law 86-507, June 11, 1960.—Paragraphs (32) and (33), of the first section of this act amend 38 U.S.C. 784(b) and 5226, respectively, to authorize use of certified mail in lieu of registered mail in giving notice (1) to a claimant of VA denial of claim under a contract of insurance, and (2) to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs of legal proceedings bearing upon claims for assets of decedents which have been credited to the general post fund.

Public Law 86-568, July 1, 1960.—Section 114, part B of this act cited as the “Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1960,” increases (1) generally by 7.5 per centum the basic compensation of professional and other personnel of the Department of Medicine and Surgery whose salary is prescribed in chapter 73, title 38, U.S.C., and (2) the ceiling on basic pay plus specialty allowance from \$16,000 to \$17,200 per annum.

Public Law 86-569, July 2, 1960.—This joint resolution makes temporary appropriations for fiscal year 1961 to Government agencies, including the Veterans Administration, until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in the resolution, (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation act by both Houses without provision for such project or activity, or (c) August 31, 1960, whichever first occurs. (See Public Law 86-626, post.)

Public Law 86-590, July 5, 1960.—This act authorizes reimbursement of ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls, in addition to mileage allowance currently provided, in connection with authorized travel of certain VA beneficiaries and their attendants.

Public Law 86-598, July 7, 1960.—This act specifically includes “optometrists’ services” in the definition of “medical services” for purposes of the VA medical program for veterans.

Public Law 86-624, July 12, 1960.—Section 25(b) of this act, cited as the “Hawaii Omnibus Act,” authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to transport bodies of deceased veterans who have died in VA facilities to, from, or within Hawaii for burial.

Public Law 86-625, July 12, 1960.—This act changes the method of VA payment of Federal aid to State homes for war veterans from an annual to a per diem basis. It prescribes a maximum of \$2.50 a day and thus increases the maximum yearly amount payable from \$700 to \$912.50 for each veteran.

Public Law 86-626, July 12, 1960.—The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961, appropriates to the Veterans Administration a total of \$5,363,302,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, as follows:

“General Operating Expenses” (for necessary operating expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided for): \$153,500,000. It also provides that no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution;

“Medical Administration and Miscellaneous Operating Expenses” (for expenses necessary for administration of the medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction and supply, medical research, and employee education and training activities): \$34,500,000, of which \$21,500,000 shall be available for medical research. It also provides that \$1 million of the foregoing appropriation shall remain available until expended for prosthetic testing and development;

“Inpatient Care” (for expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities, for the care and treatment of VA beneficiaries in facilities not under its jurisdiction, as authorized by law, including the furnishing of recreational articles and facilities; and for aid to State or Territorial homes as authorized by 38 U.S.C. 641, for the support of veterans eligible for admission to VA facilities for hospital or domiciliary care): \$817,021,000, plus reimbursements;

“Outpatient Care” (for expenses necessary for furnishing outpatient care to VA beneficiaries): \$86,481,000;

“Maintenance and Operation of Supply Depots” (for expenses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply depots): \$2,500,000;

“Compensation and Pensions” (for the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, allowances (including burial awards authorized by 38 U.S.C. 902, and subsistence allowances for vocational rehabilitation), emergency officers’ retirement pay and annuities, and adjusted-service credits, as provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended): \$3,800 million;

“Readjustment Benefits” (for payment of benefits authorized by title II of the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and chapters 21, 33, 35, 37, and 39 of title 38, U.S.C.; and for supplies, equipment and tuition authorized by chapter 31 of that title): \$344 million;

“Veterans Insurance and Indemnities” (for military and naval insurance, for National Service life insurance, for servicemen’s indemnities, and for service-disabled veterans insurance): \$48,800,000;

“Grants to the Republic of the Philippines” (for payment to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance with 38 U.S.C. 631 to 634 for expenses incident to medical care and treatment of veterans): \$1,500,000;

“Construction of Hospital and Domiciliary Facilities” (for hospital and domiciliary facilities, for planning and for major alterations, improvements,

and repairs and extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration or for any other purposes set forth in 38 U.S.C. 5001, 5002, and 5004): \$75 million.

Public Law 86-639, July 12, 1960.—This act authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to furnish outpatient medical services for non-service-connected disability when reasonably necessary (1) in preparation for an eligible veteran's scheduled hospitalization, and (2) to complete treatment incident to hospital care.

Public Law 86-653, July 14, 1960.—This act incorporates the Blue Star Mothers of America.

Public Law 86-663, July 14, 1960.—This act, effective September 1, 1960, establishes a new wartime disability compensation rate of \$265 monthly for veterans who have service-connected disability rated as total and (1) have additional service-connected disability independently ratable at 60 per centum or more, or (2) by reason of service-connected disability are permanently housebound. The condition "permanently housebound" is considered met if a veteran is substantially confined to his house (ward or clinical areas, if institutionalized) or immediate premises due to service-connected disability which is reasonably certain to remain throughout his lifetime. The comparable peacetime rate is \$212 monthly.

Public Law 86-665, July 14, 1960.—This act extends to July 25, 1962, (1) the loan guaranty program for veterans of World War II, and (2) the direct loan program for veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict. The act also (a) establishes, effective July 1, 1961, a loan guaranty revolving fund; (b) requires sellers and builders to escrow veterans' deposits and downpayments on purchases of new residential property to be financed under VA programs; (c) authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to waive in certain cases the requirement of certification by the veteran of intention to occupy the residential property being purchased or constructed under loan guaranty; and (d) eliminates the 1-year limitation following the end of the World War II loan guaranty program within which to process timely filed guaranty applications.

Public Law 86-670, July 14, 1960.—This act, effective September 1, 1960, authorizes veterans of the Indian Wars and the Spanish-American War to irrevocably elect to receive pension at the rates and under the conditions (except service requirements) applicable to veterans of World War I.

Public Law 86-721, September 8, 1960.—Sections 1 and 2 of this act amend section 200 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to permit plaintiffs to file unsworn statements certified as true under penalty of perjury, in lieu of affidavits required by the act, concerning military or nonmilitary status of defendants in default of appearance in any court action; whenever the law applicable to the court concerned generally permits such form of proof.

Section 3 extends to July 25, 1965, the deadline for affording vocational rehabilitation to certain World War II veterans. They are those prevented

from entering or completing training because they (a) had not attained, retained or regained medical feasibility for training because of disability; (b) had not timely met the requirement of a discharge or release under conditions other than dishonorable, but the nature of such discharge or release was later changed by appropriate authority; or (c) had not timely established the existence of a compensable service-connected disability. Also included are those who were in pursuit of a course of such training on June 1, 1960.

Public Law 86-722, September 8, 1960.—This act, cited as the “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961,” appropriates for the Veterans Administration the additional amount of \$4,185,000 for “Inpatient care.”

Public Law 86-767, September 13, 1960.—Section 202 of this act, cited as the “Federal Employees’ Compensation Act Amendments of 1960,” among other things, amends section 7(a) of the Federal Employees’ Compensation Act to preclude concurrent payment of benefits under that act and benefits based on service in the Armed Forces of the United States, in any case in which a claimant is otherwise eligible for both benefits based on the same disability or death. The amended section requires an irrevocable election of benefits within 1 year, subject to extension for good cause. Section 211(e) provides that the amendment requiring election is applicable to injury or death occurring before, on, or after September 13, 1960, but shall not deprive any person of benefits awarded prior to that date.

Public Law 86-785, September 14, 1960.—This act extends the war orphan’s educational assistance program to the children of veterans who died from disability incurred under conditions of extrahazardous service or as a direct result of the performance of duty during the following periods: (1) beginning September 16, 1940, and ending December 6, 1941; (2) beginning January 1, 1947, and ending June 26, 1950; and (3) while Selective Service is in operation from the end of the Korean conflict (Jan. 31, 1955).

Section 4 of the act clarifies the authority of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to approve the pursuit of an incidental part of a college course by open circuit television.



Chapter Seventeen

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

Highlights

- More than 1,700 suits to recover debts due the United States were completed.
- High degree of employee job security was maintained during initial transition to automatic data processing.
- 27 percent of all physically handicapped persons hired by Federal agencies are VA employees.
- Accounting controls were established for automatic data processing systems.
- Administrative costs were only 3.2 percent of the \$5.4 billion expended from appropriated funds.
- Increased emphasis was placed on the Top Management Reporting System.
- Veterans Administration is to procure and distribute nonperishable subsistence for all civilian agencies.
- VA data processing center, Hines, Ill., was activated.
- 2.3 million insurance accounts have been converted to electronic data processing.
- Increased emphasis was placed on the use of trained, experienced management analysts in field station work improvement efforts.

Law and Legislation

General.—The primary functions of the law and legislation activities are to—

- (1) render opinions interpreting the various statutes administered by the Veterans Administration;
- (2) resolve legal questions involving the activities conducted by the agency;
- (3) collaborate with the Department of Justice on litigation arising out of activities of the Veterans Administration;

- (4) institute and defend suits in the State courts arising under the loan guaranty program;
- (5) supervise and coordinate matters pertaining to proposed legislation, Executive orders, and proclamations; and
- (6) maintain liaison with the Senate and House committees and contact activities in both Houses of Congress.

General and Loan Guaranty Law.—A total of 1,845 written opinions were rendered during the fiscal year. Most opinions directly involved the construction of Federal laws and VA regulations relating to compensation, pensions, dependency and indemnity compensation, servicemen's indemnity, insurance, vocational rehabilitation and education, hospitalization, guaranty or insurance of loans and the numerous other benefits afforded under veterans' laws. Other opinions dealt with questions regarding personnel, appropriations, supply contracts, construction contracts, easements, research contracts, Federal payments for the care of veterans in State homes, and numerous other problems of a related nature. In addition to questions arising under Federal laws and regulations, many of these opinions dealt with the applicability of foreign and State law on diverse matters such as domestic relations, personal status, title to property, mortgages, negotiable instruments, and taxation.

A total of 765 written opinions of the regional chief attorneys were reviewed during the fiscal year. Approximately 91 percent of these opinions were approved without substantial change and the remainder were revised or rewritten. These opinions required disposition of legal questions involving practically all aspects of the activities of regional offices, centers, and hospitals, including the matter of applicability of State laws to persons and property on Federal land controlled by the Veterans Administration. Also, the chief attorneys and their loan guaranty attorneys rendered legal assistance in connection with numerous and varied law questions arising under the so-called "GI loan" provisions (formerly title III of the "Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944," as amended, and title III of the "Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952," relating to veterans of the Korean conflict, as amended; now ch. 37, title 38, U.S.C.).

During the fiscal year a procedure was adopted whereby legal questions were anticipated, and resolved, through the media of conferences, and exchanges of informal memoranda, between the Office of the General Counsel and interested segments of the Veterans Administration, resulting in prompt issuance of new regulations, instructions, and related documents. That procedure, and the rendition of informal legal opinions and concurrences by the Office of the General Counsel, eliminated the necessity for many formal opinions relating to the effects of the new codification of title 38, U.S.C., and the enactment of new veterans' legislation, including, particularly, the "Veterans' Pension Act of 1959."

Civil Litigation.—Pending civil litigation suits of all types numbered 2,858 as of June 30, 1959. During the fiscal year, 1,969 cases were added to the

load existing at the beginning of the year, and 2,222 cases were finally disposed of, leaving a pending figure at the end of the year of 2,605 civil litigation cases.

Suits to recover debts due the United States have always been more numerous than other types of litigation. More than 1,700 such cases were processed and disposed of during the present fiscal year, while approximately 1,600 new cases were received.

Insurance cases continue to be the most numerous in the field of the more important litigation. Thus, to a pending figure of 205 there were added 107 new cases. Of this total of 312 cases, 145 were finally disposed of, leaving a balance of 167 pending on June 30, 1960.

Next in volume of major litigation were suits filed under the Federal Tort Claims Act. New suits numbering 45 were added to the 77 pending at the beginning of the year for a total of 122 suits. Of this number 46 cases were closed, leaving a balance of 76 tort suits pending at the end of the fiscal year.

In connection with the vocational rehabilitation and education program, 15 new suits were added to the 122 pending at the beginning of the year and, with the final closing of 62 cases, the 75 cases pending show a continuing reduction in this type of litigation. It may be noted here that many suits in this category involve large sums of money running into hundreds of thousands of dollars in individual cases.

Statements of facts and law in connection with major civil litigation cases are prepared for the use of the Department of Justice and United States Attorneys or other attorneys handling the cases on behalf of the Government. During the year, 328 such statements were compiled. Upon request of the Department of Justice briefs are prepared, cases tried in the district courts and the Court of Claims, or appeals argued in the appellate courts. Recommendations for or against appeal or petitions for writs of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States, and recommendations as to compromise of suits are also prepared, generally upon request by the Department of Justice.

Criminal Prosecution.—The Veterans Administration is not a criminal investigative or prosecuting agency. In carrying out its administrative responsibilities, however, it must make investigations necessary to determine the validity of claims and payments. In so doing, violations of penal provisions of the Federal statutes are frequently noted. It is the duty of this agency, if a prima facie case exists, to submit the evidence to the United States Attorney or to the Department of Justice. The final determination as to whether the evidence is sufficient to warrant prosecution in any case is the responsibility of the Department of Justice.

The work in the various regional and district offices of the Veterans Administration is coordinated to assure that each is kept abreast of the law and of developments in other areas. Close collaboration is maintained with the officials of the Department of Justice to the end that the instruc-

tions issued to and the advice given the various United States Attorneys and chief attorneys of the Veterans Administration are coordinated. The Veterans Administration advises with the Department of Justice and, when indicated, takes action to insure availability of the VA records and witnesses, and assists in trials when requested.

The greater portion of submissions to the various United States Attorneys involve well-defined types of cases, such as offenses growing out of the loan guaranty provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; frauds by training institutions under title II of the same act, the same being generally violations of sections 287, 371, and 1001, title 18, U.S.C.; and frauds in connection with claims for other types of benefits.

On June 30, 1959, there were pending 818 cases for consideration as to prosecution. During the fiscal year, 599 cases were received. Of this total of 1,417 cases, 148 were forwarded to the appropriate regional office chief attorneys for submission to the United States Attorneys, and 9 were submitted direct to the Department of Justice. Cases finally disposed of totaled 630, leaving 787 such cases requiring further action as of the end of the fiscal year.

Since August 6, 1946, in criminal cases arising in field activities of the Veterans Administration, submissions to the United States Attorneys with a view to prosecutions have normally been made through the regional office chief attorneys.

The following table shows the receipt and disposition of litigated cases during fiscal year 1960 by types of action:

Type of action	Number of cases pending June 30, 1959	New cases received	Cases closed	Cases pending June 30, 1960
Miscellaneous civil litigation	2, 653	1, 862	2, 077	2, 438
Insurance litigation	179	98	132	145
Insurance interpleaders	26	9	13	22
Criminal prosecution	818	599	630	787

Legislative Activities.—During fiscal year 1960, there were introduced in Congress 7,770 bills and resolutions, all of which were reviewed to determine their relevancy to veterans and their dependents, or if otherwise of particular interest to the Veterans Administration. In connection with these legislative proposals, more than 450 reports containing analyses of the proposals concerned, together with pertinent data and comments relative thereto, were prepared at the request of congressional committees, the President and the Bureau of the Budget. Further, the Veterans Administration was represented at 97 hearings to assist the congressional committees in the consideration of these proposals, and prepared 101 drafts of bills.

Congressional liaison activities were maintained through a special staff

with offices in the Senate and House Office Buildings to advise and assist Members of Congress and their staffs concerning claims for benefits by veterans and their dependents under laws administered by the Veterans Administration, and related matters. In rendering this service approximately 5,000 personal and 71,400 telephone contacts were made and 10,925 miscellaneous letters and memorandums prepared. Also more than 700 individual cases were reviewed and briefed.

Personnel

General.—The major purpose of the personnel program is to insure the maximum utilization of human resources—people—for the efficient and effective performance of the important VA mission of service to veterans. Specifically the program is geared to accomplish the following goals:

- (1) Recruitment and assignment of employees to jobs for which they are best fitted;
- (2) Equitable compensation for employees;
- (3) Effective training and development of the work force, including supervisory personnel;
- (4) Retention and advancement of employees on the basis of demonstrated qualifications, potential, and merit;
- (5) Systematic and competitive opportunity for promotion;
- (6) Development of a reservoir of personnel for executive, administrative, and supervisory positions;
- (7) Maintenance of a work environment conducive to good employee-management relationships;
- (8) Stimulation and recognition of employee accomplishments;
- (9) Promotion of an effective flow of information and ideas between employees and management; and
- (10) Prompt separation of ineffective employees.

Highlights of the progress made in fiscal year 1960 are outlined below.

Systematized training through a bottom-to-top “career curriculum” of optional and required training for major stages of the VA employee’s career.

Established a program for individual self-development plans for about 12,500 administrative and supervisory personnel.

Maintained a very high degree of employee job security during the initial period of transition to automatic data processing operations.

Hired approximately 27 percent of all physically handicapped persons reported as hired by Federal agencies.

Surpassed the target goal of a 30 percent increase in suggestion participation to mark VA’s 30th anniversary year, accomplishing a 72 percent increase.

Impact of ADP on Employees.—As indicated elsewhere in this report, large-scale computer applications were begun in fiscal year 1960. Well in advance of the actual installation of the equipment and start of computer

operations, the Veterans Administration developed basic principles and policies which would govern, on an agencywide basis, the treatment of all employees who would be affected by conversion to automatic data processing operations. These are described and discussed extensively in *Office Automation and Employee Job Security*, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Census and Government Statistics of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives, Eighty-Sixth Congress, second session, March 2 and 4, 1960.

Carrying out the policy of keeping employees informed of the progress and impact of automatic data processing, a pamphlet, "A Chat With the Administrator About ADP and YOU," was distributed throughout the agency. During the year, all operating levels, including field stations, kept employees fully informed about planned target dates for conversion; changes in such target dates; who would be affected, when and where; opportunities for re-assignment or transfer to other positions for which the individual employee was qualified; and opportunities for training for the new positions associated with the computer applications.

Experience during this first fiscal year of automatic data processing operations provided concrete evidence of the effectiveness of the special personnel policies and practices installed to cope with the human relations aspects of a major operational change. Followup on conversions to automatic data processing indicates that employee job security has not been impaired even though a sizable number of excess positions have resulted.

Incentive Awards.—Fiscal year 1960 was the most successful year in the history of the VA incentive awards program—far surpassing the significant accomplishments and advances of previous years. The highlight and main emphasis of the year was the Target "30" Campaign—a 30 percent increase in suggestion participation to celebrate the 30th Anniversary of the Veterans Administration.

More specifically, the results were as follows:

- (1) More than 40,000 suggestions were made by VA employees—about 17,000 more improvement ideas than in fiscal year 1959.
- (2) The participation rate for fiscal year 1960 was 265 suggestions per 1,000 employees as compared to 154 per 1,000 employees in fiscal year 1959—a 72 percent increase in suggestion participation.
- (3) Over 19,000 suggestions were adopted—about 8,000 more than in the previous year—with estimated first year benefits of \$1.9 millions.
- (4) The adoption rate in fiscal year 1960 was 125 per 1,000 employees as compared to 75 per 1,000 employees in fiscal year 1959—a 65 percent increase in adoption rate.
- (5) The quality of the improvement ideas was not diluted by increased participation as evidenced by an increase in the adoption rate.

During this special anniversary year observance, there was again extensive recognition of deserving VA employees for superior performance, special achievements, and meritorious service. Over 6,500 awards—involving ap-

proximately 10,000 employees—were made. The tangible first year benefits associated with numerous awards for superior performance and special acts were estimated at almost \$500,000.

Career Development.—During fiscal year 1960, positive and aggressive action was taken to convert the various elements of career development into a dynamic, self-sustaining, ongoing movement. Throughout the year, activities were undertaken, expanded, and strengthened to accelerate achievement of the ultimate goal—that the best possible talent shall be available at all levels of the Veterans Administration for the accomplishment of its mission of service to the veteran.

To provide an up-to-date inventory of employees from which to obtain replacement needs for management personnel, appraisal and experience evaluations were being maintained, as of the end of fiscal year 1960, on about 7,000 supervisory and technical people. During the year some 500 additional persons were added to the inventory of management personnel as the result of a pilot project, begun in fiscal year 1959, to extend coverage of the selection plan for centralized positions to certain major career fields in medical program activities. The centralized personnel inventory, for use in selecting employees with high potential to staff the several hundreds of key positions throughout the Veterans Administration, now covers all administrative programs.

To stimulate the development of management personnel to their fullest potential, an immediate target of “growth appraisal” and individual development plans for 12,500 administrative and technical personnel was set early in the year. “Growth appraisal” techniques, introduced over the past 2 years, provide for a systematic assessment of performance and potential, and the establishment of concrete development plans on an individual basis. By the year’s end, over 5,500 persons were well on the way to completion of their initial individual self-development plans, based on a determination of training needs through “growth appraisal” techniques.

To stimulate new ideas in administrative management, communications, and human relations, management institutes and seminars were continued and expanded. These programs feature discussion leadership by outstanding management authorities from Government, education, and industry. Management principles seminars, inaugurated last year, were continued for top management officials at central office headquarters. Appropriate management principles seminars were also initiated at central office for supervisory and technical personnel at middle management levels. Continuing the program for engendering improved administrative performance at VA field stations, 3 additional management institutes were held for approximately 75 top-level field managers, assistant managers, and directors of professional services.

Extending the principle of career development on down the line, a regional management institute was conducted for the first time this year. Cooperatively conducted on a regional basis by field stations, this institute provided, for selected personnel at the division chief level, development opportunities comparable to those for persons in the top management positions at field stations. Plans were developed during the year for the conduct of other similar regional management institutes.

The concept of employee development through a "career curriculum" was established through the publication of a program guide, specifying required and optional training units at the major stages of a VA employee's career. This guide provides, for the first time in the Veterans Administration, a planned program for comprehensive and systematic training for employees in other than technical and professional areas, particularly in areas of supervision and management.

To provide assistance to line management for carrying out their training and development responsibilities, agency policies were developed and issued to insure judicious and reasonable use of the Government Employees Training Act (Public Law 85-507). In addition, several pieces of guidance material were published. To improve supervisory skills in communication, a training guide, "Effective Two-Way Communication," was issued. Practical tips for increasing personal efficiency and for more effective evaluation of employees' performance were provided in two new "common sense" pamphlets: "Common Sense About Managing Your Management Job" and "Common Sense About Evaluating and Recognizing Performance."

Employment of Physically Handicapped.—Continued emphasis was placed on the employment and utilization of physically handicapped persons, and for the third successive year there was a major increase in the number of physically handicapped persons hired by the Veterans Administration. In these 3 fiscal years, 1958 through 1960, the Veterans Administration has risen to a position of notable leadership among both public and private organizations in encouraging and providing employment opportunities for persons with physical impairments.

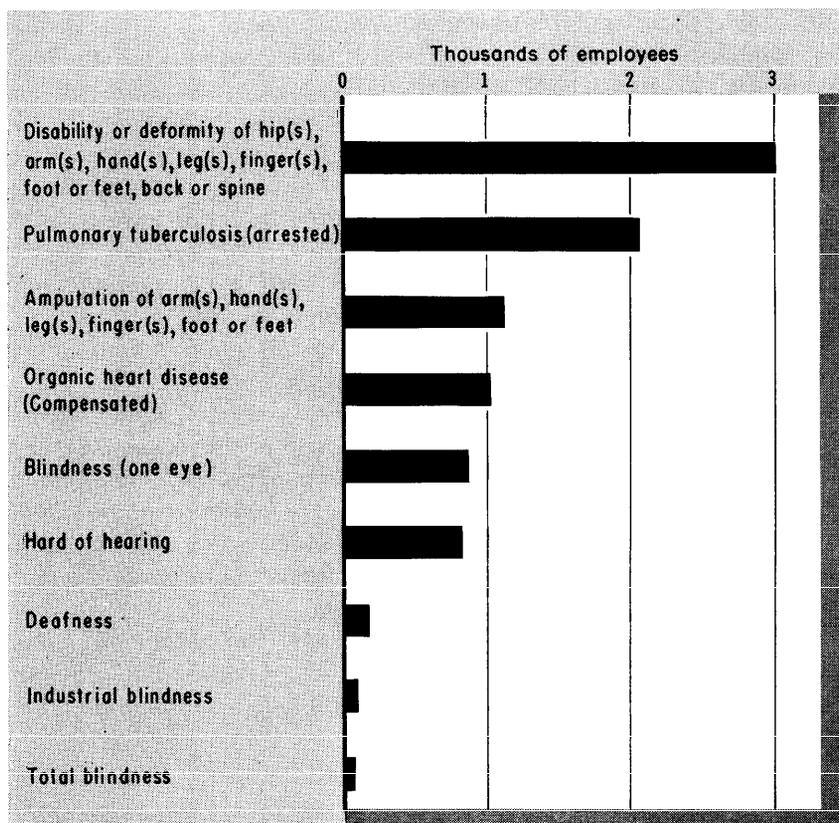
In fiscal year 1960, 1,249 physically handicapped persons were hired—410 more than in the previous year. A portion of this major increase is attributable to additional categories of disabling conditions that were established by Civil Service Commission instructions during fiscal year 1960. However, internal and external comparisons indicate that further progress was made by the Veterans Administration in putting to work the manpower and abilities of physically disabled persons.

In each of the last 3 fiscal years, 1958 through 1960, an increasing number of physically handicapped persons have been hired with a major percentage increase in each fiscal year. This is reflected in the following figures:

Fiscal year	Number hired	Percent increase over previous year
1958.....	647	21.6
1959.....	839	29.7
1960.....	1,249	48.8

Over this same period, the hiring of physically handicapped persons has increased substantially in the Government as a whole—from a little over 3,000 in fiscal year 1958 to an estimated 4,575 in fiscal year 1960. The Veterans Administration with about 7 percent of the total Federal employment has contributed substantially to this record, hiring over 20 percent of the physically handicapped persons reported as hired during this period—21 percent in fiscal year 1958; 24 percent in fiscal year 1959; and 27 percent in fiscal year 1960.

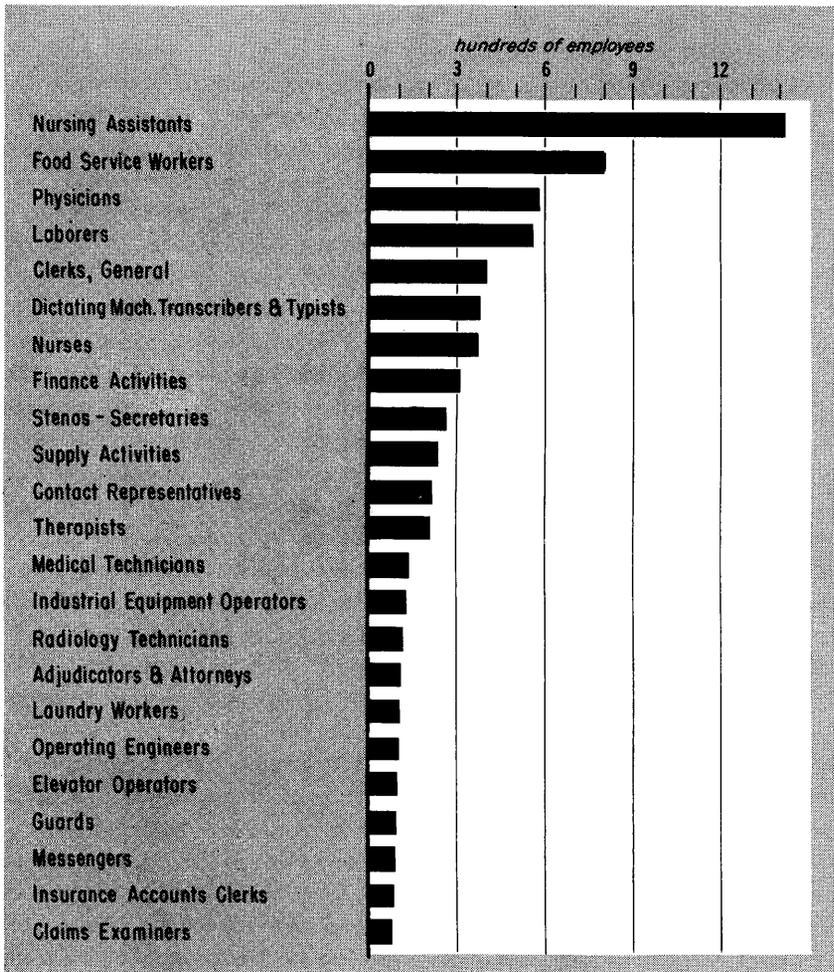
**DISABILITIES OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED EMPLOYEES
OCTOBER 31, 1959**



Based on a report as of October 31, 1959, the Veterans Administration employed 9,280 physically handicapped persons on a full-time basis, about 850 more than on October 31, 1958. The ratio of handicapped employees to nonhandicapped employees was 1 to 17. This compares to a ratio of 1 to 20 on October 31, 1958.

The chart on page 134 shows by selected categories the nature of the impairments of almost all of the physically handicapped persons employed on a full-time basis on October 31, 1959. The disability categories are those under which physically handicapped hires were reported to the Civil Service Commission immediately prior to that date.

**POSITIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED EMPLOYEES
OCTOBER 31, 1959**



The chart above provides a partial picture of the many types of positions and activities in which physically handicapped persons are successfully

employed on a full-time basis. The majority are in "white collar" as compared to "blue collar" occupations. Most are in semiskilled positions, or in positions not requiring extensive education and training. However, well over 10 percent of the physically handicapped employees are in relatively high level professional and technical positions.

The highlights of VA activities in the employment of physically handicapped persons for the year ending October 31, 1959, were published in pamphlet form. This pictorial and narrative summary provided "feedback" information for all VA levels, and supplemented the periodic communications, posters, and related media serving to focus management attention to this program on a continuing basis. The Veterans Administration Report on Employment and Utilization of the Physically Handicapped proved to be of special interest to numerous public and private organizations concerned with the economic and social rehabilitation of persons with disabling conditions.

Employee Relations.—Important progress was made in promoting desirable employee relations, improving communications, implementing provisions of law providing increased employee benefits and services, and strengthening union-management relationships. The salient features of varied activities directed toward these purposes are indicated below.

A comprehensive general policy on employee relations—the human relations existing in employment—was issued to promote the maintenance of a work environment mutually beneficial to individual employees and the effective accomplishment of VA missions. This provides a broad statement of the important concepts and powerful effects of employee relations. In succinct form it also emphasizes the individual and joint efforts required of each member of the VA team (management, supervisors, and non-supervisory employees) to create and keep mutually favorable relations.

An extensive study was made on positive approaches toward maintaining employee morale at a high level. A capsule guide, in the form of an Administrator's "Message to All Supervisors" was issued, summarizing practices for engendering and strengthening high morale among individual employees, promoting a team feeling, and raising the performance levels of individuals and groups.

In the important area of the problems of the aging, preretirement counseling programs were stimulated by the development of retirement planning kits. These were issued to all field stations for adaptation and use in accordance with local needs. Preretirement counseling seminars, conducted regularly at central office, have been much applauded by employee participants, officials of national employee unions, and headquarters representatives of other Federal agencies interested in initiating similar preretirement counseling programs in their respective agencies. Volunteers from outside the Veterans Administration—public health authorities, physicians, nurses, social workers, and recreation, travel and financial authorities—were enlisted at the central office and field station levels to augment

VA employees in providing this type of counseling. Progress in this area during fiscal year 1960 has made the Veterans Administration one of the leaders in the area of retirement counseling for employees in both public and private employment.

Effective union-management relations continued to be a goal of VA management. Individual case problems were resolved throughout the year in a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation. There was frequent consultation with national officials and representatives of employee unions on many employee matters; and there was regular consultation in the development of all major personnel policy instructions. Staff and operating levels in central office encouraged local employee group participation in the development of policies affecting employees at field station levels; and field stations were furnished a self-evaluation guide as an aid for judging the effectiveness of their relationships with local employee groups.

Personnel Program Evaluation.—The current fiscal year marked the first full year of use of the program evaluation standards issued late in fiscal year 1959 to systematize and improve personnel management evaluation activities throughout the Veterans Administration. These standards were utilized by operating elements in conducting appraisal visits, and by individual field stations for local self-evaluation purposes.

To further the early completion of a validation study of the relatively new VA personnel program evaluation standards, a plan was developed for use of these standards in joint inspection visits of Civil Service Commission and VA representatives. A total of 22 joint inspection visits were conducted. In addition, throughout fiscal year 1960 the Civil Service Commission used the VA program standards in the conduct of its personnel management evaluation visits at all VA field stations.

The issuance of personnel program standards, based on the concept of adequacy of scope and quality of individual program elements, envisioned not only systematic and uniform appraisal activities, but also better and more uniform reporting. Experience in fiscal year 1960 indicated that the latter major benefit is being realized. Written reports are more comprehensive in coverage. Because greater reliability can be placed on reports data based on a commonly used standard, valid comparative analyses can now be made. These analyses are now providing an objective picture of status, scope, quality, and effectiveness of the total program and its substantive parts at all VA levels. Moreover, they are providing specific information as to degree of adequacy, and what needs to be done—and where—to raise the level of adequacy.

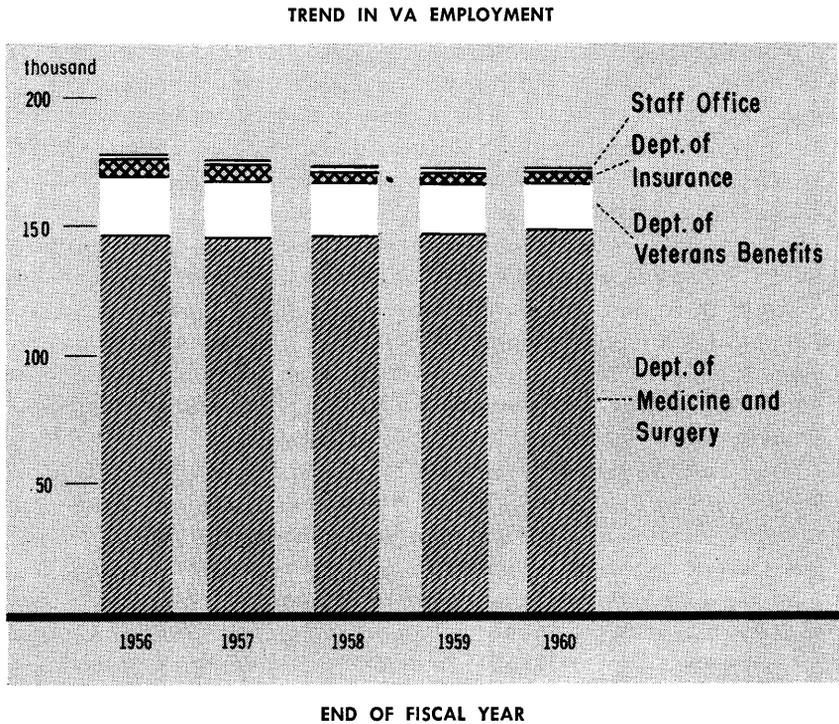
Employment Trend.—There was a small increase in total VA employment in fiscal year 1960. As of June 30, 1960, there were 172,338 full- and part-time employees in pay status, an increase of 924 from June 30, 1959.

During the year, employment decreases of about 4 percent each occurred in the Department of Veterans Benefits and the Department of Insurance. However, decreases in these two departments were offset by the 1.2 percent

increase in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, which produced the overall increase cited above.

Employment in the Department of Medicine and Surgery increased from 147,078 as of June 30, 1959, to 148,911 as of June 30, 1960. The increase of 1,833 employees, of whom only 1,094 were full time, is related to a programmed staffing improvement plan—an increase in the staffing ratio of employees per patient. Further increases in medical program staffing requirements for direct patient care are anticipated in future years owing to the expected continued development of new diagnostic and treatment methods, and the expected continued increase in demand for medical care.

The VA employment trend in major program activities during the past 5 fiscal years is reflected in the following chart.



The general pattern of this trend—decreases in insurance and veterans benefits activities, and continued high employment levels in medical care activities—is expected to continue. Employment declines in insurance activities will stem primarily from the conversion to automatic data processing operations and an anticipated sizable decrease in clerical staffing requirements. Staffing requirements for veterans benefits activities will decrease as the result of continued decrease in substantive programs, the conversion of compensation and pension operations to automatic data processing methods requiring fewer clerical personnel, and progressive management

changes to adjust organization and staffing to realistic substantive program needs in different geographical areas.

Retention of Employees.—Extending the exploratory work started the previous year, intensive study was made throughout the current fiscal year to obtain definitive information on the character of personnel losses. Continuing review was conducted at the top staff level to determine trends, patterns, kinds, and occupational nature of personnel turnover. Findings were relayed to the departmental operating levels for further review. These levels, in turn, stimulated local levels to initiate improvement of any “controllable” conditions that might be having an adverse effect upon employee retention.

The studies referred to above indicated that a reasonable level of employee stability was maintained in fiscal year 1960 among full-time employees. Gross separations for all causes reported to the Civil Service Commission increased slightly. However, about one-third of all gross separations occurred among part-time employees representing on the average about one-eighth of the total VA work force in pay status. The annual cumulative separation rate for full-time employees was 17.4 percent—5.3 percent lower than that for full- and part-time employees combined—or 1.45 percent per month. Comparable Government statistics are not available. However, the VA separation rate for full-time employees is considered to be relatively low for a work force that includes many thousands of employees in categories (new workers, women, relatively low skilled, relatively low paid) in which personnel turnover is usually quite high.

Recruitment.—The nature and scope of the overall recruitment job remained substantially the same during the year. Accessions of full-time employees averaged about 2,100 per month. Acquisition of this relatively large number of employees to maintain key services for veterans imposed a major day-to-day operational workload for field station offices. However, a large portion of such recruitment activity was directed toward the filling of clerical, “blue collar,” and nursing assistant positions, for which there is a reasonably adequate supply of manpower. Thus, although the quality of the available supply is not always of the highest desired order, recruitment was not inordinately difficult for positions with relatively low training, education, and skill requirements. In some locations there were timelags in obtaining fully satisfactory people. But, by and large, there were no truly critical shortages of people for such positions.

More importantly, there was no material change in the longstanding condition of major shortages in certain professional, scientific and technical positions, particularly those associated with direct patient care and allied medical activities. Replacements are difficult to secure both because an ample supply of qualified persons are not available, and demand is high. However, some progress has been made.

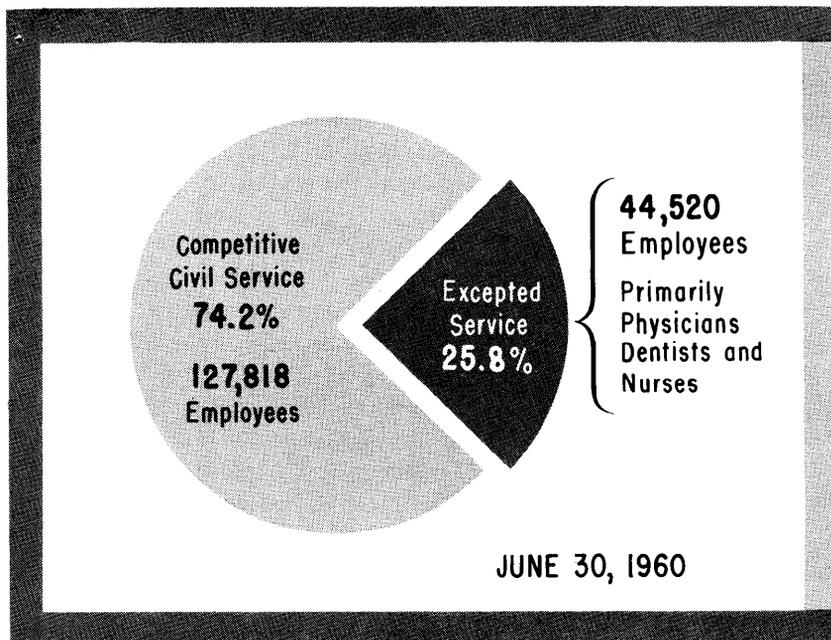
Intensive recruitment efforts were continued to attract highly qualified people—engineers, architects, physicians, nurses, scientists, attorneys, and

others—for jobs in the varied VA programs of service to veterans. During the year about 450 visits were made to educational institutions to recruit prospective graduates for specific shortage category positions. These visits were supplemented by nationwide recruitment brochures and Civil Service Examination Announcements where appropriate; by advertisements in professional publications; and by recruitment displays and personal attendance of VA representatives at professional conferences.

To better meet the objective of an increased intake of entry people from college graduate ranks, including those with advanced degrees, plans were developed toward the close of the year for activating a coordinated VA-wide program to attract highly qualified people to VA jobs. This program, now underway, is designed not only to meet existing known short-range needs, as indicated by reports data on vacancies, but also to meet the longer range future staffing needs of medical and other program activities.

Employment Categories.—In fiscal year 1960, as in the previous fiscal year, there was again a minor shift in the distribution of the VA work force by employment category. This distribution is shown in the following chart:

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY



There was a further small increase in the number and percent (0.6 percent) of employees in an excepted service category by statute or regulation, and a corresponding percentage decrease in the number of employees in the competitive service. These changes in employment category distribution are related to the pattern of employment changes discussed in Employment Trend—increases in the medical care program where a large

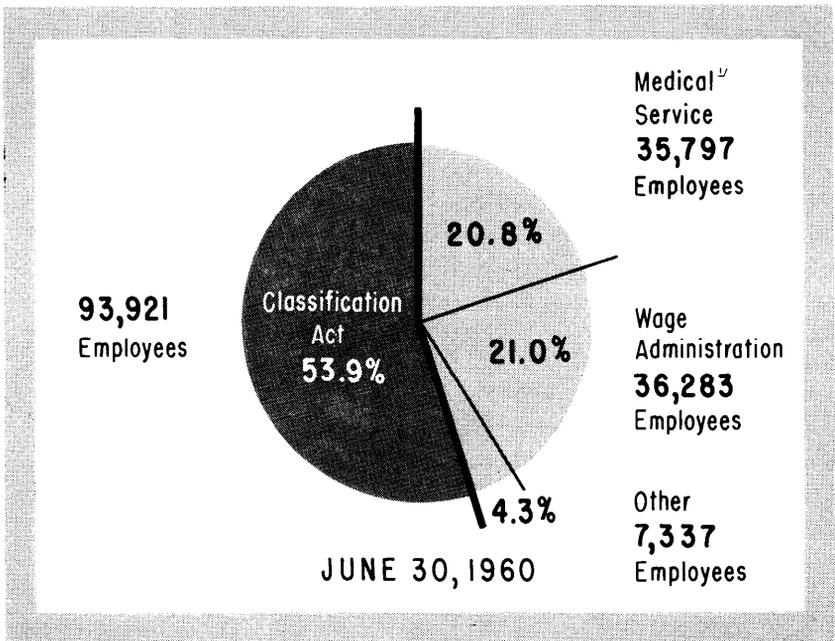
segment of the working staff is in the excepted service, and decreases in the insurance and veterans benefits activities which require competitive service personnel.

Within the competitive service, approximately 79 percent of the employees have career status, about 19 percent are career-conditional, and about 2 percent have limited tenure appointments.

Within the excepted service, about 59 percent of the employees were permanent as of June 30, 1960—a decrease of 1 percent from June 30, 1959. About 41 percent were limited or conditional, employed on a part-time or intermittent basis as consultants, attendings, interns, residents, or in a student capacity. Also included within this latter group were many professional and ancillary medical personnel augmenting the regular full-time staff where employment shortages existed, or where it is not sound fiscal management to employ full-time personnel.

Pay Systems and Position Classification.—The distribution of employees as of June 30, 1960, under the major pay systems for VA employees is indicated below.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY PAY SYSTEM



^{1/} Chapter 73, Title 38, U.S.C.

In terms of percentages there were minor changes in the distribution. These reflect again employment declines in insurance and veterans benefits activities, where practically all positions are compensated under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and increases in medical program activities, where about one-half of the full- and part-time employees are

compensated under pay fixing methods other than that applicable to Classification Act positions.

As previously reported, the Veterans Administration began to install in fiscal year 1959 a new grade job evaluation structure for "blue collar" wage administration positions. As of the beginning of this fiscal year, conversions to the new 17 grade structure had been completed at only about one-fourth of the numerous field stations with wage administration employees. The major operational job of consummating this changeover at the remaining field stations was completed during fiscal year 1960. This achieved the wholesome result of simplifying the determination of skill levels and the preparation of current locality wage schedules for about 36,000 "blue collar" employees located in hospitals and domiciliaries.

Another major step was taken during fiscal year 1960 to improve the operating effectiveness of the wage administration program at all levels by the publication of comprehensive manual materials. These covered the occupational structure and job evaluation processes for wage administration. Also completed, and pending publication at the end of the year, were definitive job evaluation standards geared specifically and directly to the occupational setting for "blue collar" jobs in the Veterans Administration.

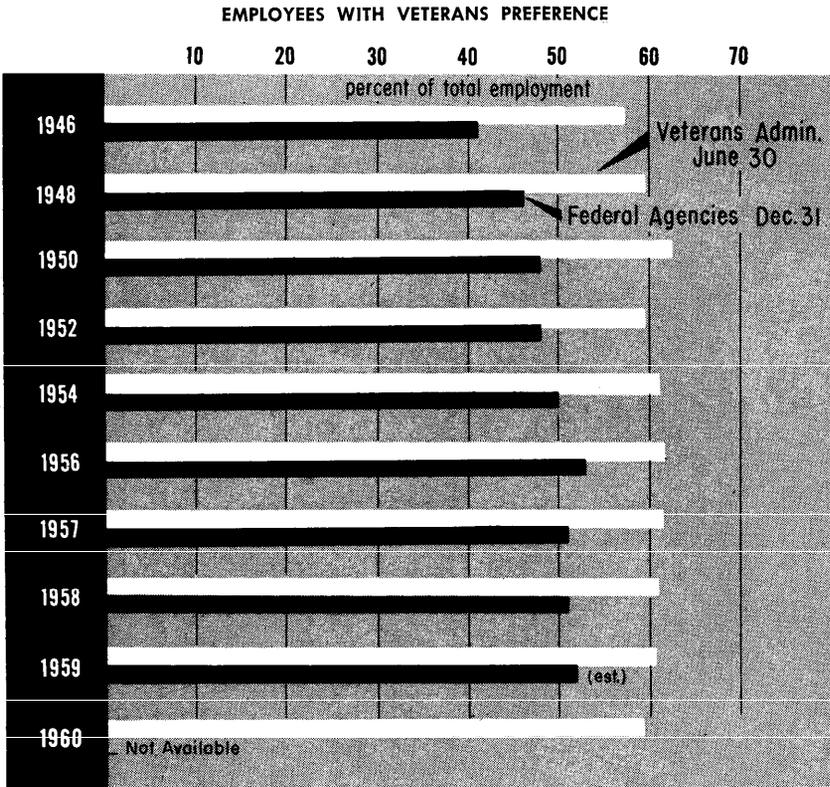
The Veterans Administration participated actively in efforts of the Civil Service Commission to develop several position classification standards affecting a considerable number of VA positions in various occupational fields. This has resulted in a significant advance during the past year in modernized position standards coverage for VA positions.

Veterans Preference Eligibility.—Over the years the Veterans Administration has given vigorous support to the principle of the Veterans Preference Act of 1944 that veteran preference be given in employment. This is reflected in the following chart comparing the proportions of preference eligible employees in the Veterans Administration and in all Federal agencies.

As of June 30, 1960, about 60 percent of the VA work force consisted of employees with preference eligibility as ex-service persons, or wives, widows, or mothers of deceased or totally disabled veterans. This is a decrease of 1 percentage point from June 30, 1959; but 8 percent higher than that for the Government in all areas, based on a published estimate as of December 31, 1959.

The proportion of male employees having veterans preference decreased by 2 percentage points to 83 percent as of June 30, 1960. This continues to be a much higher proportion than the estimated Government average of 65 percent for all male employees.

Among females, the percent of employees with veterans preference was 16 percent—a decrease of 1 percentage point since June 30, 1959. However, this is still double the estimated 8 percent for all Federal agencies.



Financial Management

The Veterans Administration made significant achievements in the major financial management areas. The objectives of the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program in the Federal Government have been substantially met.

The most important accomplishments during fiscal year 1960 were in the areas of:

- Accounting and financial reporting
- Internal accounting controls for electronic computers
- Budgeting
- Financial auditing
- Performance measurement and standards
- Top management reporting

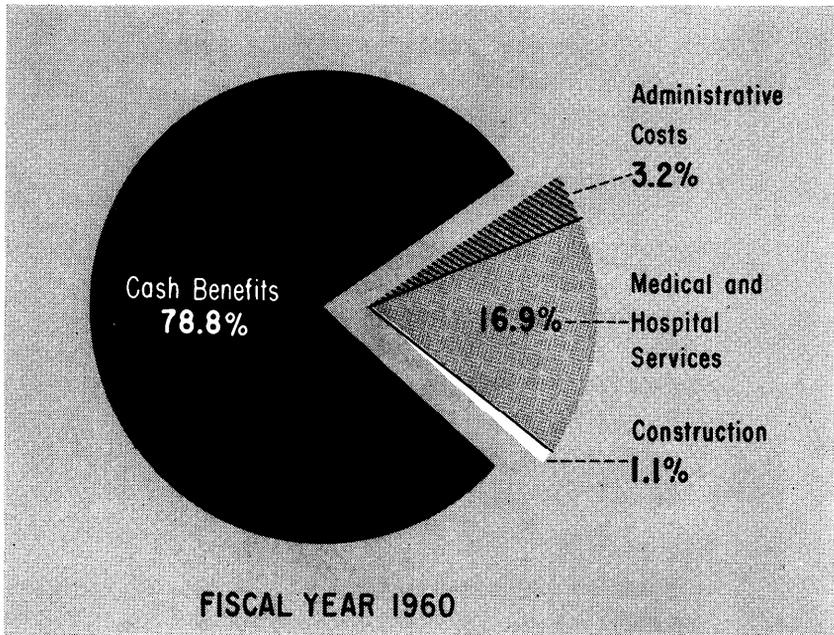
As of June 30, 1960, there were 4,300 employees engaged in financial management activities throughout the agency, a decrease of 300 employees during the year.

During fiscal year 1960, VA expenditures made up 7 percent of total Federal budget expenditures. Gross expenditures from all funds controlled by the agency totaled \$6.4 billion during the fiscal year. This was an increase of \$93 million over the preceding year. Expenditures from

appropriated funds increased \$45 million, due chiefly to the continued increase in pension payments to veterans and their survivors and beneficiaries. Expenditures from trust and other funds during the fiscal year totaled \$986 million, an increase of \$48 million over the previous year.

As shown in the following chart, cash benefit payments to veterans and their families make up most of VA's expenditures from appropriations. Administrative costs amount to only 3.2 percent of the total expenditures.

EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATIONS



A review of the cost accounting requirements in the agency was made for the purpose of reducing the volume of detailed data to an absolute minimum consistent with management needs. Refinement of the system resulted in an overall reduction of approximately 40 percent in detail by which costs are recorded. This facilitates account maintenance and expedites the preparation and processing of cost accounting reports.

Fiscal mechanization tests at selected field stations were evaluated and equipment requirements determined for various size facilities. This resulted in the replacement of equipment at several stations with more adequate equipment. Mechanized accounting systems, flow charts and machine instructions developed during the fiscal year are furnished station personnel upon delivery of replacement equipment.

The quality and timeliness of agency financial reports were materially improved as a result of a concerted effort to level the workload, improve the accuracy of input media, and expedite the processing and consolidation of station reports. The processing of general ledger trial balances was

further expedited by the submission of interoffice account detail on supplemental reports prepared during offpeak periods.

A revised accounting and financial reporting system was developed for the multimillion dollar maintenance and repair program of the agency. Beginning July 1, 1960, the system will provide management with information for planning program activities; relating actual performance to previously established plans and objectives; and developing standards for maintaining, repairing, replacing and improving the physical facilities.

A uniform accounting system was established for returnable cylinders, drums and other containers on which deposit is required by vendors under the terms of purchase orders or contracts.

A further reduction in the number of allotment accounts was made by eliminating several miscellaneous allotments below the appropriation limitation level.

The system for benefit payments accounting through the use of punched card records with predetermined accounting controls was extended to include all benefit payments (except those paid by the Juneau, Honolulu and Manila regional offices). This procedure was a preliminary step to converting all compensation and pension payments to automatic data processing.

The concept of estimating for increases in average salaries in budget formulation was sponsored by the Veterans Administration and recognized by the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress in their consideration of the fiscal year 1961 appropriation request of the agency. Adoption of this concept permits the preparation of more realistic budget estimates.

Long range management plans were developed and approved for the hospital modernization program of the agency. The plans cover a 12-year period and facilitate the orderly execution of this \$900 million program.

For the first time, an agencywide financial audit policy was developed for the guidance of all segments of the Veterans Administration. This should materially improve internal audit practices in the fiscal area.

Action was begun to develop performance standards for fiscal operations at hospitals and domiciliaries by gathering facts at 26 field stations. Preliminary tests of work sampling in central office indicate its probable application to all field activities.

Work on agencywide guidelines was begun to secure uniformity in the evaluation of the controllership functions.

The Veterans Administration has taken Government-wide leadership by initiating a joint study with the General Accounting Office of records required for audit purposes in connection with payments and other transactions processed by electronic computers. A related system of internal accounting control has been installed for insurance transactions handled by the electronic computer at Philadelphia. This installation will cover 6 million policies with an average of more than 4 premium payments per year. A similar system is being developed for the 3 million monthly compensation and pension payments now being converted to electronic processing at Chicago.

The review and refinement of the agency's reports structure was continued during the year so as to assure accurate, timely, essential information for management. The process of reviewing established reports was strengthened and formalized. Systematic review schedules were established so that each approved recurring report is reviewed at least annually. This insures that reports having served their purpose are discontinued, report instructions are kept current, and duplicate reports are eliminated.

To further simplify or reduce the agency's reporting burden, emphasis was placed on a greater use of statistical sampling methods and estimating techniques. Also, the agency policy requiring that the frequency and timeliness of reported data be determined on the basis of use was reemphasized. The effectiveness of the reports control function was improved by requiring preliminary clearance in the initial planning stages of new reports requirements.

The concepts of the agency's top management reporting system were described in an illustrative pamphlet, *Reporting to the Top Man*, and a motion picture, *Chair at the Top*, which were released during the year. This system requires the submission of key information on the various programs to top management officials. It consists of brief analytical reports, tabulations, and charts measuring current performance against established plans, goals, or standards. Improvements and refinements were made in the charts for all offices, and a uniform system of charts for field stations was developed.

The system of scheduled weekly briefings of the Administrator by departments and staff office heads on their program operations was continued. Increased emphasis was placed on staff analyses, prior to each briefing, of material to be presented so as to identify questionable areas for discussion by the participants.

Supply

This program renders supply support to the most extensive medical program in the Federal Government. The scope is represented by the fact that the Veterans Administration operates two-thirds of the hospital beds controlled by the Federal Government within the United States, including the military. In addition, supply service and support is furnished to the other programs in regional offices, district offices, area medical offices, and outpatient clinics throughout the United States, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico.

The VA supply program continued to progress during the year toward its goal of providing maximum value for dollars expended for goods and services through emphasis on modernization of its supply practices.

The Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) technique of stock replenishment was successfully tested. Procedures were developed and published together with a timetable for conversion to the EOQ technique at all field stations.

Approximately a third of the stations were operating under this technique by the end of the year. The balance will be included by July 1961.

Procedures were developed for automatic issue of office supplies and materials. The implementation of this system of automatic issue of office supplies reduces the paperwork on these items and results in the elimination of numerous processing steps.

At the start of fiscal year 1960, there were 2 data processing divisions serving 27 stations and 16 electric accounting machine (EAM) central stations serving 140 stations. At the end of the fiscal year the 2 data processing divisions were serving 67 stations and 12 EAM central stations were serving 101 stations. These consolidations have resulted in an annual reduction of approximately \$19,000 in supply data processing costs. Monthly reports are being released on the average of 1½ days earlier than a year ago. Overall machine utilization has increased from 42 percent in fiscal year 1959 to 54 percent in fiscal year 1960.

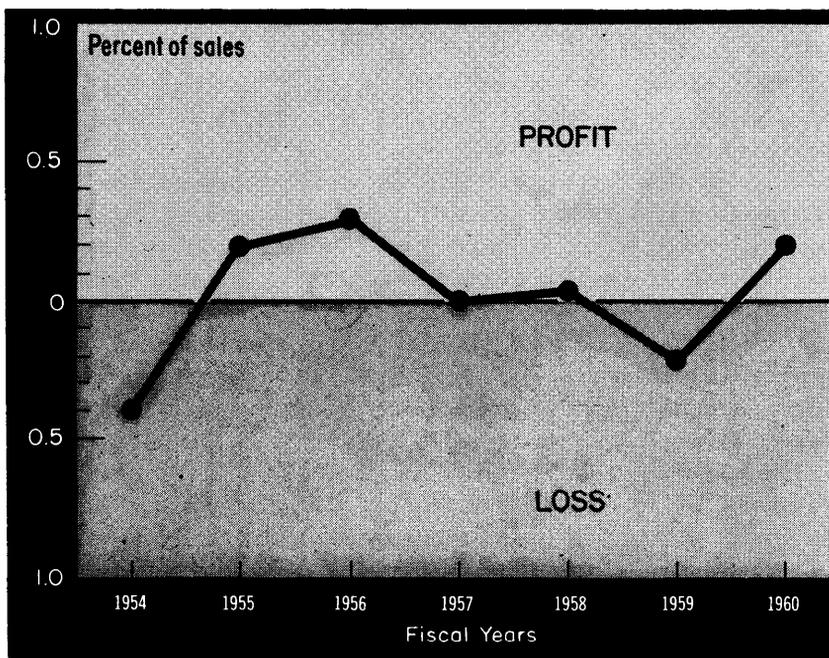
Considerable progress was made toward the development of equipment use standards. Production type standards for office machines have been developed in central office and will serve as a model for the agency's total office machine holdings. Use standards were published on major items of radiology and laboratory equipment. Equipment in use in the other medical and surgical services has been studied and the groundwork prepared for the establishment of use standards on this equipment.

Management of the agencywide supply fund continued throughout the 7th year on a break-even basis. The objective to operate the supply fund without profit or loss was achieved within a small fraction of 1 percent. The value of supplies and equipment provided using programs totaled \$145.7 million, an increase of 7 percent over the previous year with no increase in personnel. Supply fund inventory investment on June 30, 1960, was \$31.4 million.

The three supply depots maintained a high quality of service during fiscal year 1960, as well as making economical distribution of VA standard supply items to 172 points. Ninety-two percent of all outbound tonnage moved in full carload or truckload lots, assuring economy and speed in transportation. Depot sales (excluding interdepot transfers and including shipments to other Government agencies) amounted to \$31.8 million as compared to \$26.3 million in fiscal year 1959. Total operating cost of the supply depot system, including administration and centralized procurement, amounted to 7.4 percent of sales for the year. Service and reclamation shops were operated at the supply depots as a part of the maintenance program to extend the useful life of hospital equipment and other personal property.

Efforts were continued during fiscal year 1960 toward achieving greater economies through redistribution and utilization of personal property within the Veterans Administration. The value of property redistributed exceeded \$1 million, approximating 25 percent of all the property determined to be excess by field stations. Acquisition of excess property from other Govern-

SUPPLY FUND PROFIT OR LOSS



ment agencies totaled \$1.9 million, an increase of 17 percent over the previous year.

The Veterans Administration continued its participation in the small business program. In fiscal year 1960, 53 percent of the dollar volume of supplies and equipment was purchased from small business firms. Construction awards including site and design contracts amounted to over \$27.7 million in fiscal year 1960; 52 percent of the total value of these awards went to small business.

In the supply activities for new construction, major accomplishments during the year were the final equipping of the 1,000-bed hospital at Palo Alto, Calif., and furnishing initial personal property required to activate 22 rehabilitation and modernization projects and 23 major alterations, improvements, and repair projects.

Through cooperation with the Commodity Credit Corporation the Veterans Administration continued to utilize surplus dairy products. The utilization of surplus whole milk increased from 3.3 million pounds in fiscal year 1959 to 4.6 million pounds in fiscal year 1960. Utilization of surplus butter decreased from 2.8 million pounds in fiscal year 1959 to 745,000 pounds in fiscal year 1960 due to a decrease in available surplus.

During the year the Veterans Administration accepted the responsibility and authority for the procurement and distribution of nonperishable subsistence requirements of civilian agencies. This action was the result of a recommendation by the Bureau of the Budget following a study to deter-

mine which Government agency could most economically and efficiently perform this responsibility.

The Veterans Administration has accepted full membership in the Committee To Coordinate Federal Urban Area Assistance Program. Agency procurement procedures are being reviewed and, where possible, revised to render the fullest assistance to areas of Persistent and Substantial Labor Surplus. Consideration is being given to other actions which we can take to assist in this program.

Automatic Data Processing (ADP)

General.—The Veterans Administration continued its efforts to improve the efficiency of its paperwork processes through automation. During fiscal year 1960, the VA data processing center, Hines, Ill., was activated. With the second VA large-scale computer as its heart, this center is to become the hub for the VA's automatic data processing activities. Conversion of planned electronic data processing applications was initiated and continued during the year. Punched-card systems continued to play a vital role in automating VA's data processing and have facilitated the transition to electronic computer processing. The following is the status of the agency's growing ADP program as the year ended.

Electronic Data Processing (EDP).—In the Philadelphia VA district office a large-scale electronic computer system is geared to service approximately 6.4 million life insurance policies presently in force. This is considered the most extensive computer application undertaken by any major life insurance operation. At the close of fiscal year 1960, a total of 2.3 million accounts were converted to electronic data processing.

Medium-scale electronic computers were used in the VA's insurance field offices for processing approximately 554,000 applications for (1) the total disability income provision under Public Law 85-678 and (2) for conversions and exchanges of RS-type insurance (commonly called Korean insurance) resulting from Public Law 85-896. In addition, a new computer program was developed for processing renewal of term insurance.

The documentation, storage, and retrieval of insurance policy and accounting transaction information produced by the electronic computer system also received attention:

(1) A unique, custom-built records retrieval system for fast and accurate "look-up" of transaction data was obtained through development of ideas and coordination with various manufacturers. This system is composed of a special type file which houses the ADP listings of insurance information (150,000 transactions daily) and a specially designed thermofax copy unit for providing fast and accurate reproduction of single lines of transaction history.

The line copier is mounted on a rolling desk and chair assembly unit which moves along the file, permitting easy access to all segments.

Transaction lists are filed according to normal numerical sequence of the days of the year. When information on an account is required, a status request is prepared which is processed into the computer to obtain a status "print out" which carries the date of the last transaction. The transaction list for this date is withdrawn from file and the transaction copied by the line copier. The transaction information in turn has the date of the next previous transaction which can also be withdrawn from file and copied. In this manner, "track-back" can be as complete as desired.

(2) A unitized microfile system for long-term storage and retrieval of insurance data was developed in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census and the Eastman Kodak Company. The system provides for microfilming data using an automatic motorized paper feed mechanism for the microfilm camera and a coding system for scanning and rapidly locating individual file segments. This system will reduce the average area of search for 1 year's transactions from seven microfilm reels to one. The coding schemes and methods were designed to provide adaptability for use with future developments in fully automatic electronic searching and retrieval systems.

In the VA data processing center, Hines, Ill., the VA's second large-scale computer system will process the monthly issuance of 4,700,000 benefit checks to veterans and their beneficiaries and will perform the related payment, accounting, and statistical functions. The system has been designed to provide check payment data to the Treasury Department for the automatic production of checks and for the presorting of checks by destination code. The latter will eliminate the sorting of millions of checks by the Post Office Department. At the end of the year, 139 paper-tape producing typewriters had been installed in 49 VA field stations for the preparation of the input data to be forwarded to the VA data processing center. Over 1 million accounts have been converted to electronic computer processing.

There is a medium-scale electronic computer located in the VA's central office data processing center which is used on a service bureau basis for all departments and staff elements of the Veterans Administration. It performed a wide variety of tasks ranging from the consolidation of agency-wide reports to providing service to individual VA hospitals, and doctors, in medical research projects where EDP methods were applicable. It also provides special data processing laboratory service through experimentation in data processing techniques on existing equipment; this includes scientific and administrative applications of a complex nature.

A special project being given priority attention concerns the cancer end-results evaluation program. A large body of information relating to characteristics of individual cancer patients, treatment given, and survival status is being accumulated for processing on punched-card and computer equipment. However, to provide greater flexibility in processing and feasibility in conducting necessary studies, an ADP application for a large-scale computer is being developed to cover both conversion and maintenance phases.

The Veterans Administration is giving impetus to the development of techniques and systems for coding, storing, and retrieving medical information and to applications of electronic equipment to medical and dental research problems. For example, plans have been developed for the use of a desk-size engineering and scientific computer as a research tool at the nuclear reactor installation at the VA hospital, Omaha, Nebr. This effort will not only utilize VA headquarters and field resources, but the resources of universities, research foundations, and other Government and private agencies. Services of these organizations will be obtained on contractual, co-operative, and gratuitous bases.

Data transmission techniques and equipment to support the enlarging data processing programs were investigated, tested and evaluated for immediate, future and long-range applications. Plans were completed for equipment and systems to transmit insurance data from St. Paul and Denver to Philadelphia in support of the Department of Insurance automatic data processing program.

Electric Accounting Machines (EAM) (Punched-Card Machines).—The progress in conversion to electronic data processing has been accompanied by continued high requirements for processing by punched-card machines. A part of this activity has been due directly to the preparation of records for input into the computer system: editing, sorting, merging, and preparation of control tabulations. Punched-card machines have also been needed for support and peripheral processing as an integral part of the electronic data processing system.

During the year procedures were developed for punched-card machine processing of output from the insurance EDP system of cash dividends, cash withdrawal from dividend credit or deposit, refunds, etc. The procedure requires the preparation of punchcards for payments authorized by the system. These cards are processed on punched-card equipment and then forwarded to the Treasury Department where they are used in preparing the check.

Office Operations and Administration

General.—The Veterans Administration firmly believes in constantly seeking to improve operations, methods, administration, and the use of equipment. This policy consistently pays dividends in steadily increasing economy, efficiency and quality. Some areas of principal attention are: paperwork management; work simplification; office methods and systems; writing improvement; microphotography; office printing, and mechanical equipment designed for specific purposes; electric accounting machines; electronic data processing; and telecommunications. Through special attention to such activities, assistance, guidance and support are given by the staff offices and departments to the agency's benefit programs.

Paperwork Management.—Many millions of pieces of paper are created or received yearly. The Veterans Administration strives to control and

reduce the cost of this vast flow from initial creation or receipt to final disposition.

Records holdings declined slightly to about 1,150,000 cubic feet. Contributing directly were:

- (1) The retirement of almost 49,000 cubic feet of records to low-cost storage in the Federal records centers of the General Services Administration.
- (2) The authorized destruction of almost 59,000 cubic feet of records that had served their purposes.

Less direct, but valuable and continuing results were realized from:

- (1) Intensified and more extensive orientation of officials in their responsibilities in the furtherance of the program (e.g., area medical office administrative representatives).
- (2) Increased emphasis on appraising and scheduling records for disposal. This resulted in submission of the largest number of requests for congressional disposal authorizations since 1953.

In addition to reducing the volume of records, emphasis was put on improving records systems. Thus, 798,000 death claims folders were moved from the four locations formerly having jurisdiction over them. Decentralized to 67 regional offices, they are now closer to beneficiaries, making personal contact possible. As another instance, the program to secure vital and indispensable records against local or national disasters was given greater depth and scope by:

- (1) Covering new records series (such as the engineering and architectural drawings of VA hospitals).
- (2) Including new record media (such as magnetic tape containing the fiscal and accounting records which are maintained through automatic data processing systems).

Because of VA's heavy letterwriting load with millions of veterans and dependents, emphasis on better writing continued. Further training was stressed agencywide in the "4-S" principles of short, simple, strong, and sincere letters. A special study was made and published, evaluating the effect of the program.

Firm agencywide control and review again held the number of forms and form letters in use to a minimum, and those required were designed for maximum efficiency. On June 30, 1960, the total was 7,900, of which more than one-half were standardized for VA-wide use. During the year, 306 standardized forms and form letters were eliminated as no longer necessary. At the same time, 253 standardized items were created to meet changing requirements, and 598 were updated and improved.

Office Methods and Systems.—Positive efforts to improve office methods and systems continued. The results are seldom measurable in dollar savings. They do, however, represent real advances in faster or better service, better working conditions, and better patient care.

VA's overall mechanical goals are to---

- (1) Mechanically move medical and patient supplies, food (with maximum sanitation), paper, bulk materials, soiled dishes, and other things quietly, efficiently, and automatically—to the right place at the right time.
- (2) Eliminate unnecessary manual handling.
- (3) Use high-speed, safe equipment.
- (4) Provide efficient electronic instruments that instantaneously transmit or receive handwritten or printed material to or from any point or multiple points—however distant.

During the past year Veterans Administration continued automation actions designed to improve service and provide economy in the movement of paperwork and materiel. To insure maximum return from existing pneumatic tube and other mechanical conveyor systems, surveys were made at 18 hospitals and action was taken to obtain better utilization. A pneumatic tube system was installed for use by administrative elements of VA central office located in the Munitions Building, Washington. Also, plans were completed for the early installation of a high-speed multichannel conveyor system for our insurance center, Philadelphia.

During the latter months of the year extensive tests of facsimile equipment were conducted. This high-speed equipment is designed to transmit large volumes of correspondence between activities of an office and between offices. Initial tests between VA elements in Washington and Philadelphia were satisfactory. Additional testing is planned for the ensuing year using new and improved equipment.

The use of remote control dictating systems was expanded and promoted. In field stations equipment was installed or updated in four regional offices. In central office, the existing system is also being gradually expanded. Dictating facilities were extended to an additional 45 dictators in top staff offices. Further extensions will be made in the coming year.

Work simplification training was given to 5,635 employees during the year, bringing to 22,210 the total number of employees trained since the inception of the program some years ago. 4,582 improvements resulting from work simplification training were installed during the year.

The value of trained, experienced management analysts in field station work improvement efforts was stressed. The number of field stations with at least 1 management analyst increased from 75 to 125. To obtain maximum benefit from the newly acquired analysts, a number were sent to school for short courses in management engineering subjects, and plans were made to train others similarly. The need of developing management analysts in central office also received attention. Qualified employees were placed in trainee positions, and started on a planned, well-rounded program. They will receive thorough instruction in the tools and techniques basic to the profession.

Appraisal

The primary functions of the appraisal program are to conduct management appraisals, surveys, special studies, preliminary inquiries, central office investigations, and internal audits of all VA activities and elements and to administer the VA's security program. This office also carries out the nondiscriminatory employment policy program established by Executive Order 10590.

The internal audit service's scope of responsibility was expanded during the year. In addition to the previously assigned mission of evaluating and appraising effectiveness of policies, plans, and procedures governing all VA operations, the service now has responsibility for evaluating and reporting on the effectiveness of appraisal or survey programs agencywide. Incident thereto, staff offices and departments will be assisted in improving the effectiveness of their survey and evaluation programs. The field audit program has been less active the past year. More emphasis has been placed on special studies in broad functional areas. These have proved productive. The special automatic data processing group has kept abreast of progress in this area and are developing audit techniques for conversions in process and/or accomplished.

The investigation service conducts administrative appraisals through investigations, surveys, and special studies of all activities and levels of the Veterans Administration as well as organizations or individuals having official dealings with the Veterans Administration. Factual reports are prepared for distribution to and action by top staff officials through the Assistant Administrator for Appraisal. Controls are maintained to insure that appropriate action is taken. This service coordinates and reviews all investigative matters referred by field stations and other Government agencies. All complaint mail and allegations are received, processed, and distributed with appropriate recommendations.

During fiscal year 1960, 72 full investigations and 173 preliminary and special inquiries were completed. Investigations involved alleged irregularities in many activities and programs, such as loan guaranty, vocational rehabilitation and education, VA hospitals, employee misconduct, and violations of the Anti-Deficiency Act.

This service operates a technical laboratory serving the entire Veterans Administration for examination and rendering of reports of handwriting, typewriting, questioned documents, fingerprints and other material subject to laboratory analysis. During fiscal year 1960, document analysts of this laboratory examined and rendered opinions on 304 cases mainly pertaining to insurance and claims matters. Information was disseminated about 129 missing veterans, of whom 85 were subsequently located. Adequate safeguards having been established by the departments concerned, distribution of information regarding persons not entitled to veterans' benefits or veterans whose rights were forfeited was discontinued.

The security service processed 843 employee cases involving suitability and clearance for access to classified data during fiscal year 1960. A declining workload resulted in a reduction of more than 50 percent in security service personnel.

The office of appraisal has five field representatives in strategic locations: Boston, Atlanta, Dallas, Chicago, and San Francisco. Each field representative has a territorial jurisdiction of about 10 States. These employees insure liaison between the office of appraisal and field management in all matters relating to internal audit, investigation, security, and the nondiscriminatory employment policy. They advise and assist field management in all appraisal functions and identify and conduct studies of management areas and/or situations that require the attention of VA top management. They also conduct special surveys and preliminary inquiries. During fiscal year 1960 the field representatives made 221 visits to field stations and conducted 80 preliminary inquiries and/or special surveys, many of which resulted in considerable savings to the Government and resolved the situation without requiring a central office investigation.

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Table 1.—Estimated age of veterans in civil life

[In thousands, June 30, 1960]

Age in 1960	All veterans	World War II	Korean conflict		World War I	Spanish-American War	Other ¹
			Total	No service in World War II			
All ages	22, 534	² 15, 202	² 5, 482	4, 520	2, 673	36	103
Under 20 years.....	(³)						(³)
20 to 24 years.....	281		266	266			15
25 to 29 years.....	2, 425	1	2, 402	2, 401			23
30 to 34 years.....	3, 982	2, 196	2, 050	1, 748			18
35 to 39 years.....	5, 127	5, 034	407	86			7
40 to 44 years.....	4, 060	4, 037	197	13			10
45 to 49 years.....	2, 115	2, 102	89	6			7
50 to 54 years.....	1, 219	1, 213	42				6
55 to 59 years.....	426	406	20		13		7
60 to 64 years.....	1, 138	177	7		956		5
65 to 69 years.....	1, 260	25	2		1, 233		2
70 to 74 years.....	441	7	(³)		432	(³)	2
75 to 79 years.....	39	3			30		1
80 to 84 years.....	31	1			8	5	(³)
85 to 89 years.....	9	(³)			1	22	(³)
90 years and over.....	1					8	(³)
Average age in years ⁴	41.7	41.1	30.6	28.9	66.2	82.6	37.8

¹ Former members of the (peacetime) Regular Establishment receiving disability compensation and veterans of the Indian Wars.

² Includes 962,000 veterans who had served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.

³ Less than 500.

⁴ Computed from 1-year age groups.

Table 2.—Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by regional office

[In thousands, June 30, 1960]

Regional office	All veterans ¹	World War II ²	Korean conflict		World War I	Other ⁴
			Total ³	No service in World War II		
Total	22, 534	15, 202	5, 482	4, 520	2, 673	139
Alabama: Montgomery.....	358	230	113	93	33	2
Alaska: Juneau.....	14	10	4	3	1	(⁵)
Arizona: Phoenix.....	144	95	37	32	16	1
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	204	131	55	48	23	2
California:						
Los Angeles.....	1, 163	774	273	226	153	10
San Francisco.....	864	573	193	160	125	6
Colorado: Denver.....	222	154	51	41	25	2
Connecticut: Hartford.....	323	215	79	66	40	2
Delaware: Wilmington.....	52	36	12	10	6	(⁵)
District of Columbia: Washington.....	223	168	34	29	23	3
Florida: St. Petersburg.....	559	360	144	123	70	6
Georgia: Atlanta.....	411	271	115	98	39	3
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	63	37	22	20	6	(⁵)
Idaho: Boise.....	78	51	28	18	9	(⁵)
Illinois: Chicago.....	1, 399	983	282	219	192	5
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	519	343	130	110	63	3
Iowa: Des Moines.....	337	214	89	75	46	2
Kansas: Wichita.....	217	136	65	54	26	1
Kentucky: Louisville.....	302	233	103	88	38	3
Louisiana:						
New Orleans.....	222	154	53	44	23	1
Shreveport.....	113	73	33	27	12	1
Maine: Togus.....	124	76	36	31	16	1
Maryland: Baltimore.....	322	217	83	68	35	2
Massachusetts: Boston.....	650	430	167	136	78	6
Michigan: Detroit.....	1, 010	690	229	185	130	5
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	413	276	102	86	55	2
Mississippi: Jackson.....	216	143	59	50	22	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by regional office—Continued

[In thousands, June 30, 1960]

Regional office	All veterans ¹	World War II ²	Korean conflict		World War I	Other ⁴
			Total ³	No service in World War II		
Missouri:						
Kansas City.....	280	188	64	54	37	1
St. Louis.....	334	218	82	68	46	2
Montana: Ft. Harrison.....	85	57	21	17	10	1
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	177	113	50	43	20	1
Nevada: Reno.....	32	21	7	6	5	(⁵)
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	87	54	24	21	11	1
New Jersey: Newark.....	815	566	178	142	103	4
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	101	73	24	20	7	1
New York:						
Albany.....	196	137	46	36	22	1
Brooklyn.....	440	308	109	86	44	2
Buffalo.....	303	214	68	53	34	2
New York.....	1,003	723	200	160	114	6
Syracuse.....	208	152	41	32	23	1
North Carolina:						
Winston-Salem.....	492	323	140	120	46	3
North Dakota: Fargo.....	100	65	25	21	14	(⁵)
Ohio:						
Cincinnati.....	516	354	130	103	56	3
Cleveland.....	705	508	141	113	80	4
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	304	196	83	71	35	2
Oregon: Portland.....	254	172	54	43	37	2
Pennsylvania:						
Philadelphia.....	548	391	119	97	57	3
Pittsburgh.....	657	470	148	122	61	4
Wilkes-Barre.....	396	274	103	84	36	2
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	114	51	58	55	7	1
Rhode Island: Providence.....	183	136	29	23	23	1
South Carolina: Columbia.....	243	156	72	62	24	1
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	85	52	24	21	12	(⁵)
Tennessee: Nashville.....	419	280	113	95	42	2
Texas:						
Dallas.....	354	242	83	68	42	2
Houston.....	268	180	70	57	30	1
Lubbock.....	176	125	38	30	20	1
San Antonio.....	218	143	59	48	26	1
Waco.....	129	92	19	16	20	1
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	107	70	30	26	10	1
Vermont: White River Junction.....	47	28	15	13	6	(⁵)
Virginia: Roanoke.....	416	269	126	104	41	2
Washington: Seattle.....	365	235	86	71	56	3
West Virginia: Huntington.....	242	152	82	67	22	1
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	476	304	121	101	68	3
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	38	23	10	8	7	(⁵)
Foreign:						
Philippines, Manila.....	16	10	2	1	3	2
Other Foreign ⁶	23	10	3	2	11	(⁵)

¹ Veterans with service in both World War II and the Korean conflict are counted only once. A small but unknown number of veterans are included more than once because of service in two or more other periods.

² Service between Sept. 16, 1940, and July 25, 1947 (including 962,000 veterans who had served both in that period and between June 27, 1950, and Jan. 31, 1955). Excludes former members of the Commonwealth Army of the Philippines and the Philippine Scouts recruited under authority of Public Law 190, 79th Congress.

³ Service between June 27, 1950, and Jan. 31, 1955 (including 962,000 veterans who had served in World War II).

⁴ Spanish-American war total (36,000) includes approximately 33,400 on VA disability compensation or pension rolls. Regular Establishment (103,000) is the number of peacetime ex-servicemen receiving VA disability compensation.

⁵ Less than 500.

⁶ Includes Canal Zone.

Table 3.—Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by State

[In thousands, June 30, 1960]

State	All veterans ¹	World War II ²	Korean conflict		World War I	Other ⁴
			Total ³	No service in World War II		
Total.....	22,534	15,202	5,482	4,520	2,673	139
United States.....	22,381	15,181	5,419	4,462	2,652	136
Alabama.....	358	230	113	93	33	2
Alaska.....	14	10	4	3	1	(⁵)
Arizona.....	144	95	37	32	16	1
Arkansas.....	197	127	53	46	22	2
California.....	2,023	1,345	465	385	277	16
Colorado.....	222	154	51	41	25	2
Connecticut.....	323	215	79	66	40	2
Delaware.....	52	36	12	10	6	(⁵)
District of Columbia.....	130	91	28	22	15	2
Florida.....	558	360	144	123	70	5
Georgia.....	411	271	115	98	39	3
Hawaii.....	63	37	22	20	6	(⁵)
Idaho.....	78	51	21	18	9	(⁵)
Illinois.....	1,332	929	273	215	183	5
Indiana.....	586	397	139	114	72	3
Iowa.....	337	214	89	75	46	2
Kansas.....	264	174	67	56	33	1
Kentucky.....	362	233	103	88	38	3
Louisiana.....	335	227	86	71	35	2
Maine.....	124	76	36	31	16	1
Maryland.....	372	259	71	71	40	2
Massachusetts.....	704	475	168	137	86	6
Michigan.....	1,010	690	229	185	130	5
Minnesota.....	441	292	105	87	60	2
Mississippi.....	216	143	59	50	22	1
Missouri.....	557	368	144	128	75	3
Montana.....	85	57	21	17	10	1
Nebraska.....	177	113	50	43	20	(⁵)
Nevada.....	36	23	8	7	6	(⁵)
New Hampshire.....	87	54	24	21	11	1
New Jersey.....	815	566	178	142	103	4
New Mexico.....	101	73	24	20	7	1
New York.....	2,150	1,534	464	367	237	12
North Carolina.....	492	323	140	120	46	3
North Dakota.....	72	43	23	20	9	(⁵)
Ohio.....	1,221	862	271	216	136	7
Oklahoma.....	304	196	83	71	35	2
Oregon.....	254	172	54	43	37	2
Pennsylvania.....	1,577	1,116	373	302	151	8
Rhode Island.....	129	91	28	22	15	1
South Carolina.....	243	156	72	62	24	1
South Dakota.....	85	52	24	21	12	(⁵)
Tennessee.....	420	280	113	95	42	3
Texas.....	1,152	786	271	221	139	6
Utah.....	107	70	30	26	10	1
Vermont.....	47	28	15	13	6	(⁵)
Virginia.....	459	304	127	108	44	3
Washington.....	365	235	86	71	56	3
West Virginia.....	266	171	79	68	25	2
Wisconsin.....	476	304	121	101	68	3
Wyoming.....	38	23	10	8	7	(⁵)
Other.....	153	71	63	58	21	3
U.S. Territories and possessions ⁶	115	51	58	55	7	2
Foreign.....	38	20	5	3	14	1

¹ Veterans with service in both World War II and the Korean conflict are counted only once. A small but unknown number of veterans are included more than once because of service in two or more other periods.

² Service between Sept. 16, 1940, and July 25, 1947 (including 932,000 veterans who had served both in that period and between June 27, 1950, and Jan. 31, 1955). Excludes former members of the Commonwealth Army of the Philippines and Philippine Scouts recruited under authority of Public Law 190, 79th Congress.

³ Service between June 27, 1950, and Jan. 31, 1955 (including 932,000 veterans who had served in World War II).

⁴ Spanish-American War total (36,000) includes 33,400 on VA disability compensation or pension rolls; Regular Establishment (103,000) is the number of peacetime ex-servicemen receiving VA disability compensation. Also includes 44 veterans of the Indian Wars.

⁵ Less than 500.

⁶ Includes Canal Zone.

Table 4.—Average daily patient and member load in VA and non-VA hospitals, VA domiciliaries, and State homes, and average operating beds in VA hospitals and VA domiciliaries

[Fiscal years 1947-60]

Fiscal year	Average daily patient and member load ¹							Average operating beds ²	
	Total patients and members	Patients			Members			VA hospitals	VA domiciliaries
		Total	VA hospitals	Non-VA hospitals	Total	VA domiciliaries ³	State homes		
1960.....	140,630	114,356	111,408	2,948	26,274	16,856	9,418	120,257	17,486
1959.....	140,621	114,103	111,050	3,053	26,518	16,840	9,678	120,489	17,454
1958.....	140,572	114,581	111,599	2,982	25,991	16,673	9,318	121,201	17,670
1957.....	140,171	114,325	111,255	3,060	25,846	16,908	8,938	121,144	17,949
1956.....	139,244	113,458	110,205	3,253	25,786	17,047	8,739	120,640	17,759
1955.....	136,507	110,733	106,682	4,051	25,774	16,972	8,802	117,643	17,700
1954.....	134,235	108,944	103,491	5,453	25,291	16,945	8,346	114,244	17,635
1953.....	129,517	104,482	97,975	6,507	25,035	16,919	8,116	108,967	17,783
1952.....	129,902	105,110	98,024	7,086	24,792	16,892	7,900	109,790	17,718
1951.....	128,955	104,391	96,305	8,086	24,564	16,790	7,774	107,568	17,568
1950.....	132,345	108,038	96,643	11,395	24,307	16,870	7,437	106,012	17,466
1949.....	128,985	106,985	94,539	12,446	22,000	15,288	6,712	103,854	16,539
1948.....	126,434	105,882	92,891	12,991	20,552	14,402	6,150	102,383	16,009
1947.....	116,885	98,248	85,715	12,533	18,637	13,113	5,524	96,451	15,402

¹ Based on total patient and member days during year divided by the number of days in year.

² Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13 consecutive months beginning with June of the prior fiscal year and ending with June of the indicated fiscal year.

³ Includes member employees in VA hospitals.

Table 5.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals

[During fiscal year 1960]

Hospital	Average operating beds by type ¹					Average daily patient load by type ²				
	Total	Psychi- atric	Tubercu- losis	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical	Total	Psychi- atric	Tubercu- losis	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
All hospitals.....	120,257	58,503	10,247	3,727	47,780	111,408	56,728	9,037	4,708	40,935
Neuropsychiatric hospitals ³	55,201	51,186	996	624	2,396	52,427	49,305	927	561	1,634
Tuberculosis hospitals ³ ⁴	5,488	.....	3,785	28	1,675	4,903	12	3,323	49	1,519
General medical and surgical hospitals ³ ⁴	59,568	7,317	5,466	3,075	43,709	54,078	7,411	4,787	4,098	37,782
Neuropsychiatric hospitals:										
Alabama:										
Tuscaloosa.....	964	923	.....	.....	41	933	897	.....	.....	36
Tuskegee.....	1,913	1,284	42	19	568	1,814	1,401	37	44	332
Arkansas: North Little Rock.....	2,062	1,938	.....	25	98	1,986	1,885	.....	34	67
California:										
Los Angeles Neuropsychiatric Division.....	2,038	2,028	.....	.....	10	1,970	1,965	.....	.....	5
Palo Alto.....	1,400	1,388	.....	12	.....	1,341	1,322	.....	16	3
Sepulveda.....	956	699	82	.....	175	891	655	77	.....	159
Colorado: Fort Lyon.....	681	681	.....	.....	.....	661	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois:										
Danville.....	1,729	1,665	.....	.....	64	1,639	1,596	.....	.....	43
Downey.....	2,487	2,143	251	25	68	2,315	2,043	222	24	26
Indiana: Marion.....	1,650	1,647	.....	.....	3	1,566	1,561	.....	.....	5
Iowa: Knoxville.....	1,517	1,512	.....	.....	5	1,427	1,427	.....	.....	.....
Kansas: Topeka.....	1,011	783	.....	67	161	953	780	.....	56	117
Kentucky: Lexington.....	1,171	1,171	.....	.....	.....	1,122	1,110	.....	.....	12
Maine: Togus.....	869	564	.....	45	260	769	521	1	33	214
Maryland: Perry Point.....	1,637	1,487	.....	.....	150	1,494	1,384	.....	9	101
Massachusetts:										
Bedford.....	1,726	1,726	.....	.....	.....	1,613	1,613	.....	.....	.....
Brockton.....	988	865	123	.....	.....	937	822	115	.....	.....
Northampton.....	1,105	1,021	.....	.....	84	1,071	989	.....	.....	82
Michigan: Battle Creek.....	2,055	1,968	.....	.....	87	1,977	1,977	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota: St. Cloud.....	1,379	1,379	.....	.....	.....	1,321	1,307	.....	14	.....
Mississippi: Gulfport.....	915	915	.....	.....	.....	868	868	.....	.....	.....
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks.....	815	565	117	49	84	777	567	107	46	57
New Jersey: Lyons.....	2,009	1,900	.....	74	35	1,966	1,949	.....	14	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued

Hospital	Average operating beds by type ¹					Average daily patient load by type ²				
	Total	Psychi- atric	Tubercu- losis	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical	Total	Psychi- atric	Tubercu- losis	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
Neuropsychiatric hospitals—Continued										
New York:										
Canandaigua.....	1,700	1,700	-----	-----	-----	1,607	1,607	-----	-----	-----
Montrose.....	1,769	1,560	138	58	13	1,692	1,498	136	48	10
Northport.....	2,488	2,474	-----	-----	14	2,390	2,372	-----	4	14
North Carolina: Salisbury.....	973	963	-----	-----	10	954	938	-----	-----	16
Ohio: Chillicothe.....	2,116	1,982	133	-----	1	2,032	1,904	125	-----	3
Oregon: Roseburg.....	670	670	-----	-----	-----	605	595	-----	-----	9
Pennsylvania:										
Coatesville.....	1,602	1,410	110	82	-----	1,537	1,353	107	77	-----
Lebanon.....	1,065	795	-----	32	238	994	778	-----	33	183
Pittsburgh.....	951	834	-----	115	2	884	802	-----	82	-----
South Dakota: Fort Meade.....	720	660	-----	-----	60	679	655	-----	3	21
Tennessee: Murfreesboro.....	1,271	1,267	-----	-----	4	1,201	1,200	-----	-----	1
Texas: Waco.....	2,040	2,040	-----	-----	-----	1,964	1,964	-----	-----	-----
Virginia: Roanoke.....	1,975	1,832	-----	-----	144	1,855	1,747	-----	3	105
Washington: American Lake.....	904	904	-----	-----	-----	845	845	-----	-----	-----
Wisconsin: Tomah.....	1,176	1,138	-----	20	18	1,134	1,104	-----	20	10
Wyoming: Sheridan.....	704	704	-----	-----	-----	643	643	-----	-----	-----
Tuberculosis hospitals:										
California:										
Livermore.....	508	-----	308	-----	200	455	-----	278	-----	177
San Fernando.....	519	-----	455	-----	64	488	-----	427	-----	61
Kentucky: Outwood.....	100	-----	100	-----	-----	91	-----	90	-----	1
Maryland: Baltimore.....	291	-----	253	-----	38	271	-----	237	-----	34
Massachusetts: Rutland Heights.....	521	-----	392	-----	128	450	-----	323	-----	127
Missouri: Excelsior Springs.....	135	-----	135	-----	-----	108	-----	108	-----	-----
New York:										
Castle Point.....	257	-----	220	-----	37	235	-----	200	-----	35
Sunmount.....	433	-----	234	-----	199	356	-----	189	-----	167
North Carolina: Oteen Combined.....	1,027	-----	616	-----	411	915	5	511	-----	399
Ohio: Brecksville.....	278	-----	227	-----	51	245	-----	197	-----	48
Pennsylvania: Butler.....	500	-----	389	-----	111	463	-----	376	-----	87
Texas: Kerrville.....	449	-----	252	-----	197	411	-----	210	14	187
Wisconsin: Madison.....	470	-----	202	28	239	415	7	177	35	196
General medical and surgical hospitals:										
Alabama:										
Birmingham.....	477	77	40	-----	360	434	77	40	36	281
Montgomery.....	285	-----	3	-----	282	240	8	-----	3	229
Arizona:										
Phoenix.....	194	24	-----	-----	170	193	23	-----	5	165
Tucson.....	402	13	165	-----	224	363	21	130	-----	212
Whipple.....	342	-----	131	-----	211	293	4	106	5	178
Arkansas:										
Fayetteville.....	254	6	7	-----	241	217	2	2	-----	213

Little Rock.....	471	2	40	15	415	430	1	49	14	366
California:										
Fresno.....	250	23		4	223	229	16	1	1	211
Long Beach.....	1,495	62	290	319	824	1,366	48	187	325	806
Los Angeles general medical and surgical division.....	1,553			33	1,520	1,447			30	1,417
Oakland.....	712	41	61	70	540	643	33	56	65	489
San Francisco.....	434	22		20	392	378	6		21	351
Colorado:										
Denver.....	528	86	58	74	310	464	82	35	68	279
Grand Junction.....	152				152	120	2	1	3	114
Connecticut:										
Newington.....	261				261	230	23		7	200
West Haven.....	773	183	196	40	354	678	164	136	54	321
Delaware: Wilmington.....	296	36	28		232	255	32	21	11	191
District of Columbia: Washington.....	335	18		15	302	297	15	4	13	265
Florida:										
Bay Pines.....	516	61	31	8	416	494	65	29	34	366
Coral Gables.....	450	50	30	21	349	453	47	27	20	359
Lake City.....	354		34		320	317	1	25	1	290
Georgia:										
Atlanta.....	300				300	283	1	1	2	279
Augusta.....	1,744	1,253	236		255	1,607	1,192	195	1	219
Dublin.....	500	27			473	487	3			484
Idaho: Boise.....	207				207	171	1	1	17	152
Illinois:										
Chicago West Side.....	495	78		17	400	458	69		14	375
Chicago Research.....	516	33		25	458	469	29	9	22	409
Dwight.....	215				215	196	7	1	25	163
Hines.....	2,105	110	374	407	1,214	1,952	124	365	393	1,070
Marion.....	176				176	169	1		13	155
Indiana:										
Fort Wayne.....	200	24			176	176	25	1	20	130
Indianapolis ³	718	78	185	37	419	647	71	171	36	369
Iowa:										
Des Moines.....	386				386	346	22	1	10	313
Iowa City.....	475	75	40	39	321	430	54	25	40	311
Kansas:										
Wadsworth.....	836	295	79	53	409	795	292	62	26	415
Wichita.....	252				252	217	2	1	10	204
Kentucky:										
Louisville.....	494	71	41	37	345	458	56	47	37	318
Louisiana:										
Alexandria.....	488		70		418	429		66		363
New Orleans.....	492	38	39	16	399	483	42	38	17	386
Shreveport.....	446	24	71		351	413	20	61	13	319
Maryland: Fort Howard.....	377	10		25	342	338	5	1	47	285
Massachusetts:										
Boston.....	920	193		167	560	824	181		149	494
West Roxbury.....	304			121	183	260			115	145
Michigan:										
Ann Arbor.....	424	81	35	36	272	389	72	35	33	249
Dearborn.....	914	18	208	34	654	833	81	187	68	497
Iron Mountain.....	269				269	236			2	234
Saginaw.....	217				217	197	3			194

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued

Hospital	Average operating beds by type ¹					Average daily patient load by type ²				
	Total	Psychi- atric	Tubercu- losis	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical	Total	Psychi- atric	Tubercu- losis	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
General medical and surgical hospitals--Con.										
Minnesota:										
Minneapolis.....	994	100	112	85	697	936	96	88	83	669
Mississippi:										
Biloxi.....	209	17	2	5	185	190	14	1	2	173
Jackson.....	554	25	70		459	498	22	61	15	400
Missouri:										
Kansas City.....	500	83	40	39	338	454	74	37	45	298
Poplar Bluff.....	180				180	162			3	159
St. Louis.....	496	77	39		381	471	82	36		353
Montana:										
Fort Harrison.....	199				199	148	4	1	12	131
Miles City.....	96				96	80			6	74
Nebraska:										
Grand Island.....	201				201	165	5		27	133
Lincoln.....	248	22		15	211	216	25	2	22	167
Omaha.....	474	88	40	40	306	436	88	39	44	265
Nevada: Reno.....	166				166	154	2	2	3	147
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	137				137	126				126
New Jersey: East Orange.....	950	110	160	241	439	900	99	171	228	402
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque.....	500	8	96		396	466	8	88	25	345
Fort Bayard.....	215		61		154	178		44	4	130
New York:										
Albany.....	1,005	309	48	78	570	907	311	44	133	419
Batavia.....	242		63		179	218		58	5	155
Bath.....	262	39	3		220	237	45	1	12	179
Bronx.....	1,373	172	83	56	1,062	1,237	153	88	59	955
Brooklyn.....	1,000	120	80	120	680	926	115	76	131	604
Buffalo.....	951	164	76		711	880	142	71	32	633
New York.....	1,238	195	91	72	880	1,119	160	91	72	796
Syracuse.....	488	96	40	40	312	445	87	33	51	274
North Carolina:										
Durham.....	489	81	40	19	349	445	74	26	20	325
Fayetteville.....	390	74			316	336	57			279
North Dakota:										
Fargo.....	222				222	194		1	16	177
Minot ⁵										
Ohio:										
Cincinnati ⁶	734	78	39	24	593	670	126	38	92	414
Cleveland.....	827	58		64	705	726	53		61	612
Dayton.....	823	69	59		695	741	132	57	118	434
Oklahoma:										
Muskogee.....	388				388	352	10	1	42	299
Oklahoma City.....	488	74	44	40	330	435	64	40	33	298

Oregon: Portland	551	124	32	394	510	6	110	49	345
Pennsylvania:									
Altoona	200			200	181	19	1		161
Erie	204			204	172	5		17	150
Philadelphia	488	10		427	451	38	9		404
Pittsburgh ⁷	1,127	30		1,097	1,027	219		66	742
Wilkes Barre	500	149	38	277	465	114	38	67	246
Puerto Rico: San Juan	200		10	190	183		34	7	176
Rhode Island: Providence	393	39	43	278	347		37	33	243
South Carolina: Columbia	600	42		558	558	40	2	19	497
South Dakota:									
Hot Springs	255			255	212	15	2	25	170
Sioux Falls	270	42	2	175	237	35	1	46	155
Tennessee:									
Memphis	1,357	77	285	995	1,220	70	229		921
Mountain Home	574	33	3	538	540	29	3		508
Nashville	520	48	106	366	487	44	85		358
Texas:									
Amarillo	156			156	127	7		16	102
Big Spring	250	28		222	226	34	2	6	186
Bonham	56			56	50	4		7	39
Dallas	659	19	109	518	629	12	85	11	521
Houston	1,235	387	184	622	1,192	352	183	87	570
Marlin	203			203	197	34		4	159
McKinney	271			271	252	3			249
Temple	800	201	106	493	701	200	94	43	364
Utah: Salt Lake City ³	710	401	34	230	641	372	29	44	196
Vermont: White River Junction	188	13	2	173	159	6	1		152
Virginia:									
Kecoughtan	570	117		420	527	165	3	37	322
Richmond	1,046	131	200	660	914	95	160	60	599
Washington:									
Seattle	320	80		218	292	71		19	202
Spokane	200			200	175	27		5	143
Vancouver	501	73		367	445	56		50	339
Walla Walla	339		102	237	305	3	96	11	195
West Virginia:									
Beckley	196	24		172	163	29		7	127
Clarksburg	200			200	180				180
Huntington	180			180	158	1	1	23	133
Martinsburg	840		256	584	708	4	231		473
Wisconsin: Wood	1,233	162	87	920	1,063	194	70	97	702
Wyoming: Cheyenne	136			128	112	1		18	93

¹ Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13 consecutive months (June 1959-June 1960). In some instances, the operating beds by type of bed do not add to total because of rounding of figures in computations.

² Based on total patient days during fiscal year divided by number of days in year.

³ Data for the tuberculosis hospital Indianapolis, Ind., and the neuropsychiatric hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah, are included with the data for the general medical and surgical hospitals of those cities.

⁴ The following VA hospitals were redesignated July 1959 from TB to GM&S hospitals: Batavia, N. Y., Ft. Bayard, N. Mex., Tucson, Ariz., Walla Walla, Wash.,

and Whipple, Ariz. In addition, the VA hospitals at Kerrville, Tex., Madison, Wis., and Sunmount, N. Y. were redesignated January 1960 from TB to GM&S hospitals; however, for statistical purposes, these three hospitals were reported as TB hospitals for the entire fiscal year 1960.

⁵ Hospital closed July 1, 1959.

⁶ Data for the VAH Fort Thomas, Ky., are included with VAH Cincinnati, Ohio.

⁷ Data for the VAH Aspinwall, Pa., are included with VAH Pittsburgh, Pa. (General medical and surgical).

Table 6.—Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals

[By hospital group, fiscal years 1947-60]

Fiscal year	Admissions ¹			Discharges ^{1 2}			Remaining June 30		
	Total	Hospitals		Total	Hospitals		Total ³	Hospitals	
		VA	Non-VA		VA	Non-VA		VA	Non-VA
1960	539,243	511,290	27,953	536,733	511,917	24,816	111,251	108,730	2,521
1959	521,428	492,188	29,240	519,515	493,935	25,580	110,805	108,137	2,668
1958	512,754	482,640	30,114	511,200	484,515	26,685	110,833	108,289	2,544
1957	510,855	479,794	31,061	507,831	478,950	27,881	110,435	107,816	2,619
1956	517,455	485,508	31,947	512,261	483,351	28,910	109,573	106,854	2,719
1955	498,187	466,885	31,302	494,668	466,217	28,451	108,761	105,644	3,117
1954	477,915	444,501	33,414	469,604	438,698	30,906	108,357	103,823	4,534
1953	468,349	426,689	41,660	468,243	428,217	40,026	102,323	96,457	5,866
1952	495,056	437,393	57,663	490,163	434,350	55,813	103,774	96,888	6,886
1951	509,720	444,883	64,837	511,895	446,790	65,105	100,517	93,418	7,099
1950	577,715	468,389	109,326	577,275	468,052	109,223	102,303	92,921	9,382
1949	554,863	424,476	130,387	547,637	421,145	126,492	107,073	94,890	12,183
1948	534,723	404,370	130,353	530,074	401,712	128,362	103,576	91,290	12,286
1947	516,139	370,971	145,168	488,935	349,632	139,303	104,443	91,224	13,219

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers.

² Includes regular discharges, irregular discharges, and deaths.

³ In addition to these bed occupants, there were other patients on the rolls of the hospitals who were on leave, trial visit, etc.

Table 7.—VA patient turnover in VA and non-VA hospitals
 [By type of hospital, fiscal year 1960]

Item	All hospitals	VA hospitals				Non-VA hospitals			
		Total	Type of hospital			Total	Federal ³	State and local government ⁴	Nonpublic
			Tuber- culosis ^{1 2}	Neuro- psychi- atric ¹	General medical and surgical ^{1 2}				
Average daily patient load, fiscal year, 1959.....	114, 103	111, 050	6, 406	52, 424	52, 220	3, 053	1, 251	757	1, 045
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1959.....	110, 805	108, 137	4, 864	52, 110	51, 163	2, 668	1, 206	509	953
Total bed-occupant gains during fiscal year 1960.....	770, 320	737, 287	23, 206	79, 753	634, 328	33, 033	14, 662	5, 379	12, 992
Admissions.....	539, 243	511, 290	15, 073	36, 236	456, 981	27, 953	13, 027	4, 068	10, 858
Transfers from other hospitals ⁵	17, 168	16, 771	1, 788	5, 392	6, 581	307	66	125	206
From extramural status ⁶	151, 239	146, 830	4, 629	32, 149	116, 052	4, 409	1, 482	1, 006	1, 921
Changes in status.....	62, 670	62, 396	1, 716	5, 976	54, 704	274	87	180	7
Total bed-occupant losses during fiscal year 1960.....	769, 874	736, 694	23, 295	79, 626	633, 773	33, 180	14, 635	5, 491	13, 054
Deaths.....	39, 150	38, 032	1, 136	3, 099	33, 797	1, 118	825	100	193
Regular discharges.....	457, 187	434, 204	12, 045	22, 737	399, 422	22, 983	11, 679	1, 945	9, 359
Irregular discharges.....	20, 431	19, 716	2, 201	2, 468	15, 047	715	157	138	410
Transfers to other hospitals ⁵	18, 240	14, 919	1, 218	2, 651	11, 050	3, 321	295	1, 979	1, 047
To extramural status ⁷	172, 196	167, 427	4, 979	42, 695	119, 753	4, 769	1, 582	1, 149	2, 038
Changes in status.....	62, 670	62, 396	1, 716	5, 976	54, 704	274	87	180	7
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1960.....	111, 251	108, 730	4, 775	52, 237	51, 718	2, 521	1, 233	397	891
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1960.....	114, 356	111, 408	4, 903	52, 427	54, 078	2, 948	1, 316	652	980
Regular discharges while on extramural status.....	(8)	15, 684	94	8, 414	7, 176	(8)	-----	-----	-----
Irregular discharges while on extramural status.....	(8)	3, 866	209	1, 116	2, 541	(8)	-----	-----	-----
Died while in extramural status.....	(8)	415	6	116	293	(8)	-----	-----	-----
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1960—total.....	(8)	95, 067	1, 286	11, 847	81, 934	(8)	-----	-----	-----
Trial visit.....	(8)	9, 739	4	8, 365	1, 370	(8)	-----	-----	-----
Leave of absence.....	(8)	6, 453	113	1, 371	4, 969	(8)	-----	-----	-----
Elopement.....	(8)	538	-----	499	39	(8)	-----	-----	-----
Non bed-occupant status.....	(8)	78, 337	1, 169	1, 612	75, 556	(8)	-----	-----	-----

¹ Fiscal year 1960 data for the tuberculosis hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., and the neuropsychiatric hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah, are included with the data for the general medical and surgical hospitals of those cities.

² The following VA hospitals were redesignated July 1959 from TB to GM&S hospitals: Batavia, N. Y., Ft. Bayard, N. Mex., Tucson, Ariz., Walla Walla, Wash., and Whipple, Ariz. In addition, the VA hospitals at Kerrville, Tex., Madison, Wis., and Sunmount, N. Y., were redesignated January 1960 from TB to GM&S hospitals; however for statistical purposes, these three hospitals were reported as TB hospitals for the entire fiscal year 1960.

³ Includes U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Public Health Service hospitals; hospitals located in Canal Zone area; and St. Elizabeths hospital, Washington, D. C.

⁴ Includes hospitals operated by State, county, and municipal governments.

⁵ Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.

⁶ Includes patients on leave, trial visit, and elopement who returned to hospital as bed occupants.

⁷ Includes patients going on leave or trial visit, or eloping.

⁸ Data for non-VA hospitals not available.

Table 8.—VA patient turnover in VA and non-VA hospitals

[By type of patient, fiscal year 1960]

Item	Type of patient											
	VA hospitals						Non-VA hospitals					
	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1959.....	111,050	10,051	51,417	5,051	4,854	39,677	3,053	325	1,365	191	20	1,152
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1959.....	108,137	9,377	50,807	5,052	4,681	38,220	2,668	324	1,170	191	15	968
Total bed-occupant gains during fiscal year 1960.....	737,287	32,344	64,216	30,182	25,172	585,373	33,033	2,168	6,325	1,181	462	22,897
Admissions.....	511,290	19,386	24,435	17,017	18,325	432,127	27,953	491	3,985	714	451	22,312
Transfers from other hospitals ¹	16,771	2,062	5,163	933	746	7,867	397	33	143	23	6	192
From extramural status ²	146,830	8,198	29,064	5,622	2,922	101,024	4,409	1,578	2,189	442	5	200
Changes in status.....	62,396	2,698	5,554	6,610	3,179	44,355	274	66	8	2	5	193
Total bed-occupant losses during fiscal year 1960.....	736,694	33,274	64,210	29,543	25,383	584,284	33,180	2,248	6,396	1,209	456	22,871
Deaths.....	38,032	1,393	1,956	492	1,888	32,303	1,118	35	44	9	26	1,004
Regular discharges.....	434,204	15,242	11,209	14,825	15,698	377,230	22,983	368	1,520	444	349	20,302
Irregular discharges.....	19,716	4,254	2,443	2,323	66	10,090	715	111	267	108	6	223
Transfers to other hospitals ¹	14,919	1,639	3,136	797	658	8,689	3,321	46	2,144	140	71	920
To extramural status ³	167,427	8,743	38,823	8,222	3,152	103,487	4,769	1,642	2,417	502	4	208
Changes in status.....	62,396	2,003	6,643	2,884	3,381	47,485	274	46	4	6	4	214
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1960.....	108,730	8,447	50,813	5,691	4,470	39,399	2,521	244	1,099	163	21	994
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1960.....	111,408	9,037	51,191	5,537	4,788	40,935	2,948	305	1,331	174	26	1,112
Regular discharges while on extramural status.....	15,684	239	7,984	1,934	187	5,340	(*)	—	—	—	—	—
Irregular discharges while on extramural status.....	3,866	369	896	349	47	2,235	(*)	—	—	—	—	—
Died while in extramural status.....	415	12	116	27	8	252	(*)	—	—	—	—	—
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1960—total.....	95,067	4,295	10,784	2,484	3,284	74,220	(*)	—	—	—	—	—
Trial visit.....	9,739	65	8,551	1,123	—	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	—
Leave of absence.....	6,453	291	1,137	292	184	4,549	(*)	—	—	—	—	—
Elopement.....	538	4	438	96	—	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	—
Non bed-occupant status.....	78,337	3,935	658	973	3,100	69,671	(*)	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.² Includes patients on leave, trial visit, and elopement who returned to the hospital as bed occupants.³ Includes patients going on leave or trial visit, or eloping.⁴ Data for non-VA hospitals not available.

Table 9.—Average daily member load in VA domiciliaries and State homes and average operating beds in VA domiciliaries

[Fiscal year 1960]

Domiciliary	Average daily member load ¹	Average operating beds ²
Total member load—VA and State	³ 26, 274	17, 486
VA domiciliaries—Total	³ 16, 856	17, 486
Arizona: Whipple	157	159
California: Los Angeles	2, 592	2, 700
Florida: Bay Pines	698	729
Georgia:		
Dublin	305	400
Thomasville	609	629
Iowa: Clinton	517	521
Kansas: Wadsworth	922	1, 000
Mississippi: Biloxi	779	818
New York: Bath	1, 293	1, 353
Ohio: Dayton	1, 597	1, 810
Oregon: White City	923	1, 025
South Dakota: Hot Springs	483	548
Tennessee: Mountain Home	1, 663	1, 781
Texas:		
Bonham	320	327
Temple	380	392
Virginia: Kecoughtan	1, 183	1, 250
West Virginia: Martinsburg	484	500
Wisconsin: Wood	1, 433	1, 544
Members in VA hospitals	517	
State homes—Total	³ 9, 418	
California: Napa County	1, 815	
Colorado: Homelake	49	
Connecticut: Rocky Hill	737	
Georgia: Atlanta	152	
Idaho: Boise	110	
Illinois: Quincy	768	
Indiana: Lafayette	257	
Iowa: Marshalltown	293	
Kansas: Fort Dodge	88	
Massachusetts:		
Chelsea	614	
Holyoke	151	
Michigan: Grand Rapids	850	
Minnesota: Minneapolis	372	
Missouri: St. James	74	
Montana: Columbia Falls	61	
Nebraska: Grand Island	132	
New Hampshire: Tilton	38	
New Jersey:		
Menlo Park	74	
Vineland	105	
New York: Oxford	3	
North Dakota: Lisbon	69	
Ohio: Erie County	769	
Oklahoma:		
Ardmore	202	
Norman	207	
Sulphur	181	
Pennsylvania: Erie	180	
Rhode Island: Bristol	243	
South Dakota: Hot Springs	128	
Vermont: Bennington	47	
Washington:		
Orting	165	
Retsil	270	
Wisconsin: King	289	
Wyoming: Buffalo	14	

¹ Based on total member days during year divided by number of days in year.

² Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13 consecutive months (June 1959–June 1960).

³ Detail data do not add to total because of rounding in the division process.

Table 10.—Member turnover in VA domiciliaries and VA hospitals

[During fiscal year 1960]

Item	Total	VA domiciliary members	VA hospital member employees
Average daily member load, fiscal year 1959.....	16, 840	16, 387	453
Members remaining June 30, 1959.....	16, 477	15, 988	489
Total gains during fiscal year 1960.....	39, 096	38, 160	936
Admissions from hospitals.....	10, 190	9, 346	844
Other admissions.....	11, 334	11, 291	43
Transfers from other VA domiciliaries.....	847	845	2
Returns from furlough or AWOL status.....	16, 725	16, 678	47
Total losses during fiscal year 1960.....	39, 144	38, 255	889
Deaths.....	502	500	2
Discharges to hospitals.....	9, 287	8, 902	385
Other discharges.....	10, 545	10, 127	418
Transfers to other VA domiciliaries.....	545	525	20
Furlough or AWOL status ¹	18, 265	18, 201	64
Members remaining June 30, 1960.....	16, 429	15, 893	536
Average daily member load, fiscal year 1960.....	16, 856	16, 339	517

¹ Includes disciplinary exclusions.

Table 11.—Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA hospitals¹

[By diagnostic category and age group, calendar year 1959]

Diagnostic category, ² Int. List No. (7th Rev.)	Number of diagnoses			Principal diagnosis by age group					
	Total	Principal	Associated	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
All diseases and conditions.....	1, 009, 145	496, 900	512, 245	10, 625	72, 805	126, 000	79, 135	88, 180	120, 155
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	31, 450	19, 220	12, 230	765	3, 920	5, 350	3, 270	2, 870	3, 045
Pulmonary tuberculosis..... 001, 002	12, 445	11, 440	1, 005	345	1, 765	3, 320	2, 390	1, 895	1, 725
Tuberculosis, other forms..... 003-019	2, 340	945	1, 395	90	230	240	140	110	135
Veneral diseases (except chronic brain syndromes due to syphilis)..... 020-024, 026. 0-026. 2, 027-039	6, 055	1, 600	4, 455	80	165	200	85	430	640
Amoebiasis..... 046	245	180	65	-----	30	75	35	30	10
Infectious hepatitis..... 092	910	815	95	75	355	230	90	20	45
Malaria..... 110-117	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other infective and parasitic diseases..... 040-045, 047-091, 093-096, 100-108, 120-138	9, 455	4, 240	5, 215	175	1, 375	1, 285	530	385	490
II. Neoplasms.....	55, 525	41, 805	13, 720	750	3, 495	5, 640	5, 680	10, 430	15, 810
Neoplasms, malignant..... 140-205	39, 660	34, 215	5, 445	265	1, 765	3, 510	4, 730	9, 405	14, 540
Neoplasms, benign..... 210-229	14, 905	7, 015	7, 890	475	1, 650	2, 015	845	890	1, 140
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature..... 230-239	960	575	385	10	80	115	105	135	130
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	54, 955	19, 715	35, 240	140	2, 200	5, 170	3, 560	4, 080	4, 565
Asthma..... 241	8, 510	4, 185	4, 325	10	560	1, 210	885	845	675
Other allergic diseases..... 240, 242-245	2, 670	895	1, 775	5	215	295	165	110	105
Diabetes mellitus..... 260	23, 715	9, 205	14, 510	85	825	2, 115	1, 440	1, 995	2, 745
Diseases of other endocrine glands..... 250-254, 270-277	4, 330	2, 370	1, 960	40	310	725	415	460	420
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases..... 280-289	15, 730	3, 060	12, 670	-----	290	825	655	670	620
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs..... 290-299	9, 550	2, 650	6, 900	30	370	435	245	545	1, 025
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	90, 425	55, 230	35, 195	1, 365	12, 750	22, 115	9, 245	4, 520	5, 235
Psychotic disorders..... 300-303, 309, 688. 1	18, 170	16, 930	1, 240	740	5, 260	6, 830	2, 185	985	930
Chronic and acute brain syndromes with psychotic reaction, non-syphilitic..... 304-308, 322. 9, 328, 329	13, 655	7, 820	5, 835	100	820	1, 930	1, 320	1, 085	2, 565

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11.—Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA hospitals¹—Continued
 [By diagnostic category and age group, calendar year 1959]

Diagnostic category, ² Int. List No. (7th Rev.)	Number of diagnoses			Principal diagnosis by age group					
	Total	Principal	Associated	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
Chronic and acute brain syndromes with psychotic reaction due to syphilis..... 025, 0, 025, 5, 025, 6, 025, 9, 026, 6, 026, 9	460	350	110		5	30	30	125	160
Psychoneurotic disorders..... 310-318, 781, 9	29, 095	19, 575	9, 520	250	4, 240	8, 940	3, 685	1, 500	960
Alcoholism..... 322 (except 322, 9)	18, 105	4, 465	13, 640	10		1, 900	1, 235	470	265
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence..... 320, 321, 323-326	10, 005	5, 395	4, 610	235	1, 750	2, 350	705	245	110
Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic or behavioral reaction except due to alcoholism... 025, 7, 025, 8, 026, 7, 026, 8, 319, 327	935	695	240	30	90	135	85	110	245
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.....	77, 395	32, 385	45, 010	640	4, 220	7, 470	4, 420	6, 195	9, 440
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system..... 330-334	20, 520	7, 980	12, 540	10	175	535	800	2, 325	4, 135
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system..... 340-345	2, 190	1, 575	615	25	300	745	290	125	90
Epilepsy..... 350	4, 445	2, 155	2, 290	80	605	900	305	155	110
Other diseases of the central nervous system..... 352, 354-357	14, 250	5, 290	8, 960	175	845	1, 355	840	1, 010	1, 065
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia..... 360-369	8, 200	3, 530	4, 670	100	370	1, 270	745	475	370
Diseases of eye..... 370-389	20, 690	9, 095	11, 595	180	1, 010	1, 565	1, 065	1, 845	3, 430
Diseases of ear and mastoid process..... 390-398	7, 100	2, 760	4, 340	70	715	1, 100	375	260	240
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	154, 705	69, 135	85, 570	370	4, 385	12, 125	10, 875	16, 895	24, 485
Rheumatic fever, without heart involvement, chorea..... 400, 402	170	145	25	5	40	80	20		
Rheumatic heart disease..... 401, 410-416	6, 165	4, 115	2, 050	45	745	1, 275	760	855	435
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease..... 420-422	54, 860	27, 255	27, 605	10	245	2, 265	3, 535	7, 900	13, 300
Other diseases of heart..... 430-434	6, 465	1, 815	4, 650	10	150	450	350	380	475
Hypertensive heart disease..... 440-443	20, 015	8, 550	11, 455	15	115	1, 035	1, 270	2, 530	3, 595
Other hypertensive disease..... 444-447	9, 950	3, 115	6, 835	20	295	740	655	735	670
General arteriosclerosis..... 450	15, 940	4, 795	11, 145		35	165	515	1, 510	2, 570
Other diseases of arteries..... 451-456	4, 965	2, 300	2, 665	30	185	515	375	505	690
Varicose veins of lower extremities..... 460	7, 455	4, 115	3, 340	20	385	1, 110	875	845	880
Hemorrhoids..... 461	13, 535	8, 410	5, 125	120	1, 635	3, 250	1, 725	825	855
Other diseases of the circulatory system..... 462-468	15, 185	4, 510	10, 675	95	555	1, 240	795	810	1, 015
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	90, 200	36, 710	53, 490	900	4, 855	6, 990	5, 330	8, 185	10, 450
Acute upper respiratory infections including									
influenza..... 470-483	6, 680	3, 230	3, 420	215	860	840	460	385	500
Pneumonia..... 490-493	20, 170	9, 200	10, 970	160	1, 000	1, 960	1, 485	1, 825	2, 770
Bronchitis..... 500-502	19, 050	8, 585	10, 465	55	330	1, 080	1, 380	2, 570	3, 170
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids..... 510	2, 045	1, 650	395	230	945	410	30	25	10
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract..... 511-517	7, 595	3, 130	4, 465	110	870	1, 080	380	355	335

Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity.....	518-527	34, 660	10, 885	23, 775	130	850	1, 620	1, 595	3, 025	3, 665
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....		161, 235	73, 100	88, 135	1, 170	10, 595	19, 675	13, 255	12, 505	15, 900
Diseases of teeth and buccal cavity.....	530-538	42, 535	2, 455	40, 080	30	315	690	385	420	615
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and jejunum.....	540-542	27, 470	20, 105	7, 365	320	3, 220	6, 325	3, 880	3, 085	3, 275
Inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.....	543, 571, 572	13, 000	7, 975	5, 025	195	1, 485	2, 345	1, 125	1, 210	1, 615
Diseases of esophagus, and other diseases of stomach and duodenum.....	539, 544, 545	8, 175	3, 570	4, 605	30	480	1, 035	610	715	700
Diseases of appendix.....	550-553	2, 760	2, 355	405	240	690	635	290	230	270
Hernia of abdominal cavity.....	560, 561	25, 485	16, 735	8, 750	195	1, 795	3, 175	2, 870	3, 515	5, 185
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum.....	570, 573-578	17, 475	8, 295	9, 180	145	1, 535	2, 240	1, 395	1, 185	1, 795
Cirrhosis of liver.....	581	10, 670	5, 280	5, 390	-----	355	1, 510	1, 630	1, 035	750
Other diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas.....	580, 582-587	13, 665	6, 330	7, 335	15	720	1, 720	1, 070	1, 110	1, 695
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....		64, 945	27, 805	37, 140	470	3, 300	5, 025	3, 315	5, 370	10, 325
Nephritis.....	590-594	2, 815	1, 445	1, 370	50	375	460	305	125	130
Other diseases of urinary system.....	600-609	32, 035	12, 355	19, 680	200	1, 735	2, 975	1, 865	2, 110	3, 470
Diseases of prostate.....	610-612	19, 855	9, 235	10, 620	45	270	505	525	2, 330	5, 560
Other diseases of male genital organs, including breast.....	613-618	9, 395	4, 375	5, 020	160	825	885	565	785	1, 155
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions.....	620-637	845	395	450	15	95	200	55	20	10
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, child-birth, and puerperium.....	640-688. 0, 688. 2-689	80	40	40	-----	20	15	-----	5	-----
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....		37, 575	16, 105	21, 470	385	3, 230	4, 720	2, 610	2, 170	2, 990
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	690-698	13, 810	6, 330	7, 480	165	1, 325	1, 950	1, 035	910	945
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	700-716	23, 765	9, 775	13, 990	220	1, 905	2, 770	1, 575	1, 260	2, 045
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement....		60, 610	30, 835	29, 775	750	5, 310	9, 900	5, 825	4, 535	4, 515
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever.....	720-727	31, 965	13, 550	18, 315	130	1, 470	3, 180	2, 725	2, 970	3, 175
Displacement of intervertebral disc.....	735	5, 045	4, 325	720	70	940	2, 030	925	250	110
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint.....	730-734, 736-738	13, 590	7, 980	5, 610	340	1, 980	3, 015	1, 260	685	700
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system.....	740-749	10, 010	4, 880	5, 130	210	920	1, 675	915	630	530
XIV. Congenital malformations.....	750-759	4, 750	2, 305	2, 445	100	550	835	475	185	160

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11.—Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA hospitals¹—Continued
 [By diagnostic category and age group, calendar year 1959]

Diagnostic category, ² Int. List No. (7th Rev.)	Number of diagnoses			Principal diagnosis by age group					
	Total	Principal	Associated	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
XVI.a Symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions 780, 781. 0-781. 8, 782-792, 794-796	21, 250	11, 500	9, 750	420	2, 685	3, 790	1, 725	1, 315	1, 565
XVI.b Observation and examination cases and special admissions.....	40, 325	31, 300	9, 025	870	4, 970	8, 665	4, 900	5, 255	6, 640
Observation and/or examination, TB..... 793. 4, 797. 4	745	490	255	20	125	140	100	70	35
Observation and/or examination, psychiatric..... 793. 0, 797. 0	710	635	75	20	195	270	120	20	10
Observation and/or examination, GM&S 793. 1-793. 3, 797. 1-797. 3	12, 610	9, 265	3, 345	375	1, 890	3, 025	1, 565	1, 105	1, 305
Special admissions..... Y03-Y18	26, 260	20, 910	5, 350	455	2, 760	5, 230	3, 115	4, 060	5, 290
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	54, 170	27, 060	27, 110	1, 500	5, 950	8, 080	4, 405	3, 120	4, 005
Fracture of skull..... 800-803	2, 230	1, 525	705	145	445	540	200	100	95
Fracture of spine, and trunk..... 805-809	3, 780	2, 155	1, 625	85	355	540	385	305	485
Fracture of limbs..... 810-829	11, 575	8, 365	3, 210	475	1, 390	2, 270	1, 385	1, 075	1, 770
Dislocation without fracture..... 830-839	1, 375	1, 000	375	65	315	330	90	90	110
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles..... 840-848	4, 895	3, 405	1, 490	125	855	1, 365	640	230	190
Head injuries (excluding skull fractures)..... 850-856	2, 165	1, 215	950	145	335	320	160	125	130
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis..... 860-869	1, 310	330	980	20	95	90	70	30	25
Lacerations and open wounds..... 870-898, 900, 901, 903, 908	6, 235	3, 180	3, 055	260	1, 025	1, 000	445	235	215
Burns..... 940-949	1, 865	1, 180	685	15	225	390	240	150	160
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury..... 950-959	805	155	650	-----	40	40	25	50	-----
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence..... 910-936, 960-996	9, 705	3, 185	6, 520	115	605	900	560	490	515
Reactions to therapeutic and prophylactic procedures..... 997-999	8, 230	1, 365	6, 865	50	265	295	205	240	310

Confidence limits for frequencies shown in tables¹

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths. Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients reported discharged during the year.

² The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the 7th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, 1955. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification. Morbid conditions are not coded to late effects, but to the condition requiring treatment. Category XV, "Certain diseases of early infancy," in which no cases occur, is not included in this table.

TECHNICAL NOTE

VARIABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH SAMPLING

Frequencies shown in tables 11 through 21 for VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals as well as for patients hospitalized on October 31, 1959 are estimates derived from tabulations of a 20-percent sample of the total populations of approximately 500,000 discharges and 100,000 patients census. Frequencies in the tables on admissions were derived from a 6.7-percent sample of hospital admissions. Numbers observed with given characteristics or medical conditions in the 20-percent samples were multiplied by 5 to obtain estimated frequencies in the total VA patient load. Similarly, observed frequencies in the 6.7-percent sample were multiplied by 15 to estimate the total frequencies.

Any of these estimated frequencies may differ from the true frequency which would have been observed if data on all hospitalized patients had been tabulated. Other samples drawn from the same population might have given different results. Confidence limits shown below have been determined to show the range in which the true frequency would be included 95 out of 100 times.

Estimated ¹ total frequency	95-percent confidence limits ²		
	Hospital discharges	Census population	Hospital admissions
0	0- 17	0- 17	
5	1- 26	1- 26	
10	2- 34	2- 34	
25	9- 55	9- 55	
50	26- 88	26- 88	
100	64- 146	64- 146	
250	188- 312	188- 312	
500	412- 588	412- 588	
1,000	876- 1,124	877- 1,123	
2,500	2,304- 2,696	2,306- 2,694	2,134- 2,866
5,000	4,723- 5,277	4,730- 5,270	4,484- 5,516
10,000	9,608- 10,392	9,628- 10,372	9,274- 10,726
25,000	24,396- 25,604	24,463- 25,537	23,870- 26,130
50,000	49,168- 50,832	49,380- 50,620	48,444- 51,556
100,000	98,891-101,109		97,928-102,074
250,000	248,614-251,386		247,407-252,593

¹ Based on a 20-percent sample of hospital discharges and of the hospital census and on a 6.7-percent sample of admissions.

² 95 out of 100 times the true frequency derived from all records would lie in this range. The confidence limits for estimated frequencies of 100 or less were obtained from nomographs by J. H. Chung and D. B. DeLury in *Confidence Limits for the Hypergeometric Distribution*, University of Toronto Press, 1950. The total population used in determining confidence limits were 500,000 for discharges, 100,000 for the census, and 500,000 for admissions. For estimated frequencies over 100, the confidence limits were determined by the following:

$$\text{Estimated frequency} = \left(\frac{N}{n}\right) np \pm 1.96 \frac{N}{n} \sqrt{npq \left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right)}$$

where

- N = total population
- n = sample population
- p = probability of the characteristic in the sample population
- q = 1 - p

Table 12.—Average and median length of stay of VA patients discharged from VA hospitals¹

[By type of patient and age group, calendar year 1959]

Type of patient and age group	Total discharges ²	Average length of stay (days) ³	Median length of stay (days) ⁴
All patients.....	496,900	73.1	22.2
Under 35.....	83,430	49.3	16.6
35-44.....	126,000	68.0	19.6
45-54.....	79,135	63.1	23.5
55-64.....	88,180	81.6	25.2
65-74.....	106,875	92.0	25.9
75 and over.....	13,280	123.2	26.7
Tuberculous.....	19,410	170.5	79.2
Under 35.....	3,950	119.4	52.4
35-44.....	5,805	146.3	67.2
45-54.....	3,765	174.3	106.2
55-64.....	3,060	230.0	98.1
65-74.....	2,680	221.4	88.8
75 and over.....	150	231.3	69.9
Psychotic.....	25,100	643.5	90.0
Under 35.....	6,925	235.7	90.0
35-44.....	8,790	471.4	89.4
45-54.....	3,535	487.8	75.3
55-64.....	2,195	1,359.7	83.4
65-74.....	2,870	1,662.1	153.0
75 and over.....	785	1,144.3	142.2
Other psychiatric.....	30,775	52.1	25.2
Under 35.....	7,405	43.1	24.5
35-44.....	13,600	50.6	24.8
45-54.....	5,835	48.0	26.7
55-64.....	2,345	61.1	24.2
65-74.....	1,465	109.6	25.6
75 and over.....	125	97.9	25.8
Neurological.....	23,200	90.0	31.0
Under 35.....	3,840	75.9	23.8
35-44.....	5,660	80.9	29.1
45-54.....	3,390	89.7	35.2
55-64.....	4,345	99.5	34.6
65-74.....	5,175	102.3	33.9
75 and over.....	790	93.6	32.8
General medical and surgical.....	398,415	33.1	20.0
Under 35.....	61,310	22.8	13.9
35-44.....	92,145	26.4	17.0
45-54.....	62,610	32.4	21.2
55-64.....	76,235	38.4	24.0
65-74.....	94,685	39.9	24.8
75 and over.....	11,430	53.9	25.1

¹ The average and median lengths of stay presented in this table are computed on the total inpatient stay during the period of continuous hospitalization, under VA authorization, in one or more VA or non-VA hospitals.

² Excludes interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths. Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients reported discharged during the year.

³ The average length of stay for a given category equals the total days of inpatient stay for the period of continuous hospitalization, under VA authorization, in one or more VA or non-VA hospitals, divided by the total number of cases involved.

⁴ One-half of the cases in a given category have lengths of stay greater than the median; the other half, less than the median.

Table 13.—Percentage of VA patients admitted¹ to VA hospitals who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization

[By type of patient and age group, calendar year 1959]

Type of patient and age group	Estimated number of admissions, calendar year 1959 ²	Median length of stay ³	Percentage of patients admitted who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization													
			1	2	8	15	22	30	40	50	60	90	120	150	180	210 and over
All patients	503,655	21.9	100.0	95.4	81.9	63.9	49.9	37.9	28.2	22.1	17.7	11.0	7.9	6.3	5.2	4.6
Under 35	86,220	16.6	100.0	94.8	74.5	53.0	39.8	30.4	23.8	19.6	16.1	11.1	8.5	6.9	5.8	5.2
35-44	130,335	20.2	100.0	95.3	80.4	60.6	46.2	34.7	25.5	20.4	16.8	10.9	8.2	6.6	5.7	4.9
45-54	81,090	23.2	100.0	95.9	84.3	66.7	51.9	39.3	29.0	22.6	18.0	11.3	8.0	6.2	5.1	4.6
55-64	87,225	25.1	100.0	95.5	84.9	68.8	55.0	42.1	30.5	23.1	18.3	10.8	7.5	5.8	4.7	4.0
65-74	105,870	25.7	100.0	95.4	85.0	70.0	56.0	43.1	32.0	24.5	19.0	11.0	7.4	5.7	4.7	4.0
75 and over	12,915	25.3	100.0	94.9	84.2	68.8	55.7	41.8	32.6	25.6	21.0	12.7	8.1	7.0	6.4	5.7
Tuberculous—total	20,340	77.1	100.0	91.3	76.3	70.6	67.5	63.7	59.9	57.5	55.1	46.2	40.1	35.0	31.4	28.3
Under 35	4,110	53.3	100.0	88.3	70.8	64.2	60.6	57.7	54.4	51.1	47.8	40.9	33.2	29.2	24.8	22.5
35-44	6,480	65.5	100.0	90.3	73.2	68.3	64.6	60.0	56.0	54.2	51.4	43.8	39.4	33.8	30.1	25.4
45-54	3,900	103.5	100.0	93.1	80.8	77.7	74.6	70.4	66.2	65.4	64.6	53.5	45.8	40.4	36.9	34.5
55-64	3,150	86.3	100.0	94.3	81.0	73.3	71.9	70.0	65.3	62.4	60.0	48.6	44.3	38.6	35.3	32.4
65-74	2,625	81.5	100.0	92.0	81.1	73.1	70.3	66.3	63.4	58.9	56.6	47.4	39.4	35.4	32.6	30.9
75 and over	75	11.5	100.0	100.0	60.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Pulmonary tuberculosis	12,180	177.9	100.0	99.0	95.6	92.3	89.8	87.0	83.8	81.1	78.2	69.6	62.0	54.9	49.6	44.8
Under 35	2,190	155.0	100.0	98.6	93.8	90.4	87.7	87.0	83.6	78.8	74.0	65.1	55.5	51.4	43.2	39.6
35-44	3,795	176.8	100.0	99.2	94.9	92.1	89.3	85.8	82.2	80.2	77.1	70.0	62.8	54.9	49.4	41.8
45-54	2,565	210.4	100.0	99.4	97.1	94.7	91.8	88.9	85.4	84.2	83.6	74.9	65.5	58.5	54.3	50.7
55-64	1,980	185.9	100.0	98.5	94.7	90.2	89.4	87.1	83.3	80.3	77.3	66.7	64.4	55.3	50.8	46.9
65-74	1,635	176.2	100.0	99.1	98.2	93.6	90.8	86.2	85.3	81.6	78.9	69.7	59.6	53.2	49.5	46.8
75 and over	15	(4)														
Psychotic	24,840	87.9	100.0	99.4	95.1	89.3	83.3	77.4	70.8	66.1	60.6	49.2	42.0	37.4	33.7	31.4
Under 35	7,860	93.7	100.0	98.9	94.5	89.3	84.2	79.8	72.9	68.9	63.8	51.0	43.3	37.1	33.1	30.8
35-44	8,985	92.2	100.0	99.5	96.2	90.3	83.8	78.1	71.8	66.5	61.3	50.6	42.8	38.2	34.1	31.3
45-54	3,255	75.0	100.0	100.0	95.9	90.8	83.9	76.5	67.7	62.7	55.3	44.7	38.7	35.5	31.7	29.2
55-64	2,085	79.0	100.0	99.3	94.2	89.9	85.6	75.5	69.8	64.7	56.8	46.0	41.0	35.3	33.8	33.8
65-74	2,085	79.7	100.0	100.0	95.0	85.6	78.4	71.2	64.8	61.2	57.6	46.0	40.3	39.6	35.8	35.1
75 and over	570	97.5	100.0	100.0	86.8	76.3	71.1	68.4	68.4	63.2	63.2	52.6	42.1	39.5	36.8	31.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 13.—Percentage of VA patients admitted¹ to VA hospitals who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization—
Continued**

[By type of patient and age group, calendar year 1959]

Type of patient and age group	Estimated number of admissions, calendar year 1959 ²	Median length of stay ³	Percentage of patients admitted who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization													
			1	2	8	15	22	30	40	50	60	90	120	150	180	210 and over
Other psychiatric	30,165	24.2	100.0	97.6	85.6	68.7	53.3	41.3	31.6	25.2	20.9	12.6	8.0	5.8	5.0	4.0
Under 35	7,365	23.8	100.0	97.4	84.1	66.4	52.3	41.8	32.6	26.3	22.6	11.4	8.0	5.7	4.9	3.8
35-44	13,350	23.4	100.0	97.2	85.5	68.9	52.2	39.6	30.2	24.2	19.4	12.4	8.4	6.0	4.8	3.8
45-54	5,670	27.0	100.0	98.9	88.4	71.2	56.9	45.8	35.2	26.2	21.7	14.6	7.7	5.3	4.8	3.9
55-64	2,325	23.3	100.0	96.8	82.6	67.7	52.3	38.7	28.4	25.8	21.3	12.3	7.7	7.1	6.4	5.6
65-74	1,350	26.7	100.0	97.8	90.0	73.3	57.8	44.5	32.2	24.5	22.2	13.3	7.8	5.6	5.6	5.6
75 and over	105	13.3	100.0	100.0	71.4	42.9	28.6	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Neurological	23,370	32.4	100.0	97.3	88.1	74.4	63.4	52.4	42.4	35.3	29.1	19.4	14.2	11.3	9.6	8.9
Under 35	3,885	25.6	100.0	98.8	88.0	66.0	55.2	43.6	35.5	30.1	23.9	17.4	12.4	10.4	9.3	8.9
35-44	5,940	31.5	100.0	99.5	88.9	77.5	63.9	51.8	39.9	33.3	28.0	17.7	11.6	10.1	8.3	7.6
45-54	3,360	33.2	100.0	96.4	90.6	78.1	64.3	53.1	43.3	33.9	26.3	17.0	13.8	11.2	9.8	8.9
55-64	4,245	36.1	100.0	96.8	89.4	75.3	65.4	55.8	46.3	38.2	31.1	19.1	14.5	9.9	7.4	6.7
65-74	5,190	36.5	100.0	95.4	86.7	75.2	66.8	56.4	46.5	39.9	34.7	24.6	18.5	14.1	12.3	11.5
75 and over	750	32.0	100.0	92.0	74.0	66.0	62.0	52.0	42.0	36.0	28.0	20.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
General medical and surgical	404,940	20.1	100.0	95.0	80.7	61.0	45.9	33.1	22.9	16.6	12.3	6.3	3.8	2.7	2.0	1.5
Under 35	63,000	13.7	100.0	94.1	70.3	45.4	30.5	20.3	14.0	9.9	6.8	3.7	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.8
35-44	95,580	17.3	100.0	94.8	78.2	55.1	39.5	27.1	17.5	12.5	9.2	4.3	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.1
45-54	64,905	21.1	100.0	95.6	83.3	63.8	47.9	34.3	23.6	17.1	12.6	6.5	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.4
55-64	75,420	23.8	100.0	95.4	84.6	67.7	53.0	39.4	27.1	19.4	14.7	7.8	4.6	3.3	2.4	1.7
65-74	94,620	24.7	100.0	95.4	84.8	69.2	54.5	41.1	29.6	21.9	16.2	8.4	5.1	3.7	2.8	2.2
75 and over	11,415	24.7	100.0	94.7	85.0	69.0	54.9	40.2	30.5	23.1	18.5	10.1	6.1	4.9	4.3	3.8

¹ Does not include hospital gains by interhospital transfer of VA patients.

² Based on a 20 percent systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1959.

³ One-half of the admissions in the given category have lengths of stay greater than the median; the other half, less than the median. The median was computed on the

total number of admissions for the given category, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

⁴ Median stay and distribution not shown since only one case was observed in this age group in the sample of admissions.

Table 14.—Chronicity and compensation and pension status of VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals ¹

[By diagnostic groupings, Oct. 31, 1959]

Diagnostic composition of patients	All patients ²	Treated for SC disabilities	Veterans with compensable SC disabilities but treated for NSC disabilities only	Treated for "chronic" NSC disabilities ³	Treated for presumed "non-chronic" ⁴ NSC disabilities, and			Non-veterans
					In receipt of or filed for VA pension	Filed claim for VA compensation	Filed no claim for VA compensation or pension	
All patients.....	113, 115	37, 575	10, 305	38, 895	12, 715	515	12, 805	305
Tuberculosis.....	8, 120	1, 385	745	5, 920				70
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	7, 385	1, 225	690	5, 400				70
Other tuberculosis.....	735	160	55	520				
Psychoses.....	56, 785	29, 615	3, 030	24, 100				40
Functional.....	44, 985	27, 905	1, 720	15, 325				35
Organic.....	11, 800	1, 710	1, 310	8, 775				5
Other psychiatric.....	4, 905	1, 655	645	955	335	65	1, 250	
Neurological.....	6, 720	1, 050	690	2, 815	1, 125	65	915	60
General medical and surgical.....	36, 585	3, 870	5, 195	5, 105	11, 255	385	10, 640	135
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	645	65	75	150	110		230	15
Malignant neoplasms.....	4, 385	125	560	705	1, 920	15	1, 060	
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	655	90	100	90	130	10	235	
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2, 020	375	210	235	595	25	580	
Heart diseases.....	4, 420	345	530	665	1, 900	50	915	15
Vascular diseases.....	2, 985	340	430	655	775	40	745	
Respiratory diseases ⁵	3, 630	345	515	730	1, 150	40	845	5
Digestive diseases ⁵	6, 040	655	935	355	1, 535	50	2, 490	20
Genitourinary diseases ⁵	2, 360	150	360	120	985	10	715	20
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1, 380	240	235	155	330	30	385	5
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ⁵	3, 465	785	470	580	640	50	925	15
Accidents, poisonings, and violence ⁶	2, 680	130	465	530	540	30	955	30
All other.....	1, 920	225	310	135	645	35	560	10

¹ Figures shown are totals based upon a 20 percent systematic random sample census of VA patient load in VA and non-VA hospitals as of Oct. 31, 1959.

² All groups are mutually exclusive and patients who possess the characteristics of more than one group are included only in that group with the lowest group number.

³ This group of "chronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for non-service-connected psychoses or tuberculosis, and those hospitalized for the treatment of other non-service-connected disabilities for 90 or more days as of the census date.

⁴ This group of presumed "nonchronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for non-service-connected other psychiatric, neurological, and general medical and surgical disabilities for less than 90 days as of the census date.

⁵ Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately on table 19 in class XVI-a.

⁶ Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

Table 15.—Chronicity and compensation and pension status of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals¹
 [By diagnostic groupings, Oct. 31, 1959]

Diagnostic composition of patients	All patients ²	Treated for SC disabilities	Veterans with compensable SC disabilities but treated for NSC disabilities only	Treated for "chronic" NSC disabilities ³	Treated for presumed "non-chronic" ⁴ NSC disabilities, and			Non-veterans
					In receipt of or filed for VA pension	Filed claim for VA compensation	Filed no claim for VA compensation or pension	
All patients.....	110,470	36,855	10,085	37,890	12,375	510	12,450	305
Tuberculosis.....	7,885	1,315	745	5,755				70
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	7,160	1,155	690	5,245				70
Other tuberculosis.....	725	160	55	510				
Psychoses.....	55,545	29,160	2,985	23,360				40
Functional.....	43,665	27,475	1,700	14,755				35
Organic.....	11,580	1,685	1,285	8,605				5
Other psychiatric.....	4,835	1,615	640	945	335	65	1,235	
Neurological.....	6,655	1,025	685	2,800	1,105	65	915	60
General medical and surgical.....	35,550	3,740	5,030	5,030	10,935	380	10,300	135
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	620	65	70	145	110		215	15
Malignant neoplasms.....	4,290	120	545	705	1,865	15	1,040	
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	645	90	100	90	130	5	230	
Allergic and endocrine system.....	1,660	355	195	235	595	25	555	
Heart diseases.....	4,330	325	520	655	1,865	50	900	15
Vascular diseases.....	2,610	335	425	640	740	40	730	
Respiratory diseases.....	3,580	345	500	725	1,130	40	835	5
Digestive diseases ⁵	5,895	640	915	350	1,500	50	2,420	20
Genitourinary diseases ⁵	2,225	140	350	110	935	10	660	20
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,300	230	220	145	300	30	370	5
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ⁶	3,400	760	465	575	625	50	910	15
Accidents, poisoning and violence ⁶	2,570	130	435	520	525	30	900	30
All other.....	1,825	205	290	135	615	35	535	10

¹ Figures shown are totals based upon a 20 percent systematic random sample census of VA patient load in VA hospitals as of Oct. 31, 1959.

² All groups are mutually exclusive and patients who possess the characteristics of more than one group are included only in that group with the lowest group number.

³ This group of "chronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for non-service-connected psychoses or tuberculosis, and those hospitalized for the treatment of other non-service-connected disabilities for 90 or more days as of the census date.

⁴ This group of presumed "nonchronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for non-service-connected other psychiatric, neurological, and general medical and surgical disabilities for less than 90 days as of the census date.

⁵ Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately on table 19 in class XVI-a.

⁶ Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

Table 16.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals ¹

[By hospital group, compensation and pension status, and type of patient, Oct. 31, 1959]

Hospital group and compensation and pension status	Total cases	Type of patient				
		Tuber- culous	Psychotic	Other psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
VA and non-VA hospitals	113, 115	8, 120	56, 785	4, 905	6, 720	36, 585
Received care for a service-connected disability	37, 575	1, 385	29, 615	1, 655	1, 050	3, 870
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:						
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	10, 305	745	3, 030	645	690	5, 195
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	985	155	190	90	105	445
And on VA pension rolls	36, 125	3, 575	16, 155	600	2, 950	12, 845
And having a claim for VA pension pending	3, 840	820	330	195	355	2, 140
And having no claim filed	23, 980	1, 370	7, 425	1, 720	1, 510	11, 955
Nonveterans	305	70	40	-----	60	135
VA hospitals	110, 470	7, 885	55, 545	4, 835	6, 655	35, 550
Received care for a service-connected disability	36, 855	1, 315	29, 160	1, 615	1, 025	3, 740
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:						
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	10, 085	745	2, 985	640	685	5, 030
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	980	155	190	90	105	440
And on VA pension rolls	35, 290	3, 485	15, 785	590	2, 925	12, 505
And having a claim for VA pension pending	3, 800	820	310	195	345	2, 130
And having no claim filed	23, 155	1, 295	7, 075	1, 705	1, 510	11, 570
Nonveterans	305	70	40	-----	60	135

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1959.

Table 17.—Cumulative percent distribution, by length of stay, of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals

[By diagnostic groupings, Oct. 31, 1959]

Diagnostic composition of patients	Number of patients ¹	Percent in each diagnostic category for specified length of stay						
		Less than 90 days	90 days or more	Inpatient stay more than (years)				
				1	2	5	10	20
All patients	110,470	38.7	61.3	46.4	39.8	30.0	22.5	9.5
Tuberculosis	7,885	36.1	63.9	20.4	0.4	3.5	0.4	0.1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	7,160	34.6	65.4	21.2	9.6	3.5	0.5	0.1
Other tuberculosis	725	51.0	49.0	11.7	6.9	3.4	0.0	0.0
Psychoses	55,545	8.5	91.5	80.8	72.6	57.6	44.2	18.8
Functional	43,965	8.2	91.8	81.5	74.2	66.6	46.4	19.4
Organic	11,580	9.8	90.2	77.9	66.7	46.4	35.9	16.5
Other psychiatric	4,835	62.6	37.4	17.9	10.8	3.6	2.3	0.4
Neurological	6,655	44.4	55.6	31.9	21.5	8.3	2.4	0.4
General medical and surgical	35,550	82.2	17.8	5.0	2.6	0.5	0.1	(²)
Infective and parasitic diseases	620	70.2	29.8	15.3	12.9	6.5	3.2	0.8
Malignant neoplasms	4,290	80.0	20.0	2.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	645	81.4	18.6	3.1	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
Allergic and endocrine system	1,960	82.4	17.6	3.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heart diseases	4,330	81.8	18.2	6.1	3.1	0.6	0.1	0.0
Vascular diseases	2,910	72.5	27.5	10.5	6.2	0.7	0.0	0.0
Respiratory diseases ³	3,580	74.9	25.1	11.3	6.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Digestive diseases ³	5,895	92.3	7.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Genitourinary diseases ³	2,225	94.2	5.8	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	1,300	86.2	13.8	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ³	3,400	77.2	22.8	7.2	3.2	1.2	0.3	0.1
Accidents, poisonings and violence ⁴	2,570	74.9	25.1	2.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other	1,825	91.8	8.2	3.3	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.0

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining in VA hospitals on Oct. 31, 1959.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately on table 19 in class XVI-a.

⁴ Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

Table 18.—Number and percent of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals

[By age group, and diagnostic groupings, Oct. 31, 1959]

Diagnostic composition of patients	All patients		Age distribution					
	Number ¹	Per-cent	Under 55		55-64		65 and over	
			Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
All patients.....	110,470	100.0	61,110	100.0	21,425	100.0	27,935	100.0
Tuberculosis.....	7,885	7.1	5,030	8.2	1,390	6.5	1,465	5.2
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	7,160	6.5	4,590	7.5	1,250	5.8	1,320	4.7
Other tuberculosis.....	725	0.7	440	0.7	140	0.7	145	0.5
Psychoses.....	55,545	50.3	32,660	53.5	10,240	47.8	12,645	45.3
Functional.....	43,965	39.8	30,060	49.2	6,955	32.5	6,950	24.9
Organic.....	11,580	10.5	2,600	4.3	3,285	15.3	5,695	20.4
Other psychiatric.....	4,835	4.4	3,935	6.4	505	2.3	395	1.4
Neurological.....	6,655	6.0	3,555	5.8	1,305	6.1	1,795	6.4
General medical and surgical.....	35,550	32.2	15,930	26.1	7,985	37.3	11,635	41.7
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	620	0.6	310	0.5	140	0.7	170	0.6
Malignant neoplasms.....	4,290	3.9	1,190	1.9	1,305	6.1	1,795	6.4
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	645	0.6	410	0.7	105	0.5	130	0.5
Allergic and endocrine system.....	1,960	1.8	1,005	1.6	405	1.9	550	2.0
Heart diseases.....	4,330	3.9	1,235	2.0	1,255	5.9	1,840	6.6
Vascular diseases.....	2,910	2.6	1,135	1.9	625	2.9	1,150	4.1
Respiratory diseases ²	3,580	3.2	1,235	2.0	990	4.6	1,355	4.8
Digestive diseases ²	5,895	5.3	3,185	5.2	1,200	5.6	1,510	5.4
Genitourinary diseases ²	2,225	2.0	675	1.1	550	2.6	1,000	3.6
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,300	1.2	790	1.3	205	1.0	305	1.1
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ²	3,400	3.1	2,185	3.6	585	2.7	630	2.3
Accidents, poisonings and violence ³	2,570	2.3	1,645	2.7	360	1.7	565	2.0
All other.....	1,825	1.7	930	1.5	260	1.2	635	2.3

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining in VA hospitals on Oct. 31, 1959.

² Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately on table 19 in class XVI-a.

³ Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

Table 19.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals¹
 [By diagnostic category, period of service, and age group, Oct. 31, 1959]

Diagnostic category, ² Int. List No. (7th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service				Age group					
		Korean conflict ³	World War II	World War I	All others	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
All diseases and conditions.....	110,470	10,735	51,875	41,380	6,480	1,505	14,800	28,575	16,230	21,425	27,935
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	8,105	780	4,605	2,375	345	155	1,070	2,255	1,660	1,430	1,535
Pulmonary tuberculosis..... 011,002	7,160	625	4,220	2,015	300	105	875	2,065	1,545	1,250	1,320
Tuberculosis, other forms..... 003-019	290	40	160	70	20	20	50	90	50	35	45
Veneral diseases (except chronic brain syndromes) 020-039, exc., 025	235	5	30	200	-----	-----	10	-----	20	90	115
Amebiasis..... 046	20	5	15	-----	-----	-----	5	5	10	-----	-----
Infectious hepatitis..... 092	80	35	25	5	15	10	35	25	5	-----	5
Other infective and parasitic diseases..... 040-045, 047-051, 093-096, 100-108, 120-138	320	70	155	85	10	20	95	70	30	55	50
II. Neoplasms.....	4,935	225	1,715	2,825	170	30	320	500	750	1,410	1,925
Neoplasms, malignant..... 140-205	4,290	120	1,390	2,625	155	15	175	375	625	1,305	1,795
Neoplasms, benign..... 210-229	430	95	240	90	5	10	135	80	90	55	60
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature..... 230-239	215	10	85	110	10	5	10	45	35	50	70
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	1,960	195	895	805	65	25	215	445	320	405	550
Asthma..... 241	450	55	245	140	10	5	75	95	90	130	55
Other allergic diseases..... 240, 242-245	60	15	30	10	5	5	20	15	10	-----	-----
Diabetes mellitus..... 250	940	60	395	440	45	15	70	215	120	180	340
Diseases of other endocrine glands..... 250-254, 270-277	215	30	110	70	5	-----	20	55	50	35	55
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases..... 280-289	295	35	115	145	-----	-----	30	65	50	50	100
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs..... 290-299	330	25	105	190	10	10	25	45	40	40	170
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	60,325	6,620	29,460	20,095	4,150	720	9,750	18,120	7,955	10,745	13,035
Psychotic disorders..... 300-303, 309, 688.1	43,965	5,355	23,610	11,750	3,250	500	8,335	15,195	5,940	6,955	6,950
Chronic and acute brain syndromes, psychotic reaction, non-syphilitic..... 304-308.*	8,305	390	2,460	4,775	680	50	340	1,050	950	1,895	4,020
Chronic and acute brain syndromes, psychotic reaction, due syphilis..... 025 (part), 026 (part)	3,275	10	250	2,915	100	-----	15	35	160	1,390	1,675
Psychoneurotic disorders..... 310-318, 781.9	2,935	510	2,070	305	50	35	635	1,205	620	295	145
Alcoholism..... 322 (except 322.9)	295	40	220	35	-----	-----	40	165	45	20	25
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence 320, 321, 323-326	1,075	285	665	85	40	40	330	440	150	65	50

Chronic brain syndromes, neurotic and behavioral.. 025.7, 025.8, 026.7, 026.8, 319, 327	475	30	185	230	30	5	55	30	90	125	170
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	6, 820	565	2, 890	2, 930	435	185	675	1, 570	920	1, 395	2, 075
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.. 330-334	1, 850	25	445	1, 265	115	5	20	160	195	510	965
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system.. 340-345	690	75	455	125	35	5	140	275	130	75	65
Epilepsy..... 353	280	25	200	50	5	5	40	145	30	30	30
Other diseases of the central nervous system..... 350-352, 354-357	2, 725	280	1, 205	1, 005	235	120	350	700	355	545	655
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia..... 360-369	485	85	290	105	5	30	70	155	85	80	65
Diseases of eye..... 370-389	640	40	220	30	30	15	25	85	95	140	280
Diseases of ear and mastoid process..... 390-398	150	35	75	350	10	10	30	50	30	15	15
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system	7, 245	285	2, 550	3, 970	440	20	320	1, 045	990	1, 880	2, 990
Rheumatic fever, without heart involvement, chorea											
400, 402	5		5				5				
Rheumatic heart disease..... 401, 410-416	390	35	210	125	20	5	70	90	75	80	70
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease..... 420-422	2, 820	40	870	1, 695	215		25	270	360	805	1, 360
Other diseases of heart..... 430-434	265	35	110	110	10		30	70	15	90	60
Hypertensive heart disease..... 440-443	855	10	255	570	20		10	120	95	280	350
Other hypertensive disease..... 444-447	355	10	185	145	15		30	60	105	35	125
General arteriosclerosis..... 450	1, 045	10	170	755	110		5	25	85	270	660
Other diseases of arteries..... 451-456	425	45	175	195	10	5	60	80	65	110	105
Varicose veins of lower extremities..... 480	415	30	210	170	5		30	95	100	70	120
Hemorrhoids..... 461	305	35	170	90	10	5	25	130	35	55	55
Other diseases of the circulatory system..... 462-468	365	35	190	115	25	5	30	105	55	85	85
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	3, 500	205	1, 125	2, 025	145	50	195	505	435	985	1, 330
Acute upper respiratory infections, including influenza											
470-483	50	20	15	15		5	15	15		10	5
Pneumonia..... 490-493	565	60	225	240	40	20	45	125	75	140	160
Bronchitis..... 500-502	1, 045	30	300	690	25	5	30	105	140	290	475
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids..... 510	40	20	20			5	20	10	5		
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract..... 511-517	130	25	55	50			20	45	15	25	25
Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity..... 518-527	1, 670	50	510	1, 030	80	15	65	205	200	520	665
IX. Diseases of the digestive system	5, 760	490	2, 875	2, 180	215	50	600	1, 230	1, 215	1, 185	1, 480
Diseases of teeth and buccal cavity..... 530-538	90	5	45	30	10		5	20	20	20	25
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and jejunum..... 540-542	1, 720	165	940	540	75	20	230	460	345	295	370
Inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract											
543, 571, 572	525	90	225	190	20	20	90	60	135	110	110
Diseases of esophagus, and other diseases of stomach and duodenum..... 539, 544, 545	260	15	140	90	15		20	40	60	70	70
Diseases of appendix..... 550-553	70	10	35	20	5	10	10	15	15		20
Hernia of abdominal cavity..... 560, 561	1, 045	45	425	545	30		65	145	180	305	350
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum..... 570, 573-578	630	65	300	230	35		90	120	135	120	165
Cirrhosis of liver..... 581	735	40	465	225	5		40	230	210	100	155
Other diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas											
580, 582-587	685	55	300	310	20		50	140	115	165	215

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals¹—Continued

[By diagnostic category, period of service, and age group, Oct. 31, 1959]

Diagnostic category, ² Int. List No. (7th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service				Age group					
		Korean conflict ³	World War II	World War I	All others	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	2, 195	135	605	1, 370	85	30	165	255	215	530	1, 000
Nephritis..... 590-594	135	25	70	40	10	20	45	15	25	20	20
Other diseases of urinary system..... 600-609	905	90	355	430	30	15	115	170	130	185	290
Diseases of prostate..... 610-612	900	10	65	785	40	5	10	10	265	610	
Other diseases of male genital organs, including breast..... 613-618	240	10	100	115	15		25	20	60	55	80
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions..... 620-637	15		15				5	10			
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	1, 300	120	700	420	60	10	155	365	260	205	305
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 690-698	430	25	255	120	30		45	130	90	70	95
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 700-716	870	95	445	300	30	10	110	235	170	135	210
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....	3, 355	395	1, 875	955	130	55	460	950	680	585	625
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever... 720-727	1, 590	125	785	625	55	5	180	325	315	365	400
Displacement of intervertebral disc..... 735	420	45	330	35	10		65	180	130	40	5
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint... 730-734, 736-738	1, 045	180	610	215	40	25	185	350	180	145	160
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system..... 740-749	300	45	150	80	25	25	30	95	55	35	60
XIV. Congenital malformations..... 750-759	210	45	135	25	5	10	40	70	60	10	20
XVI.a. Symptoms, senility, ill-defined conditions, 780-792 (part), 794-796	745	85	450	185	25	20	115	240	165	75	130
XVI.b. Observation and examination cases and special admissions.....	725	40	355	285	45	15	95	130	150	135	200
Observation and/or examination, TB..... 793. 4, 797. 4	5	5					5				
Observation and/or examination, psychiatric... 793. 0, 797. 0	55	10	35	5	5	5	20	20	5		5
Observation and/or examination, GM&S..... 793. 1-793. 3, 797. 1-797. 3	155	5	85	50	15	5	25	35	30	15	45
Special admissions..... Y03-Y18	510	20	235	230	25	5	45	75	115	120	150

XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence-----	2, 960	525	1, 535	745	155	120	600	850	415	410	565
Fracture of skull.....800-803	120	35	70	10	5	10	25	40	25	5	15
Fracture of spine, and trunk.....805-809	395	55	235	85	20	25	95	105	40	70	60
Fracture of limbs.....810-829	1, 125	175	475	395	80	25	175	275	155	135	360
Dislocation without fracture.....830-839	85	45	25	15	-----	15	25	20	10	10	5
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles.....840-848	175	25	135	5	10	-----	40	90	30	15	-----
Head injuries (excluding skull fractures).....850-856	160	40	110	10	-----	10	55	60	15	15	5
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis.....860-869	15	5	10	-----	-----	-----	10	5	-----	-----	-----
Lacerations and open wounds.....870-898, 900, 901, 903, 908	230	50	165	30	15	15	55	100	69	15	15
Burns.....940-949	135	30	80	20	5	-----	30	40	35	10	20
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury.....950-959	55	25	25	5	-----	10	20	20	-----	5	-----
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence.....910-936, 960-996	190	40	90	50	10	-----	35	50	20	50	30
Reactions to therapeutic and prophylactic procedures 997-999	245	-----	115	120	10	5	35	45	25	80	55

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1959.

² The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the 7th Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, 1955. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification. Morbid conditions are not coded to late

effects, but to the condition requiring treatment. Category XV, "Certain diseases of early infancy," and Category XI, "Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium," in which no cases occur, are not included in this table.

³ Service between June 27, 1950, and Jan. 31, 1955.

*Also include codes 322.9, 328, 329.

Table 20.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals¹

[By hospital group, type of patient, and sex, Oct. 31, 1959]

Hospital group and type of patient	All patients	Sex	
		Male	Female
VA and non-VA hospitals.....	113, 115	110, 970	2, 145
Tuberculous.....	8, 120	8, 075	45
Psychotic.....	56, 785	55, 410	1, 375
Other psychiatric.....	4, 905	4, 745	160
Neurological.....	6, 720	6, 635	85
General medical and surgical.....	36, 585	36, 105	480
VA hospitals.....	110, 470	108, 455	2, 015
Tuberculous.....	7, 885	7, 840	45
Psychotic.....	55, 545	54, 275	1, 270
Other psychiatric.....	4, 835	4, 680	155
Neurological.....	6, 655	6, 570	85
General medical and surgical.....	35, 550	35, 090	460
Non-VA hospitals.....	2, 645	2, 515	130
Tuberculous.....	235	235	-----
Psychotic.....	1, 240	1, 135	105
Other psychiatric.....	70	65	5
Neurological.....	65	65	-----
General medical and surgical.....	1, 035	1, 015	20

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1959.

Table 21.—Number and percent of patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals who were hospitalized in their reported State of residence ¹

[By type of patient, Oct. 31, 1959]

Reported State of residence	All patients			Type of patient									
				General medical and surgical		Tuberculous		Psychotic		Other psychiatric		Neurological	
	Total	Hospitalized in same State		Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State
Number		Percent											
Total.....	113,115	86,320	76	36,585	85	8,120	75	56,785	70	4,905	82	6,720	81
United States.....	111,740	85,085	76	36,060	85	7,895	74	56,245	70	4,875	82	6,665	81
Alabama.....	2,355	1,920	82	745	87	145	38	1,205	83	160	91	100	80
Alaska.....	55	25	45	20	100	10	0	15	0	10	50	-----	0
Arizona.....	960	685	71	495	90	170	91	220	9	15	100	60	83
Arkansas.....	1,760	1,315	75	635	69	145	31	810	86	80	75	90	89
California.....	9,140	8,490	93	3,485	96	805	98	3,940	89	270	93	640	98
Colorado.....	935	785	84	350	89	10	100	450	79	55	91	70	86
Connecticut.....	1,540	810	53	405	93	115	96	835	18	85	88	100	100
Delaware.....	235	105	45	60	75	5	100	130	12	15	100	25	100
District of Columbia.....	980	520	53	250	66	75	7	595	53	20	50	40	63
Florida.....	2,325	1,200	52	1,030	87	100	55	1,040	13	50	80	105	67
Georgia.....	2,280	1,565	69	835	84	185	62	1,025	55	100	65	135	85
Hawaii.....	170	170	100	75	100	15	100	70	100	-----	0	10	100
Idaho.....	385	155	40	185	62	20	0	130	0	5	0	45	89
Illinois.....	6,955	5,730	82	2,245	88	580	62	3,510	82	280	77	340	85
Indiana.....	2,375	1,625	68	640	70	130	65	1,340	70	115	74	150	47
Iowa.....	1,785	1,370	77	625	70	65	62	950	84	75	47	70	93
Kansas.....	1,365	975	71	405	78	40	50	695	64	115	96	110	77
Kentucky.....	1,910	1,155	60	405	48	175	57	1,080	66	135	67	115	52
Louisiana.....	2,015	1,025	51	805	88	105	90	945	10	60	50	100	95
Maine.....	690	595	86	220	91	35	0	350	90	30	100	55	91
Maryland.....	1,615	1,185	73	450	71	240	73	750	75	75	93	100	60
Massachusetts.....	4,170	3,845	92	805	84	315	90	2,525	96	310	90	215	86
Michigan.....	3,705	3,220	87	890	92	265	91	2,225	85	160	94	165	76
Minnesota.....	2,015	1,765	88	650	82	60	92	1,120	91	90	89	95	89
Mississippi.....	1,380	815	59	505	74	115	61	640	43	75	80	45	78
Missouri.....	3,160	1,470	47	1,050	68	125	60	1,705	30	125	68	155	55
Montana.....	510	215	42	200	88	15	33	250	4	20	50	25	60
Nebraska.....	1,005	560	56	370	93	35	86	490	19	30	83	80	81

See footnote at end of table.

Table 21.—*Number and percent of patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals who were hospitalized in their reported State of residence*¹—Continued

[By type of patient, Oct. 31, 1959]

Reported State of residence	All patients			Type of patient									
				General medical and surgical		Tuberculous		Psychotic		Other psychiatric		Neurological	
	Total	Hospitalized in same State		Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State
Number		Percent											
Nevada.....	260	85	33	120	58	40	0	60	0	15	67	25	20
New Hampshire.....	390	95	24	130	65	10	0	225	2	15	0	10	50
New Jersey.....	3,335	2,420	73	820	51	255	61	1,900	84	120	79	240	65
New Mexico.....	605	445	74	350	96	50	90	135	4	20	75	50	90
New York.....	11,615	10,980	95	3,525	99	725	94	6,335	92	385	97	645	97
North Carolina.....	2,495	1,800	72	765	87	195	92	1,195	59	125	88	215	63
North Dakota.....	415	160	39	135	89	5	0	235	6	5	100	35	57
Ohio.....	4,515	3,180	70	1,300	83	355	90	2,410	58	205	73	245	92
Oklahoma.....	1,430	700	49	595	85	100	40	575	7	45	67	115	74
Oregon.....	1,225	835	68	480	61	60	100	525	73	95	63	65	54
Pennsylvania.....	7,165	5,385	75	1,755	89	635	66	4,195	71	185	76	395	77
Rhode Island.....	490	245	50	180	100	20	100	250	10	20	75	20	25
South Carolina.....	1,415	525	37	655	65	155	3	450	0	65	69	90	56
South Dakota.....	710	595	84	325	91	20	0	280	82	40	88	45	78
Tennessee.....	2,340	1,945	83	825	95	210	62	995	74	130	92	180	100
Texas.....	6,230	5,525	89	2,345	92	495	93	2,670	86	420	92	300	80
Utah.....	400	365	91	140	100	35	86	175	83	50	100	-----	0
Vermont.....	230	110	48	90	94	15	33	95	0	30	67	-----	0
Virginia.....	2,635	2,125	81	715	76	175	71	1,425	84	85	76	235	87
Washington.....	1,675	1,485	89	630	90	65	69	835	89	55	91	90	94
West Virginia.....	1,455	535	37	460	78	100	60	665	4	95	26	135	48
Wisconsin.....	2,630	2,015	77	780	81	75	80	1,415	71	100	80	260	92
Wyoming.....	305	235	77	105	67	-----	0	160	84	10	100	30	67
Outside United States.....	1,375	1,235	90	525	97	225	98	540	83	30	100	55	45
Guam.....	5	-----	0	-----	0	-----	0	5	0	-----	0	-----	0
Philippines, Republic of.....	235	200	85	85	100	90	100	45	33	-----	0	-----	67
Puerto Rico.....	1,055	1,035	98	425	100	135	96	450	97	30	100	15	100
Others.....	80	-----	0	15	0	-----	0	40	0	-----	0	25	0

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1959.

Table 22.—Applications for hospitalization and domiciliary care

[Fiscal year 1960]

Applications	Hospitalization	Domiciliary care
Pending beginning of year.....	7,694	496
Total received during year.....	1,007,116	29,135
From veteran or his representative.....	880,606	20,773
By transfer or reinstatement.....	126,510	8,362
Total dispositions.....	1,009,230	29,219
By transfer.....	90,003	5,982
Eligible and in need of care.....	598,121	19,316
Not eligible or not in need of care.....	321,106	3,921
Pending end of year.....	5,580	412

Table 23.—Outpatients given medical care and visits made during fiscal 1960

[By purpose of visit]

Purpose of visit	Outpatient clinics ¹			Other ²
	Total	Staff	Fee	
Number of outpatients visiting—all purposes	2,364,758	1,701,912	662,846	62,157
Compensation or pension.....	478,789	419,565	59,224	5,119
Determine need for hospital or domiciliary care.....	154,408	147,304	7,104	-----
Outpatient treatment.....	1,598,500	1,003,580	594,920	45,756
Vocational rehabilitation.....	5,642	5,061	581	120
Insurance.....	28,715	28,368	347	2,848
Other ³	98,704	98,034	670	8,314
Number of outpatient visits—all purposes.....	3,511,279	2,263,874	1,247,405	99,391
Compensation or pension.....	499,127	437,702	61,425	5,962
Determine need for hospital or domiciliary care.....	172,859	165,487	7,372	-----
Outpatient treatment.....	2,681,588	1,505,709	1,175,879	77,193
Vocational rehabilitation.....	6,897	5,847	1,050	160
Insurance.....	30,861	30,437	424	3,033
Other ³	119,947	118,692	1,255	13,043

¹ Includes established clinics in regional offices, regional office-hospital centers, hospitals, Veterans Benefits Office, District of Columbia, and outpatient clinics at Boston, Mass., and Brooklyn, N.Y.

² Includes hospitals having no formal outpatient clinics but providing outpatient services at the request of established outpatient clinics.

³ Includes outpatient services for foreign beneficiaries and beneficiaries of other Federal Government agencies, emergency cases provided care as a humanitarian measure, and patients on rolls at VA hospitals who receive treatment in outpatient clinics.

NOTE.—An "outpatient visiting" is defined as a person who receives outpatient medical services one or more times during a given month. A "visit" is defined as the presence of a patient on one day in a VA outpatient clinic or in the office of a fee-basis physician.

Table 24.—Applications for outpatient dental treatment

[Fiscal years 1957-60]

Applications	Fiscal year			
	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total received during year.....	167,259	124,337	102,970	89,328
Total dispositions during year.....	238,500	135,426	106,994	90,529
Treatment authorized.....	101,699	38,173	29,616	28,298
Treatment not authorized ¹	136,801	97,253	77,378	62,231
Pending authorization for treatment, end of year ²	21,098	14,025	9,991	8,790

¹ Legally ineligible, treatment not indicated, applications canceled or withdrawn.

² Includes applications in the following categories: eligibility not determined, eligibility determined but examination not authorized, examination authorized but not completed, examination completed but treatment not authorized.

Table 25.—Outpatient dental examination and treatment cases completed

[By VA staff and fee-basis dentists, fiscal years 1948-60]

Fiscal year	Examination cases completed				Treatment cases completed			
	Total	By VA staff dentists	By fee-basis dentists		Total	By VA staff dentists	By fee-basis dentists	
			Number	Cost per case			Number	Cost per case
1960	31,555	26,990	4,565	\$14.92	25,720	17,778	7,942	\$130.34
1959	32,483	26,693	5,790	15.03	27,628	17,081	10,547	124.58
1958	42,162	31,700	10,462	15.20	39,790	19,287	20,503	117.74
1957	84,768	51,473	33,295	15.57	97,868	30,015	67,853	106.13
1956	114,590	74,782	39,808	15.73	128,499	44,773	83,726	117.44
1955	199,776	130,694	69,082	15.14	165,213	53,013	112,200	119.72
1954	278,646	155,476	123,170	14.26	302,720	57,086	245,634	99.52
1953	419,431	258,635	160,796	13.66	260,409	61,745	198,664	96.72
1952	440,039	242,322	197,717	13.42	362,236	60,589	301,647	96.66
1951	424,807	261,503	163,304	13.21	348,392	76,036	272,356	90.12
1950	527,487	322,732	204,755	13.47	430,065	87,088	342,977	86.85
1949	578,839	315,689	263,150	13.20	513,742	83,372	430,370	82.12
1948	701,187	280,560	420,627	13.17	655,815	53,198	602,617	74.16

Table 26.—Cost of operation of Department of Medicine and Surgery programs¹

[Major program totals, fiscal year 1960]

Program	Cost
Total	² \$927,752,179
Central and area offices	8,200,757
Office of the Assistant Administrator for Construction	1,419,259
Medical Research	17,348,874
Prosthetic testing and development	747,984
Education and training	1,291,930
Inpatient care	² 812,420,851
Hospitals:	
Total	² 777,999,271
VA hospitals	² 763,008,242
Non-VA hospitals	14,991,029
Domiciliary care:	
Total	² 34,421,580
VA domiciliaries	² 28,293,557
State homes	6,128,023
Outpatient care	83,928,850
Maintenance and operation of supply depots	2,393,674

¹ Net budgeted applied costs (including asset acquisitions) accumulated during fiscal year 1960 irrespective of fiscal year appropriated; therefore, not reconcilable to fiscal year 1960 appropriations or obligations.

² Includes payments by employees for quarters, subsistence and laundry in the amounts of \$9,088,117 for VA hospitals and \$276,799 for VA domiciliaries.

Table 27.—*Net cost of operation of Department of Medicine and Surgery programs*
 [Inpatient care in VA stations, fiscal year 1960]

Program	Type of hospital				Domiciliaries
	Total	Tuberculosis	Neuropsychiatric	General medical and surgical	
Total cost of operation ¹	\$763, 008, 242	\$41, 258, 589	\$238, 740, 020	\$483, 009, 633	\$28, 293, 557
Direct cost of inpatient care.....	751, 400, 361	40, 685, 132	236, 573, 761	474, 141, 468	27, 816, 565
Other operating expenses ²	11, 607, 881	573, 457	2, 166, 259	8, 868, 165	476, 992
General administration.....	80, 337, 105	4, 295, 598	22, 367, 315	53, 674, 192	3, 673, 921
Care of patients:					
Total.....	426, 000, 739	19, 985, 488	130, 873, 941	275, 141, 310	5, 990, 556
Direct and ancillary medical services ³	190, 599, 043	8, 755, 743	48, 050, 247	133, 793, 053	4, 167, 019
Nursing service.....	219, 754, 332	10, 322, 185	78, 333, 904	131, 098, 243	627, 084
Religious service.....	3, 378, 718	219, 617	1, 207, 991	1, 951, 110	250, 065
Dental care.....	11, 969, 718	687, 943	3, 250, 745	8, 031, 030	880, 302
Special treatment services ⁴	298, 928	-----	31, 054	267, 874	66, 086
Dietetics service.....	110, 875, 740	6, 995, 628	40, 059, 560	63, 820, 552	10, 465, 334
Housekeeping division.....	28, 710, 221	1, 764, 506	7, 768, 420	19, 177, 295	468, 418
Operation of plant and facility.....	58, 586, 277	4, 116, 882	19, 207, 736	35, 261, 659	3, 842, 835
Maintenance and repair of plant and facility.....	46, 890, 279	3, 527, 030	16, 296, 789	27, 066, 460	3, 375, 501

¹ Includes payments by employees for quarters, subsistence and laundry in the amount of \$9,088,117 for VA hospitals and \$276,799 for VA domiciliaries.

² Other costs of operation not directly related to patient care, such as operation and maintenance of personnel quarters, care of the dead, clothing and accessories for indigent beneficiaries.

³ Professional medical services, laboratory, pathology, radiology, physical medicine and rehabilitation, social service, clinical psychology, medical record library, medical illustration, vocational counseling, pharmacy, and recreation.

⁴ Aphasia, blind rehabilitation and audiology programs.

Table 28.—Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1951–60 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1950, and 1960 for each war and for the Regular Establishment

Fiscal year	Total				Unclassified ¹	War of 1812		Mexican War		
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans			Amount	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Living veterans	Deceased veterans
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount			Amount	Amount	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1960.	\$52, 117, 513, 951. 99				\$86, 513, 425. 54	\$14, 019, 736. 48	\$32, 193, 654. 09	\$28, 748, 117. 32	\$33, 046, 654. 93	
1960.....	3, 008, 935	\$2, 491, 209, 906. 61	950, 802	\$823, 551, 476. 64	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	\$1, 507. 38
1959.....	2, 934, 247	2, 414, 216, 196. 74	915, 822	811, 310, 380. 77	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	2, 771. 00
1958.....	2, 850, 475	2, 285, 001, 137. 93	884, 428	776, 310, 129. 88	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	2, 724. 00
1957.....	2, 796, 512	2, 099, 718, 748. 35	862, 955	728, 797, 257. 48	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	3, 179. 00
1956.....	2, 738, 505	2, 054, 993, 120. 19	836, 800	693, 996, 166. 32	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	3, 991. 80
1955.....	2, 668, 786	1, 969, 835, 136. 09	808, 303	664, 457, 400. 91	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	4, 681. 50
1954.....	2, 590, 411	1, 838, 328, 426. 16	777, 688	612, 189, 266. 25	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	4, 690. 47
1953.....	2, 505, 834	1, 768, 225, 496. 11	747, 750	608, 081, 036. 75	-----	-----	-----	-----	12	7, 504. 00
1952.....	2, 417, 998	1, 568, 145, 691. 22	706, 830	537, 827, 381. 35	-----	-----	-----	-----	19	11, 047. 33
1951.....	2, 373, 577	1, 534, 992, 679. 19	682, 601	500, 995, 286. 21	-----	-----	-----	-----	22	12, 541. 00
1950 and prior years.....	\$25, 334, 431, 630. 79				\$86, 513, 425. 54	\$14, 019, 736. 48	\$32, 193, 654. 09	\$28, 748, 117. 32	\$32, 992, 017. 45	

¹ Includes \$70 million expended for the Revolutionary War

Table 28.—*Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1951–60 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1950, and 1960 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued*

Fiscal year	Indian Wars				Civil War				Spanish-American War			
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1960-----	\$60,197,129.78		\$54,872,330.17		\$8,202,139,124.77				\$3,138,003,945.93		\$1,121,954,725.60	
1960-----	44	\$80,477.81	684	\$529,480.72	0	\$835.27	3,882	\$3,122,308.89	33,373	\$45,490,410.20	78,378	\$62,429,559.02
1959-----	63	97,177.26	780	588,809.62	² 1	2,709.00	4,471	3,382,729.96	38,977	52,430,194.07	77,885	63,880,891.67
1958-----	87	125,000.42	862	559,971.94			3,680	2,450,207.26	44,483	59,529,481.32	81,779	54,628,915.49
1957-----	130	186,727.27	1,139	636,231.95			5,361	2,831,555.63	50,513	66,686,860.16	85,861	54,902,285.28
1956-----	154	228,216.94	1,198	708,768.61	1	*5,290.55	5,669	3,238,914.85	56,305	74,015,706.14	85,567	55,406,289.65
1955-----	188	286,735.69	1,234	765,594.42	1	1,696.42	6,020	3,672,806.69	60,125	81,268,267.70	81,883	55,072,316.81
1954-----	226	337,014.39	1,298	802,647.10	1	1,634.67	6,892	4,087,237.35	66,315	87,964,515.79	82,054	53,210,185.71
1953-----	278	397,179.38	1,401	875,783.96	1	2,580.00	7,729	4,710,055.48	72,447	94,364,939.03	81,681	52,978,516.27
1952-----	316	396,387.63	1,553	883,805.38	3	5,736.00	8,898	5,127,297.42	79,110	94,518,871.21	81,436	49,769,824.19
1951-----	376	496,334.20	1,636	968,014.65	6	14,175.50	10,260	6,915,785.74	85,246	100,750,070.25	80,448	48,873,916.66
1950 and prior years-----	\$57,565,878.79		\$47,553,221.82		\$8,162,576,149.19				\$2,380,984,630.06		\$570,802,024.85	

*Credit. ² Confederate.

Table 28.—*Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1951-60 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1950, and 1960 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued*

Fiscal year	Regular Establishment				World War I					
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Total		Service-connected ³		Emergency officers' retirement ⁴	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1960.....	\$846,091,545.16		\$369,614,881.80		\$12,882,702,380.37		\$7,152,750,133.91		\$148,596,768.55	
1960.....	103,480	\$73,098,402.64	32,049	\$46,772,519.25	1,025,730	\$988,067,521.21	173,086	\$204,703,710.76	1,389	\$3,330,745.27
1959.....	95,036	67,331,598.97	28,802	42,097,931.42	944,226	906,816,788.31	188,799	217,230,953.45	1,480	3,530,834.98
1958.....	83,891	58,357,380.84	26,120	36,340,879.79	870,378	826,340,524.40	203,656	220,260,639.69	1,504	3,519,826.41
1957.....	73,826	48,052,949.54	22,752	25,903,351.49	817,882	747,293,978.58	215,157	212,900,522.29	1,630	3,672,823.59
1956.....	65,619	44,142,827.83	20,254	19,489,398.75	765,103	700,022,793.57	227,993	222,022,511.49	1,670	3,859,163.71
1955.....	63,209	43,346,243.78	18,736	17,212,510.07	715,967	641,868,936.00	239,418	229,672,610.71	1,789	3,893,372.77
1954.....	63,115	42,073,497.70	18,613	16,096,327.89	670,333	579,794,428.71	250,637	229,615,718.66	1,827	4,057,508.87
1953.....	62,207	42,293,135.43	18,780	16,533,428.29	632,312	543,383,285.54	260,990	239,303,317.21	1,572	3,285,042.86
1952.....	60,308	37,727,129.36	18,888	16,920,207.82	593,765	468,237,979.27	270,963	222,246,189.16	1,705	3,390,834.85
1951.....	58,748	36,718,259.91	22,622	19,021,259.16	562,288	438,830,390.75	282,082	228,550,644.83	1,921	4,052,616.38
1950 and prior years.....	\$352,950,119.16		\$113,227,067.87		\$6,042,045,754.03		\$4,926,243,315.66		\$112,003,998.86	

³ Includes cases paid under special acts.

⁴ Includes provisional, probationary, or temporary officers.

Table 28.—*Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1951-60 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1950, and 1960 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued*

Fiscal year	World War I—Continued							
	Living veterans—Con.		Deceased veterans					
	Disability allowance or non-service-connected		Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1960.....	\$5, 581, 355, 477. 91		\$4, 228, 361, 656. 78		\$1, 767, 867, 377. 58		\$2, 460, 494, 279. 20	
1960.....	851, 255	\$780, 033, 065. 18	464, 839	\$313, 750, 405. 69	45, 841	\$63, 606, 164. 31	418, 998	\$250, 144, 241. 38
1959.....	753, 947	686, 054, 999. 88	440, 951	303, 100, 283. 96	46, 099	64, 863, 670. 74	394, 852	238, 235, 613. 22
1958.....	665, 218	602, 560, 058. 30	415, 469	287, 894, 509. 48	47, 631	65, 712, 511. 14	367, 838	222, 181, 998. 34
1957.....	601, 095	530, 720, 632. 70	397, 943	269, 665, 958. 31	50, 878	58, 727, 446. 94	347, 065	210, 938, 511. 37
1956.....	535, 440	474, 141, 118. 37	380, 449	252, 570, 605. 13	52, 553	53, 372, 025. 83	327, 796	199, 198, 579. 30
1955.....	474, 760	408, 302, 952. 52	361, 811	239, 464, 513. 62	54, 320	53, 389, 448. 84	307, 291	186, 075, 064. 78
1954.....	417, 869	346, 121, 201. 18	344, 120	218, 294, 560. 68	56, 954	48, 941, 687. 83	287, 166	169, 352, 972. 85
1953.....	369, 750	300, 794, 925. 47	326, 501	210, 789, 657. 28	59, 036	51, 977, 403. 37	267, 465	158, 812, 253. 91
1952.....	321, 097	242, 600, 955. 26	306, 164	182, 971, 948. 49	61, 416	52, 784, 785. 19	244, 748	130, 187, 163. 30
1951.....	278, 285	206, 227, 129. 54	296, 698	180, 336, 236. 17	63, 633	55, 138, 593. 10	233, 065	125, 197, 643. 07
1950 and prior years.....	\$1, 003, 798, 439. 51		\$1, 769, 522, 977. 97		\$1, 199, 353, 740. 29		\$570, 169, 237. 68	

Table 28.—Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1951-60 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1950, and 1960 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Living veterans							
	Total		Service-connected ⁵		Reserve officers' retirement		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1960.....	\$15,460,666,749.56		\$14,602,215,306.50		\$325,468,265.76		\$532,983,177.30	
1960.....	1,633,451	\$1,199,268,978.40	1,543,920	\$1,119,741,503.73	5	\$14,619.60	89,526	\$79,512,855.07
1959.....	1,645,946	1,204,220,886.10	1,564,557	1,132,841,878.94	5	12,384.12	81,384	71,366,623.04
1958.....	1,647,056	1,171,424,613.93	1,575,786	1,108,458,977.83	5	28,765.91	71,265	62,936,870.19
1957.....	1,656,622	1,085,192,291.74	1,591,217	1,028,414,007.13	5	6,932.79	65,400	56,771,351.82
1956.....	1,667,657	1,094,057,713.25	1,607,938	1,040,623,071.45	5	12,205.62	59,714	53,422,436.18
1955.....	1,673,939	1,085,023,492.15	1,619,498	1,038,215,688.40	5	*59,561.45	54,436	46,867,365.20
1954.....	1,676,995	1,046,158,311.99	1,628,952	1,006,563,201.24	5	*88,979.39	48,038	39,684,090.14
1953.....	1,675,230	1,047,333,229.94	1,633,645	1,012,398,612.54	5	*1,264.63	41,580	34,935,882.03
1952.....	1,669,069	959,725,253.90	1,632,963	932,879,976.31	5	2,747.83	36,101	26,842,529.76
1951.....	1,666,694	958,170,859.08	1,636,731	935,753,061.08	6 5	*44,002.59	29,958	22,461,800.59
1950 and prior years.....	\$4,610,091,119.08		\$4,246,325,327.85		\$325,584,417.95		\$38,181,373.28	

*Credit.

⁵ Includes military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines (38 U.S.C. sec. 107).

⁶ Responsibility for payment of retirement benefits to Reserve officers except those paid under Public Law 262, 77th Cong., was transferred, effective July 1, 1950, to the Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force.

Table 28.—*Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1951–60 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1950, and 1960 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued*

Fiscal year	World War II—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected ⁵		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1960.....	\$4, 134, 275, 221. 29		\$3, 912, 449, 148. 86		\$221, 826, 072. 43	
1960.....	330, 930	\$346, 981, 037. 04	274, 974	\$310, 755, 276. 68	55, 956	\$36, 225, 760. 36
1959.....	324, 348	349, 062, 798. 82	275, 146	316, 729, 522. 75	49, 202	32, 333, 276. 07
1958.....	319, 065	346, 556, 433. 11	276, 211	318, 329, 361. 36	42, 854	28, 227, 071. 75
1957.....	313, 924	329, 564, 780. 16	275, 622	304, 626, 528. 10	38, 002	24, 938, 252. 06
1956.....	308, 653	319, 270, 335. 69	275, 956	297, 724, 092. 40	32, 697	21, 546, 243. 29
1955.....	304, 459	307, 331, 149. 51	275, 453	288, 646, 986. 98	29, 006	18, 684, 162. 53
1954.....	295, 641	289, 030, 375. 84	270, 660	273, 756, 033. 95	24, 981	15, 274, 341. 89
1953.....	291, 260	300, 434, 148. 64	270, 425	287, 077, 919. 66	20, 835	13, 356, 228. 98
1952.....	276, 571	268, 840, 172. 81	259, 831	259, 746, 053. 55	16, 740	9, 094, 119. 26
1951.....	270, 146	244, 563, 252. 58	256, 291	236, 810, 732. 48	13, 855	7, 752, 520. 10
1950 and prior years.....	\$1, 032, 640, 737. 09		\$1, 018, 246, 640. 95		\$14, 394, 096. 14	

⁵ Includes military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines (38 U.S.C. sec. 107).

Table 28.—*Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1951–60 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1950, and 1960 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued*

Fiscal year	Korean conflict					
	Living veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1960	\$1,081,518,212.65		\$1,060,853,083.82		\$29,665,128.83	
1960	212,857	\$185,203,281.08	206,388	\$179,446,918.45	6,469	\$5,756,362.63
1959	209,998	183,316,843.03	204,612	178,564,304.74	5,386	4,752,538.29
1958	204,580	170,124,137.07	200,402	166,614,405.38	4,178	3,509,731.69
1957	197,539	152,305,941.66	194,279	149,585,250.94	3,260	2,720,690.12
1956	183,666	142,531,153.01	181,437	140,755,967.66	2,229	1,775,185.35
1955	155,357	118,039,764.35	153,831	116,910,651.42	1,526	1,129,112.93
1954	113,426	81,999,022.91	112,514	81,346,958.88	912	652,064.03
1953	63,359	40,451,146.79	62,858	40,148,221.49	501	302,925.30
1952	15,427	7,534,333.85	15,263	7,467,915.36	164	66,418.49
1951	219	12,589.50	213	12,489.50	6	100.00

Table 28.—*Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1951–60 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1950, and 1960 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued*

Fiscal year	Korean conflict—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1960.....	\$342,589,459.77		\$337,392,993.80		\$5,196,465.97	
1960.....	40,037	\$49,964,658.65	37,662	\$48,437,095.91	2,375	\$1,527,562.74
1959.....	38,580	49,194,164.32	36,759	47,974,487.70	1,821	1,219,676.62
1958.....	37,447	47,876,488.81	36,081	46,851,054.94	1,366	1,025,433.87
1957.....	35,966	45,289,915.66	35,029	44,628,376.70	937	661,538.96
1956.....	35,001	43,307,861.84	34,402	42,898,959.45	599	408,902.39
1955.....	34,151	40,933,828.29	33,777	40,698,771.82	374	235,056.47
1954.....	29,360	30,663,241.21	29,201	30,569,721.41	159	93,519.80
1953.....	20,386	21,751,942.83	20,341	21,728,679.71	45	23,263.12
1952.....	13,391	13,303,077.91	13,297	13,301,565.91	4	1,512.00
1951.....	769	304,280.25	764	304,280.25	5	-----

Table 29.—Average annual value of compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay for all wars and for the Regular Establishment

[As of the end of each fiscal year, 1956-60]

Fiscal year	Average for all wars and regular establishment veterans			War of 1812 veterans	Mexican War veterans			Indian Wars veterans		
	Total	Living	Deceased	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
1960.....	\$835.70	\$824.71	\$870.45	-----	\$568.00	-----	\$568.00	\$793.60	\$1,394.73	\$754.93
1959.....	832.19	818.67	875.53	-----	568.80	-----	568.80	802.62	1,399.81	754.38
1958.....	825.26	811.37	870.02	-----	508.00	-----	508.00	700.20	1,374.90	632.10
1957.....	775.88	748.06	866.05	-----	508.00	-----	508.00	706.51	1,398.18	627.56
1956.....	764.07	744.98	826.52	-----	508.00	-----	508.00	713.25	1,384.13	627.02

Fiscal year	Civil War veterans			Spanish-American War veterans			Regular establishment veterans		
	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
1960.....	\$788.87	-----	\$778.87	\$943.00	\$1,291.08	\$794.79	\$887.93	\$708.48	\$1,467.33
1959.....	776.57	\$1,620.00	776.38	960.05	1,287.55	796.15	885.56	716.26	1,444.22
1958.....	635.57	-----	635.57	885.20	1,283.45	668.57	880.17	720.75	1,392.20
1957.....	627.41	-----	627.41	892.78	1,277.77	666.29	805.08	654.22	1,294.61
1956.....	621.78	1,620.00	621.61	995.36	1,272.88	663.53	740.44	675.81	949.84

Fiscal year	World War I							
	Total	Living veterans				Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service-connected ¹	Disability allowance or non-service-connected	Emergency officers' retirement ²	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
1960.....	\$885.11	\$976.06	\$1,154.73	\$937.41	\$2,398.96	\$684.40	\$1,400.20	\$606.09
1959.....	879.44	969.06	1,121.68	928.12	2,352.13	687.53	1,385.84	606.00
1958.....	875.99	962.90	1,097.88	918.47	2,334.92	693.92	1,361.66	607.45
1957.....	850.26	925.08	963.84	907.57	2,266.79	696.48	1,288.07	609.76
1956.....	835.40	918.11	955.99	897.76	2,271.42	669.07	1,028.46	611.34

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29.—Average annual value of compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay for all wars and for the Regular Establishment—Continued

[As of the end of each fiscal year, 1956-60]

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Total	Living veterans				Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Reserve officers' retirement	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
1960.....	\$777.76	\$723.27	\$714.43	\$875.69	\$2,923.20	\$1,046.69	\$1,125.15	\$661.18
1959.....	775.83	720.62	712.66	873.57	2,757.60	1,055.98	1,128.67	649.49
1958.....	772.73	716.06	709.05	870.84	2,757.60	1,065.27	1,129.54	651.04
1957.....	711.88	645.14	635.99	867.47	2,757.60	1,064.08	1,120.92	651.39
1956.....	703.43	645.28	637.26	861.21	2,757.60	1,017.60	1,060.89	652.20

Fiscal year	Korean conflict (Public Law 28, 82d Cong.)						
	Total	Living veterans			Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
1960.....	\$920.08	\$857.10	\$855.45	\$909.46	\$1,254.92	\$1,293.08	\$649.73
1959.....	930.11	870.06	869.04	908.63	1,256.97	1,286.69	656.94
1958.....	929.60	868.29	867.37	912.38	1,264.55	1,287.44	659.86
1957.....	852.15	777.40	775.18	910.00	1,262.65	1,278.73	661.49
1956.....	860.03	791.42	790.05	902.70	1,220.08	1,229.47	681.04

¹ Includes average annual value for cases paid under special acts.

² Includes average annual value for provisional, probationary, or temporary officers.

Table 30.—Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension, and the aggregate annual value of these benefits

[As of June 20, 1960]

Wars and regular establishment	Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Total.....	3,959,737	\$3,309,132,480	3,008,935	\$2,481,509,160	950,802	\$827,623,320
Service-connected.....	2,418,260	2,023,934,580	2,026,821	1,553,198,904	391,439	470,735,676
Compensation.....	2,238,824	1,751,774,856	2,026,821	1,553,198,904	212,003	198,575,952
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	147,953	211,377,024	-----	-----	147,953	211,377,024
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....	31,483	60,782,700	-----	-----	31,483	60,782,700
Non-service-connected.....	1,539,532	1,281,719,496	980,461	924,912,072	559,071	356,807,424
Special acts.....	551	131,628	259	51,408	292	80,220
Retired emergency officers.....	1,389	3,332,160	1,389	3,332,160	-----	-----
Retired Reserve officers.....	5	14,616	5	14,616	-----	-----
World War II.....	1,964,381	1,527,813,240	1,633,451	1,181,430,492	330,930	346,382,748
Service-connected.....	1,818,894	1,412,404,236	1,543,920	1,103,018,448	274,974	309,385,788
Compensation.....	1,710,187	1,256,018,340	1,543,920	1,103,018,448	166,267	152,999,892
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	82,131	106,437,228	-----	-----	82,131	106,437,228
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....	26,576	49,948,668	-----	-----	26,576	49,948,668
Non-service-connected.....	145,482	115,394,388	89,526	78,397,428	55,956	36,996,960
Retired Reserve officers ¹	5	14,616	5	14,616	-----	-----
World War I.....	1,490,569	1,319,312,304	1,025,730	1,001,177,340	464,839	318,134,964
Service-connected.....	218,925	264,052,416	173,084	199,865,940	45,841	64,186,476
Compensation.....	184,550	209,476,392	173,084	199,865,940	11,466	9,610,452
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	33,894	53,422,668	-----	-----	33,894	53,422,668
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....	481	1,153,356	-----	-----	481	1,153,356
Non-service-connected.....	1,270,253	1,051,924,668	851,255	797,976,180	418,998	253,948,488
Special acts.....	2	3,060	2	3,060	0	0
Retired emergency officers ²	1,389	3,332,160	1,389	3,332,160	-----	-----
Regular establishment.....	135,529	120,340,128	103,480	73,313,760	32,049	47,026,368
Service-connected.....	135,218	120,275,304	103,233	73,267,140	31,985	47,008,164
Compensation.....	112,756	82,250,628	103,233	73,267,140	9,523	8,983,488
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	21,186	35,293,908	-----	-----	21,186	35,293,908
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....	1,276	2,730,768	-----	-----	1,276	2,730,768
Special acts.....	311	64,824	247	46,620	64	18,204
Korean Conflict.....	252,894	232,682,136	212,857	182,438,904	40,037	50,243,232
Service-connected.....	244,050	225,255,720	206,388	176,555,604	37,662	48,700,116
Compensation.....	231,074	203,466,324	206,388	176,555,604	24,686	26,910,720
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	9,826	14,839,488	-----	-----	9,826	14,839,488
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....	3,150	6,949,908	-----	-----	3,150	6,949,908
Non-service-connected.....	8,844	7,426,416	6,469	5,883,300	2,375	1,543,116

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30.—*Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation or pension, and the aggregate annual value of these benefits—Continued*

[As of June 20, 1960]

Wars and regular establishment	Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Spanish-American War.....	111,751	105,381,672	33,373	43,087,296	78,378	62,294,376
Service-connected.....	1,075	1,815,324	196	491,772	879	1,323,552
Compensation.....	248	553,344	196	491,772	52	61,572
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	827	1,261,980			827	1,261,980
Non-service-connected.....	110,629	103,555,728	33,167	42,593,796	77,462	60,961,932
Special acts.....	47	10,620	10	1,728	37	8,892
Civil War.....	3,882	3,023,556	0	0	3,882	3,023,556
Service-connected.....	97	129,864	0	0	97	129,864
Compensation.....	9	9,828	0	0	9	9,828
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	88	120,036			88	120,036
Non-service-connected.....	3,601	2,842,572	0	0	3,601	2,842,572
Special acts.....	184	51,120	0	0	184	51,120
Indian Wars.....	728	577,740	44	61,368	684	516,372
Service-connected.....	1	1,716	0	0	1	1,716
Compensation.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	1	1,716			1	1,716
Non-service-connected.....	721	574,164	44	61,368	677	512,796
Special acts.....	6	1,860	0	0	6	1,860
Mexican War.....	3	1,704	0	0	3	1,704
Non-service-connected.....	2	1,560	0	0	2	1,560
Special acts.....	1	144	0	0	1	144

¹ Retirement paid by the VA to retired Reserve officers of the Army under provisions of Public Law 262, 77th Congress.

² Retirement paid by the VA to retired emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I.

Table 31.—Total veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1951-60]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
GRAND TOTAL												
1960.....	2,026,821	100.0	\$129,433,242	\$63.86	1,916,392	94.6	\$99,623,043	\$51.98	110,429	5.4	\$29,810,199	\$269.95
1959.....	2,052,981	100.0	131,098,117	63.86	1,937,045	94.4	100,391,262	51.83	115,936	5.6	30,706,855	264.86
1958.....	2,063,728	100.0	131,317,639	63.63	1,949,629	94.5	101,077,885	51.84	114,099	5.5	30,239,754	265.03
1957.....	2,074,471	100.0	118,236,632	57.00	1,957,145	94.4	92,386,595	47.20	117,326	5.6	25,850,337	220.33
1956.....	2,083,010	100.0	119,248,727	57.25	1,961,515	94.2	92,505,387	47.16	121,495	5.8	26,743,340	220.12
1955.....	2,076,026	100.0	119,147,587	57.39	1,952,509	94.1	92,035,046	47.14	123,517	5.9	27,112,541	219.50
1954.....	2,055,301	100.0	112,693,964	54.83	1,931,927	94.0	86,799,393	44.93	123,374	6.0	25,894,571	209.89
1953.....	2,019,809	100.0	110,563,775	54.74	1,896,519	93.9	84,808,393	44.72	123,290	6.1	25,755,382	208.90
1952.....	1,979,631	100.0	98,773,460	49.89	1,856,910	93.8	76,182,443	41.03	122,721	6.2	22,591,017	184.08
1951.....	1,977,910	100.0	98,078,258	49.59	1,855,479	93.8	75,717,350	40.81	122,431	6.2	22,360,908	182.64
TUBERCULOSIS												
1960.....	85,799	4.2	\$9,308,962	\$108.50	72,395	3.6	\$6,161,434	\$85.11	13,404	0.6	\$3,147,528	\$234.82
1959.....	88,960	4.3	10,086,230	113.38	73,037	3.6	6,274,973	85.91	15,923	0.7	3,811,257	239.36
1958.....	90,752	4.4	10,663,278	117.50	72,426	3.5	6,255,655	86.37	18,326	0.9	4,407,623	240.51
1957.....	91,636	4.4	9,995,922	109.08	70,086	3.4	5,735,941	81.84	21,550	1.0	4,259,981	197.68
1956.....	92,290	4.4	10,513,252	113.92	67,035	3.2	5,463,725	81.61	25,255	1.2	5,049,527	199.94
1955.....	92,129	4.4	10,739,194	116.57	64,445	3.1	5,196,795	80.64	27,684	1.3	5,542,399	200.20
1954.....	90,749	4.4	10,416,687	114.79	61,652	3.0	4,813,306	78.07	29,097	1.4	5,603,381	192.58
1953.....	89,138	4.4	10,363,695	116.27	58,803	2.9	4,518,455	76.84	30,335	1.5	5,845,240	192.69
1952.....	91,400	4.6	9,572,250	104.73	57,300	2.9	3,778,543	65.94	34,100	1.7	5,793,707	169.90
1951.....	90,773	4.6	9,671,615	106.55	54,450	2.8	3,531,651	64.86	36,323	1.8	6,139,964	169.04

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1960.....	440,777	21.8	\$37,315,482	\$84.66	383,309	18.9	\$21,761,052	\$56.77	57,468	2.9	\$15,554,430	\$270.66
1959.....	440,509	21.5	37,582,159	85.32	381,447	18.6	21,666,341	56.80	59,062	2.9	15,915,818	269.48
1958.....	442,757	21.5	36,960,251	83.48	385,787	18.7	21,901,737	56.77	56,970	2.8	15,058,514	264.32
1957.....	446,359	21.5	32,524,733	72.87	389,710	18.8	20,083,940	51.54	56,649	2.7	12,440,793	219.61
1956.....	450,108	21.6	32,658,959	72.56	393,720	18.9	20,273,661	51.49	56,388	2.7	12,385,298	219.64
1955.....	450,944	21.7	32,571,311	72.23	395,512	19.1	20,409,858	51.60	55,432	2.6	12,161,453	219.39
1954.....	451,757	22.0	30,792,898	68.16	397,929	19.4	19,504,800	49.02	53,828	2.6	11,288,098	209.71
1953.....	449,479	22.3	30,362,508	67.55	397,361	19.7	19,489,253	49.05	52,118	2.6	10,873,255	208.63
1952.....	445,259	22.5	26,845,975	60.29	396,259	20.0	17,870,856	45.10	49,000	2.5	8,975,119	183.17
1951.....	449,526	22.7	26,678,999	59.35	402,358	20.3	18,098,402	44.98	47,168	2.4	8,580,597	181.92

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1960.....	1,500,245	74.0	\$82,803,798	\$55.20	1,460,688	72.1	\$71,700,557	\$49.09	39,557	1.9	\$11,108,241	\$280.82
1959.....	1,523,512	74.2	83,429,728	54.76	1,482,561	72.2	72,449,948	48.87	40,951	2.0	10,979,780	268.12
1958.....	1,530,219	74.1	83,694,110	54.69	1,491,416	72.3	72,920,493	48.89	38,803	1.8	10,773,617	277.65
1957.....	1,536,476	74.1	75,716,277	49.28	1,497,349	72.2	66,566,714	44.46	39,127	1.9	9,149,563	233.84
1956.....	1,540,612	74.0	76,076,516	49.38	1,500,760	72.1	66,768,001	44.49	39,852	1.9	9,308,515	233.58
1955.....	1,532,953	73.9	75,837,082	49.47	1,492,552	71.9	66,428,393	44.51	40,401	2.0	9,408,689	232.88
1954.....	1,512,795	73.6	71,484,379	47.25	1,472,346	71.6	62,481,287	42.44	40,449	2.0	9,003,092	222.28
1953.....	1,481,192	73.3	69,837,572	47.15	1,440,355	71.3	60,800,685	42.21	40,837	2.0	9,036,887	221.29
1952.....	1,442,972	72.9	62,355,235	43.21	1,403,351	70.9	54,533,044	38.86	39,621	2.0	7,822,191	197.43
1951.....	1,437,611	72.7	61,727,644	43.94	1,398,671	70.7	54,087,297	38.67	38,940	2.0	7,640,347	196.21

Table 32.—*World War II veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1951-60]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
GRAND TOTAL												
1960.....	1,543,920	100.0	\$91,918,204	\$59.54	1,482,640	96.0	\$74,658,712	\$50.36	61,280	4.0	\$17,259,492	\$281.65
1959.....	1,564,557	100.0	92,916,052	59.39	1,500,265	95.9	75,336,077	50.22	64,292	4.1	17,579,975	273.44
1958.....	1,575,786	100.0	93,109,886	59.09	1,513,670	96.0	75,958,657	50.18	62,116	4.0	17,151,229	276.12
1957.....	1,591,217	100.0	81,333,705	53.00	1,527,207	96.0	69,606,275	45.58	64,010	4.0	14,727,430	230.08
1956.....	1,607,938	100.0	85,389,065	53.10	1,541,087	95.8	70,026,287	45.44	66,851	4.2	15,362,778	229.81
1955.....	1,619,498	100.0	86,138,831	53.19	1,549,940	95.7	70,228,920	45.31	69,558	4.3	15,909,911	228.73
1954.....	1,628,952	100.0	82,886,748	50.88	1,556,366	95.5	67,041,745	43.08	72,586	4.5	15,845,003	218.29
1953.....	1,633,645	100.0	83,360,003	51.03	1,556,527	95.3	66,665,005	42.83	77,118	4.7	16,694,998	216.49
1952.....	1,632,963	100.0	76,347,226	46.75	1,552,342	95.1	60,995,094	39.29	80,621	4.9	15,352,132	190.42
1951.....	1,636,731	100.0	76,157,093	46.53	1,554,551	95.0	60,653,011	39.02	82,180	5.0	15,504,082	188.66
TUBERCULOSIS												
1960.....	41,135	2.7	\$4,571,470	\$111.13	35,225	2.3	\$3,204,183	\$90.96	5,910	0.4	\$1,367,287	\$231.35
1959.....	41,751	2.7	4,846,206	116.07	35,275	2.3	3,301,094	93.58	6,476	0.4	1,545,112	238.59
1958.....	42,413	2.7	5,201,314	122.63	34,689	2.2	3,356,066	96.75	7,724	0.5	1,845,248	238.90
1957.....	42,750	2.7	4,990,289	116.73	33,197	2.1	3,099,124	93.30	9,553	0.6	1,891,165	197.97
1956.....	43,097	2.7	5,444,721	126.34	30,762	1.9	2,953,526	96.01	12,335	0.8	2,491,195	201.96
1955.....	43,244	2.7	5,797,669	134.07	28,234	1.8	2,747,570	97.31	15,010	0.9	3,050,099	203.20
1954.....	43,145	2.7	5,938,800	137.65	24,921	1.5	2,367,624	95.01	18,224	1.2	3,571,176	195.96
1953.....	42,826	2.6	6,257,922	146.12	21,182	1.3	2,020,179	95.37	21,644	1.3	4,237,743	195.79
1952.....	44,641	2.7	5,983,599	134.04	18,382	1.1	1,463,385	79.61	26,259	1.6	4,520,214	172.14
1951.....	43,373	2.6	6,066,730	139.87	14,690	0.9	1,167,574	79.48	28,683	1.7	4,899,156	170.80

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASE

1960	346,772	22.4	\$26,364,237	\$76.03	312,738	20.2	\$16,768,549	\$53.62	34,034	2.2	\$9,595,688	\$281.94
1959	346,887	22.2	26,596,886	76.67	311,479	19.9	16,698,470	53.61	35,408	2.3	9,898,416	279.55
1958	349,850	22.2	26,248,243	75.03	315,747	20.0	16,885,466	53.48	34,103	2.2	9,362,777	274.54
1957	354,710	22.3	23,316,720	65.73	320,591	20.2	15,539,551	48.47	34,119	2.1	7,777,169	227.94
1956	359,479	22.3	23,501,758	65.38	325,701	20.2	15,777,691	48.44	33,778	2.1	7,724,067	228.67
1955	364,137	22.5	23,717,207	65.13	330,630	20.4	16,061,774	48.58	33,507	2.1	7,655,433	228.47
1954	370,288	22.7	22,859,522	61.73	337,228	20.7	15,622,743	46.33	33,060	2.0	7,236,779	218.90
1953	375,729	23.0	23,148,903	61.61	342,810	21.0	15,971,583	46.59	32,919	2.0	7,177,320	218.03
1952	379,056	23.2	21,068,926	55.58	347,203	21.3	14,958,848	43.08	31,853	1.9	6,110,078	191.82
1951	385,661	23.6	21,141,333	54.81	354,852	21.7	15,250,036	42.98	30,839	1.9	5,891,297	191.03

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1960	1,156,013	74.9	\$60,982,497	\$52.75	1,134,677	73.5	\$54,685,980	\$48.20	21,336	1.4	\$6,266,517	\$295.11
1959	1,175,919	75.1	61,472,960	52.28	1,153,511	73.7	55,336,513	47.97	22,408	1.4	6,136,447	273.85
1958	1,183,523	75.1	61,660,329	52.10	1,163,234	73.8	55,717,125	47.90	20,289	1.3	5,943,204	292.93
1957	1,193,757	75.0	56,026,696	46.93	1,173,419	73.7	50,967,600	43.44	20,338	1.3	5,059,096	248.75
1956	1,205,362	75.0	56,442,586	46.83	1,184,624	73.7	51,295,070	43.30	20,738	1.3	5,147,516	248.22
1955	1,212,117	74.8	56,623,955	46.71	1,191,076	73.5	51,419,576	43.17	21,041	1.3	5,204,379	247.34
1954	1,215,519	74.6	54,088,426	44.50	1,194,217	73.3	49,051,378	41.07	21,302	1.3	5,037,048	239.46
1953	1,215,090	74.4	53,953,178	44.40	1,192,535	73.0	48,673,243	40.81	22,555	1.4	5,279,935	234.09
1952	1,209,266	74.1	49,294,701	40.76	1,186,757	72.7	44,572,861	37.56	22,509	1.4	4,721,846	209.78
1951	1,207,667	73.8	48,949,030	40.53	1,185,009	72.4	44,235,401	37.33	22,658	1.4	4,713,629	208.03

Table 33.—World War I veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1951-60]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
GRAND TOTAL												
1960.....	173,084	100.0	\$16,655,495	\$96.23	150,025	86.7	\$10,832,087	\$72.20	23,059	13.3	\$5,823,408	\$252.54
1959.....	188,797	100.0	17,647,459	93.47	164,261	87.0	11,482,047	69.90	24,536	13.0	6,165,412	251.28
1958.....	203,654	100.0	18,632,203	91.49	178,231	87.5	12,237,296	68.66	25,423	12.5	6,394,907	251.54
1957.....	215,155	100.0	17,281,207	80.32	188,732	87.7	11,810,743	62.58	26,423	12.3	5,470,464	207.03
1956.....	227,991	100.0	18,163,040	79.67	200,662	88.0	12,482,970	62.21	27,329	12.0	5,680,070	207.84
1955.....	239,415	100.0	18,896,123	78.93	211,205	88.2	13,019,680	61.64	28,211	11.8	5,876,443	208.30
1954.....	250,635	100.0	18,839,506	75.17	221,673	88.4	13,042,821	58.84	28,962	11.6	5,796,685	200.15
1953.....	260,988	100.0	19,491,158	74.68	231,285	88.6	13,531,306	58.50	29,703	11.4	5,959,852	200.65
1952.....	270,961	100.0	18,149,483	66.98	240,493	88.7	12,757,942	53.05	30,468	11.3	5,391,541	176.96
1951.....	282,080	100.0	18,762,269	66.51	250,885	88.9	13,233,294	52.75	31,195	11.1	5,528,975	177.24
TUBERCULOSIS												
1960.....	27,432	15.8	\$2,437,370	\$88.85	24,199	14.0	\$1,644,112	\$67.94	3,233	1.8	\$793,258	\$245.36
1959.....	30,127	16.0	2,714,326	90.10	26,327	14.0	1,784,114	67.77	3,800	2.0	930,212	244.79
1958.....	32,135	15.8	2,876,071	89.50	28,180	13.8	1,906,827	67.67	3,955	2.0	969,244	245.07
1957.....	33,835	15.7	2,798,954	82.72	29,700	13.8	1,972,426	66.41	4,135	1.9	826,528	199.89
1956.....	35,751	15.7	2,962,949	82.88	31,427	13.8	2,096,436	66.71	4,324	1.9	866,513	200.40
1955.....	37,428	15.6	3,093,383	82.78	32,936	13.7	2,196,295	66.68	4,492	1.9	902,088	200.82
1954.....	38,843	15.5	3,160,735	81.37	34,233	13.6	2,271,418	66.35	4,610	1.9	889,317	192.91
1953.....	40,141	15.4	3,263,948	81.31	35,416	13.6	2,349,541	66.34	4,725	1.8	914,407	193.53
1952.....	42,213	15.6	3,112,015	73.72	36,937	13.6	2,208,922	59.80	5,276	2.0	903,093	171.17
1951.....	43,452	15.4	3,213,205	73.95	37,944	13.4	2,269,832	59.82	5,508	2.0	943,373	171.27

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1960.....	34,261	19.8	\$4,419,804	\$129.00	25,453	14.7	\$2,243,027	\$88.12	8,808	5.1	\$2,176,777	\$247.14
1959.....	35,961	19.0	4,614,805	128.33	26,586	14.0	2,301,011	86.55	9,375	5.0	2,313,794	246.80
1958.....	38,181	18.7	4,842,112	126.82	28,364	13.9	2,426,470	85.55	9,817	4.8	2,415,642	246.07
1957.....	39,857	18.5	4,359,712	109.38	29,604	13.7	2,289,236	77.33	10,253	4.8	2,070,476	201.94
1956.....	42,187	18.5	4,582,791	108.63	31,452	13.8	2,409,296	76.60	10,735	4.7	2,173,495	202.47
1955.....	43,999	18.4	4,761,874	108.23	32,880	13.8	2,503,374	76.14	11,119	4.6	2,258,500	203.12
1954.....	45,804	18.3	4,717,425	102.99	34,303	13.7	2,474,720	72.14	11,501	4.6	2,242,705	195.00
1953.....	47,475	18.2	4,873,427	102.65	35,614	13.6	2,557,446	71.81	11,861	4.6	2,315,981	195.26
1952.....	48,819	18.0	4,455,978	91.28	36,816	13.6	2,392,650	64.99	12,003	4.4	2,063,328	171.90
1951.....	50,515	17.9	4,595,343	90.97	38,144	13.5	2,467,529	64.69	12,371	4.4	2,127,814	172.00

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1960.....	111,391	64.4	\$9,798,321	\$87.96	100,373	58.0	\$6,944,948	\$69.19	11,018	6.4	\$2,853,373	\$258.97
1959.....	122,709	65.0	10,318,328	84.09	111,348	59.0	7,396,922	66.43	11,361	6.0	2,921,406	257.14
1958.....	133,338	65.5	10,914,020	81.85	121,687	59.8	7,903,999	64.95	11,651	5.7	3,010,021	258.35
1957.....	141,463	65.8	10,122,541	71.56	129,428	60.2	7,549,081	58.33	12,035	5.6	2,573,062	213.83
1956.....	150,053	65.8	10,617,300	70.76	137,783	60.4	7,977,238	57.90	12,270	5.4	2,640,060	215.16
1955.....	157,989	66.0	11,035,866	69.85	145,389	60.7	8,320,011	57.23	12,600	5.3	2,715,855	215.54
1954.....	165,988	66.2	10,961,346	66.04	153,137	61.1	8,296,683	54.18	12,851	5.1	2,664,663	207.35
1953.....	173,372	66.4	11,353,783	65.49	160,255	61.4	8,624,319	53.82	13,117	5.0	2,729,404	208.09
1952.....	179,929	66.4	10,581,490	58.81	166,740	61.5	8,156,370	48.92	13,189	4.9	2,425,120	183.87
1951.....	188,113	66.7	10,953,721	58.23	174,797	62.0	8,495,933	48.60	13,316	4.7	2,457,788	184.57

Table 34.—Regular Establishment veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1951-60]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
GRAND TOTAL												
1960.....	103,233	100.0	\$6,105,595	\$59.14	91,890	89.0	\$3,623,675	\$39.43	11,343	11.0	\$2,481,920	\$218.81
1959.....	94,781	100.0	5,668,374	59.80	84,137	88.8	3,359,689	39.93	10,644	11.2	2,308,685	216.90
1958.....	83,620	100.0	5,034,206	60.20	74,267	88.8	3,046,974	41.03	9,353	11.2	1,987,232	212.47
1957.....	73,533	100.0	4,019,947	54.67	65,059	88.5	2,523,878	38.79	8,474	11.5	1,496,069	176.55
1956.....	65,306	100.0	3,690,161	56.51	57,455	88.0	2,321,817	40.41	7,851	12.0	1,368,344	174.29
1955.....	62,881	100.0	3,644,858	57.96	55,043	87.5	2,281,173	41.44	7,838	12.5	1,363,685	173.98
1954.....	62,762	100.0	3,507,488	55.89	54,687	87.1	2,165,629	39.60	8,075	12.9	1,341,859	166.17
1953.....	61,838	100.0	3,510,655	56.77	53,372	86.3	2,111,499	39.56	8,466	13.7	1,399,156	165.27
1952.....	59,919	100.0	3,118,905	52.05	51,287	85.6	1,861,176	36.29	8,632	14.4	1,257,729	145.71
1951.....	58,337	100.0	3,051,774	52.31	49,649	85.1	1,794,252	36.14	8,688	14.9	1,257,522	144.74
TUBERCULOSIS												
1960.....	4,804	4.7	\$537,078	\$111.80	3,133	3.1	\$212,696	\$67.89	1,671	1.6	\$324,382	\$194.12
1959.....	4,471	4.7	494,737	110.65	2,974	3.1	203,326	68.37	1,497	1.6	291,411	194.66
1958.....	4,163	5.0	453,087	108.84	2,881	3.5	200,505	69.60	1,282	1.5	252,582	197.02
1957.....	3,986	5.4	381,851	95.80	2,787	3.8	187,540	67.29	1,199	1.6	194,311	162.06
1956.....	3,882	6.0	379,050	97.64	2,682	4.1	182,260	67.96	1,200	1.9	196,790	163.99
1955.....	3,867	6.1	397,350	102.75	2,491	3.9	170,563	68.47	1,376	2.2	226,787	164.82
1954.....	3,856	6.2	397,650	103.13	2,324	3.7	156,150	67.19	1,532	2.5	241,500	157.64
1953.....	3,865	6.3	414,350	107.21	2,148	3.5	144,252	67.16	1,717	2.8	270,098	157.31
1952.....	3,971	6.6	383,057	96.46	1,978	3.3	105,910	53.54	1,993	3.3	277,147	139.06
1951.....	3,919	6.7	387,040	98.76	1,813	3.1	93,919	51.80	2,106	3.6	293,121	139.18

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1960.....	21,465	20.8	\$2,112,746	\$98.43	15,207	14.7	\$746,483	\$49.09	6,258	6.1	\$1,366,263	\$218.32
1959.....	19,849	20.9	1,968,499	99.17	13,944	14.7	688,533	49.38	5,905	6.2	1,279,966	216.76
1958.....	17,548	21.0	1,699,239	96.83	12,393	14.8	613,214	49.48	5,155	6.2	1,086,025	210.67
1957.....	15,524	21.1	1,294,533	83.39	10,946	14.9	497,910	45.49	4,578	6.2	796,623	174.01
1956.....	14,123	21.6	1,169,167	82.78	9,959	15.3	455,810	45.77	4,164	6.3	713,357	171.32
1955.....	13,707	21.8	1,141,363	83.27	9,679	15.4	452,079	46.71	4,028	6.4	689,284	171.12
1954.....	13,833	22.0	1,095,714	79.21	9,798	15.6	435,738	44.47	4,035	6.4	659,976	163.56
1953.....	13,822	22.3	1,101,984	79.73	9,707	15.7	432,269	44.53	4,115	6.6	669,715	162.75
1952.....	13,358	22.3	936,993	70.14	9,420	15.7	330,268	40.37	3,938	6.6	556,725	141.37
1951.....	13,150	22.5	917,556	69.78	9,278	15.9	374,054	40.32	3,872	6.6	543,502	140.37

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1960.....	76,964	74.5	\$3,455,771	\$44.90	73,550	71.2	\$2,654,496	\$36.23	3,414	3.3	\$791,275	\$231.77
1959.....	70,461	74.4	3,205,138	45.49	67,219	71.0	2,467,830	36.71	3,242	3.4	737,308	227.42
1958.....	61,909	74.0	2,881,880	46.55	58,993	70.5	2,233,255	38.86	2,916	3.5	648,625	222.44
1957.....	54,023	73.5	2,343,563	43.38	51,326	69.8	1,838,428	35.82	2,697	3.7	505,135	187.30
1956.....	47,301	72.4	2,141,944	45.28	44,814	68.6	1,683,747	37.57	2,487	3.8	458,197	184.24
1955.....	45,307	72.1	2,106,145	46.49	42,873	68.2	1,658,531	38.68	2,434	3.9	447,614	183.90
1954.....	45,073	71.8	2,014,124	44.69	42,565	67.8	1,573,741	36.97	2,508	4.0	440,383	175.59
1953.....	44,151	71.4	1,994,321	45.17	41,517	67.1	1,534,978	36.97	2,634	4.3	459,343	174.39
1952.....	42,590	71.1	1,798,855	42.24	39,889	66.6	1,374,998	34.47	2,701	4.5	423,857	156.93
1951.....	41,268	70.8	1,747,178	42.34	38,558	66.1	1,326,279	34.40	2,710	4.7	420,899	155.31

Table 35.—Korean conflict veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1951-60]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
GRAND TOTAL												
1960-----	206,388	100.0	\$14,712,967	\$71.29	191,752	92.9	\$10,495,692	\$54.74	14,636	7.1	\$4,217,275	\$288.14
1959-----	204,612	100.0	14,818,053	72.42	183,279	92.0	10,197,776	54.16	16,333	8.0	4,620,277	282.88
1958-----	200,402	100.0	14,485,237	72.28	183,340	91.5	9,816,174	53.54	17,062	8.5	4,669,063	273.65
1957-----	194,279	100.0	12,550,093	64.60	175,017	90.6	8,427,271	47.88	18,262	9.4	4,122,822	225.76
1956-----	181,437	100.0	11,945,340	65.84	162,160	89.4	7,652,737	47.19	19,277	10.6	4,292,603	222.68
1955-----	153,831	100.0	10,395,191	67.58	135,146	88.5	6,480,421	47.60	17,685	11.5	3,914,770	221.36
1954-----	112,514	100.0	7,382,944	65.62	99,018	88.0	4,524,282	45.69	13,496	12.0	2,858,662	211.82
1953-----	62,858	100.0	4,117,004	65.50	55,132	87.7	2,472,607	44.85	7,726	12.3	1,644,397	212.84
1952-----	15,263	100.0	1,075,098	70.50	12,570	82.3	541,606	43.09	2,693	17.7	534,492	198.47
1951-----	213	100.0	21,126	99.18	164	77.0	8,920	54.39	49	23.0	12,206	249.10
TUBERCULOSIS												
1960-----	12,424	6.1	\$1,761,834	\$141.81	9,838	4.8	\$1,100,443	\$111.86	2,586	1.3	\$661,391	\$255.76
1959-----	12,605	6.1	2,029,392	161.00	8,460	4.1	986,305	115.58	4,145	2.0	1,043,087	251.65
1958-----	12,033	6.0	2,130,933	177.09	6,674	3.3	791,983	118.67	5,359	2.7	1,338,950	249.85
1957-----	11,059	5.7	1,823,717	164.91	4,401	2.3	476,729	108.32	6,658	3.4	1,346,988	202.31
1956-----	9,552	5.3	1,725,017	180.59	2,163	1.2	231,381	106.97	7,389	4.1	1,493,636	202.14
1955-----	7,581	4.9	1,444,186	190.50	783	0.5	82,245	105.04	6,798	4.4	1,361,941	200.94
1954-----	4,893	4.3	917,315	187.47	173	0.1	17,998	104.03	4,720	4.2	899,317	190.53
1953-----	2,289	3.6	424,432	185.42	54	0.1	4,128	75.44	2,235	3.5	420,304	188.06
1952-----	557	3.7	90,711	162.86	-----	-----	-----	-----	557	3.7	90,711	162.86
1951-----	9	4.2	1,456	161.78	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	4.2	1,456	161.78

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1960.....	38,251	18.5	\$4,411,814	\$115.34	29,909	14.5	\$2,002,656	\$66.96	8,342	4.0	\$2,409,158	\$288.80
1959.....	37,781	18.5	4,394,461	116.31	29,435	14.4	1,977,809	67.19	8,346	4.1	2,416,652	289.56
1958.....	37,143	18.5	4,162,291	112.06	29,279	14.6	1,975,902	67.49	7,864	3.9	2,186,389	278.03
1957.....	36,229	18.7	3,546,027	97.88	28,563	14.7	1,756,169	61.48	7,666	4.0	1,789,858	233.48
1956.....	34,273	18.9	3,396,230	99.09	26,598	14.7	1,629,103	61.25	7,675	4.2	1,767,127	230.24
1955.....	29,050	18.9	2,940,986	101.24	22,313	14.5	1,391,066	62.34	6,737	4.4	1,549,920	230.06
1954.....	21,778	19.4	2,110,051	96.89	16,588	14.8	969,781	58.46	5,190	4.6	1,140,270	219.71
1953.....	12,388	19.7	1,225,894	98.96	9,217	14.6	526,049	57.07	3,171	5.1	699,845	220.70
1952.....	3,937	25.8	369,893	93.95	2,796	18.3	136,018	48.65	1,141	7.5	233,875	204.97
1951.....	74	34.8	9,006	121.70	56	26.3	3,176	56.71	18	8.5	5,880	323.89

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1960.....	155,713	75.4	\$8,539,319	\$54.84	152,005	73.6	\$7,392,593	\$48.63	3,708	1.8	\$1,146,726	\$309.26
1959.....	154,226	75.4	8,394,200	54.43	150,384	73.5	7,233,662	48.10	3,842	1.9	1,160,538	302.07
1958.....	151,226	75.5	8,192,013	54.17	147,387	73.6	7,048,289	47.82	3,839	1.9	1,143,724	297.92
1957.....	146,991	75.6	7,180,349	48.85	143,053	73.6	6,194,373	43.30	3,938	2.0	985,976	260.37
1956.....	137,612	75.8	6,824,093	49.59	133,399	73.5	5,792,253	43.42	4,213	2.3	1,031,840	244.92
1955.....	117,200	76.2	6,010,019	51.28	113,050	73.5	5,007,110	44.29	4,150	2.7	1,002,909	241.66
1954.....	85,843	76.3	4,355,578	50.74	82,257	73.1	3,536,503	42.99	3,586	3.2	819,075	228.41
1953.....	48,181	76.7	2,466,678	51.20	45,861	73.0	1,942,430	42.35	2,320	3.7	524,248	225.97
1952.....	10,769	70.5	615,494	57.15	9,774	64.0	405,588	41.50	995	6.5	209,906	210.96
1951.....	130	61.0	10,664	82.03	108	50.7	5,744	53.19	22	10.3	4,920	223.64

Table 36.—*Spanish-American War veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1951-60]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
GRAND TOTAL												
1960	196	100.0	\$40,981	\$209.09	85	43.3	\$12,877	\$151.49	111	56.7	\$28,104	\$253.19
1959	234	100.0	48,179	205.89	103	44.0	15,673	152.17	131	56.0	32,506	248.14
1958	266	100.0	56,107	210.93	121	45.5	18,784	155.24	145	54.5	37,323	257.40
1957	287	100.0	51,980	181.11	130	45.3	18,428	141.75	157	54.7	33,552	213.71
1956	338	100.0	61,121	180.83	151	44.7	21,576	142.89	187	55.3	39,545	211.47
1955	400	100.0	72,584	181.46	175	43.8	24,852	142.01	225	56.2	47,732	212.14
1954	438	100.0	77,278	176.43	183	41.8	24,916	136.15	255	58.2	52,362	205.34
1953	480	100.0	84,955	176.99	203	42.3	27,976	137.81	277	57.7	56,979	205.70
1952	525	100.0	81,748	155.71	218	41.5	26,625	122.13	307	58.5	55,123	179.55
1951	549	100.0	85,996	156.64	230	41.9	27,873	121.19	319	58.1	58,123	182.20
TUBERCULOSIS												
1960	4	2.0	\$1,210	\$302.50	1	0.4	\$134	\$134.00	4	2.0	\$1,210	\$302.50
1959	6	2.5	1,569	261.50	1	0.4	134	134.00	5	2.1	1,435	287.00
1958	8	3.0	1,373	234.13	2	0.8	274	137.00	6	2.2	1,599	266.50
1957	6	2.1	1,111	185.17	1	0.3	122	122.00	5	1.8	989	197.80
1956	8	2.4	1,515	189.38	1	0.3	122	122.00	7	2.1	1,393	199.00
1955	9	2.2	1,606	178.44	1	0.2	122	122.00	8	2.0	1,484	185.50
1954	12	2.7	2,187	182.25	1	0.3	116	116.00	11	2.4	2,071	188.27
1953	17	3.5	3,043	179.00	3	0.6	355	118.33	14	2.9	2,688	192.00
1952	18	3.4	2,868	159.33	3	0.6	326	108.67	15	2.8	2,542	169.47
1951	20	3.6	3,184	159.20	3	0.5	326	108.67	17	3.1	2,858	168.12

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1960.....	28	14.3	\$6,881	\$245.75	2	1.0	\$337	\$168.50	26	13.3	\$6,544	\$251.69
1959.....	31	13.3	7,508	242.19	3	1.3	518	172.67	28	12.0	6,990	249.64
1958.....	35	13.2	8,366	239.03	4	1.5	685	171.25	31	11.7	7,681	247.77
1957.....	39	13.6	7,741	198.49	6	2.1	1,074	179.00	33	11.5	6,667	202.03
1956.....	46	13.6	9,013	195.93	10	3.0	1,761	176.10	36	10.6	7,252	201.44
1955.....	51	12.7	9,881	193.75	10	2.6	1,565	156.50	41	10.1	8,316	202.83
1954.....	54	12.3	10,186	188.63	12	2.7	1,818	151.50	42	9.6	8,368	199.24
1953.....	65	13.5	12,300	189.23	13	2.7	1,906	146.62	52	10.8	10,394	199.88
1952.....	89	16.9	14,185	159.38	24	4.6	3,072	128.00	65	12.3	11,113	170.97
1951.....	96	17.5	15,761	164.18	28	5.1	3,607	128.82	68	12.4	12,154	178.74

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1960.....	164	83.7	\$32,890	\$200.55	83	42.3	\$12,540	\$151.08	81	41.4	\$20,350	\$251.23
1959.....	197	84.2	39,102	198.49	99	42.3	15,021	151.73	98	41.9	24,081	245.72
1958.....	223	83.8	45,868	205.69	115	43.2	17,825	155.00	108	40.6	28,043	259.66
1957.....	242	84.3	43,128	178.21	123	42.9	17,232	140.10	119	41.4	25,896	217.61
1956.....	284	84.0	50,593	178.14	140	41.4	19,693	140.66	144	42.6	30,900	214.58
1955.....	340	85.1	61,097	179.70	164	41.0	23,165	141.25	176	44.1	37,932	215.52
1954.....	372	85.0	64,905	174.48	170	38.8	22,982	135.19	202	46.2	41,923	207.54
1953.....	398	83.0	69,612	174.90	187	39.0	25,715	137.51	211	44.0	43,897	208.04
1952.....	418	79.7	64,695	154.77	191	36.3	23,227	121.61	227	43.4	41,468	182.68
1951.....	433	78.9	67,051	154.85	199	36.3	23,940	120.30	234	42.6	43,111	184.24

Table 37.—*Total all wars and Regular Establishment veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1960]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)					Psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total tuberculosis	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Total		
										Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total.....	2,026,821	100.0	\$129,433,242	\$63.86	85,799	100.0	4.2	\$9,308,962	\$108.50	440,777	100.0	21.8
No disability.....	6,772	.3	387,330	57.20	4,613	5.4	68.1	285,553	61.90	165,330	37.5	19.9
10 percent.....	829,376	40.9	15,854,525	19.12	630	.7	.1	30,456	48.34	30,028	6.8	9.3
20 percent.....	324,930	16.0	12,407,596	38.19	20,623	24.0	6.3	1,347,310	65.33	84,632	19.2	27.2
30 percent.....	311,492	15.4	17,622,386	56.57	23,289	27.2	7.5	1,538,174	66.05	26,873	6.1	16.2
40 percent.....	165,759	8.2	12,488,142	75.34	2,222	2.6	1.3	167,311	75.30	35,677	8.1	31.6
50 percent.....	112,931	5.6	13,420,387	118.84	14,069	16.4	12.5	1,632,547	116.04	16,009	3.6	18.3
60 percent.....	87,334	4.3	12,757,917	146.08	2,319	2.7	2.7	326,715	140.89	15,913	3.6	36.4
70 percent.....	43,743	2.2	7,512,392	171.74	1,972	2.3	4.5	326,330	165.48	7,303	1.7	27.5
80 percent.....	26,516	1.3	5,364,454	202.31	2,464	2.9	9.3	466,083	189.16	1,544	.4	20.5
90 percent.....	7,539	.4	1,807,914	239.81	194	.2	2.6	40,955	211.11	57,468	13.0	52.1
100 percent.....	110,429	5.4	29,810,199	269.95	13,404	15.6	12.1	3,147,528	234.82			

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total—Continued		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total.....	\$37,315,482	\$84.66	96,378	\$13,202,846	344,399	\$24,112,636	1,500,245	100.0	74.0	\$82,808,798	\$55.20
No disability.....							2,159	.2	31.9	101,777	47.14
10 percent.....	3,136,603	18.97	19,373	361,606	145,957	2,774,997	663,416	44.2	80.0	12,687,466	19.12
20 percent.....	1,132,746	37.72	862	31,541	29,166	1,101,205	274,279	18.3	84.4	9,927,540	36.20
30 percent.....	4,632,214	54.73	14,536	784,169	70,096	3,848,045	203,571	13.6	65.3	11,451,998	56.26
40 percent.....	1,981,997	73.75	2,036	149,945	24,837	1,832,051	136,664	9.1	82.5	10,338,834	75.65
50 percent.....	4,134,110	115.88	11,434	1,275,124	24,243	2,858,986	63,185	4.2	55.9	7,653,730	121.13
60 percent.....	2,325,798	145.28	1,689	233,211	14,320	2,092,587	69,006	4.6	79.0	10,105,404	146.44
70 percent.....	2,600,210	163.40	8,916	1,376,750	6,997	1,223,460	25,858	1.7	59.1	4,585,852	177.35
80 percent.....	1,448,607	198.36	649	120,998	6,654	1,327,909	16,749	1.1	63.2	3,449,764	205.97
90 percent.....	368,767	238.84	93	19,625	1,451	349,141	5,801	.4	76.9	1,398,192	241.03
100 percent.....	15,554,430	270.66	36,790	8,849,875	20,678	6,704,555	39,557	2.6	35.8	11,108,241	280.82

Table 38.—*World War II veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1960]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)					Psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total tuberculosis	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Total		
										Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total	1,543,920	100.0	\$91,918,204	\$59.54	41,135	100.0	2.7	\$4,571,470	\$111.13	346,772	100.0	22.4
No disability	4,648	0.3	283,873	61.07	3,942	9.6	84.8	249,212	63.22	146,168	42.2	21.7
10 percent	674,152	43.6	12,903,137	19.14	551	1.3	0.1	27,166	49.30	22,121	6.4	9.4
20 percent	235,842	15.3	8,497,997	36.03	156	0.4	0.1	9,666	61.96	70,065	20.2	28.6
30 percent	245,153	15.9	13,891,692	56.67	17,941	43.6	7.3	1,197,578	66.75	20,714	6.0	16.3
40 percent	126,721	8.2	9,531,606	75.22	1,173	2.9	0.9	86,094	73.91	25,037	7.2	32.7
50 percent	76,500	4.9	9,238,434	121.03	6,053	14.7	7.9	705,995	116.64	11,432	3.3	18.0
60 percent	63,520	4.1	9,462,253	148.97	1,486	3.6	2.3	211,630	142.42	10,938	3.2	35.4
70 percent	30,838	2.0	5,405,544	175.17	1,540	3.7	5.0	257,308	167.08	5,054	1.4	25.9
80 percent	19,510	1.3	4,027,056	206.41	2,224	5.4	11.4	424,835	191.02	1,209	0.3	21.1
90 percent	5,736	0.4	1,397,115	243.57	159	0.4	2.8	34,099	214.46	34,034	9.8	55.5
100 percent	61,280	4.0	17,259,492	281.65	5,910	14.4	9.7	1,367,287	231.35			

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases--Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total- Continued		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total	\$26,364,237	\$76.03	65,636	\$8,625,106	281,136	\$17,739,131	1,156,013	100.0	74.9	\$60,982,497	\$52.75
No disability							706	0.1	15.2	34,661	49.09
10 percent	2,783,387	19.04	15,024	285,948	131,144	2,497,439	527,433	45.6	78.2	10,092,584	19.14
20 percent	798,204	36.08	628	22,653	21,493	775,551	213,565	18.5	90.5	7,690,127	36.01
30 percent	3,851,145	54.97	10,988	602,992	59,077	3,248,153	157,147	13.6	64.1	8,842,969	56.27
40 percent	1,521,224	73.44	1,383	100,974	19,331	1,420,250	104,834	9.1	82.8	7,923,688	75.58
50 percent	2,959,873	118.22	7,772	890,112	17,265	2,069,761	45,410	3.9	59.4	5,592,566	123.16
60 percent	1,696,172	148.37	1,156	162,858	10,276	1,533,314	50,602	4.4	79.7	7,554,456	149.29
70 percent	1,832,169	167.50	6,049	956,152	4,889	876,017	18,380	1.6	59.5	3,316,067	180.42
80 percent	1,034,073	204.60	470	89,020	4,584	945,053	12,232	1.0	62.7	2,568,148	209.95
90 percent	292,302	241.77	69	14,825	1,140	277,477	4,368	.4	76.1	1,070,714	245.13
100 percent	9,595,688	281.94	22,097	5,499,572	11,937	4,096,116	21,336	1.8	34.8	6,296,517	295.11

Table 39.—*World War I veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1960]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)					Psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total tuberculosis	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Total		
										Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total	173,084	100.0	\$16,655,495	\$96.23	27,432	100.0	15.8	\$2,437,370	\$88.85	34,261	100.0	19.8
No disability	1,105	.6	51,935	47.00								
10 percent	29,098	16.8	695,383	23.92								
20 percent	44,337	25.6	2,376,225	53.59	20,390	74.3	46.0	1,333,802	65.41	2,027	5.9	7.0
30 percent	22,497	13.0	1,374,220	61.08	2,159	7.9	9.6	145,196	67.25	4,194	12.3	18.6
40 percent	16,882	9.8	1,328,735	78.71		3.2	5.2	69,282	78.20	3,250	9.5	19.3
50 percent	15,244	8.8	1,747,872	114.63	480	1.8	3.2	53,720	111.92	5,251	15.4	34.7
60 percent	11,290	6.5	1,557,872	138.35	164	.6	1.5	22,120	134.88	2,320	6.8	20.6
70 percent	5,533	3.2	910,752	164.60	77	.3	1.4	12,228	158.81	1,757	5.2	31.9
80 percent	3,442	2.0	645,932	187.66	30	.1	.9	5,334	177.80	1,242	3.6	36.1
90 percent	657	.4	143,661	218.66	13	(a)	2.0	2,430	186.92	75	.2	11.4
100 percent	23,059	13.3	5,823,408	252.54	3,233	11.8	14.0	793,258	245.36	8,808	25.7	38.2

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total—Continued		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total.....	\$4, 419, 804	\$129. 00	7, 762	\$1, 530, 289	26, 499	\$2, 889, 515	111, 391	100. 0	64. 4	\$9, 798, 321	\$87. 96
No disability.....							1, 105	1. 0	100. 0	51, 935	47. 00
10 percent.....	50, 155	24. 74	174	3, 398	1, 853	46, 757	27, 041	24. 3	93. 0	645, 228	23. 86
20 percent.....	244, 582	46. 26	71	3, 329	5, 216	241, 253	18, 660	16. 8	42. 1	797, 841	42. 76
30 percent.....	252, 030	60. 09	154	8, 766	4, 040	243, 264	16, 144	14. 5	71. 8	976, 994	60. 52
40 percent.....	255, 315	78. 56	350	27, 457	2, 900	227, 858	12, 746	11. 4	75. 5	1, 004, 138	78. 78
50 percent.....	603, 256	114. 02	811	91, 430	4, 480	511, 826	9, 473	8. 5	62. 1	1, 090, 396	115. 11
60 percent.....	317, 934	137. 04	270	35, 934	2, 050	282, 000	8, 776	7. 9	77. 9	1, 217, 818	138. 77
70 percent.....	281, 732	159. 44	548	84, 082	1, 219	197, 650	3, 689	3. 3	66. 7	616, 792	167. 20
80 percent.....	222, 256	178. 95	63	11, 126	1, 179	211, 130	2, 170	1. 9	63. 0	418, 342	192. 78
90 percent.....	15, 767	210. 23	5	967	70	14, 800	599	. 5	86. 6	125, 464	220. 50
100 percent.....	2, 176, 777	247. 14	5, 316	1, 263, 800	3, 492	912, 977	11, 018	9. 9	47. 8	2, 853, 373	258. 97

* Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 40.—*Spanish-American War veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1960]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)					Psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total tuberculosis	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Total		
										Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total.....	196	100.0	\$40,981	\$209.09	4	100.0	2.0	\$1,210	\$302.50	28	100.0	14.3
No disability.....												
10 percent.....	2	1.0	26	13.00								
20 percent.....												
30 percent.....	2	1.0	204	102.00								
40 percent.....	5	2.6	600	120.00								
50 percent.....	3	1.5	371	123.67								
60 percent.....	30	15.3	4,329	144.30						1	3.6	3.3
70 percent.....	18	9.2	2,922	162.33						1	3.6	5.6
80 percent.....	22	11.2	3,799	172.68								
90 percent.....	3	1.5	626	208.67								
100 percent.....	111	56.7	28,104	253.19	4	100.0	3.6	1,210	302.50	26	92.8	23.4

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases--Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total--Continued		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total.....	\$6, 881	\$245. 75	13	\$3, 086	15	\$3, 795	164	100. 0	83. 7	\$32, 890	\$200. 55
No disability.....							2	1. 2	100. 0	26	13. 00
10 percent.....							2	1. 2	100. 0	204	102. 00
20 percent.....							5	3. 1	100. 0	600	120. 00
30 percent.....							3	1. 8	100. 0	371	123. 67
40 percent.....							29	17. 7	96. 7	4, 148	143. 03
50 percent.....					1	181	17	10. 4	94. 4	2, 766	162. 71
60 percent.....	181	181. 00			1	155	22	13. 4	100. 0	3, 799	172. 68
70 percent.....	156	156. 00					3	1. 8	100. 0	626	208. 67
80 percent.....							81	49. 4	73. 0	20, 350	251. 23
90 percent.....											
100 percent.....	6, 544	251. 69	13	3, 086	13	3, 453					

Table 41.—*Regular Establishment veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1960]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)					Psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total tuberculosis	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Total		
										Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total	103,233	100.0	\$6,105,595	\$59.14	4,804	100.0	4.6	\$537,078	\$111.80	21,455	100.0	20.8
No disability	824	.8	42,337	51.38	671	14.0	81.4	36,341	54.16	.....	.....	.....
10 percent	43,834	42.5	670,871	15.30	79	1.6	.2	3,290	41.65	6,040	28.1	13.8
20 percent	13,023	12.6	383,711	29.46	77	1.6	.6	3,842	49.90	716	3.3	5.5
30 percent	16,103	15.6	765,115	47.51	1,425	29.7	8.8	77,872	54.65	3,755	17.6	23.4
40 percent	6,360	6.1	411,240	64.66	42	.9	.7	2,435	57.98	773	3.6	12.1
50 percent	4,619	4.5	428,339	92.73	562	11.7	12.2	51,384	91.43	1,954	9.1	42.3
60 percent	3,912	3.8	449,766	114.97	87	1.8	2.2	9,704	111.54	627	2.9	16.0
70 percent	2,047	2.0	280,053	136.81	74	1.5	3.6	9,692	130.97	1,041	4.9	50.9
80 percent	977	.9	154,506	158.14	109	2.3	11.2	16,928	155.30	255	1.2	27.1
90 percent	191	.2	37,737	197.58	7	.1	3.7	1,208	172.57	26	.1	13.6
100 percent	11,343	11.0	2,481,920	218.81	1,671	34.8	14.7	324,382	194.12	6,258	29.2	55.2

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total—Continued		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total.....	\$2,112,746	\$98.43	9,299	\$1,088,432	12,166	\$1,024,314	76,964	100.0	74.6	\$3,455,771	\$44.90
No disability.....							153	.2	18.6	5,996	39.19
10 percent.....	91,378	15.13	1,771	26,590	4,269	64,788	37,715	49.0	86.0	576,203	15.28
20 percent.....	21,016	29.35	41	1,172	675	19,844	12,230	15.9	93.9	358,853	29.34
30 percent.....	165,925	44.07	1,290	56,679	2,475	109,246	10,913	14.2	67.8	521,318	47.77
40 percent.....	46,316	59.92	63	3,820	710	42,496	5,545	7.2	87.2	362,489	65.37
50 percent.....	174,945	89.53	1,109	97,356	845	77,589	2,103	2.7	45.5	202,010	96.06
60 percent.....	70,337	112.18	62	6,503	565	63,834	3,198	4.2	81.8	369,725	115.61
70 percent.....	130,796	125.64	810	99,273	231	31,523	932	1.2	45.5	139,565	149.75
80 percent.....	40,799	153.96	20	2,920	245	37,879	603	.8	61.7	96,779	160.50
90 percent.....	4,971	191.19			26	4,971	158	.2	82.7	31,558	199.73
100 percent.....	1,366,263	218.32	4,133	794,119	2,125	572,144	3,414	4.4	30.1	791,275	231.77

Table 42.—*Korean conflict veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1960]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)					Psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total tuberculosis	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Total		
										Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total	206,388	100.0	\$14,712,967	\$71.29	12,424	100.0	6.1	\$1,761,834	\$141.81	38,251	100.0	18.5
No disability	195	.1	9,185	47.10								
10 percent	82,320	39.9	1,585,108	19.26						11,095	29.0	13.5
20 percent	31,728	15.4	1,149,663	36.23						1,904	5.0	6.0
30 percent	27,737	13.4	1,591,155	57.37	1,764	14.2	6.4	117,528	66.63	6,608	17.3	23.8
40 percent	15,791	7.6	1,215,961	77.00	121	1.0	.8	8,900	73.55	2,136	5.6	13.5
50 percent	16,565	8.0	1,985,871	119.88	6,974	56.1	42.1	821,448	117.79	3,395	8.9	20.5
60 percent	8,612	4.2	1,283,692	149.06	582	4.7	6.8	83,261	143.06	1,629	4.2	18.9
70 percent	5,287	2.6	913,121	172.71	281	2.3	5.3	47,102	167.62	2,165	5.7	41.0
80 percent	2,565	1.2	533,161	207.86	101	.8	3.9	18,986	187.98	742	1.9	28.9
90 percent	952	.5	228,775	240.31	15	.1	1.6	3,218	214.53	234	.6	24.6
100 percent	14,636	7.1	4,217,275	288.14	2,586	20.8	17.7	661,391	255.76	8,342	21.8	57.0

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases--Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total--Continued		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total.....	\$4,411,814	\$115.34	13,668	\$1,955,993	24,583	\$2,455,881	155,713	100.0	75.4	\$8,539,319	\$54.84
No disability.....							195	.1		9,185	47.10
10 percent.....	211,683	19.08	2,404	45,670	8,691	166,013	71,225	45.7	86.5	1,373,425	19.28
20 percent.....	68,944	36.21	122	4,387	1,782	64,557	29,824	19.2	94.0	1,080,719	36.24
30 percent.....	363,114	54.95	2,104	115,732	4,504	247,382	19,365	12.4	69.8	1,110,513	57.35
40 percent.....	159,142	74.50	240	17,695	1,896	141,447	13,534	8.7	85.7	1,047,919	77.43
50 percent.....	396,036	116.65	1,742	196,226	1,653	199,810	6,196	4.0	37.4	768,387	124.01
60 percent.....	241,174	148.05	201	27,916	1,428	213,258	6,401	4.1	74.3	959,257	149.86
70 percent.....	355,357	164.06	1,509	237,243	657	118,114	2,840	1.8	53.7	510,662	179.81
80 percent.....	151,479	204.15	96	17,932	646	153,547	1,722	1.1	67.2	362,696	210.62
90 percent.....	55,727	238.15	19	3,834	215	51,893	703	.5	73.8	169,830	241.58
100 percent.....	2,409,158	288.80	5,231	1,289,298	3,111	1,119,860	3,708	2.4	25.3	1,146,726	309.26

Table 43.—Veterans of all wars and Regular Establishment who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing those receiving additional compensation for dependents, by class of dependent

[As of June 20, 1960]

Class of dependent	Total			World War II			World War I		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	2, 026, 821	\$129, 433, 242	\$63. 86	1, 543, 920	\$91, 918, 204	\$59. 54	173, 084	\$16, 655, 495	\$96. 23
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	1, 638, 330	58, 760, 166	35. 87	1, 286, 516	45, 108, 305	35. 06	113, 889	5, 826, 498	51. 16
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	388, 491	70, 673, 076	181. 92	257, 404	46, 809, 899	181. 85	59, 195	10, 828, 997	182. 94
Without dependents.....	89, 243	14, 936, 716	167. 37	50, 504	8, 381, 931	165. 97	19, 439	3, 330, 552	171. 33
With dependents.....	299, 248	55, 736, 360	186. 25	206, 900	38, 427, 968	185. 73	39, 756	7, 498, 445	188. 61
Wife only.....	83, 618	15, 213, 797	181. 94	37, 402	6, 697, 614	179. 07	34, 431	6, 435, 160	186. 90
Wife, child or children.....	175, 929	32, 678, 559	185. 75	140, 026	25, 931, 240	185. 19	4, 150	826, 173	199. 08
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	6, 978	1, 441, 219	206. 54	5, 424	1, 112, 660	205. 14	33	6, 660	201. 82
Wife, parent or parents.....	2, 293	494, 488	215. 65	1, 591	348, 557	219. 08	205	43, 590	212. 63
Child or children only.....	14, 987	2, 580, 935	172. 21	11, 364	1, 928, 486	169. 70	528	99, 020	187. 54
Child or children and parent or parents.....	1, 132	251, 957	222. 58	851	189, 350	222. 86	5	1, 185	237. 00
Parent or parents only.....	14, 311	3, 075, 405	214. 90	10, 242	2, 219, 761	216. 73	404	86, 657	214. 50
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	724, 047	-----	-----	552, 138	-----	-----	46, 612	-----	-----
Wives.....	268, 818	-----	-----	184, 443	-----	-----	38, 819	-----	-----
Children.....	425, 742	-----	-----	346, 204	-----	-----	7, 128	-----	-----
Parents.....	29, 487	-----	-----	21, 491	-----	-----	665	-----	-----

Class of dependent	Korean conflict			Spanish-American War			Regular Establishment		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans	206,388	\$14,712,967	\$71.29	196	\$40,981	\$209.09	103,233	\$6,105,595	\$59.14
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit) ..	157,771	5,551,072	35.18	10	1,017	101.70	80,144	2,273,274	28.36
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled	48,617	9,161,895	188.45	186	39,964	214.86	23,089	3,832,321	165.98
Without dependents	10,487	1,836,781	175.15	76	15,360	202.11	8,737	1,372,092	157.04
With dependents	38,130	7,325,114	192.11	110	24,604	223.67	14,352	2,460,229	171.42
Wife only	6,845	1,265,615	184.90	104	23,243	223.49	4,836	792,165	163.81
Wife, child or children	24,805	4,725,922	190.52	5	1,241	248.20	6,943	1,193,983	171.97
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents	1,245	269,840	216.74				276	52,059	188.62
Wife, parent or parents	372	78,329	210.56				125	24,012	192.10
Child or children only	2,226	407,137	182.90				869	146,292	168.35
Child or children and parent or parents	213	48,148	226.05				63	12,974	205.94
Parent or parents only	2,424	530,123	218.70	1	120	120.00	1,240	238,744	192.54
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3)	94,858			116			30,323		
Wives	33,267			109			12,180		
Children	56,290			6			16,114		
Parents	5,301			1			2,029		

Table 44.—Veterans who were receiving service pensions and pensions for non-service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability, and monthly value of awards

[As of June 20, 1960]

Type of pension and disability	Total				World War II				World War I			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	980,461	100.0	\$77,076,006	\$78.61	89,526	100.0	\$6,533,119	\$72.97	851,255	100.0	\$66,498,015	\$78.12
Service pensions.....	33,211	3.4	3,554,597	107.03								
Non-service-connected disabilities.....	947,250	96.6	73,521,409	77.62	89,526	100.0	6,533,119	72.97	851,255	100.0	66,498,015	78.12
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	22,512	2.3	1,621,790	72.04	9,850	11.0	656,882	66.69	12,212	1.4	935,071	76.57
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	127,244	13.0	10,213,011	80.26	39,465	44.1	3,005,569	76.16	83,116	9.8	6,864,751	82.59
Psychoses.....	37,511	3.8	2,707,497	72.18	20,471	22.9	1,410,019	68.88	13,913	1.7	1,090,073	78.35
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	89,733	9.2	7,505,514	83.64	18,994	21.2	1,595,550	84.00	69,203	8.1	5,774,678	83.45
General medical and surgical conditions.....	797,494	81.3	61,686,608	77.35	40,211	44.9	2,870,668	71.39	755,927	88.8	58,698,193	77.65

Type of pension and disability	Korean conflict				Spanish-American War				Indian Wars			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	6,469	100.0	\$490,275	\$75.79	33,167	100.0	\$3,549,483	\$107.02	44	100.0	\$5,114	\$116.23
Service pensions.....					33,167	100.0	3,549,483	107.02	44	100.0	5,114	116.23
Non-service-connected disabilities.....	6,469	100.0	490,275	75.79								
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	450	6.9	29,837	66.30								
Psychiatric and neurological diseases..	4,663	72.1	342,691	73.49								
Psychoses.....	3,127	48.3	207,405	66.33								
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	1,536	23.8	135,286	88.08								
General medical and surgical conditions.....	1,356	21.0	117,747	86.83								

Table 45.—Veterans who were receiving pensions under special acts, showing monthly value of awards

[As of June 20, 1960]

Service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	259	\$4,284	\$16.54
Regular Establishment.....	247	3,885	15.73
World War I.....	2	255	127.50
Spanish-American War.....	10	144	14.40

Table 46.—Age groups of veterans of all wars and Regular Establishment who were receiving compensation or pension benefits

[As of June 20, 1960]

Age group	Total	World War II		World War I		Regular Establishment	Korean conflict	Spanish-American War	Indian Wars
		Service-connected ¹	Non-service-connected	Service-connected ²	Non-service-connected				
Average age.....	50.7	42.5	47.5	66.0	67.9	37.6	31.8	82.7	91.1
Total veterans.....	3,008,935	1,543,925	89,526	174,475	851,255	103,480	212,857	33,373	44
Under 20.....	116					116			
20 to 24.....	17,494					15,306	2,188		
25 to 29.....	104,371	33	14			23,654	80,670		
30 to 34.....	193,518	76,431	5,942			18,578	92,567		
35 to 39.....	542,087	501,230	15,956			7,072	17,829		
40 to 44.....	500,897	465,746	16,242			9,793	9,116		
45 to 49.....	296,393	270,943	13,869			6,820	4,761		
50 to 54.....	188,427	165,798	14,227			5,711	2,691		
55 to 59.....	63,000	40,803	11,530	750	1,816	6,641	1,460		
60 to 64.....	221,189	17,910	10,227	63,982	123,277	4,827	966		
65 to 69.....	559,992	3,745	1,162	83,400	469,287	1,845	553		
70 to 74.....	263,948	994	280	23,046	237,831	1,620	56	121	
75 to 79.....	23,664	246	69	2,457	15,240	1,127		4,524	1
80 to 84.....	24,650	46	8	676	3,193	276		20,450	1
85 to 89.....	7,995			147	516	62		7,258	12
90 to 94.....	1,092			15	85	28		941	23
95 and over.....	102			2	10	4		79	7

¹ Includes Reserve officers in receipt of retirement pay under Public Law 262, 77th Congress.

² Includes emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers in receipt of retirement pay, and 2 special act cases.

Table 47.—Terminations of compensation or pension disability awards, showing reason for termination

[During fiscal year 1960]

Reason for termination	Total	World War II		World War I		Korean conflict		Regular Establish- ment	Spanish- American War	Indian Wars	Civil War (Confed- erate)
		Service- connected	Non-service- connected	Service- connected	Non-service- connected	Service- connected	Non-service- connected				
Total.....	176,343	44,328	20,989	7,388	80,866	9,553	1,848	5,534	5,824	12	1
Claimant reenlisted or recalled to active service.....	1,157	463	12	6	14	408	12	242			
Death of veteran.....	71,986	8,637	6,352	5,777	43,615	821	239	1,149	5,383	12	1
Disability less than 10 percent.....	20,466	15,487		56		3,631		1,292			
Disability less than permanent total.....	5,240		3,490		1,448		302				
Estate in excess of \$1,500.....	14,578	5,024	3,091	864	3,007	1,101	204	1,087	200		
Further payment not desired.....	883	287	113	7	223	160	18	75			
Income provision.....	26,895		3,428		23,087		379		1		
Misconduct.....	48	27	7	1	8	1	1	3			
Service-connected severed.....	3,717	3,578		8		62		69			
Veterans in receipt of other benefits.....	1,212	392	21	63	76	383	10	266	1		
Miscellaneous ¹	30,161	10,433	4,475	606	9,388	2,986	683	1,351	239		

¹ Includes temporary terminations.

Table 48.—Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation on account of service-connected death of the veteran, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents and monthly value of awards

[As of June 20, 1960]

Class of beneficiary	Total			World War II			World War I			Korean conflict		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	391,439	\$39,227,973	\$100.21	274,974	\$25,782,149	\$93.76	45,841	\$5,348,873	\$116.68	37,662	\$4,058,343	\$107.76
Compensation.....	212,003	16,547,996	78.06	166,267	12,749,991	76.68	11,466	800,871	69.85	24,686	2,242,560	90.84
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	147,953	17,614,752	119.06	82,131	8,869,769	108.00	33,894	4,451,889	131.35	9,826	1,236,624	125.85
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....	31,483	5,065,225	160.89	26,576	4,162,389	156.62	481	96,113	199.82	3,150	579,159	183.86
Widow alone.....	89,589	12,293,577	137.22	37,313	5,113,540	137.04	33,965	4,385,086	129.11	4,440	671,133	151.16
Widow and children.....	14,218	2,098,679	147.61	8,962	1,262,764	140.90	839	139,694	166.50	2,463	393,407	159.73
Widow, children and mother.....	3,316	649,072	195.74	2,329	426,617	183.18	10	2,785	278.50	643	147,466	229.34
Widow, children and father.....	857	150,198	175.26	672	108,440	161.37	1	240	240.00	126	29,380	233.17
Widow, children, mother and father.....	1,654	324,573	196.24	1,092	197,670	181.02				380	88,458	232.78
Widow and mother.....	9,316	1,791,163	192.27	7,171	1,343,165	187.31	426	84,899	199.29	778	165,662	212.93
Widow and father.....	1,916	331,398	172.96	1,572	262,096	166.73	53	10,470	197.55	137	28,096	205.08
Widow, mother and father.....	3,336	633,112	189.78	2,321	415,905	179.19	13	2,700	207.69	538	113,125	210.27
Children alone.....	42,599	3,302,646	77.53	33,958	2,534,002	74.62	642	57,672	89.83	4,664	413,751	88.71
Children and mother.....	12,116	1,720,442	142.00	10,280	1,430,407	139.14	11	1,966	178.73	1,211	194,255	160.41
Children and father.....	2,664	352,077	132.16	2,304	294,902	128.00	1	163	163.00	250	40,502	162.01
Children, mother and father.....	6,247	916,470	146.71	5,133	732,999	142.80				788	131,204	166.50
Mother alone.....	117,670	8,317,275	70.68	92,845	6,597,551	71.06	8,194	547,456	66.81	10,439	780,729	74.79
Father alone.....	24,408	1,650,766	67.63	20,279	1,365,712	67.35	1,205	80,413	66.73	1,835	136,613	74.45
Mother and father.....	61,533	4,696,525	76.33	48,743	3,696,379	75.83	481	35,329	73.45	8,970	724,562	80.78
Total dependents.....	561,150			399,673			48,215			64,821		
Widows.....	124,202			61,432			35,307			9,505		
Children.....	119,145			86,211			2,019			18,545		
Mothers.....	215,188			169,914			9,135			23,747		
Fathers.....	102,615			82,116			1,754			13,024		

Class of beneficiary	Spanish-American War			Regular Establishment			Civil War			Indian Wars		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	879	\$110,296	\$125.48	31,985	\$3,917,347	\$122.47	97	\$10,822	\$111.57	1	\$143	\$143.00
Compensation.....	52	5,131	98.67	9,523	748,624	78.61	9	819	91.00			
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	827	105,165	127.16	21,186	2,941,159	138.83	88	10,003	113.67	1	143	143.00
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....				1,276	227,564	178.34						
Widow alone.....	851	106,488	125.13	12,958	2,009,618	155.09	61	7,569	124.08	1	143	143.00
Widow and children.....	14	2,543	181.64	1,940	300,271	154.78						
Widow, children and mother.....				334	72,204	216.18						
Widow, children and father.....				58	12,138	209.28						
Widow, children, mother and father.....				182	38,445	211.24						
Widow and mother.....				941	197,437	209.82						
Widow and father.....				154	30,736	199.58						
Widow, mother and father.....				464	101,382	218.50						
Children alone.....	12	1,115	92.92	3,287	292,853	89.09	36	3,253	90.36			
Children and mother.....				614	93,814	152.79						
Children and father.....				109	16,510	151.47						
Children, mother and father.....				326	52,267	160.33						
Mother alone.....	2	150	75.00	6,190	391,389	63.23						
Father alone.....				1,089	68,028	62.47						
Mother and father.....				3,339	240,255	71.95						
Total dependents.....	899			47,444			97			1		
Widows.....	865			17,031			61			1		
Children.....	32			12,302			36					
Mothers.....	2			12,390								
Fathers.....				5,721								

Table 49.—Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation on account of service-connected death of the veteran, showing average monthly value of awards and dependents

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1951-60]

Fiscal year	Total						World War II					
	Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents			
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents
1960.....	391,439	\$100.21	561,150	124,202	119,145	317,803	274,974	\$93.76	399,673	61,432	86,211	252,030
1959.....	387,817	99.90	558,476	119,927	120,618	317,931	275,146	94.06	402,528	59,963	89,273	253,292
1958.....	387,124	99.31	572,299	117,688	131,791	322,820	276,211	94.13	416,498	59,555	99,915	257,028
1957.....	385,644	97.37	586,243	113,956	145,253	327,024	275,922	93.41	431,772	58,806	112,962	260,002
1956.....	384,466	88.81	605,375	114,008	162,896	328,471	275,956	88.41	450,495	59,450	129,599	261,446
1955.....	383,797	89.26	610,662	113,800	165,142	331,720	275,453	89.15	457,267	60,127	134,112	263,028
1954.....	376,771	79.28	608,160	113,165	162,129	332,866	270,660	79.96	460,358	60,557	133,964	265,837
1953.....	369,915	79.69	592,773	111,351	157,617	323,805	270,425	80.90	457,918	61,376	133,476	263,066
1952.....	354,768	77.14	567,345	108,539	149,530	309,276	259,831	78.38	440,389	60,703	127,320	252,366
1951.....	344,617	77.89	548,374	106,308	142,191	299,875	256,291	79.84	434,794	61,400	123,609	249,785

Fiscal year	World War I						Korean conflict					
	Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents			
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents
1960.....	45,841	\$116.68	48,215	35,307	2,019	10,889	37,662	\$107.76	64,821	9,505	18,545	36,771
1959.....	46,099	115.49	48,430	34,640	2,015	11,775	36,759	107.22	63,595	9,079	18,286	36,230
1958.....	47,631	113.47	50,456	34,409	2,326	13,721	36,081	107.29	64,767	9,173	18,934	36,660
1957.....	50,878	107.34	54,450	33,780	2,924	17,746	35,029	106.56	64,297	9,335	19,487	35,475
1956.....	52,653	85.71	57,591	33,807	4,021	19,763	34,402	102.46	65,192	9,951	20,172	35,069
1955.....	54,520	85.69	60,151	33,650	4,479	22,022	33,777	102.67	64,359	10,273	18,839	35,247
1954.....	56,954	72.98	63,419	33,455	4,949	25,015	29,201	92.20	55,391	9,494	15,434	30,463
1953.....	59,036	72.93	66,430	33,156	5,464	27,810	20,341	82.75	38,770	7,039	10,604	21,127
1952.....	61,416	71.92	70,173	32,888	6,452	30,833	13,297	87.68	25,300	4,869	6,664	13,767
1951.....	63,633	71.89	73,547	32,605	7,180	33,762	764	90.37	1,443	344	455	644

Fiscal year	Spanish-American War						Regular Establishment					
	Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents			
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents
1960.....	879	\$125.48	899	865	32	2	31,985	\$122.47	47,444	17,031	12,302	18,111
1959.....	979	125.16	998	964	31	3	28,728	120.60	42,819	15,212	10,976	16,631
1958.....	1,031	123.34	1,049	1,013	33	3	26,038	116.27	39,397	13,448	10,541	15,408
1957.....	1,001	116.91	1,016	977	29	10	22,665	108.16	34,558	10,953	9,814	13,791
1956.....	1,123	87.11	1,143	1,096	36	11	20,159	79.36	30,780	9,585	9,013	12,182
1955.....	1,196	87.08	1,219	1,162	41	16	18,641	77.22	27,454	8,439	7,608	11,407
1954.....	1,224	75.28	1,245	1,188	36	21	18,515	68.76	27,530	8,315	7,685	11,530
1953.....	1,223	75.39	1,248	1,186	37	25	18,673	69.58	28,188	8,434	7,977	11,777
1952.....	1,236	75.19	1,273	1,188	52	33	18,769	69.85	29,988	8,727	8,984	12,277
1951.....	1,213	75.40	1,260	1,161	57	42	22,498	72.38	37,110	10,632	10,836	15,642

Fiscal year	Civil War					Indian wars				
	Deceased veterans		Dependents			Deceased veterans		Dependents		
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children
1960.....	97	\$111.57	97	61	36	1	\$143.00	1	1	1
1959.....	105	112.26	105	68	37	1	143.00	1	1	1
1958.....	129	109.06	129	87	42	3	131.67	3	3	3
1957.....	146	102.64	147	100	47	3	131.67	3	3	3
1956.....	168	80.73	169	114	55	5	87.00	5	5	5
1955.....	205	81.35	207	144	63	5	87.00	5	5	5
1954.....	212	72.70	212	151	61	5	75.00	5	5	5
1953.....	212	73.19	214	155	59	5	75.00	5	5	5
1952.....	216	71.06	219	161	58	3	75.00	3	3	3
1951.....	215	71.14	217	163	54	3	75.00	3	3	3

Table 50.—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions on account of non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1960]

Class of beneficiary	Total			World War II			World War I			Korean conflict		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	559,071	29,733,952	\$53.18	55,956	\$3,083,080	\$55.10	418,998	\$21,162,374	\$50.51	2,375	\$128,593	\$54.14
Widow alone.....	456,639	24,049,267	52.67	9,545	477,377	50.01	337,550	18,381,129	50.01	240	12,686	52.86
Widow and children.....	57,079	3,982,799	69.78	22,687	1,674,016	73.79	32,383	2,162,146	66.77	1,098	77,967	71.01
Children alone.....	45,353	1,701,886	37.53	23,724	931,687	39.27	19,065	619,099	32.47	1,037	37,940	36.59
Total dependents..	700,540			135,636			476,425			5,372		
Widows.....	513,718			32,232			399,933			1,338		
Children.....	186,822			103,404			76,492			4,034		

Class of beneficiary	Spanish-American War			Civil War			Indian Wars			Mexican War		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	77,462	\$5,080,161	\$65.58	3,601	\$236,881	\$65.78	677	\$42,733	\$63.12	2	\$130	\$65.00
Widow alone.....	75,612	4,941,327	65.35	3,032	195,280	64.41	638	41,338	62.82	2	130	65.00
Widow and children.....	890	67,137	75.43	20	1,460	73.00	1	73	73.00			
Children alone.....	960	71,697	74.68	549	40,141	73.12	18	1,322	73.44			
Total dependents..	78,797			3,629			679			2		
Widows.....	76,502			3,052			659			2		
Children.....	2,295			577			20					

Table 51.—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions on account of the non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing average monthly value of awards and dependents*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1951-60]

Fiscal year	Total					World War II				
	Deceased veterans		Dependents			Deceased veterans		Dependents		
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children
1960	559,071	\$53.18	700,540	513,718	186,822	55,956	\$55.10	135,636	32,232	103,404
1959	527,660	53.19	651,621	484,444	167,177	49,202	54.12	114,149	27,329	86,820
1958	496,916	51.66	615,166	456,427	158,739	42,854	54.25	99,355	24,061	75,294
1957	476,769	51.84	596,892	436,973	159,919	38,002	54.28	87,900	21,549	66,351
1956	451,761	51.96	569,801	413,379	156,422	32,697	54.35	75,351	18,819	56,532
1955	423,911	52.14	542,907	386,755	156,152	29,006	54.38	66,468	16,918	49,550
1954	400,561	50.20	519,495	365,056	154,439	24,981	51.82	56,898	14,761	42,137
1953	377,098	50.46	495,797	343,601	152,196	20,835	52.14	47,028	12,725	34,303
1952	351,223	45.28	473,773	319,661	154,112	16,740	45.87	37,503	10,577	26,926
1951	337,029	45.57	462,954	306,800	156,154	13,855	46.51	30,953	9,222	21,731

Fiscal year	World War I					Korean conflict				
	Deceased veterans		Dependents			Deceased veterans		Dependents		
	Number	Average Monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children
1960	418,998	\$50.51	476,425	399,933	76,492	2,375	\$54.14	5,372	1,338	4,034
1959	394,852	50.50	449,904	375,839	74,155	1,821	54.75	4,261	1,039	3,222
1958	367,838	50.62	426,475	348,267	78,208	1,366	54.99	3,037	825	2,212
1957	347,065	50.81	414,443	325,827	88,616	937	55.12	2,077	597	1,480
1956	327,796	50.94	400,561	305,198	95,363	599	56.75	1,340	425	915
1955	307,291	51.17	386,377	284,080	102,297	374	57.97	832	283	549
1954	287,166	49.28	371,904	263,697	108,207	159	56.73	357	131	226
1953	267,465	59.56	357,684	243,836	113,848	45	57.49	101	39	62
1952	244,748	43.95	343,826	221,176	122,650	4	52.50	8	4	4
1951	233,065	44.29	339,015	209,359	129,656	5	38.80	7	3	4

Table 51.—Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions on account of the non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing average monthly value of awards and dependents—Continued

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1951-60]

Fiscal year	Spanish-American War					Civil War				
	Deceased veterans		Dependents			Deceased veterans		Dependents		
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children
1960.....	77,462	\$65.58	78,797	76,502	2,295	3,601	\$65.78	3,629	3,052	577
1959.....	76,862	65.62	78,270	75,896	2,374	4,151	65.64	4,173	3,585	588
1958.....	80,702	54.87	82,118	79,720	2,398	3,304	52.90	3,327	2,715	612
1957.....	84,806	54.82	86,470	83,720	2,750	4,833	52.94	4,873	4,167	706
1956.....	84,387	54.89	86,219	83,330	2,889	5,100	52.96	5,144	4,438	706
1955.....	80,632	54.92	82,574	79,548	3,026	5,390	52.97	5,434	4,723	711
1954.....	80,773	52.90	82,800	79,699	3,101	6,199	50.89	6,250	5,501	749
1953.....	80,397	52.95	82,566	79,370	3,196	6,969	50.92	7,026	6,260	766
1952.....	80,136	49.00	82,777	79,061	3,716	8,047	47.06	8,106	7,311	795
1951.....	79,166	49.00	81,972	78,045	3,927	9,307	46.71	9,372	8,553	819

Fiscal year	Indian Wars					Mexican War				
	Deceased veterans		Dependents			Deceased veterans		Dependents		
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children
1960.....	677	\$63.12	679	659	20	2	\$65.00	2	2	-----
1959.....	769	63.22	771	753	18	3	65.00	3	3	-----
1958.....	848	52.72	850	835	15	4	53.00	4	4	-----
1957.....	1,121	52.46	1,124	1,108	16	5	53.00	5	5	-----
1956.....	1,177	52.53	1,181	1,164	17	5	53.00	5	5	-----
1955.....	1,213	52.53	1,217	1,198	19	5	53.00	5	5	-----
1954.....	1,277	50.42	1,280	1,261	19	6	50.00	6	6	-----
1953.....	1,379	50.45	1,384	1,363	21	8	50.00	8	8	-----
1952.....	1,533	46.54	1,538	1,517	21	15	50.00	15	15	-----
1951.....	1,613	46.24	1,617	1,600	17	18	50.00	18	18	-----

Table 52.—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions under special acts, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1960]

Class of beneficiary	Total			Regular Establishment			Spanish-American War		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	292	\$6,685	\$22.89	64	\$1,517	\$23.70	37	\$741	\$20.03
Widow alone.....	144	3,782	26.26	61	1,432	23.48	28	585	20.89
Widow and children.....	1	50	50.00						
Children alone.....	145	2,817	19.43	1	49	49.00	9	156	17.33
Mother alone.....	2	36	18.00	2	36	18.00			
Total dependents.....	295			64			37		
Widows.....	145			61			28		
Children.....	148			1			9		
Mothers.....	2			2					

Class of beneficiary	Civil War			Indian Wars			Mexican War		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	184	\$4,260	\$23.15	6	\$155	\$25.83	1	\$12	\$12.00
Widow alone.....	50	1,630	32.60	5	135	27.00			
Widow and children.....	1	50	50.00						
Children alone.....	133	2,580	19.40	1	20	20.00	1	12	12.00
Mother alone.....									
Total dependents.....	187			6			1		
Widows.....	51			5					
Children.....	136			1			1		
Mothers.....									

Table 53.—Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions under special acts, showing monthly value of awards and dependents

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1951-60]

Fiscal year	Total						Regular Establishment						Spanish-American War					
	Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents			
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents
1960.....	292	\$22.89	295	145	148	2	64	\$23.70	64	61	1	2	37	\$20.03	37	28	9	0
1959.....	345	23.42	349	170	175	4	74	25.19	74	67	3	4	44	20.07	44	35	9	0
1958.....	388	26.17	392	194	192	6	82	34.11	82	73	3	6	46	20.72	46	36	10	0
1957.....	542	26.21	551	279	266	6	87	35.86	87	79	2	6	54	21.19	55	43	12	-----
1956.....	573	26.64	587	292	285	10	95	34.63	95	84	3	8	57	26.86	62	44	16	2
1955.....	595	26.08	604	302	294	8	95	34.63	95	84	3	8	55	22.11	55	43	12	-----
1954.....	656	25.97	668	333	323	12	98	33.94	98	86	3	9	57	22.25	59	44	12	3
1953.....	737	26.04	748	376	359	13	107	33.66	107	94	3	10	61	22.43	62	46	13	3
1952.....	839	26.07	850	429	405	16	119	32.11	119	103	3	13	64	22.19	65	47	15	3
1951.....	955	26.12	969	485	467	17	124	31.98	124	107	3	14	69	21.96	70	51	16	3

Fiscal year	Civil War					Indian Wars					Mexican War				
	Deceased veterans		Dependents			Deceased veterans		Dependents			Deceased veterans		Dependents		
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children
1960.....	184	\$23.15	187	51	136	6	\$25.83	6	5	1	1	\$12.00	1	0	1
1959.....	215	23.33	219	61	158	10	27.50	10	6	4	2	21.00	2	1	1
1958.....	247	24.52	251	77	174	11	27.73	11	7	4	2	21.00	2	1	1
1957.....	382	24.79	390	143	247	15	23.93	15	11	4	4	29.00	4	3	1
1956.....	401	24.82	410	149	261	16	21.06	16	12	4	4	29.00	4	3	1
1955.....	425	24.90	434	160	274	16	21.06	16	12	4	4	23.00	4	3	1
1954.....	481	24.98	491	188	303	16	21.06	16	12	4	4	23.00	4	3	1
1953.....	548	25.11	558	220	338	17	21.06	17	13	4	4	23.00	4	3	1
1952.....	635	25.46	645	263	382	17	21.59	17	13	4	4	23.00	4	3	1
1951.....	738	25.67	751	309	442	20	21.35	20	15	5	4	23.00	4	3	1

Table 54.—Terminations of compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or pension death awards, showing reason for termination

[During fiscal year 1960]

Reason for termination	Total	World War II		World War I		Korean conflict		Regular Estab- lishment	Spanish- American War	Civil War	Indian Wars	Mexican War
		Service- con- nected	Non- service- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non- service- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non- service- con- nected					
Total.....	55,317	10,632	5,817	2,285	28,092	992	297	1,692	4,800	617	91	2
Child, not in widow's custody, becomes of age or discontinued school.....	7,012	3,170	721	289	2,574	55	12	125	64		2	
Child, not in widow's custody, marries.....	906	317	166	44	345	11	4	19				
Death of payee.....	16,462	3,867	486	1,412	4,875	319	11	407	4,404	591	88	2
Mother or father no longer dependent.....	646	419		44		74		109				
Income provision.....	16,561		2,092		14,341		117		11			
Widow remarries.....	5,499	1,209	966	183	1,963	315	94	636	131	2		
Miscellaneous ¹	8,231	1,650	1,386	313	3,994	218	59	396	190	24	1	

¹ Includes temporary terminations.

Table 55.—Emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I receiving full retirement pay

[As of June 20, 1960]

Branch of service and military rank at time of discharge from service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	1,389	\$277,680	\$199.91
Total, Army.....	1,343	268,701	200.08
Colonel.....	4	1,430	357.50
Lieutenant colonel.....	14	5,111	365.07
Major.....	62	17,593	283.76
Captain.....	265	61,072	230.46
First lieutenant.....	535	108,183	194.92
Second lieutenant.....	443	75,312	170.00
Total, Navy.....	35	6,913	197.51
Commander.....	1	323	323.00
Lieutenant commander.....			
Lieutenant.....	10	2,138	213.80
Lieutenant (jg.).....	15	2,843	189.53
Ensign.....	9	1,609	178.78
Total, Marine Corps.....	11	2,066	187.82
Captain.....	4	847	211.75
First lieutenant.....	5	903	180.60
Second lieutenant.....	2	316	158.00

Table 56.—Status of vocational rehabilitation program for disabled World War II veterans (Public Law 16, superseded by ch. 31, title 38, U.S.C.)

[At specified dates]

Date	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training				Institutional on-farm
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	
June 30, 1960.....	615,133	775	82	548	109	36
Nov. 30, 1959.....	614,744	1,396	246	896	189	65
Nov. 30, 1958.....	613,687	1,425	314	852	184	75
Nov. 30, 1957.....	612,647	1,461	367	771	238	85
Nov. 30, 1956.....	611,797	1,793	542	915	245	91
Nov. 30, 1955.....	610,290	7,676	1,853	3,284	1,283	1,256
Nov. 30, 1954.....	606,310	12,642	3,205	4,122	2,460	2,855
Nov. 30, 1953.....	600,959	18,152	4,811	3,684	3,909	5,748
Nov. 30, 1952.....	594,831	32,300	7,898	5,295	6,512	12,595
Nov. 30, 1951.....	586,230	60,457	14,745	9,362	12,300	24,050
Nov. 30, 1950.....	567,388	110,906	28,652	18,866	25,412	37,976
Nov. 30, 1949.....	532,656	184,894	53,869	31,613	56,012	43,400
Nov. 30, 1948.....	472,774	233,265	75,723	34,827	86,864	35,851
Nov. 30, 1947.....	375,117	253,422	85,820	35,135	109,038	23,429
Nov. 30, 1946.....	216,497	178,497	69,336	24,805	78,156	6,200
Nov. 30, 1945.....	45,294	35,353	16,816	6,859	11,227	451
Nov. 30, 1944.....	10,682	8,765	4,584	1,751	2,278	152

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, March 1943.

Table 57.—*Status of vocational rehabilitation program for disabled Korean conflict veterans (Public Law 894, superseded by ch. 31, title 38, U.S.C.)*

[At specified dates]

Date	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training				
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm
June 30, 1960.....	64, 135	5, 453	1, 381	2, 388	1, 303	381
Nov. 30, 1959.....	62, 297	8, 804	3, 673	3, 002	1, 577	552
Nov. 30, 1958.....	57, 873	11, 942	5, 331	3, 558	2, 218	835
Nov. 30, 1957.....	52, 003	14, 752	6, 964	3, 691	2, 914	1, 183
Nov. 30, 1956.....	44, 826	17, 317	8, 140	4, 215	3, 489	1, 473
Nov. 30, 1955.....	34, 957	17, 782	8, 141	4, 782	3, 422	1, 437
Nov. 30, 1954.....	23, 308	14, 851	6, 515	4, 502	2, 769	1, 065
Nov. 30, 1953.....	11, 251	8, 009	3, 686	2, 138	1, 720	465
Nov. 30, 1952.....	3, 018	2, 373	1, 104	694	451	124
Nov. 30, 1951.....	52	46	13	20	11	2

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, December 1950.

Table 58.—*Status of readjustment training program for Korean conflict veterans (Public Law 550, superseded by ch. 33, title 38, U.S.C.)*

[At specified dates]

Date	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training				
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm
June 30, 1960.....	2, 334, 348	120, 310	37, 730	68, 497	5, 753	8, 330
Nov. 30, 1959.....	2, 310, 218	410, 335	271, 317	116, 158	9, 166	13, 694
Nov. 30, 1958.....	2, 211, 239	588, 209	380, 183	165, 016	19, 470	23, 540
Nov. 30, 1957.....	2, 000, 023	703, 251	445, 942	185, 588	39, 855	31, 866
Nov. 30, 1956.....	1, 696, 687	760, 628	473, 488	192, 239	56, 998	37, 903
Nov. 30, 1955.....	1, 271, 434	696, 660	408, 893	191, 233	60, 965	35, 569
Nov. 30, 1954.....	795, 588	527, 653	286, 154	161, 799	53, 605	26, 095
Nov. 30, 1953.....	337, 238	251, 928	142, 133	64, 567	36, 386	8, 842
Nov. 30, 1952.....	43, 121	41, 947	34, 942	5, 773	1, 231	1

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, August 1952.

Table 59.—*Status of readjustment training program for World War II veterans (Public Law 346, extended by sec. 12a, Public Law 85-857)*

[At specified dates]

Date	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training				
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm
June 30, 1960.....	² 7, 800, 000	9	6	3	0	0
Nov. 30, 1959.....	² 7, 800, 000	34	26	7	0	1
Nov. 30, 1958.....	² 7, 800, 000	156	88	63	0	5
Nov. 30, 1957.....	² 7, 800, 000	625	406	195	6	18
Nov. 30, 1956.....	² 7, 800, 000	1, 869	1, 169	524	73	103
Nov. 30, 1955.....	7, 814, 562	87, 768	41, 987	44, 206	454	1, 121
Nov. 30, 1954.....	7, 813, 219	180, 518	78, 491	79, 560	3, 819	18, 648
Nov. 30, 1953.....	7, 809, 691	356, 037	138, 131	146, 035	14, 870	57, 001
Nov. 30, 1952.....	7, 802, 044	719, 589	231, 708	731, 941	44, 610	129, 330
Nov. 30, 1951.....	7, 775, 592	1, 486, 272	396, 186	738, 904	101, 830	249, 352
Nov. 30, 1950.....	7, 249, 524	1, 759, 021	580, 597	731, 831	154, 258	292, 335
Nov. 30, 1949.....	6, 552, 498	2, 288, 083	843, 677	862, 442	276, 192	305, 772
Nov. 30, 1948.....	5, 606, 038	2, 302, 120	974, 945	666, 294	392, 998	267, 883
Nov. 30, 1947.....	4, 461, 648	2, 546, 163	1, 149, 941	651, 529	545, 761	198, 932
Nov. 30, 1946.....	2, 290, 040	2, 080, 440	1, 012, 700	376, 858	614, 882	76, 000
Nov. 30, 1945.....	181, 211	155, 158	87, 805	32, 697	26, 592	8, 064

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, June 1944.

² Rounded.

Table 60.—*Status of war orphans' educational assistance program (Public Law 634, superseded by ch. 35, title 38, U.S.C.)*

[At specified dates]

Date	War orphans entered training ¹	War orphans in training			
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Special restorative training
June 30, 1960.....	20,387	2,386	953	1,407	26
Nov. 30, 1959.....	17,797	9,121	7,574	1,526	21
Nov. 30, 1958.....	10,092	6,119	5,565	546	8
Nov. 30, 1957.....	5,927	4,459	4,093	363	3
Nov. 30, 1956.....	848	827	801	26	0

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, June 1956.

Table 61.—*Counseling provided veterans and war orphans*

[Fiscal year 1960]

Type of counseling	Total	VA	Fee basis
Counseling provided—total.....	42,016	35,558	6,458
Veterans.....	28,152	22,711	5,441
War orphans.....	13,864	12,847	1,017
Personal adjustment counseling interviews.....	14,317		

Table 62.—*Employment objectives of disabled Korean conflict veterans who entered vocational rehabilitation training prior to Dec. 1, 1959 (Public Law 894, superseded by ch. 31, title 38, U.S.C.)*

Major occupational group	Number entered training	Major occupational group	Number entered training
Total.....	62,300	Clerical and kindred.....	6,700
Professional.....	17,200	Sales and kindred.....	1,000
Semiprofessional.....	5,200	Service.....	2,600
Managerial.....	3,800	Agricultural.....	3,400
		Trade and industrial.....	22,400

Table 63.—*Comparison of occupational goals of disabled Korean conflict veterans who entered vocational rehabilitation training and occupational distribution of all males in labor force (Public Law 894, superseded by ch. 31, title 38, U.S.C.)*

[Percent distribution]

Major occupational group	Korean conflict veterans (prior to Dec. 1, 1959)	Male labor force (January 1960)	Major occupational group	Korean conflict veterans (prior to Dec. 1, 1959)	Male labor force (January 1960)
	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent
Total.....	100	100	Clerical and kindred.....	11	7
Professional.....	28	} 11	Sales and kindred.....	1	6
Semiprofessional.....	8		Service.....	4	7
Managerial and official.....	6		Agriculture.....	6	9
			Trade and industrial.....	36	46

Table 64.—*Types of readjustment training pursued by Korean conflict veterans prior to Dec. 1, 1959 (Public Law 550, superseded by ch. 33, title 38, U.S.C.)*

[Percentage distribution]

Training program	Percent	Training program	Percent
Total	100.0	Law (including prelaw)	2.0
Agricultural and related	5.1	Medicine and related programs (including premedical, pre dental, and preveterinarian)	2.6
Accounting and auditing	3.3	Music and public speaking	1.1
Art and design	2.8	Physical and natural science	2.0
Business administration and managerial	11.5	Secondary and elementary programs of study	5.3
Clerical and sales	4.2	Social studies and welfare work	1.8
Craft, trade and industrial	24.4	Theology	0.6
Education (preparation for teaching)	5.6	Other types of training	5.0
Engineering	8.0		
Flight training	2.4		
Humanities and other undergraduate college programs (not shown elsewhere)	12.3		

Table 65.—*Types of training pursued by war orphans prior to Dec. 1, 1959 (Public Law 634, superseded by ch. 35, title 38, U.S.C.)*

Training program	Number entered	Distribution by sex (Percent)		
		Total	Male	Female
Total	17,797	100.0	52.6	47.4
Agricultural and related	246	100.0	92.7	7.3
Accounting and auditing	211	100.0	62.9	37.1
Art and design	211	100.0	71.5	28.5
Business administration and managerial	1,598	100.0	69.6	30.4
Clerical and sales	1,234	100.0	14.9	85.1
Craft, trade and industrial	1,456	100.0	72.8	27.2
Education (preparation for teaching)	2,282	100.0	32.6	67.4
Engineering	1,183	100.0	97.9	2.1
Humanities and other undergraduate college programs (not shown elsewhere)	5,062	100.0	51.4	48.6
Law (including prelaw)	250	100.0	90.4	9.6
Medicine and related programs (including premedical, pre dental and preveterinarian)	1,417	100.0	34.5	65.5
Music and public speaking	260	100.0	39.4	60.6
Physical and natural science	508	100.0	74.6	25.4
Social studies and welfare work	498	100.0	54.2	45.8
Theology	171	100.0	79.2	20.8
Other types of training	1,210	100.0	30.4	69.6

Table 66.—Number and amount of guaranteed and insured loans reported closed and disbursed, by purpose of loan

[Cumulative at end of each fiscal year, 1951-60]

Fiscal years	Number of loans				Amount of guaranty and insurance				Amount of loans			
	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business
1960	5,811,058	5,504,365	71,460	235,233	\$26,527,763,972	\$26,219,265,928	\$120,050,221	\$188,447,823	\$49,192,195,178	\$48,251,514,651	\$283,510,191	\$657,170,336
1959	5,632,249	5,327,157	71,332	233,760	25,311,616,754	25,004,373,462	119,808,381	187,434,911	46,815,914,346	45,882,189,112	282,711,863	651,013,371
1958	5,425,282	5,122,199	71,106	231,977	23,927,906,527	23,622,509,380	119,417,557	186,069,590	44,182,630,285	43,258,382,147	281,250,508	642,997,630
1957	5,251,975	4,951,833	70,685	229,457	22,779,851,181	22,476,537,092	118,987,695	184,326,394	42,009,060,800	41,097,236,190	279,401,669	632,423,031
1956	4,810,625	4,515,042	69,678	225,905	19,943,221,805	19,643,511,491	117,966,789	181,743,525	36,802,093,283	35,909,690,741	274,594,673	617,807,869
1955	4,263,668	3,914,535	68,119	221,014	16,153,206,537	15,859,400,659	115,728,194	178,077,684	30,001,134,356	29,135,766,719	266,644,428	598,723,209
1954	3,632,518	3,351,643	66,331	214,544	12,726,702,432	12,439,634,421	112,976,254	174,091,757	23,947,971,782	23,112,747,564	257,539,530	577,684,688
1953	3,299,949	3,029,487	65,012	205,450	10,870,824,142	10,589,775,804	111,470,353	169,577,985	20,723,543,777	19,919,475,014	251,703,753	552,365,010
1952	2,983,267	2,729,054	63,446	190,767	9,266,056,468	8,993,671,494	109,487,464	162,897,510	17,943,871,281	17,184,489,971	244,973,817	514,407,443
1951	2,558,613	2,361,168	60,609	136,836	7,370,093,083	7,118,973,187	105,952,022	145,167,874	14,630,905,819	13,985,674,770	234,512,859	410,718,190

Table 67.—Receipt and disposition of guaranteed and insured loan defaults and claims, by purpose of loan

[Cumulative at end of each fiscal year, 1951-60]

Fiscal year	Defaults reported				Total defaults and claims pending	Defaults and claims cured or withdrawn				Claims filed				Claims paid			
	Total	Home	Farm	Business		Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business
1960	880,779	821,039	16,626	43,114	45,488	756,710	715,408	14,147	27,155	87,487	68,954	2,517	16,016	78,581	61,160	2,293	15,128
1959	791,003	731,927	16,444	42,632	45,693	677,279	636,983	13,887	26,409	76,664	58,276	2,503	15,885	68,031	50,791	2,279	14,961
1958	701,713	643,614	16,143	41,956	48,163	596,400	557,442	13,552	25,406	65,698	47,581	2,472	15,645	57,150	40,195	2,253	14,702
1957	617,810	560,647	15,788	41,375	39,523	528,944	490,890	13,153	24,901	57,497	39,772	2,438	15,287	49,343	32,767	2,214	14,362
1956	543,592	489,774	15,305	40,513	38,328	464,589	427,845	12,592	24,152	50,442	33,329	2,397	14,716	42,675	26,718	2,179	13,778
1955	481,532	427,262	14,656	39,614	39,473	405,043	370,463	11,847	22,733	44,405	28,400	2,326	13,679	37,016	22,285	2,110	12,621
1954	419,098	367,446	13,781	37,871	38,943	347,581	316,527	10,943	20,111	39,173	24,426	2,261	12,486	32,574	18,886	2,045	11,643
1953	361,095	314,352	12,722	34,021	36,308	296,264	268,144	9,914	18,206	34,846	21,536	2,120	11,190	28,523	16,469	1,897	10,157
1952	305,367	265,704	11,448	29,215	42,145	239,306	214,871	8,652	15,783	30,339	18,420	1,931	9,988	24,916	13,991	1,726	9,199
1951	243,813	208,941	9,892	24,980	46,475	175,762	155,707	7,131	12,924	26,117	15,134	1,701	9,282	21,576	11,513	1,502	8,561

Table 68.—*Number and amount of direct loans closed and fully disbursed*

[Cumulative at end of each fiscal year, 1952-60]

Fiscal year	Number	Amount	Fiscal year	Number	Amount
1960	165,367	\$1,341,277,014			
1959	137,369	1,059,624,861	1955	64,941	\$461,158,239
1958	118,373	880,306,759	1954	49,311	343,789,977
1957	92,567	671,544,515	1953	33,167	223,788,097
1956	77,187	554,341,231	1952	21,512	140,595,946

Table 69.—*Exhibit of insurance in force*

[For fiscal year 1960]

	U.S. Government life insurance		Participating national service life insurance		Nonparticipating national service life insurance			
	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Service-disabled veterans insurance		Veterans special life insurance	
					Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
In force at beginning of year	339, 193	\$1, 485, 964, 638	5, 344, 628	\$35, 069, 304, 222	38, 702	\$339, 870, 570	671, 751	\$6, 040, 355, 000
Insurance issued during year					6, 055	53, 940, 500		
Insurance reinstated during year	291	1, 810, 585	13, 729	85, 923, 000	194	1, 162, 000	13, 825	55, 017, 000
Insurance terminated during year by:								
Death	7, 289	35, 199, 675	18, 070	116, 724, 062	434	3, 914, 500	753	6, 459, 708
Maturity as endowment	5, 119	14, 666, 325	230	1, 092, 342				
Permanent total disability	2, 031	10, 163, 335						
Lapse, expiry, and net changes	127	2, 530, 320	48, 707	351, 172, 325	888	8, 610, 129	20, 609	192, 216, 306
Cash surrender	2, 311	7, 413, 401	8, 591	36, 582, 757	169	1, 311, 289	93	689, 500
Total terminated	16, 877	69, 973, 056	75, 598	505, 571, 486	1, 491	13, 835, 918	21, 455	199, 365, 514
In force at end of year	322, 607	1, 417, 802, 167	5, 282, 759	34, 649, 655, 736	43, 460	381, 137, 152	664, 121	5, 896, 006, 486
Selected year end items:								
In force on 5-year term plan	16, 007	101, 121, 403	3, 092, 214	23, 759, 448, 474	24, 726	230, 865, 000	570, 928	5, 186, 423, 500
In force on all other plans	306, 600	1, 316, 680, 764	2, 190, 545	10, 890, 207, 262	18, 734	150, 271, 152	93, 193	709, 582, 986
In force with disability income rider	20, 227	129, 747, 662	475, 041	3, 601, 610, 500			59, 124	542, 133, 000
In force under disability waiver (sec. 712)			73, 865	505, 925, 500	8, 093	74, 540, 500	1, 324	11, 623, 000
Average in force amount per policy		4, 395		6, 559		8, 770		8, 878
Classification of inforce by plan of insurance:								
5-year term	16, 007	101, 121, 403	3, 092, 214	23, 759, 448, 474	24, 726	230, 865, 000	570, 928	5, 186, 423, 500
Ordinary life	112, 978	574, 782, 000	463, 249	2, 814, 200, 000	5, 997	50, 752, 500	27, 050	224, 365, 500
20-payment life	148, 291	548, 024, 480	970, 353	4, 286, 590, 000	5, 460	41, 913, 000	20, 966	142, 618, 000
30-payment life	22, 251	115, 719, 068	409, 466	2, 217, 877, 500	4, 515	37, 327, 000	24, 935	197, 976, 500
20-year endowment	5, 219	19, 442, 204	141, 596	529, 474, 546	774	4, 273, 500	5, 248	29, 081, 000
30-year endowment	3, 378	15, 985, 883						
Endowment at 60			92, 650	508, 887, 000	788	6, 242, 000	7, 453	56, 216, 500
Endowment at 62								
Endowment at 65	4, 098	21, 975, 679						
Extended insurance	7, 109	12, 990, 373	58, 849	353, 347, 500	624	5, 314, 500	6, 945	55, 353, 500
Paid-up insurance	3, 276	7, 761, 077	2, 805	175, 310, 279	571	4, 443, 059	596	3, 971, 986
				4, 520, 437	5	5, 593		

Table 70.—Government Life Insurance in force

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1925-60]

June 30	Total		Yearly renewable term insurance (war risk)		U.S. Government life insurance (World War I)		Participating national service life insurance (World War II)		Nonparticipating national service life insurance					
									NSLI appropriation (World War II)		Service-disabled veterans insurance (Insurance Act of 1951)		Veterans special life insurance	
	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
1960.....	6,319,847	\$42,382,402,704	-----	-----	322,607	\$1,417,802,167	5,282,759	\$34,649,655,736	6,900	\$37,801,163	43,460	\$381,137,152	664,121	\$5,896,006,486
1959.....	6,401,240	42,973,665,050	-----	-----	339,193	1,485,964,638	5,344,628	35,069,304,222	6,966	38,170,320	38,702	339,870,570	671,751	6,040,355,000
1958.....	6,485,256	43,624,978,425	-----	-----	352,999	1,545,234,639	5,404,784	35,476,760,224	7,054	38,641,155	33,791	296,976,907	686,628	6,267,365,500
1957.....	6,565,985	44,202,158,025	-----	-----	368,855	1,607,991,061	5,435,889	35,673,215,467	7,294	39,925,016	26,781	234,406,481	727,166	6,646,620,000
1956.....	6,442,966	42,890,931,736	-----	-----	383,551	1,663,977,559	5,464,726	35,863,576,017	7,371	40,396,853	19,600	169,789,307	567,708	5,153,192,000
1955.....	6,449,437	42,623,424,678	-----	-----	399,486	1,732,752,155	5,691,096	37,719,641,206	7,460	40,956,644	12,529	106,822,173	338,866	3,023,252,500
1950.....	6,113,308	37,972,927,706	-----	-----	484,793	2,116,059,828	5,620,028	35,809,439,817	8,487	47,428,061	-----	-----	-----	-----
1945.....	16,512,069	126,034,439,280	7	\$8,336	567,934	2,454,855,781	15,944,158	123,579,575,163	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1940.....	609,064	2,565,327,270	171	343,047	608,923	2,564,984,223	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1935.....	590,865	2,605,400,400	121	389,145	590,744	2,605,011,255	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1930.....	648,248	3,042,743,415	204	1,142,314	648,044	3,041,601,101	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1925.....	552,340	2,865,028,729	177,328	1,372,091,391	375,012	1,492,937,338	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Table 71.—Applications and terminations under article IV, Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended

[Through June 30, 1960]

Item	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
Applications adjudicated.....	106, 814	\$268, 888, 945
Applications approved.....	90, 438	228, 291, 472
Terminations.....	90, 040	226, 965, 185
Terminated during fiscal year 1960:		
By automatic expiry.....	60	322, 508
By death.....	2	8, 000
By voluntary withdrawal.....	27	116, 940
Remaining under protection of act.....	398	1, 326, 287

Table 72.—U.S. Government life insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1960

ASSETS	
U.S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness.....	\$1, 106, 540, 000
<i>These are U.S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued to the USGLI fund.</i>	
Policy loans.....	109, 720, 195
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables.....	65, 943
Cash.....	2, 077, 524
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	
Accrued interest.....	2, 194, 404
<i>This is the interest earned and accrued, but not yet due and payable, on investments to the end of the fiscal year.</i>	
Due from U.S. Government.....	0
<i>This is the amount due from the U.S. Government on extra hazard claims.</i>	
Total assets.....	1, 220, 598, 066
LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves.....	873, 298, 350
<i>This amount together with future premiums and reserve interest is considered necessary to assure the payment of all future policy benefits. It is determined in accordance with accepted actuarial principles.</i>	
Reserve for payments under optional income settlements.....	212, 727, 354
<i>This is the amount set aside to provide for the payment of future installments to policyholders and beneficiaries on proceeds payable to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Reserves for total disability.....	15, 102, 601
<i>This is the reserve for the total disability income benefit.</i>	
Reserve for reported claims in process of settlement.....	4, 648, 597
<i>This is the amount set aside for claims in the process of settlement.</i>	
Reserve for dividends.....	9, 309, 825
<i>This is the amount set aside for the payment of dividends for the balance of calendar year 1960, including all dividends due and unpaid.</i>	
Reserve for proceeds of canceled undeliverable checks.....	107, 236
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit.....	9, 529, 350
<i>This is the amount of dividends (with interest) left as a credit or on deposit.</i>	
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....	1, 822, 649
<i>This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>	
Unassigned funds (surplus).....	94, 052, 104
<i>These are funds in excess of regular reserves. They provide an additional safety margin against unexpected contingencies.</i>	
Total liabilities.....	1, 220, 598, 066

Table 73.—U.S. Government life insurance fund—statement of income and disbursements, for fiscal year 1960

INCOME	
Premiums-----	\$22, 545, 755
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits, including premiums waived because of disability.</i>	
Interest-----	43, 260, 232
<i>This is interest earned on investments in U.S. Treasury certificates, on policy loans, on liens and on premiums paid in arrears.</i>	
Amounts left under optional income settlements-----	18, 741, 118
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Dividends left on credit or deposit-----	2, 726, 215
<i>These dividends were left as a credit or were deposited to accumulate at interest.</i>	
Contributions from the U.S. Government-----	284, 739
<i>These are amounts incurred by the U.S. Government for death and disability claims due to the extra hazard of military or naval service, and for other obligations.</i>	
Total income-----	<u>87, 558, 059</u>
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits-----	37, 635, 622
<i>These are the face amounts of death claims incurred during the year. Some are paid in a lump sum, others are left to be paid in installments under optional income settlement provisions.</i>	
Payments under optional income settlements-----	28, 307, 896
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits-----	13, 658, 889
<i>These are the face amounts of permanent and total disability claims incurred during the year, and the total disability income payments and premiums waived.</i>	
Matured endowments-----	12, 953, 519
<i>These are the face amounts of endowments maturing during the year. Some of these benefits are left to be paid in installments under optional income settlement provisions.</i>	
Cash surrenders-----	4, 482, 556
<i>These are cash surrender values paid on surrendered contracts.</i>	
Dividends to policyholders-----	18, 631, 060
<i>This is the amount of dividends. Some of these dividends are left by the policyholders on deposit or credit to accumulate at interest.</i>	
Dividend credits and deposits withdrawn-----	1, 681, 536
<i>These are the dividends previously credited or left on deposit and now withdrawn.</i>	
Interest paid or credited on dividend accumulations-----	348, 925
<i>This is the interest added on dividend credits and deposits.</i>	
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables-----	3, 938
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries-----	<u>117, 703, 941</u>

Table 74.—National service life insurance trust fund—statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1960

ASSETS	
U.S. Treasury notes-----	\$5, 803, 089, 000
<i>These are U.S. Treasury notes issued to the NSLI fund.</i>	
Policy loans-----	315, 501, 003
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables-----	722, 323
Cash-----	5, 582, 756
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	
Accrued interest-----	6, 183, 849
<i>This is the interest on investments which has been earned and has accrued to the end of the fiscal year. It is not yet due and payable.</i>	
Due from U.S. Government-----	490, 524
<i>This is the amount due from the U.S. Government on extra hazard claims.</i>	
Total assets-----	<u>6, 131, 569, 455</u>

Table 74.—National service life insurance trust fund—statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1960—Continued

LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves-----	\$2,694,804,718
<i>This amount together with future premiums and reserve interest is considered necessary to assure the payment of all future policy benefits. It is determined in accordance with accepted actuarial principles.</i>	
Reserve for payments under optional income settlements-----	2,452,121,639
<i>This is the amount set aside to provide for the payment of future installments to policyholders and beneficiaries on proceeds payable to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Premium waiver disability reserves-----	121,643,164
<i>These are the reserves for the premium waiver benefits.</i>	
Total disability income reserves-----	11,857,833
<i>These are the reserves for the disability income benefits.</i>	
Reserve for reported claims in process of settlement-----	11,087,707
<i>This is the amount set aside for claims in the process of settlement.</i>	
Reserve for dividends declared-----	99,499,646
<i>This is the amount set aside for the payment of dividends for the balance of calendar year 1960, including all dividends due and unpaid.</i>	
Reserve for proceeds of canceled undeliverable checks-----	2,317,917
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit-----	164,234,659
<i>This is the amount of dividends (with interest) left as a credit or on deposit.</i>	
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30-----	77,538,048
<i>This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>	
Unassigned funds (surplus)-----	496,464,124
<i>These are funds in excess of regular reserves. They provide an additional safety margin against unexpected contingencies.</i>	
Total liabilities-----	<u>6,131,569,455</u>

Table 75.—National service life insurance trust fund—statement of income and disbursements, for fiscal year 1960

INCOME	
Premiums-----	\$494,068,643
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits, including premiums waived because of disability.</i>	
Interest-----	183,696,851
<i>This is interest earned on investments in U.S. Treasury notes, on policy loans, on liens and on premiums paid in arrears.</i>	
Amounts left under optional income settlements-----	38,281,055
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Dividends left on credit or deposit-----	50,810,600
<i>These dividends were left as a credit or were deposited to accumulate at interest.</i>	
Contributions from the U.S. Government-----	9,988,159
<i>These are amounts incurred by the U.S. Government for death and disability claims due to the extra hazard of military or naval service, and for other obligations.</i>	
Total income-----	<u>776,845,308</u>
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits-----	109,086,696
<i>These are the face amounts of death claims incurred during the year. Some are paid in a lump sum, others are left to be paid in installments under optional income settlement provisions.</i>	
Payments under optional income settlements-----	248,442,888
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits-----	10,474,655
<i>These disability benefits are premiums waived and monthly income payments made.</i>	
Matured endowments-----	1,059,248
<i>These are the face amounts of endowments maturing during the year. Some of these benefits are left to be paid in installments under optional income settlement provisions.</i>	
Cash surrenders-----	15,154,838
<i>These are cash surrender values paid on surrender contracts.</i>	
Dividends to policyholders-----	238,852,099
<i>This is the amount of dividends. Some of these dividends are left by the policyholders on deposit or credit to accumulate at interest.</i>	
Dividend credits and deposits withdrawn-----	34,043,297
<i>These are the dividends previously credited or left on deposit and now withdrawn.</i>	
Interest paid or credited on dividend accumulations-----	4,465,985
<i>This is almost entirely the interest added on dividend credits and deposits.</i>	
Adjustments in policy liens and receivables-----	52,923
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries-----	<u>661,632,629</u>

Table 76.—*Veterans special life insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1960*

ASSETS	
U.S. Treasury certificates-----	\$84, 613, 000
<i>These are U.S. certificates of indebtedness issued to this fund.</i>	
Policy loans-----	52, 704
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables-----	6, 549
Cash-----	767, 424
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	
Accrued interest-----	1, 033
<i>This is the interest on investments which has been earned and has accrued to the end of the fiscal year. It is not yet due and payable.</i>	
Total assets-----	<u>85, 440, 710</u>
LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves-----	12, 833, 065
<i>This amount together with future premiums and reserve interest is considered necessary to assure the payment of all future policy benefits. It is determined in accordance with accepted actuarial principles.</i>	
Reserve for payments under optional income settlements-----	4, 193, 933
<i>This is the amount set aside to provide for the payment of future installments to beneficiaries on proceeds payable to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Premium waiver disability reserves-----	3, 473, 535
<i>These are the reserves for the premium waiver benefits.</i>	
Total disability income reserves-----	426, 728
<i>These are the reserves for the disability income benefits.</i>	
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30-----	5, 110, 719
<i>This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>	
Reserve for proceeds of canceled undeliverable checks-----	1, 259
Reserve for reported claims in process of settlement-----	768, 487
<i>This is the amount set aside for claims in the process of settlement.</i>	
Unassigned funds (surplus)-----	58, 632, 984
<i>These are funds in excess of regular reserves. They provide an additional safety margin against unexpected contingencies.</i>	
Total liabilities-----	<u>85, 440, 710</u>

Table 77.—*Veterans special life insurance fund—statement of income and disbursements, for fiscal year 1960*

INCOME	
Premiums-----	\$22, 814, 843
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits, including premiums waived because of disability.</i>	
Interest-----	1, 950, 973
<i>This is interest earned on investments in U.S. Treasury certificates, on policy loans, on liens and on premiums paid in arrears.</i>	
Amounts left under optional income settlements-----	1, 505, 008
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Total income-----	<u>26, 270, 824</u>
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits-----	5, 475, 708
<i>These are the face amounts of death claims incurred during the year. Some are paid in a lump sum, others are left to be paid in installments under optional income settlement provisions.</i>	
Payments under optional income settlements-----	1, 148, 577
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits-----	89, 105
<i>These disability benefits are premiums waived and monthly income payments made.</i>	
Cash surrenders-----	52, 938
<i>These are cash surrender values paid on surrendered contracts.</i>	
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables-----	1, 832
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries-----	<u>6, 768, 160</u>

Table 78.—*Service-disabled veterans insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1960*

ASSETS	
Cash-----	\$823, 938
<i>This is the unexpended cash balance.</i>	
Policy loans-----	985, 914
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables-----	2, 586
Accrued interest-----	19, 324
<i>This is the interest on policy loans which has been earned and accrued to the end of the fiscal year. It is not yet due and payable.</i>	
Total assets-----	<u>1, 831, 762</u>
LIABILITIES ¹	
Cash values-----	10, 938, 297
<i>These are the cash values payable on the contracts in force at the end of the year if they were to be surrendered at that time, and other policy liabilities.</i>	
Reserve for payments under optional income settlements-----	2, 230, 304
<i>This is the amount set aside to provide for the payment of future installments to beneficiaries on proceeds payable to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30-----	428, 880
<i>This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>	
Reserve for proceeds of canceled undeliverable checks-----	228
Reserve for reported claims in process of settlement-----	445, 090
<i>This is the amount set aside for claims in the process of settlement.</i>	
Total liabilities-----	<u>14, 042, 799</u>

¹ The liabilities shown in the above tabulation represent payments that would have to be made if this fund were dissolved as of June 30, 1960.

Since this fund insures medically substandard lives at standard rates of premiums, the ensuing losses are met by periodic congressional appropriations and the fund is operated on virtually a pay-as-you-go basis.

Table 79.—*Service-disabled veterans insurance fund—statement of income and disbursements, for fiscal year 1960*

INCOME	
Premiums-----	\$3, 954, 725
<i>These are premiums for insurance including premiums waived because of disability.</i>	
Interest-----	31, 071
<i>This is interest earned on policy loans, on liens and on premiums paid in arrears.</i>	
Amounts left under optional income settlements-----	1, 277, 490
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Congressional appropriation-----	500, 000
Total income-----	<u>5, 763, 286</u>
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits-----	3, 971, 146
<i>These are the face amounts of death claims incurred during the year. Some are paid in a lump sum, others are left to be paid in installments under optional income settlement provisions.</i>	
Payments under optional income settlements-----	575, 038
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits-----	867, 734
<i>These disability benefits are premiums waived.</i>	
Cash surrenders-----	119, 068
<i>These are cash surrender values paid on surrendered contracts.</i>	
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables-----	2, 016
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries-----	<u>5, 535, 002</u>

Table 80.—Incompetent and minor wards under guardianship

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1951-60]

Fiscal year	Total	Incompetent veterans						Minors			Other incompetents		
		Total	By type of fiduciary				Payments to wife	Total	By type of fiduciary		Total	By type of fiduciary	
			Guardians	Legal custodians	Institutional awards				Guardians	Legal custodians		Guardians	Legal custodians
					State	VA							
1960	387,480	105,424	58,984	1,045	7,372	28,276	9,747	267,592	83,955	183,637	14,464	10,418	4,046
1959	380,843	104,351	58,500	693	7,611	28,946	8,601	262,457	84,469	177,988	14,035	10,328	3,707
1958	371,296	102,366	58,008	639	7,155	28,261	8,303	255,430	83,424	172,006	13,500	10,060	3,440
1957	359,722	100,736	57,614	674	6,480	28,005	7,963	246,406	81,594	164,812	12,580	9,568	3,012
1956	348,038	98,725	57,205	698	5,999	27,066	7,757	237,751	79,289	158,462	11,562	8,966	2,596
1955	339,477	95,987	55,977	790	6,015	25,676	7,529	232,468	76,264	156,204	11,022	8,562	2,460
1954	326,984	91,146	54,111	587	5,591	23,998	6,859	225,571	71,972	153,599	10,267	8,097	2,170
1953	316,240	86,542	51,653	517	5,155	22,708	6,509	220,247	66,502	153,745	9,451	7,528	1,923
1952	309,535	82,328	49,366	502	4,336	22,041	6,083	218,366	59,521	158,845	8,841	7,125	1,716
1951	303,600	79,241	47,654	623	4,623	20,678	5,663	215,992	53,711	162,281	8,367	6,886	1,481

Table 81.—Summary of fiduciary accounts

[Fiscal years 1951-60]

Fiscal year	Total amount of receipts	Guardians' commissions allowed	Attorneys' fees allowed	Amount of estates					Amount embezzled or misappropriated	Amount lost on investments and deposits
				Total amount of estates	Invested in accordance with State law or VA regulations		Invested not in accordance with State law or VA regulations	Cash balances (funds on deposit in banking institutions or otherwise not included in invested amounts)		
					Invested	Deposits in banks and other institutions in lieu of investments				
1960	\$243,559,146	\$5,845,759	\$2,161,420	\$725,722,101	\$490,617,934	\$189,141,233	\$50,525	\$45,912,409	\$165,579	\$2
1959	238,679,275	5,451,241	1,983,133	686,011,046	463,936,611	176,923,235	64,590	45,086,610	225,264	29,159
1958	219,225,408	5,055,863	1,879,011	637,186,719	438,544,287	153,957,786	38,521	44,646,125	199,220	32,106
1957	204,020,366	4,763,316	1,823,679	585,117,299	406,471,279	134,831,000	25,545	43,789,475	200,203	31,110
1956	199,355,703	4,484,112	1,595,306	543,599,044	379,347,430	119,962,077	53,026	44,236,511	265,024	25,504
1955	187,555,628	4,195,319	1,518,361	496,664,861	345,578,003	109,899,517	31,767	41,155,574	275,210	21,209
1954	179,337,554	4,007,125	1,456,482	448,527,666	313,681,509	95,590,233	64,071	39,191,853	217,938	24,493
1953	163,280,593	3,513,828	1,291,605	406,223,426	287,372,469	80,400,671	53,344	38,396,942	194,792	37,338
1952	145,947,993	2,971,734	1,148,934	355,620,475	257,504,487	60,852,345	57,065	37,206,578	221,142	41,734
1951	150,231,611	2,779,050	1,020,851	322,294,094	236,877,213	49,917,180	56,596	35,443,105	188,019	46,153

**Table 82.—Analysis of decisions on cases disposed of by Board of Veterans Appeals
Fiscal year 1960**

Claims involved	Decisions					
	Total	Allowed	Denied	Remanded	Withdrawn	Dismissed
Total	50,130	4,034	41,934	3,997	106	59
Disability	40,851	3,351	34,059	3,363	66	12
Death	4,999	380	4,181	427	8	3
Insurance and indemnity	648	38	550	45	11	4
Education and training	2,157	187	1,925	41	4	0
Waivers and forfeitures	861	36	707	75	5	38
Medical treatment and reimbursement	603	42	503	45	11	2
Miscellaneous	11	0	9	1	1	0
Total cases considered	39,136					
Ratio of decisions to cases	1.28					

**Table 83.—Analysis of cases disposed of by Board of Veterans Appeals
Fiscal year 1960**

Claims involved	Cases					
	Total	Allowed	Denied	Remanded	Withdrawn	Dismissed
Total	39,136	3,755	32,232	3,033	92	24
Disability	31,695	3,085	26,000	2,541	57	12
Death	3,620	371	2,933	308	5	3
Insurance and indemnity	507	35	416	42	10	4
Education and training	2,104	189	1,870	41	4	0
Waivers and forfeitures	756	36	646	67	5	2
Medical treatment and reimbursement	443	39	358	33	11	2
Miscellaneous	11	0	9	1	0	1

Table 84.—Bed program—new hospitals, major additions, conversions to and replacement of existing hospitals

[Projects under construction,¹ as of June 30, 1960]

Location	Number of beds and type	Date contract awarded	Value of construction contracts awarded ²	Value of work in place ³	Percent complete
Total	2,815		\$60,054,941	\$34,493,019	
New hospitals, total	1,000		21,809,389	15,300,980	
Ohio: Brecksville (Cleveland)	1,000 NP	Dec. 24, 1958	21,809,389	15,300,980	70
Replacements, total	1,815		38,245,552	19,192,039	
Illinois: Downey (phase I)	815 NP	May 22, 1958	19,996,615	16,438,039	81
Mississippi: Jackson	500 GM&S	June 18, 1959	8,926,937	2,754,000	31
Tennessee: Nashville	500 GM&S	June 27, 1960	9,322,000	0	0

¹ Projects are considered under construction when construction contract has been awarded.

² Includes change orders and proceed orders.

³ Includes value of work performed by purchase and hire.

NOTE.—NP—Neuropsychiatric; GM&S—General Medical and Surgical.

Table 85.—*Bed program—new hospitals, major additions, conversions to and replacement of existing hospitals*

[Projects authorized,¹ not under construction, as of June 30, 1960]

Location	Number of beds and type
Total ²	5,700
New hospitals, total.....	1,500
District of Columbia: Washington ³	700 GM&S
Ohio: Cleveland ³	800 GM&S
Replacements, total.....	4,200
California:	
Long Beach (phase II).....	(4)
Martinez (Oakland).....	500 GM&S
Florida:	
Bay Pines.....	650 GM&S
Miami (to replace Coral Gables).....	800 GM&S
Illinois: Downey (phase II).....	(4)
Tennessee: Memphis.....	1,000 GM&S
Wisconsin: Wood (phase I).....	1,250 GM&S

¹ Projects considered authorized when funds are appropriated for construction and/or technical services.

² This total does not include: Atlanta, Ga., Temple, Tex. and Wood, Wis. (phase II), which are included in the long-range replacement program approved by the President but for which neither technical services nor construction funds were appropriated as of June 30, 1960.

³ To replace existing GM&S facilities.

⁴ Modernize existing buildings.

NOTE.—GM&S—General Medical and Surgical.

Table 86.—Modernization, improvements and repairs projects¹

[Projects completed, fiscal year 1950]

Location	Description	Construction cost ²	Date construction completed
Total	118 projects	\$20,400,953	
Major projects, total	19 projects ³	16,962,451	
Alabama: Tuskegee	Modernization program, phase II	1,715,571	May 1960.
Arkansas: North Little Rock	New physical medicine and rehabilitation building No. 89	583,320	December 1959.
California:			
Los Angeles	New clinical and surgical building No. 304	2,429,734	April 1960.
Los Angeles	Temporary regional office building No. T-81	265,273	March 1960.
Connecticut: Newington	Replace boiler	185,404	October 1959.
Florida: Bay Pines	Alterations and additions to laundry building No. 13	367,471	August 1959.
Indiana: Marion	Additional new buildings and utilities	2,195,752	May 1960.
Maryland: Fort Howard	Alterations to buildings Nos. 51 and 225	134,902	November 1959.
Massachusetts: Bedford	New admission and treatment building No. 78 and underground electrical system	2,903,067	August 1959.
Michigan: Dearborn	New animal laboratory building No. 31 and alterations to buildings Nos. 1 and 19	422,955	August 1959.
Mississippi: Biloxi	New warehouse building No. 52	82,235	February 1960.
New York:			
Bath	New recreation and theater building, and alterations to buildings Nos. 26 and 76	1,990,253	June 1960.
Brooklyn	New chapel building	163,680	July 1959.
Northport, L.I.	New canteen building	276,075	May 1960.
Ohio:			
Chillicothe	New therapeutic exercise clinic building No. 247	467,187	July 1959.
Dayton	New recreation and theater building No. 305	1,443,158	November 1959.
Pennsylvania: Coatesville	Modernization program, phase II	924,933	November 1959.
Washington: Walla Walla	Underground electrical distribution system	214,296	October 1959.
Wisconsin: Wood	Current conversion AC to DC and replace elevators, buildings Nos. 20 and 43	199,125	December 1959.
Minor projects, total	99 miscellaneous projects ³	3,438,502	

¹ In addition to the projects in table 86, one bed project was completed and is shown in this footnote rather than a separate table: New hospital, 1,000-bed NP was completed at Palo Alto, Calif. (San Francisco Bay Area), in March 1960 at a cost of \$20,997,300.

² Construction cost based upon data as of physical completion of project and is subject to adjustments, usually of a minor nature, when project is financially completed.

³ 29 flame failure control projects funded in the MIR (major) program were completed at a total construction cost of \$454,099. Because they are of the minor project size they have been included with minor projects.

Table 87.—*Modernization, improvements, and repairs projects*[Projects under construction,¹ as of June 30, 1960]

Location	Description	Date contract awarded ²	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place
Total.....	127 projects.....		\$61,269,740	\$35,986,687
Major projects, total.....	41 projects.....		58,433,321	34,899,162
Arizona: Tucson.....	New clinical building No. 38.....	May 1956.....	2,483,000	2,461,706
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Alterations and additions to buildings Nos. 162, 163 and 164.....	January 1959.....	7,190,900	4,071,730
Palo Alto.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	October 1959.....	320,800	212,538
Palo Alto.....	Addition and alterations to storehouse.....	December 1959.....	147,300	102,950
San Francisco.....	Alterations to kitchen and dining hall building No. 6.....	October 1959.....	397,100	265,126
Florida: Lake City.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	December 1958.....	379,479	368,354
Illinois:				
Danville.....	New theater building.....	January 1959.....	501,500	494,038
Danville.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	January 1960.....	3,018,300	136,828
Iowa: Des Moines.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	February 1960.....	2,536,600	167,508
Kansas: Wadsworth.....	New theater and library building No. 152.....	May 1960.....	558,400	.....
Maine: Togus.....	New chapel building.....	April 1959.....	177,500	171,684
Maryland: Perry Point.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	March 1958.....	3,931,670	2,977,848
Massachusetts:				
Bedford.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	May 1958.....	1,820,000	1,594,030
Bedford.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	February 1959.....	3,025,700	2,392,063
Bedford.....	Modernization program, phase IV.....	December 1959.....	1,229,800	310,113
Michigan:				
Battle Creek.....	New therapeutic exercise clinic building No. 134.....	October 1957.....	570,550	566,360
Battle Creek.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	October 1957.....	1,438,450	1,429,680
Battle Creek.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	November 1959.....	1,466,000	473,110
Battle Creek.....	New theater building No. 138.....	June 1960.....	516,894	.....
Dearborn.....	Alterations and additions to buildings Nos. 1 and 22; additional parking space.....	May 1959.....	2,145,000	1,702,671
Mississippi:				
Biloxi.....	New administration building and alterations to building No. 1.....	March 1959.....	925,400	736,590
Biloxi.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	October 1959.....	236,400	218,051
Biloxi (Gulfport).....	Modernization program, phase III.....	May 1960.....	1,257,000	235
Missouri: Kansas City.....	Consolidation of regional office medical clinics with hospital.....	June 1959.....	737,400	311,570
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	June 1959.....	780,000	529,725

New York:				
Bronx.....	Modernization program, phase IV.....	September 1957.....	794, 300	766, 663
Montrose.....	Attendants' quarters building No. 52.....	October 1959.....	691, 900	202, 877
Oregon: Portland.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	October 1959.....	1, 101, 100	440, 202
Pennsylvania: Coatesville.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	June 1960.....	627, 690	
South Carolina: Columbia.....	Additions and alterations to buildings Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6.....	October 1958.....	660, 800	654, 936
South Dakota:				
Fort Meade.....	Additional buildings and utilities.....	April 1956.....	2, 805, 000	2, 800, 283
Fort Meade.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	January 1959.....	1, 774, 700	1, 679, 646
Tennessee:				
Mountain Home.....	Alterations and additions to buildings Nos. 2, 72, 73, 74 and 75.....	January 1959.....	860, 300	830, 404
Murfreesboro.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	August 1958.....	900, 000	888, 263
Murfreesboro.....	Addition to special activities building.....	June 1960.....	490, 850	
Texas:				
Houston.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	June 1960.....	4, 468, 100	15, 674
McKinney.....	Alterations, rehabilitation and modernization of buildings and utilities.....	October 1957.....	1, 712, 900	1, 629, 976
Vermont: White River Junction.....	New administration building No. 28 and alterations to building No. 1.....	February 1956.....	961, 438	947, 677
Virginia: Kecoughtan.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	October 1959.....	615, 300	212, 866
Wisconsin: Tomah.....	New dining hall and kitchen building No. 424.....	June 1958.....	958, 500	922, 350
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	Alterations and additions to building No. 1.....	June 1958.....	1, 219, 300	1, 212, 819
Minor projects, total.....	86 miscellaneous projects.....		2, 836, 419	1, 087, 525

¹ Projects to be accomplished by contract are considered under construction when contract has been awarded; purchase and hire projects, the date the station reports either materials ordered or work started.

² The date reported for purchase and hire projects is the date the station reports either materials ordered or work started.

Table 88.—Modernization, improvements, and repairs projects

[Projects authorized,¹ not under construction, as of June 30, 1960]

Location	Description	Estimated construction cost
Total.....	91 projects.....	\$26, 850, 844
Major projects, total.....	19 projects ²	23, 324, 500
Alabama: Tuskegee.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	1, 340, 200
Arizona: Tucson.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	1, 642, 100
California: Los Angeles.....	New animal laboratory.....	³ 388, 600
Connecticut: Newington.....	Consolidation of regional office medical activities at Hartford with Newington hospital.....	370, 100
Florida: Lake City.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	672, 600
Kansas: Topeka.....	Air condition buildings Nos. 1, 4 and 5.....	904, 000
Maryland: Perry Point.....	Addition and alterations to GMS building.....	⁴ 1, 560, 600
Massachusetts:		
Bedford.....	Modernization program, phase V.....	⁴ 1, 307, 200
Bedford.....	Modernization program, phase VI.....	612, 000
West Roxbury.....	New research laboratory, building No. 1.....	388, 000
Mississippi: Biloxi (Gulfport).....	Modernization program, phase IV.....	⁴ 1, 010, 700
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	⁴ 4, 147, 000
Ohio:		
Chillicothe.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	1, 251, 700
Dayton.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	⁴ 1, 955, 400
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	Modernize boiler plant.....	⁴ 294, 500
Pennsylvania: Lebanon.....	Alterations to buildings Nos. 2 and 17 for dining facilities.....	749, 900
South Dakota: Fort Meade.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	⁴ 1, 504, 300
Virginia:		
Kecoughtan.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	2, 711, 900
Kecoughtan.....	Modernization program, phase IV.....	513, 700
Minor projects, total.....	72 miscellaneous projects ²	3, 526, 344

¹ Projects considered authorized when funds are appropriated for construction and/or technical services.

² One flame failure control project funded in the MIR (Major) program with an estimated total cost of \$12,000 was authorized but not under construction. Since it is of minor project size it has been included with minor projects.

³ This project funded from the MIR (minor) program, is listed separately with the MIR (major) program because it is of sufficient size to qualify as a major project.

⁴ Technical service funds only, appropriated. Remaining individually listed projects have total funds appropriated for project.

Table 89.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by function

[June 30, 1960]

	Total	Departmental	Field
Total.....	¹ 172, 338	3, 798	168, 540
Staff offices.....	2, 074	1, 986	88
Department of Veterans Benefits.....	17, 384	660	16, 724
Department of Insurance.....	3, 969	302	3, 667
Department of Medicine and Surgery.....	² 148, 911	850	148, 061

¹ Excludes 51,760 employees working on a "without compensation" basis.

² Includes 35,797 employees appointed under title 38, U.S.C., chapter 73.

Table 90.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by type of installation

[June 30, 1960]

Type of Installation	Number	Type of Installation	Number
Total	172, 338	Field—Continued	
Departmental	3, 798	Foreign, Manila, Philippines	423
Central office, Washington, D.C.	3, 782	Regional offices (separate)	3 18, 262
Outside Washington, D.C.	1 16	Hospitals (separate)	116, 062
Field	168, 540	Regional and district office centers ..	2, 032
Miscellaneous activities	2 947	Regional office and hospital centers ..	7, 358
Publications and forms depots	66	Domiciliary and hospital centers	18, 545
District offices	2, 535	Domiciliaries	914
Veterans Benefits Office, Wash- ington, D.C.	879	Supply depots	517

¹ Includes St. Louis liaison office and prosthetic research activities, New York.

² Includes information, Canal Zone, area medical, and veterans canteen service offices; VA data processing center; and Central Laboratory at Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

³ Includes Boston, Brooklyn, and Los Angeles outpatient clinics.

Table 91.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by pay system

[June 30, 1960]

Pay system	Number	Pay system	Number
Total	172, 338	Member	3, 038
Classification Act	92, 921	Native	388
Title 38, U.S.C., ch. 73	35, 797	Purchase and hire	257
Wage administration	36, 283	Canteen	2, 661
		Other	993

Table 92.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by employment category

[June 30, 1960]

Employment category	Number	Employment category	Number
Total	172, 338	Excepted service—Continued	
Competitive civil service	127, 818	Title 38, U.S.C., ch. 73	35, 797
Excepted service	44, 520	Canteen	2, 661
		Other	6, 062

Table 93.—Incentive awards

[June 30, 1960]

	Fiscal year 1959		Fiscal year 1960	
	VA	Federal Government	VA	Federal Government
Ideas for improvement.				
Total number submitted	23, 580	366, 902	40, 487	412, 850
Number submitted per 1,000 employees	154	164	1 265	185
Percent of ideas approved	52	27	51	27
Number approved per 1,000 employees	75	44	1 125	51
Recognition for superior performance:				
Number of performance awards given	6, 401	63, 392	6, 684	76, 537
Number awards per 1,000 employees	42	28	1 43	34
Cash savings directly attributable to the incentive awards program	\$2, 422, 921	\$125, 411, 176	\$2, 376, 269	\$144, 831, 290

¹ Rates per 1,000 employees based on average full-time employees for the 12 months of fiscal year 1960.

Table 94.—Appropriations and

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Grand total.....	\$132,737,970,695.99	\$108,796,111,486.46	\$23,941,859,209.53
General and special fund appropriations, total.	106,167,550,136.20	105,090,393,886.84	1,077,156,249.36
Administration and other benefits, total.	15,599,929,948.72	15,515,256,512.32	84,673,436.40
General operating expenses, 1960.....	165,448,826.15	165,373,000.00	75,826.15
General operating expenses, 1958 and 1959.....	164,797,740.66	164,680,000.00	117,740.66
General operating expenses, 1958.....	163,227,834.67	163,001,000.00	226,834.67
General operating expenses, prior years.....	419,796.81	418,577.85	1,218.96
General operating expenses, 1954-57.....	692,947,157.12	692,355,972.45	591,184.67
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1960.....	28,350,900.74	28,349,000.00	1,900.74
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1958 and 1959.....	25,731,013.72	25,726,300.00	4,713.72
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1958.....	21,307,313.51	21,303,400.00	3,913.51
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, prior years.....	165,688.47	165,588.47	100.00
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954-57.....	66,511,787.01	66,493,100.00	18,687.01
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses (prosthetic research).....	3,000,048.00	3,000,000.00	48.00
Outpatient care, 1960.....	84,042,695.69	83,866,000.00	176,695.69
Outpatient care, 1958 and 1959.....	82,613,287.00	82,333,000.00	280,287.00
Outpatient care, 1958.....	81,205,860.90	80,889,000.00	316,860.90
Outpatient care, prior years.....	83,975.95	82,849.25	1,126.70
Outpatient care, 1954-57.....	344,627,318.35	343,796,322.00	830,996.35
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1960.....	2,411,089.31	2,266,500.00	144,589.31
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1958 and 1959.....	2,350,365.77	2,201,700.00	148,665.77
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1958.....	2,018,802.20	1,869,800.00	149,002.20
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, prior years.....	13,159.98	13,159.98	-----
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1954-57.....	7,111,116.90	6,634,393.00	476,723.90
Inpatient care, 1960.....	804,419,927.51	800,889,000.00	3,530,927.51
Inpatient care, 1958 and 1959.....	773,955,916.60	769,318,000.00	4,637,916.60
Inpatient care, 1958.....	734,354,327.74	729,038,000.00	5,316,327.74
Inpatient care, prior years.....	862,849.25	480,646.22	382,203.03
Inpatient care, 1955-57.....	1,938,827,492.65	1,917,639,061.06	21,188,431.59
Maintenance and operation of hospitals, 1954.....	555,923,901.53	548,000,000.00	7,923,901.53
Contract hospitalization, 1954.....	20,645,838.67	20,583,100.00	62,738.67
Maintenance and operation of domiciliary facilities.....	24,272,839.66	24,248,200.00	24,639.66
Administrative, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, 1952-53.....	1,774,039,443.77	1,758,720,522.00	15,318,921.77
Salaries and expenses, 1918-51.....	6,947,064,750.16	6,924,344,437.77	22,720,312.39
Administrative facilities.....	3,100,000.00	3,100,000.00	-----
Emergency fund for the president, national defense (allotment to the Veterans Administration), 1942-47.....	7,174,000.00	7,174,000.00	-----
Increase of compensation, 1920-24.....	12,584,784.00	12,584,784.00	-----
Printing and binding, 1924-49.....	24,416,787.72	24,416,787.72	-----
Administrative expenses, adjusted compensation, 1924-25.....	1,188,500.00	1,188,500.00	-----
Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936-37.....	5,500,000.00	5,500,000.00	-----
Penalty mail, 1945-48.....	9,415,875.00	9,415,875.00	-----
Federal tort claims, 1948-50.....	56,500.00	56,500.00	-----
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1960.....	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-----
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1959.....	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	-----
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1958.....	1,579,802.00	1,579,802.00	-----
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950-57.....	18,910,633.55	18,910,633.55	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

other receipts versus expenditures

June 30, 1960]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960				
¹ \$6,375,863,069.19	² \$123,719,891,700.13	\$537,360.69	\$992,099,686.42	\$7,422,563,020.68	\$602,878,928.07
5,389,378,393.50	104,759,092,712.81	537,352.67	943,963,379.13	*30,131,241.21	494,087,932.80
1,086,674,282.73	15,236,969,190.44	537,352.67	322,406,438.32	-----	40,016,967.29
158,054,376.08	158,054,376.08	-----	1,005,823.27	-----	6,388,626.80
5,939,085.80	164,145,702.69	-----	571,718.10	-----	80,319.87
25,468.10	162,685,020.63	319,571.40	223,242.64	-----	-----
61,878.76	105,737.22	-----	*14,524.19	-----	328,583.78
-----	679,932,156.12	51,304.50	12,963,696.50	-----	-----
26,139,748.02	26,139,748.02	-----	164,771.97	-----	2,046,380.75
1,967,231.53	25,519,041.08	-----	190,383.55	-----	21,589.09
9,074.90	21,247,083.80	1,807.16	58,422.55	-----	-----
31,611.81	121,830.86	-----	*789.10	-----	44,646.71
-----	65,055,929.62	103,092.99	1,352,764.40	-----	-----
1,071,868.15	2,575,220.23	-----	-----	-----	424,827.77
80,097,813.26	80,097,813.26	-----	136,229.94	-----	3,808,652.49
3,900,104.41	81,848,880.46	-----	722,205.80	-----	42,200.74
20,366.84	80,366,455.66	7,329.68	832,075.56	-----	-----
29,217.33	46,454.33	-----	24,428.60	-----	13,093.02
-----	338,717,663.82	38,787.39	5,870,867.14	-----	-----
2,338,906.57	2,338,906.57	-----	12,390.17	-----	59,792.07
79,443.20	2,348,793.44	-----	1,572.33	-----	-----
-----	2,008,699.82	-----	10,102.38	-----	-----
*2.45	943.39	-----	11,341.67	-----	874.92
-----	6,828,230.78	2.58	282,883.54	-----	-----
776,391,237.13	776,391,237.13	-----	1,343,981.52	-----	26,684,708.86
29,778,429.92	771,890,215.46	-----	2,065,701.14	-----	-----
14,128.94	731,189,736.27	-----	3,164,591.47	-----	-----
*11,298.71	*184,358.15	-----	1,028,047.38	-----	19,160.02
-----	1,936,595,456.29	15,456.97	2,216,579.39	-----	-----
-----	551,438,478.11	-----	4,485,423.42	-----	-----
-----	18,517,676.84	-----	2,128,161.83	-----	-----
-----	24,174,557.15	-----	98,282.51	-----	-----
-----	1,757,924,275.14	-----	16,115,168.63	-----	-----
-----	6,714,123,605.66	-----	232,941,144.50	-----	-----
-----	³ 1,789,851.29	-----	1,310,148.71	-----	-----
-----	358,853.51	-----	6,815,146.49	-----	-----
-----	8,697,319.47	-----	3,887,464.53	-----	-----
-----	16,946,477.61	-----	7,470,310.11	-----	-----
-----	835,061.82	-----	353,438.18	-----	-----
-----	3,695,714.33	-----	1,804,285.67	-----	-----
-----	7,906,405.31	-----	1,509,469.69	-----	-----
-----	46,967.51	-----	9,532.49	-----	-----
660,989.38	660,989.38	-----	1,285,622.49	-----	53,388.13
74,603.76	1,038,447.44	-----	211,430.29	-----	122.27
-----	1,579,802.00	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	11,167,732.99	-----	7,742,900.56	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 94.—Appropriations and

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Medical and hospital services, 1921-31 and prior years.....	\$489,082,088.12	\$488,184,592.00	\$897,496.12
Maintenance and expenses for pensions, total.....	153,161,969.75	153,161,969.75	-----
Maintenance and expenses, Bureau of Pensions, 1931.....	1,839,241.59	⁴ 1,839,241.59	-----
Salaries and expenses, employees retirement, 1931.....	110,000.00	110,000.00	-----
Maintenance and expenses, Bureau of Pensions, 1790-1931.....	151,212,728.16	⁵ 151,212,728.16	-----
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, total.....	251,582,065.07	251,582,065.07	-----
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1931.....	1,269,181.23	⁶ 1,269,181.23	-----
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1867-1931.....	250,312,883.84	⁶ 250,312,883.84	-----
State and Territorial homes, total....	38,584,437.43	38,584,437.43	-----
State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, 1931-33.....	1,728,317.03	1,728,317.03	-----
State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, 1867-1931.....	36,856,120.40	36,856,120.40	-----
Operation of canteens—appropriated fund.....	4,965,000.00	4,965,000.00	-----
Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction), total.....	1,382,103,184.81	⁷ 1,381,921,744.00	181,440.81
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	219,781,194.65	219,771,976.15	9,218.50
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	1,057,813,425.67	⁷ 1,057,652,945.64	160,480.03
Hospital and domiciliary facilities, liquidation of contract authorizations.....	21,185,664.00	21,185,664.00	-----
Hospital facilities and services, 1924-29.....	18,850,000.00	18,850,000.00	-----
Hospital facilities and services, no year.....	38,000,000.00	38,000,000.00	-----
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for construction and equipping of hospitals.....	9,400,000.00	9,400,000.00	-----
Major alterations, improvements and repairs.....	17,072,900.49	17,061,158.21	11,742.28
National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1933-39).....	3,041,650.00	3,041,650.00	-----
Public Works Administration Act of 1938 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1938-43).....	13,268,200.00	13,268,200.00	-----
Compensation and pensions, total....	53,860,175,108.43	53,860,175,108.43	-----
Compensation and pensions, no year.....	37,027,302,000.00	37,027,302,000.00	-----
Military and naval compensation, no year, 1933 and prior years.....	2,545,634,895.55	2,545,634,895.55	-----
Army and Navy pensions, 1933-45, and prior years.....	5,415,211,301.00	5,415,211,301.00	-----
Army and Navy pensions, 1931-33.....	702,225,000.00	702,225,000.00	-----
Army and Navy pensions, 1790-1931 (Bureau of Pensions).....	8,169,801,911.88	⁸ 8,169,801,911.88	-----
Veterans miscellaneous benefits.....	419,514,107.74	419,514,107.74	-----
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, total.....	73,134,058.57	73,134,058.57	-----
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans.....	30,343,858.57	30,343,858.57	-----
Automobiles and other conveyances for veterans, 1947-51.....	42,675,000.00	42,675,000.00	-----
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, prior years.....	115,200.00	115,200.00	-----
Vocational rehabilitation, revolving fund (World War II and Korean Conflict).....	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-----
Readjustment Benefits.....	23,510,489,403.69	23,510,489,403.69	-----
Refund of repayment of subsistence allowances.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

other receipts versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1960]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appropriations	Covered into U. S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960				
	\$426,586,208.90		\$62,495,879.22		
	153,103,707.16		58,262.59		
	1,781,635.70		57,605.89		
	109,343.30		656.70		
	151,212,728.16				
	251,411,623.26		170,441.81		
	1,098,739.42		170,441.81		
	250,312,883.84				
	38,549,236.59		35,200.84		
	1,693,116.19		35,200.84		
	36,856,120.40				
	4,965,000.00				
56,854,194.44	^s 1,213,862,444.69		50,458,938.81		\$117,781,801.31
\$56,854,194.44	101,999,393.34				117,781,801.31
	^s 1,007,754,478.78		50,058,946.89		⁽⁹⁾
	21,185,664.00		391,483.98		
	18,458,516.02		8,469.39		
	37,991,530.61				
	9,399,961.45		38.55		
	17,072,900.49				⁽¹⁰⁾
	3,018,704.79		22,945.21		
	13,198,826.79		69,373.21		
3,367,449,928.96	53,702,001,131.12		123,453,659.82		34,720,317.49
3,367,449,928.96	36,992,581,682.51				34,720,317.49
	2,523,280,612.08		22,354,283.47		
	5,314,890,675.24		100,320,625.76		
	701,446,249.41		778,750.59		
	8,169,801,911.88				
	419,514,107.74				⁽¹¹⁾
	72,350,316.41		783,742.16		
	30,343,858.57				⁽¹²⁾
	41,998,489.46		676,510.54		
	7,968.38		107,231.62		
67.42	87,342.66		1,600,000.00		312,657.34
514,175,433.49	23,433,534,709.74				76,954,693.95
	19,871.35		10,128.65		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 94.—Appropriations and

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Direct loans to veterans and reserves.....	\$1,652,405,568.13	\$1,180,077,996.00	\$472,327,572.13
Veterans insurance and indemnities.....	108,234,374.29	106,837,035.79	1,397,338.50
Military and naval insurance, total.....	¹³ 2,398,244,842.29	1,942,331,875.49	455,912,966.80
Military and naval insurance, no year.....	563,006,707.84	¹⁶ 107,093,771.04	455,912,936.80
Military and naval insurance, 1923-45, and prior years.....	1,835,238,134.45	1,835,238,104.45	30.00
National service life insurance appropriation, total.....	¹⁵ 4,862,367,024.01	4,855,597,948.74	6,769,075.27
National service life insurance appropriation, no year.....	4,612,367,024.01	4,605,597,948.74	6,769,075.27
National service life insurance appropriated fund, 1943-44.....	250,000,000.00	250,000,000.00	
Servicemen's indemnities.....	172,623,144.43	172,623,144.43	
Payment to veterans special term insurance fund.....	¹⁵ 250,000.00	250,000.00	
Payment to service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....	¹⁵ 250,000.00	250,000.00	
Rental, maintenance, and repair of quarters.....	740,685.63		740,685.63
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.....	3,503,000.00	3,503,000.00	
Adjusted service and dependent pay.....	55,736,398.00	55,736,398.00	
Loans to veterans for transportation.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	
Vocational rehabilitation (World War I), total.....	708,705,665.42	707,860,370.80	845,294.62
Vocational rehabilitation, 1920-July 2, 1928.....	700,205,637.12	699,360,370.80	845,266.32
Vocational rehabilitation, no year.....	8,000,028.30	8,000,000.00	28.30
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War I).....	500,000.00	500,000.00	
Military and naval family allowance.....	298,614,990.00	298,614,990.00	
Marine and seamen's insurance.....	103,148,319.94	50,000,000.00	53,148,319.94
Replacement, personal property sold, total.....	262,623.14		262,623.14
Replacement of personal property sold, 1950-53.....	133,157.13		133,157.13
Payment from proceeds of sales, motor propelled vehicles, etc., 1948-49.....	129,466.01		129,466.01
Emergency relief (transfers from WPA), 1941-43.....	140,027.57	140,027.57	
Miscellaneous.....	1,162,251.02	1,162,251.02	
Supply fund, trust funds and working funds, total.....	26,570,420,559.79	3,705,717,599.62	22,864,702,960.17
Supply fund.....	1,006,052,143.08	²⁰ 53,367,420.71	952,684,722.37
United States Government life insurance fund.....	¹⁵ 3,471,460,625.51		3,471,460,625.51
National service life insurance fund.....	¹⁵ 17,023,951,580.72		17,023,951,580.72
Veterans' special term insurance fund.....	¹⁵ 118,702,202.56		118,702,202.56
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....	¹⁵ 21,688,664.90	²² 4,250,000.00	17,438,664.90
Canteen service, revolving fund.....	17,721,915.01		17,721,915.01
Prepaid hazard insurance taxes, etc., veterans loans.....	160,791.60		160,791.60
Adjusted service certificate fund.....	3,828,631,082.55	3,645,157,956.40	183,473,126.15
General post fund.....	19,971,502.38		19,971,502.38
General post fund, auxiliary account.....	748,030.42		748,030.42
Horatio Ward fund.....	21,742.33		21,742.33
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries.....	44,432,469.92		44,432,469.92
Personal funds of patients.....	440,643,801.03		440,643,801.03
Unapplied balances of assigned Armed Forces leave bond.....	131,543.41		131,543.41
Vocational rehabilitation, special fund.....	78,144.50		78,144.50
Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard allotments.....	320,526,075.00		320,526,075.00
Civil service retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to Aug. 31, 1934.....	⁵ 249,620,791.07		⁵ 249,620,791.07
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to Aug. 31, 1934.....	⁵ 1,158,146.76		⁵ 1,158,146.76

See footnotes at end of table.

other receipts versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1960]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960				
\$312, 776, 671. 63 51, 240, 297. 38	¹⁴ \$1, 462, 756, 694. 53 103, 905, 113. 83 ² 2, 312, 241, 269. 69			¹³ *\$29, 980, 757. 76	\$219, 629, 631. 36 4, 329, 260. 46
	563, 006, 707. 84		\$86, 003, 572. 60		(¹⁷)
	1, 749, 234, 561. 85		86, 003, 572. 60		
	² 4, 716, 145, 954. 24		146, 221, 069. 77		
	4, 612, 367, 024. 01				(¹⁵)
	103, 778, 930. 23		146, 221, 069. 77		
	172, 623, 144. 43				(¹⁹)
	² 250, 000. 00				
	² 250, 000. 00				
99, 119. 31 108, 398. 14	681, 181. 00 1, 836, 284. 02 55, 661, 050. 75 76, 103. 36		34, 100. 46 1, 500, 000. 00 75, 347. 25 23, 896. 64	¹³ *397. 11 ¹³ *150, 086. 34	25, 801. 28 316, 802. 32
	644, 787, 172. 82		63, 918, 492. 60		
	636, 792, 466. 84 7, 993, 451. 29		63, 413, 170. 28 6, 577. 01		
	1, 254. 69		498, 745. 31		
	282, 082, 863. 52 35, 078, 013. 20		16, 532, 126. 48 68, 070, 306. 74		
	261, 844. 98		778. 16		
	133, 157. 13				
	128, 687. 85		778. 16		
	139, 921. 36 1, 143, 679. 44		106. 21 18, 571. 58		
986, 484, 675. 69	18, 960, 798, 987. 32	\$8. 02	48, 136, 307. 29	7, 452, 694, 261. 89	108, 790, 995. 27
149, 364, 963. 37	950, 987, 800. 81		²¹ 15, 268, 307. 84	¹³ 30, 344, 044. 56	9, 451, 989. 87
117, 703, 941. 83 661, 632, 629. 16 6, 768, 160. 06 5, 535, 002. 93	2, 250, 862, 558. 93 10, 892, 382, 124. 99 33, 011, 492. 09 19, 856, 902. 35			1, 216, 326, 137. 86 6, 119, 312, 326. 44 84, 672, 253. 30 988, 499. 73	4, 271, 928. 72 12, 257, 129. 29 768, 457. 17 843, 262. 82 10, 898, 132. 01
	160, 609. 23		182. 37		
298, 860. 36 1, 796, 596. 89	²³ 3, 819, 432, 140. 47 17, 554, 677. 67 748, 030. 42 21, 742. 33		6, 000, 000. 00 386. 57	1, 051, 000. 00	3, 198, 942. 08 1, 365, 438. 14
74, 767. 09 42, 348, 035. 44	43, 284, 137. 65 376, 121, 041. 65		571. 50 2, 871. 88		1, 147, 760. 77 64, 519, 887. 50
	131, 543. 41 78, 060. 98		83. 52		
	300, 856, 796. 88		19, 669, 278. 12		
	249, 620, 791. 07				
	1, 158, 146. 76				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 94.—Appropriations and

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Operations, Federal Civil Defense Administration (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-57.....	\$297,731.37	\$115,110.00	\$182,621.37
Payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1960.....	10,587.23	10,587.23	
Payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1959.....	6,794.55	6,794.55	
Payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1958.....	6,513.09	6,513.09	
Payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1957.....	2,994.75	2,994.75	
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1960.....	695,500.00	695,500.00	
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1959.....	625,000.00	625,000.00	
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1958.....	349,500.00	349,500.00	
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), prior years.....	8.02	8.02	
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1957.....	151,000.00	151,000.00	
Salaries and Expenses, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1960.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	
Emergency supplies and equipment, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1960.....	273,280.00	273,280.00	
Emergency supplies and equipment, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1958 and 1959.....	262,000.00	262,000.00	
Emergency supplies and equipment, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1958.....	220,884.00	220,884.00	
Emergency supplies and equipment, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-57.....	306,997.82	185,414.00	121,583.82
Maintenance and operation, Army (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-56.....	51,425.49	*1.13	51,426.62
Research and development, Army (transfer to Veterans Administration).....	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Research and development, test and evaluation, Air Force (transfer to Veterans Administration).....	12,638.00	12,638.00	
Building management fund, General Services Administration (transfer to Veterans Administration).....	13,642.92		13,642.92
Working fund, no year, 1947-49.....	1,407,233.50		1,407,233.50
Unclaimed monies of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown.....	576.30		576.30

See footnotes at end of table.

other receipts versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1960]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960				
	\$297,716.76		\$14.61		
\$10,410.58	10,410.58		176.65		
	5,884.38		910.17		
	6,435.38		77.71		
	2,994.75				
613,372.60	613,372.60		19,506.64		\$62,620.76
42,102.22	599,089.06		25,872.58		38.36
	341,489.85	\$8.02	8,002.13		
					8.02
	127,784.45		23,215.55		
14,177.71	14,177.71		37.90		784.39
270,485.84	270,485.84		347.34		2,446.82
142.79	261,884.53		115.47		
	220,807.73		76.27		
	295,065.32		11,932.50		
	51,425.49				
557.37	9,840.63		159.37		
10,469.45	10,469.45				2,168.55
	13,642.92				
	1,377,412.20		29,821.30		
			576.30		

See footnotes at end of table.

¹ Includes the transfer of \$11,119,997.19 from the appropriation veterans insurance and indemnities to the following trust and revolving funds from which expenditures are made: \$10,296,004.86 to the national service life insurance fund; \$323,992.33 to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$500,000.00 to the service disabled veterans insurance fund.

² Includes transfers of \$4,871,219,902.67 from appropriations to the following trust and revolving funds from which expenditures are made: \$141,230,644.67 from the Military and Naval insurance appropriation to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$4,705,943,368.40 from the national service life insurance appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$22,488,998.89 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$556,890.71 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$250,000.00 from payment to veterans special term insurance fund appropriation to the veterans special term insurance fund; \$250,000.00 from payment to service disabled veterans insurance fund appropriation to service-disabled veterans insurance fund; \$500,000.00 from insurance and indemnities appropriation to service disabled-veterans insurance fund.

³ Transferred to Federal Works Administration.

⁴ Available balance transferred from Department of Interior.

⁵ Represents expenditures only.

⁶ Available balance June 30, 1931.

⁷ Includes \$2,000,000.00 returned to Veterans Administration on SF 1151 in October 1955 by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers.

⁸ Includes \$436,623,691.97 transferred to the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, for the following fiscal years: 1946, \$7,500,000; 1947, \$135,250,000; 1949, \$90,000,000; 1950, \$100,000,000; 1951, \$42,573,691.97; 1952, \$40,000,000; and 1953, \$21,300,000.

⁹ Balance of \$163,188,134.36 on June 30, 1958, transferred to construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities—Public Law 85-844, approved Aug. 28, 1958.

¹⁰ Balance of \$5,629,841.79 on June 30, 1958, transferred to construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities—Public Law 85-844, approved Aug. 28, 1958.

¹¹ Balance of \$7,178,062.26 on June 30, 1954, transferred to readjustment benefits—SF 1151, docket order No. 27854 effected Aug. 12, 1954.

¹² Balance of \$506,141.43 on June 30, 1958, transferred to readjustment benefits—Public Law 85-844, approved Aug. 28, 1958.

- ¹³ Represents "Other working capital."
¹⁴ Includes adjustment of \$28.46 which was erroneously treated as "Other working capital" in fiscal year 1959.
¹⁵ Insurance activities shown under both appropriations and trust and working funds.
¹⁶ Premiums refunded prior to July 1, 1945, in the amount of \$506,327.40 paid from fiscal year appropriations have not been deducted from this figure.
¹⁷ Balance of \$493,886.96 on June 30, 1958, transferred to veterans insurance and indemnities—Public Law 85-844, approved Aug. 28, 1958.
¹⁸ Balance of \$516,051.26 on June 30, 1958, transferred to veterans insurance and indemnities—Public Law 85-844, approved Aug. 28, 1958.
¹⁹ Balance of \$1,727,097.57 on June 30, 1958, transferred to veterans insurance and indemnities—Public Law 85-844, approved Aug. 28, 1958.
²⁰ Represents authorized working capital at July 1, 1953, \$56,864,014.79 less authorized change during fiscal year 1954 of \$2,614,778.42 plus authorized change during fiscal year 1955 of \$312,829.21 less authorized change during fiscal year 1956 of \$1,194,644.87.
²¹ Includes adjustment of \$268,307.84 previously shown as cumulative expenditures.
²² Includes \$1,000,000 transferred August 1953 from readjustment benefits by authority of Public Law 207.
²³ Represents payments made on "adjusted service certificates" and amounts reimbursed to U.S. Government life insurance fund on account of loans made from that fund on certificates under provision of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended, and the Adjusted Compensation Act of 1396.
*Indicates credit.

NOTE.—Expenditures reflect the net amount of vouchers approved for payment rather than the amount of checks issued and differ from the amounts reported to the Bureau of the Budget and Treasury Department in accordance with Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-34, by the amount of payment and collection vouchers in transit between the Veterans Administration and regional disbursing offices at the close of the fiscal year.

Table 95.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone Retirement Acts, by appropriation and purpose

Fiscal year	Total expenditures			Administration and other benefits ¹	Medical and hospital services	Maintenance and expenses for pensions	National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers
	Grand total	General and special fund appropriations	Supply fund, trust and working funds				
Total to June 30, 1960.....	² \$123, 719, 891, 700. 13	\$104, 759, 092, 712. 81	\$18, 960, 798, 987. 32	\$15, 236, 969, 190. 44	\$426, 586, 208. 90	\$153, 103, 707. 16	\$251, 411, 623. 26
1960.....	³ 6, 375, 863, 069. 19	5, 389, 378, 393. 50	986, 484, 675. 69	1, 086, 674, 282. 73	.....	.....	.....
1959.....	6, 281, 549, 213. 78	5, 343, 711, 280. 28	937, 837, 933. 50	1, 058, 654, 228. 26	.....	.....	.....
1958.....	6, 100, 623, 393. 16	5, 205, 940, 841. 61	5, 205, 940, 841. 61	894, 682, 551. 55	.....	.....	.....
1957.....	5, 707, 960, 691. 55	4, 884, 505, 799. 15	823, 454, 892. 40	936, 436, 067. 23	.....	.....	.....
1956.....	5, 609, 241, 578. 32	4, 801, 885, 610. 49	807, 355, 967. 83	937, 102, 368. 63	.....	.....	.....
1955.....	5, 330, 468, 067. 18	4, 483, 136, 711. 42	847, 331, 355. 76	869, 576, 296. 85	.....	.....	.....
1954.....	5, 282, 574, 988. 43	4, 282, 591, 739. 78	999, 983, 248. 65	904, 920, 873. 45	.....	.....	.....
1953.....	5, 098, 458, 093. 94	4, 354, 220, 485. 31	744, 237, 608. 63	864, 145, 712. 35	.....	.....	.....
1952.....	6, 074, 484, 831. 94	4, 944, 136, 941. 88	1, 130, 297, 890. 06	898, 263, 653. 07	.....	.....	.....
1951.....	5, 998, 433, 367. 66	5, 356, 638, 967. 35	641, 794, 370. 31	864, 569, 535. 41	.....	.....	.....
1950.....	9, 752, 982, 831. 63	6, 627, 667, 055. 16	3, 125, 325, 776. 47	901, 988, 426. 85	.....	.....	.....
1949.....	7, 076, 749, 316. 14	6, 660, 349, 985. 17	416, 399, 330. 97	911, 088, 912. 94	.....	.....	.....
1948.....	7, 184, 961, 094. 86	6, 497, 681, 025. 54	687, 280, 069. 32	882, 128, 820. 80	.....	.....	.....
1947.....	7, 805, 355, 201. 06	7, 470, 599, 706. 46	334, 755, 494. 60	384, 349, 718. 39	*1, 656. 84	.....	.....
1946.....	4, 772, 072, 218. 89	4, 425, 000, 511. 64	347, 071, 707. 25	159, 559, 021. 23	.....	.....	.....
1945.....	2, 271, 318, 333. 42	2, 084, 667, 750. 03	186, 650, 583. 39	130, 979, 618. 44	*93. 00	.....	.....
1944.....	828, 391, 436. 33	743, 596, 077. 71	84, 795, 358. 62	114, 662, 347. 69	*215. 78	.....	.....
1943.....	656, 256, 161. 79	605, 693, 295. 33	56, 563, 868. 46	104, 696, 156. 19	*2, 071. 40	.....	*5. 60
1942.....	647, 729, 952. 88	556, 198, 013. 47	91, 531, 939. 41	99, 544, 923. 28	*2, 772. 50	.....	*164. 67
1941.....	614, 357, 411. 24	553, 012, 915. 45	61, 344, 495. 79	87, 913, 433. 68	*2, 535. 57	.....	.....
1940.....	639, 126, 696. 89	557, 090, 076. 80	81, 436, 620. 09	45, 046, 067. 12	*13, 013. 69	.....	.....
1939.....	600, 221, 534. 14	555, 175, 467. 02	45, 046, 067. 12	85, 880, 662. 85	*98. 47	.....	.....
1938.....	629, 829, 721. 73	581, 122, 831. 44	47, 906, 890. 29	314, 641, 944. 17	*3, 008. 47	.....	.....
1937.....	893, 994, 175. 08	579, 352, 230. 91	314, 641, 944. 17	88, 132, 732. 96	*2, 414. 18	.....	51, 268. 05
1936.....	3, 839, 120, 426. 07	350, 249, 079. 46	3, 258, 871, 346. 61	77, 809, 130. 79	*4, 030. 20	1, 750. 00	*87. 52
1935.....	618, 522, 341. 50	556, 857, 131. 97	61, 665, 209. 53	87, 806, 538. 06	*6, 064. 05	4. 40	*25. 00
1934.....	594, 022, 058. 08	496, 215, 520. 02	97, 800, 219. 36	66, 338, 527. 82	84, 361. 84	1, 008. 97	11, 647. 16
1933.....	868, 688, 479. 42	780, 758, 260. 06	87, 939, 219. 36	89, 956, 627. 40	6, 528, 115. 96	143, 483. 33	1, 036, 107. 07
1932.....	869, 099, 937. 38	789, 250, 682. 68	79, 849, 254. 70	46, 142, 002. 20	36, 749, 579. 04	1, 374, 344. 45	11, 264, 170. 98
1931.....	783, 359, 332. 16	714, 021, 870. 28	69, 337, 461. 88	41, 739, 295. 59	32, 185, 206. 37	1, 272, 203. 23	10, 811, 766. 69
1930.....	702, 149, 359. 82	639, 213, 021. 04	62, 936, 338. 78	40, 059, 884. 49	29, 808, 271. 18	1, 276, 511. 65	8, 794, 854. 14
1929.....	689, 351, 143. 11	618, 348, 314. 44	58, 102, 828. 67	39, 569, 379. 42	30, 166, 865. 68	1, 214, 565. 95	8, 114, 856. 87
1928.....	674, 623, 245. 22	625, 144, 135. 53	49, 479, 079. 69	36, 481, 501. 50	31, 554, 979. 19	1, 327, 252. 47	7, 560, 642. 22
1927.....	658, 357, 071. 76	618, 790, 692. 34	39, 566, 379. 42	42, 322, 943. 48	31, 197, 947. 20	1, 436, 001. 05	7, 495, 954. 67
1926.....	663, 675, 796. 96	628, 270, 795. 74	35, 405, 001. 22	45, 974, 519. 36	33, 033, 371. 64	1, 489, 087. 39	7, 783, 165. 73
1925.....	629, 850, 682. 89	607, 246, 323. 80	22, 604, 359. 09	45, 109, 755. 10	29, 618, 747. 28	1, 497, 698. 53	7, 470, 342. 77
1924.....	663, 338, 597. 48	647, 283, 250. 07	16, 055, 347. 41	35, 754, 971. 52	51, 447, 864. 63	1, 992, 062. 97	7, 087, 061. 30
1923.....	751, 308, 735. 69	736, 999, 901. 64	14, 308, 834. 05	8, 010, 052. 77	68, 970, 568. 42	1, 394, 079. 47	7, 277, 540. 41
1922.....	751, 287, 807. 09	736, 731, 364. 50	14, 556, 442. 59	15, 295, 197. 11	45, 277, 864. 62	1, 389, 921. 55	6, 987, 273. 05
1921.....	667, 451, 947. 41	652, 156, 750. 30	15, 295, 197. 11	16, 627, 824. 12	.....	1, 395, 014. 09	4, 963, 643. 23
1920.....	514, 979, 421. 29	494, 182, 843. 82	20, 796, 577. 47	16, 270, 257. 38	.....	1, 433, 191. 67	4, 672, 998. 82
1919.....	701, 131, 069. 04	499, 310, 533. 89	201, 820, 535. 15	2, 828, 929. 49	.....	134, 465, 525. 99	150, 028, 612. 96
1918 and prior years.....	5, 846, 570, 866. 53	5, 780, 368, 468. 33	66, 202, 398. 20	.....	.....	.....	.....

Fiscal year	State and Territorial homes	Canteen Service, revolving fund	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs) ⁴	National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1933-39)	Public Works Administration Act of 1938 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1938-43)	Compensation and pension appropriations		
						Total compensation and pensions appropriations	Participants in yellow fever experiments	Total compensation and pensions ⁵
Total to June 30, 1960.....	\$38,549,236.59	\$4,965,000.00	\$1,213,862,444.69	\$3,018,704.79	\$13,198,826.79	\$53,702,001,131.12	\$293,638.75	\$52,117,513,951.99
1960.....			56,854,194.44			3,367,449,928.96	4,800.00	3,314,761,383.25
1959.....			45,145,198.90			3,275,612,572.62	4,800.00	3,225,526,577.51
1958.....			32,903,714.10			3,102,798,452.95	4,800.00	3,082,211,267.86
1957.....			36,342,386.54			2,871,105,455.86	4,600.00	2,828,516,005.83
1956.....			26,881,592.75			2,797,006,657.11	1,650.00	2,748,989,286.51
1955.....			32,510,158.34			2,681,726,076.86	1,500.00	2,634,292,537.00
1954.....			51,043,060.99			2,481,503,017.36	1,500.00	2,450,517,692.41
1953.....			88,183,082.13			2,419,245,173.52	1,875.00	2,376,306,532.86
1952.....		*11,050.77	113,011,396.13			2,180,268,787.63	3,875.00	2,105,973,072.57
1950.....		11,050.77	103,878,104.83			2,171,172,166.08	4,750.00	2,035,987,965.40
1949.....			151,531,923.87			2,223,092,285.42	6,125.00	2,009,462,298.33
1948.....		965,000.00	124,024,440.08			2,153,498,765.47	6,000.00	1,891,283,111.78
1947.....		4,000,000.00	16,980,325.61			2,081,235,828.74	6,000.00	1,820,685,358.26
1946.....			153,879,665.54			1,932,037,153.57	6,000.00	1,731,972,782.52
1945.....			34,313,351.79			1,258,863,619.89	8,625.00	1,215,688,137.21
1944.....			15,800,635.66			771,796,516.61	9,375.00	732,535,301.93
1943.....			4,850,857.78			494,941,561.39	10,500.00	494,364,393.43
1942.....			2,694,330.81			442,373,819.87	13,500.00	442,360,319.87
1941.....			4,002,650.93			42,502.37	14,750.00	431,283,709.93
1940.....	*502.34		3,425,168.22		26,158.49	433,128,952.76	15,000.00	433,113,952.76
1939.....			5,978,545.60		42,502.37	429,153,464.56	15,000.00	429,138,464.56
1938.....	*30.00		6,602,668.51		1,115,911.65	416,718,868.36	15,000.00	416,703,868.36
1937.....	*45.66		9,311,252.65	5.00	4,354,999.35	402,783,695.97	15,000.00	402,768,695.97
1936.....	*1,071.00		8,872,848.73	35,607.12		399,045,927.12	15,875.00	396,030,052.12
1935.....	*907.32		1,953,263.04	90,876.63		374,425,539.57	17,375.00	398,992,477.78
1934.....	*84.34		1,416,735.22	1,486,256.15		321,394,530.63	18,370.00	374,407,169.57
1933.....	151,844.76		2,769,263.77	401,384.18		550,585,092.23	25,750.00	550,559,342.23
1932.....	757,965.18		13,517,369.43			545,800,261.68	23,500.00	545,776,761.68
1931.....	589,999.80		12,875,744.03			488,388,942.92		488,388,942.92
1930.....	584,728.00		9,040,319.81			418,432,878.91		418,432,808.91
1929.....	584,049.33		8,241,384.73			418,820,642.06		418,820,642.06
1928.....	574,930.32		4,044,328.83			410,765,338.31		410,765,338.31
1927.....	573,373.69		5,221,569.72			403,629,677.56		403,629,677.56
1926.....	612,100.35		4,599,257.84			372,281,487.71		372,281,487.71
1925.....	644,077.33		4,511,172.04			346,748,069.54		346,748,069.54
1924.....	685,182.67		3,894,675.86			345,489,769.01		345,489,769.01
1923.....	727,438.96		9,214,924.97			388,606,769.80		388,606,769.80
1922.....	813,351.84		2,644,380.47			377,158,125.82		377,158,125.82
1921.....	863,226.07		916,500.00			380,025,874.10		380,025,874.10
1920.....	865,449.57					316,418,029.57		316,418,029.57
1919.....	839,284.44					233,460,635.35		233,460,635.35
1918 and prior years.....	27,898,928.03					5,395,702,474.96		5,395,702,474.96

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 95.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued					
	Total		War of the Revolution	War of 1812		
	Living veterans	Deceased veterans		Total	Living veterans	Deceased veterans
Total to June 30, 1960.....			\$70,000,000.00	\$46,218,390.57	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,198,654.09
1960.....	\$2,491,209,906.61	\$823,551,476.64				
1959.....	2,414,216,196.74	811,310,380.77				
1958.....	2,285,901,137.98	776,310,129.88				
1957.....	2,099,718,748.35	728,797,257.48				
1956.....	2,054,993,120.19	693,996,166.32				
1955.....	1,969,835,136.09	664,457,400.91				
1954.....	1,838,328,426.16	612,189,266.25				
1953.....	1,768,225,496.11	608,081,036.75				
1952.....	1,568,145,691.22	537,827,381.35				
1951.....	1,534,992,679.19	500,995,286.21				
1950.....	1,524,128,899.21	485,333,399.12				
1949.....	1,433,980,610.33	457,302,501.45				
1948.....	1,435,717,528.83	384,967,829.43				
1947.....	1,365,399,806.42	366,572,976.10				
1946.....	910,324,987.05	305,363,150.16		160.00		160.00
1945.....	547,134,335.35	185,400,966.58		240.00		240.00
1944.....	368,362,398.58	126,001,994.85		240.00		240.00
1943.....	329,574,732.85	112,785,587.02		240.00		240.00
1942.....	320,373,509.73	110,910,200.21		240.00		240.00
1941.....	319,887,183.46	113,225,769.30		240.00		240.00
1940.....	314,434,413.91	114,704,050.65		240.00		240.00
1939.....	307,512,130.34	109,191,738.02		180.00		190.00
1938.....	301,276,717.25	101,491,978.72		840.00		840.00
1937.....	299,659,837.31	96,370,214.81		840.00		840.00
1936.....	299,000,808.47	99,991,669.31		1,390.00		1,390.00
1935.....	278,006,398.15	96,400,271.42		2,681.00		2,681.00
1934.....	227,797,923.21	93,578,863.67		3,222.50		3,222.50
1933.....	428,456,151.69	122,103,190.54		3,906.67		3,906.67
1932.....	421,367,015.55	124,409,746.13		4,000.00		4,000.00
1931.....	364,652,558.50	123,736,384.42		5,391.00		5,391.00
1930.....	290,474,801.10	127,958,007.81		5,703.34		5,703.34
1929.....	287,065,745.65	131,754,896.41		7,201.67		7,201.67
1928.....	286,640,666.14	124,124,672.17		8,903.34		8,903.34
1927.....	277,854,011.13	125,775,666.43		9,805.66		9,805.66
1926.....	247,259,215.27	125,022,272.44		7,400.00		7,400.00
1925.....	223,164,174.32	123,583,895.22		9,392.00		9,392.00
1924.....	223,395,622.00	122,094,147.01		13,383.00		13,383.00
1923.....	255,724,424.72	132,882,345.08		18,010.00		18,010.00
1922.....	253,423,940.08	123,734,185.74		19,957.00		19,957.00
1921.....	253,258,718.55	128,767,155.55		24,160.21		24,160.21
1920.....	201,186,125.16	115,231,904.41		21,145.03		21,145.03
1919.....	132,926,906.52	100,533,728.83		17,704.33		17,704.33
1918 and prior years.....			70,000,000.00	46,031,563.82	14,019,736.48	32,011,827.34

Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued					
	Indian wars			Mexican War		
	Total	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Total	Living veterans	Deceased veterans
Total to June 30, 1960.....	\$115,069,459.95	\$60,197,129.78	\$54,872,330.17	\$61,794,772.25	\$28,748,117.32	\$33,046,654.93
1960.....	609,958.53	80,477.87	529,480.72	1,507.38		1,507.38
1959.....	685,986.88	97,177.26	588,809.62	2,771.00		2,771.00
1958.....	684,972.36	125,000.42	559,971.94	2,724.00		2,724.00
1957.....	822,959.22	186,727.27	636,231.95	3,179.00		3,179.00
1956.....	936,985.55	228,216.94	708,768.61	3,991.80		3,991.80
1955.....	1,052,330.11	286,735.69	765,594.42	4,681.50		4,681.50
1954.....	1,139,661.49	337,014.39	802,647.10	4,690.47		4,690.47
1953.....	1,272,963.34	397,179.38	875,783.96	7,504.00		7,504.00
1952.....	1,280,193.01	396,387.63	883,805.38	11,047.33		11,047.33
1951.....	1,464,348.55	496,334.20	968,014.65	12,541.00		12,541.00
1950.....	1,654,168.88	599,719.59	1,054,449.29	13,916.00		13,916.00
1949.....	1,852,548.00	706,552.24	1,145,995.76	16,967.33		16,967.33
1948.....	1,893,312.73	757,443.65	1,135,869.08	22,439.73		22,439.73
1947.....	1,928,486.42	781,445.57	1,147,040.85	25,467.07		25,467.07
1946.....	2,089,810.31	856,148.74	1,233,661.57	26,825.67		26,825.67
1945.....	2,261,440.30	955,573.20	1,305,867.10	31,129.24		31,129.24
1944.....	2,229,221.29	994,654.96	1,234,566.33	39,048.33		39,048.33
1943.....	2,408,854.11	1,156,235.90	1,252,618.21	49,324.00		49,324.00
1942.....	2,663,535.27	1,332,595.20	1,330,940.07	54,966.34		54,966.34
1941.....	2,908,462.89	1,504,114.43	1,404,348.46	65,772.33		65,772.33
1940.....	3,177,954.84	1,694,482.65	1,483,472.19	84,613.33		84,613.33
1939.....	3,418,795.33	1,854,131.99	1,564,663.34	102,844.28		102,844.28
1938.....	3,517,221.29	1,889,161.99	1,628,059.30	116,687.99		116,687.99
1937.....	3,493,443.33	1,811,536.67	1,681,906.66	132,776.34		132,776.34
1936.....	3,749,528.00	2,019,230.01	1,730,297.99	154,135.42		154,135.42
1935.....	3,852,566.00	2,138,494.97	1,714,071.03	180,316.20		180,316.20
1934.....	3,716,047.17	2,178,191.07	1,537,856.10	198,558.20		198,558.20
1933.....	4,715,707.57	2,908,111.40	1,807,596.17	285,218.68	85.00	285,133.68
1932.....	4,575,590.05	2,867,166.98	1,708,423.07	326,124.32	1,043.86	325,080.46
1931.....	4,534,918.47	2,884,716.78	1,650,201.69	344,985.00	10.00	344,975.00
1930.....	4,555,115.22	2,942,208.17	1,612,907.05	394,898.21	504.00	394,394.21
1929.....	4,451,534.72	2,929,346.20	1,522,188.52	472,693.61	2,239.26	470,454.35
1928.....	3,956,943.80	2,618,189.84	1,338,753.96	544,406.46	5,886.00	538,520.46
1927.....	2,013,766.42	1,356,291.82	657,474.60	568,966.23	7,732.39	561,233.84
1926.....	1,900,185.94	1,309,510.41	590,675.53	434,792.69	12,045.66	422,747.03
1925.....	1,959,110.03	1,351,707.92	607,402.11	506,897.46	15,818.54	491,078.92
1924.....	1,919,223.65	1,350,004.25	569,219.40	580,601.02	29,347.47	551,253.55
1923.....	1,907,377.05	1,340,124.36	567,252.69	717,847.77	47,981.33	669,866.44
1922.....	1,796,309.74	1,276,274.80	520,034.94	775,913.25	59,814.62	715,098.63
1921.....	1,565,862.41	1,094,925.24	470,937.17	888,024.64	74,546.06	813,478.58
1920.....	1,746,308.97	1,209,715.83	536,593.14	676,682.58	62,665.46	614,017.12
1919.....	1,561,537.49	1,191,146.37	370,391.12	758,156.19	88,499.09	669,657.10
1918 and prior years.....	15,144,212.92	5,706,725.59	9,437,487.33	52,148,138.86	28,339,898.58	23,808,240.28

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 95.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued					
	Civil War			Spanish-American War		
	Total	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Total ⁶	Living veterans ⁶	Deceased veterans
Total to June 30, 1960.....	\$8,202,139,124.77			\$4,259,958,671.53	\$3,138,003,945.93	\$1,121,954,725.60
1960.....	3,123,144.16	\$835.27	\$3,122,308.89	107,919,969.22	45,490,410.20	62,429,559.02
1959.....	3,385,438.96	2,709.00	3,382,729.96	116,311,085.74	52,450,194.07	63,880,891.67
1958.....	2,450,207.26		2,450,207.26	114,158,396.81	59,520,481.32	54,628,915.49
1957.....	2,831,555.63		2,831,555.63	121,589,145.44	66,686,850.16	54,902,285.28
1956.....	3,233,624.30	*5,290.55	3,238,914.85	129,421,995.79	74,015,706.14	55,406,289.65
1955.....	3,674,503.11	1,696.42	3,672,806.69	136,349,584.51	81,268,237.70	55,072,316.81
1954.....	4,088,872.02	1,634.67	4,087,237.35	141,174,701.50	87,964,515.79	53,210,185.71
1953.....	4,712,535.48	2,580.00	4,710,055.48	147,343,455.30	94,364,939.03	52,978,516.27
1952.....	5,133,033.42	5,736.00	5,127,297.42	144,288,695.40	94,518,871.21	49,769,824.19
1951.....	6,929,961.24	14,175.50	6,915,785.74	149,623,986.91	100,750,070.25	48,873,916.66
1950.....	6,822,563.67	24,045.64	6,798,518.03	156,157,851.89	107,731,178.08	48,426,673.81
1949.....	7,888,393.60	49,374.69	7,839,018.91	162,583,055.76	114,820,995.07	47,762,060.69
1948.....	9,019,265.26	94,490.63	8,924,774.63	165,097,808.52	126,906,930.64	38,190,877.88
1947.....	9,035,038.44	124,841.17	8,910,197.27	145,129,800.42	108,351,317.77	36,778,482.65
1946.....	10,416,916.73	203,041.19	10,213,875.54	139,341,879.66	107,734,893.98	31,606,985.68
1945.....	11,873,097.83	328,846.77	11,544,251.06	142,797,472.04	111,313,837.15	31,483,634.89
1944.....	13,895,224.39	546,898.88	13,348,325.51	125,055,898.60	100,595,494.34	24,460,404.35
1943.....	16,553,415.09	870,564.63	15,682,850.46	122,988,548.48	99,457,260.43	23,531,288.05
1942.....	19,525,453.16	1,340,514.75	18,184,938.41	125,674,152.90	102,692,905.36	22,981,247.54
1941.....	23,173,466.95	2,049,976.78	21,123,490.17	127,357,083.20	105,273,998.31	22,083,084.89
1940.....	27,790,252.93	3,158,998.10	24,631,254.83	127,427,375.83	106,203,201.30	21,224,174.53
1939.....	33,178,751.64	4,622,304.21	28,556,447.43	25,297,729.98	105,065,718.76	20,232,011.22
1938.....	39,233,134.65	6,448,253.46	32,784,881.19	118,183,018.33	98,850,424.84	19,332,593.49
1937.....	46,595,957.96	8,967,519.20	37,628,438.76	114,924,124.83	96,518,456.10	18,305,668.73
1936.....	55,636,809.27	12,298,487.29	43,338,321.98	108,584,105.11	91,872,486.05	16,711,619.06
1935.....	63,529,582.72	16,144,255.36	47,385,327.36	77,753,295.20	66,252,826.14	11,500,469.06
1934.....	69,814,723.13	20,051,397.35	49,763,325.78	55,614,111.88	47,933,272.10	7,680,839.78
1933.....	98,273,576.43	31,300,417.78	66,972,158.65	125,305,652.48	109,016,660.00	16,288,992.48
1932.....	107,865,790.88	37,968,493.14	69,907,297.74	113,758,457.43	99,118,249.74	14,640,207.69
1931.....	121,993,750.46	45,952,130.16	76,041,620.30	102,258,479.96	88,997,801.76	13,258,678.20
1930.....	125,784,933.43	46,086,774.40	79,698,159.03	83,750,721.24	71,369,072.55	12,381,648.69
1929.....	143,594,291.68	57,119,891.76	86,474,399.92	76,845,704.28	65,461,824.31	11,383,879.97
1928.....	149,668,976.19	69,710,305.28	79,958,669.91	70,674,419.27	60,058,722.71	10,615,696.56
1927.....	166,493,208.58	81,665,502.37	84,827,706.21	57,232,828.30	47,716,422.69	9,516,405.61
1926.....	171,605,623.27	85,735,593.99	85,870,024.28	30,223,218.67	24,233,115.04	5,990,103.63

1925.....	186,208,394.36	95,455,326.21	90,753,068.15	25,098,500.89	19,728,876.36	5,369,624.53
1924.....	202,999,955.16	107,377,798.96	95,622,156.20	21,139,863.45	16,118,296.53	5,021,566.92
1923.....	238,924,931.94	130,616,234.36	108,308,697.58	17,886,821.28	14,083,567.00	3,803,254.28
1922.....	236,151,244.32	133,105,620.62	103,045,623.70	11,639,340.73	9,698,181.14	1,941,159.59
1921.....	246,584,639.64	141,413,236.45	105,171,403.19	6,171,569.82	4,424,397.09	1,747,172.73
1920.....	202,586,306.04	112,335,349.85	90,250,946.19	4,624,098.68	3,023,119.18	1,600,979.50
1919.....	212,211,890.76	119,463,920.53	92,747,970.23	3,878,189.13	3,008,785.41	869,403.72
1918 and prior years.....	5,087,647,618.63			61,333,476.58	47,252,342.13	14,081,134.45

See footnotes at end of table.

1928	4,095,763.23	3,255,566.50	840,196.73	181,815,926.02	150,991,994.81	150,991,994.81		
1927	3,818,070.22	2,958,571.78	859,498.44	173,493,032.15	144,149,490.08	144,149,490.08		
1926	3,655,799.32	2,713,805.36	941,993.96	164,454,467.82	133,255,139.81	133,255,139.81		
1925	3,350,284.66	2,471,169.57	879,115.09	129,615,490.14	104,141,275.72	104,141,275.72		
1924	3,321,179.22	2,417,027.52	904,151.70	115,515,563.51	96,103,147.27	96,103,147.27		
1923	3,532,595.71	2,569,043.11	963,552.60	125,619,186.05	107,067,474.56	107,067,474.56		
1922	3,401,172.47	2,485,436.80	915,735.67	123,374,188.31	106,798,612.10	106,798,612.10		
1921	3,456,191.45	2,501,808.01	954,383.44	121,330,447.80	103,744,827.57	103,744,827.57		
1920	3,604,038.60	2,522,774.08	1,081,264.52	103,159,449.67	82,032,490.76	82,032,490.76		
1919	3,701,782.83	2,619,732.40	1,082,050.43	11,331,374.62	6,554,822.72	6,554,822.72		
1918 and prior years	46,540,408.16	34,113,772.01	12,426,636.15	348,608.58	175,483.40	175,483.40		

See footnotes at end of table.

1932	36,719,123.33	36,719,123.33						
1931	31,445,622.86	31,445,622.86						
1930	32,970,453.87	32,970,453.87						
1929	31,049,183.08	31,049,183.08						
1928	30,823,931.21	30,823,931.21						
1927	29,343,542.07	29,343,542.07						
1926	31,199,328.01	31,199,328.01						
1925	25,474,214.42	25,474,214.42						
1924	19,412,416.24	19,412,416.24						
1923	18,551,771.49	18,551,771.49						
1922	16,575,576.21	16,575,576.21						
1921	17,585,620.23	17,585,620.23						
1920	21,126,958.91	21,126,958.91						
1919	4,776,551.90	4,776,551.90						
1918 and prior years	173,125.18	173,125.18						

See footnotes at end of table.

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1918 and prior years											

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 95.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal year	Veterans' miscellaneous benefits					Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans ¹³	Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War II and Korean conflict)
	Total	Statutory burial awards ¹⁰	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Laws 16 and 894) ¹³		Homes for paraplegics ¹³		
			Tuition	Supplies and equipment			
Total to June 30, 1960.....	\$419, 514, 107. 54	\$96, 082, 554. 25	\$249, 800, 973. 69	\$40, 380, 054. 35	\$33, 250, 525. 45	\$72, 350, 316. 41	\$87, 342. 66
1960.....							67. 42
1959.....							4, 139. 72
1958.....						766, 972. 65	879. 28
1957.....						1, 006, 386. 55	*10, 586. 60
1956.....						1, 933, 019. 03	*48, 358. 19
1955.....						2, 856, 107. 34	21, 935. 17
1954.....	31, 648, 702. 48	15, 992, 377. 41	9, 037, 461. 95	1, 282, 548. 87	5, 336, 314. 25	4, 963, 237. 47	37, 572. 48
1953.....	36, 715, 086. 79	16, 283, 332. 64	13, 287, 464. 09	1, 558, 892. 72	5, 585, 397. 34	18, 223, 613. 56	*25, 311. 19
1952.....	43, 388, 064. 67	13, 164, 197. 92	21, 236, 277. 43	2, 382, 903. 50	6, 604, 685. 82	1, 530, 362. 81	*102, 739. 67
1951.....	63, 825, 383. 07	13, 000, 967. 39	36, 972, 700. 62	4, 729, 579. 00	9, 122, 136. 06	579, 401. 59	*296, 282. 76
1950.....	77, 659, 447. 51	12, 908, 967. 34	51, 065, 837. 30	7, 610, 508. 69	6, 074, 134. 18	2, 174, 352. 16	*590, 492. 44
1949.....	86, 212, 747. 50	12, 681, 272. 00	62, 099, 801. 12	10, 903, 816. 58	527, 857. 80	6, 620, 035. 74	146, 586. 55
1948.....	80, 064, 675. 72	12, 051, 439. 55	56, 101, 431. 18	11, 911, 804. 99		9, 898, 579. 11	102, 187. 30
1947.....						21, 798, 248. 40	254, 648. 74
1946.....							479, 523. 34
1945.....							99, 978. 51
1944.....							13, 645. 00
1943.....							
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See footnotes at end of table.

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See footnotes at end of table.

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1918 and prior years								

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 95.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal year	Military and naval insurance		U.S. Government life insurance		National service life insurance				Servicemen's indemnities
	Benefits	Transferred to U.S. Government life insurance fund	Benefits ¹⁴	Dividends	Appropriation		Trust fund		
					Benefits	Transferred to National Service Life Insurance fund	Benefits ¹⁴	Dividends	
Total to June 30, 1960.....	\$2,177,715,226.95	\$141,787,535.38	\$1,715,623,326.12	\$535,239,232.81	\$11,792,445.54	\$4,728,432,367.29	\$5,779,080,762.93	\$5,113,301,362.06	\$244,687,907.03
1960.....	3,408,799.92	323,992.33	99,072,881.83	18,631,060.00	817,734.97	10,296,004.86	422,780,530.15	238,852,099.00	35,893,765.30
1959.....	3,295,802.01	232,898.38	81,926,715.45	18,893,084.48	772,124.73	12,192,994.03	393,193,103.48	250,363,376.38	36,170,997.30
1958.....	3,611,103.93	879,025.02	77,544,947.50	53,505,477.11	854,843.96	14,691,104.08	362,861,954.45	217,317,976.05	36,042,491.92
1957.....	3,770,180.24	644,144.72	73,832,734.93	21,040,787.75	800,375.19	19,348,952.32	353,296,683.44	199,738,988.58	35,868,638.05
1956.....	4,174,573.62	613,947.34	69,608,072.93	26,036,855.64	819,127.57	78,426,936.33	358,470,893.94	189,651,984.32	31,617,955.15
1955.....	4,204,933.23	1,366,796.97	64,572,287.14	24,546,861.46	872,377.15	29,793,296.44	394,368,046.25	204,719,377.15	27,097,901.60
1954.....	4,228,719.03	817,744.34	63,184,724.65	89,001,840.20	997,530.83	72,659,187.91	475,311,661.36	211,977,216.64	23,542,060.34
1953.....	4,437,373.73	985,178.57	69,748,082.07	20,750,336.13	916,563.68	83,740,005.79	441,229,747.17	188,160,900.85	11,797,528.96
1952.....	4,487,136.56	691,119.35	68,766,095.99	15,186,700.43	976,753.15	203,452,866.41	457,714,965.25	556,362,478.82	6,656,568.41
1951.....	4,749,900.86	1,200,684.13	44,703,213.69	14,649,780.37	956,352.54	43,353,967.36	320,425,190.53	221,619,914.05	.....
1950.....	4,880,949.51	1,883,946.29	61,447,204.66	32,155,716.09	816,386.79	472,764,171.76	355,119,700.47	2,634,537,050.23	.....
1949.....	5,211,934.34	2,174,415.37	45,129,183.49	11,233,537.43	426,238.07	86,978,987.20	339,452,958.23	.....	.....
1948.....	5,312,771.63	3,002,942.82	285,520,299.84	10,178,805.45	1,051,585.33	141,455,009.33	374,868,144.71	.....	.....
1947.....	5,585,276.31	5,520,173.91	46,474,424.91	9,620,910.61	714,451.58	827,758,221.22	265,815,624.84	.....	.....
1946.....	6,090,626.29	9,294,343.07	40,791,368.28	7,802,331.43	.....	1,380,001,457.81	289,909,885.44	.....	.....
1945.....	6,814,594.69	12,941,477.28	23,920,203.62	8,353,054.66	.....	1,117,548,383.54	139,846,767.35	.....	.....
1944.....	7,775,455.51	2,517,340.98	36,462,166.05	8,256,768.15	.....	102,429,163.08	33,897,951.37	.....	.....
1943.....	9,143,427.32	4,416,602.17	31,800,133.04	8,014,537.24	.....	31,145,696.84	6,549,351.07	.....	.....
1942.....	11,074,329.10	5,346,062.18	36,324,633.18	8,156,558.84	.....	395,960.98	960,608.14	.....	.....
1941.....	13,754,308.02	1,636,251.59	47,604,363.52	8,222,294.92	.....	.....	7,055.28	.....	.....
1940.....	18,085,890.02	1,515,686.80	61,041,760.10	8,770,995.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1939.....	35,633,750.47	2,760,188.23	26,951,222.09	8,380,003.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1938.....	80,090,884.57	2,430,635.73	24,235,120.83	7,400,492.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1937.....	85,483,989.57	2,567,788.80	22,729,069.30	6,667,314.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1936.....	90,565,622.19	3,459,358.96	21,916,160.40	6,380,285.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1935.....	96,125,176.05	4,230,069.87	21,047,792.09	6,124,247.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1934.....	98,420,942.71	4,847,331.12	21,464,485.82	4,608,874.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1933.....	117,364,675.79	5,674,105.86	22,520,118.98	5,541,553.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932.....	117,660,551.37	6,080,041.21	21,278,379.90	7,458,287.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931.....	111,373,120.53	6,551,231.50	18,543,389.43	7,408,474.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1930	114,534,177.70	8,234,716.52	18,145,015.65	6,532,331.95				
1929	113,402,663.33	7,946,364.46	16,424,611.06	5,877,029.52				
1928	113,612,336.88	7,158,465.36	12,954,139.70	4,710,189.51				
1927	116,550,627.84	4,413,370.97	8,257,125.01	3,607,246.28				
1926	132,624,848.95	4,350,265.02	6,966,456.31	2,915,831.62				
1925	100,800,082.22	3,336,411.28	6,219,041.42	2,743,274.92				
1924	98,554,647.94	2,685,000.25	5,160,190.04	2,321,322.33				
1923	96,633,855.71	2,784,532.58	4,909,735.96	1,790,458.83				
1922	98,715,985.08	4,272,884.05	4,434,284.87	1,650,646.21				
1921	94,904,353.38		1,943,622.07	113,073.40				
1920	85,926,099.99		47,868.32					
1919	43,798,357.93							
1918 and prior years	840,388.88							

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 95.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal year	Veterans special term insurance		Service disabled veterans insurance			Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief	Adjusted compensation			Supply fund
	Appropriation	Trust fund	Appropriation	Transferred from veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation	Trust fund		Adjusted service certificate fund ¹³	Adjusted service and dependent pay ⁹	Loans to veterans for transportation	
Total to June 30, 1960.....	\$250,000.00	\$33,011,492.09	\$250,000.00	\$500,000.00	\$19,856,902.35	\$1,836,284.02	\$3,819,432,140.47	\$55,661,050.75	\$76,103.36	\$950,987,800.81
1960.....		6,768,160.06		500,000.00	5,535,002.93	108,398.14	298,860.36			149,364,963.37
1959.....		8,078,371.64			3,620,986.70	1,456,963.14	832,449.77			139,984,242.32
1958.....		5,822,769.49			3,513,466.76	14,448.73	192,646.86			136,922,407.46
1957.....		5,570,782.98			2,726,789.43	*658.13	262,903.82			134,096,780.40
1956.....		3,506,569.83			2,126,799.10	*21,812.75	218,228.95			128,166,042.25
1955.....		2,053,876.09			1,633,685.45	*43,320.04	224,465.25			128,540,182.35
1954.....		805,454.47			529,842.56	*63,314.13	691,568.40			133,913,182.66
1953.....		384,267.33			149,864.56	*86,520.33	201,575.97	*786.84		
1952.....	250,000.00	21,240.20	250,000.00		20,464.86	*168,164.62	295,019.17	*422.16		
1951.....						*179,861.24	355,761.84	*1,071.34		
1950.....						*1,239,855.60	576,290.45	*93.22		
1949.....						377,213.24	614,120.94	*978.45		
1948.....						1,256,233.03	908,901.09	4,156.69		
1947.....						327,021.23	1,074,609.59	7,600.73		
1946.....						71,635.45	3,819,805.48	11,072.40		
1945.....						27,877.90	11,223,396.84	63,909.11		
1944.....							1,647,700.54	89,464.03		
1943.....							996,953.80	167,728.48		
1942.....							43,227,404.24	253,196.34		
1941.....							2,656,735.71	399,566.38		
1940.....							9,234,571.86	681,304.19		
1939.....							7,413,848.79	1,185,414.37		
1938.....							13,837,588.33	1,352,099.16		
1937.....							282,656,226.02	1,546,168.24		
1936.....							3,228,421,888.82	1,089,821.20		
1935.....							25,562,460.85	1,361,408.31		
1934.....							23,413,326.01	1,895,111.07	4,214.55	
1933.....							24,621,384.22	2,252,360.76	71,888.81	
1932.....							23,215,621.33	2,480,264.29		
1931.....							19,391,652.05	2,463,148.16		

1930							20,131,368.75	3,130,214.35		
1929							19,744,738.58	6,453,346.34		
1928							17,098,354.86	10,152,767.74		
1927							14,407,783.32	9,959,630.34		
1926							15,354,526.61	5,626,193.46		
1925							4,607,401.00	3,038,456.65		
1924										
1923										
1922										
1921										
1920										
1919										
1918 and prior years										

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 95.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal year	General post fund	General post fund auxiliary account	Horatio Ward Fund	Personal funds of patients ¹⁶	Vocational rehabilitation (World War I) ¹⁷	Allotments and allowances ¹⁸	Marine and seamen's insurance	Civil service retirement and disability fund to Aug. 31, 1934	Canal Zone retirement and disability fund to Aug. 31, 1934	Miscellaneous ¹⁹
Total to June 30, 1960.....	\$17,554,677.67	\$748,030.42	\$21,742.33	\$419,405,179.30	\$644,865,233.80	\$582,939,660.40	\$35,078,013.20	\$249,620,791.07	\$1,158,146.76	\$7,069,040.40
1960.....	1,796,596.89			42,422,802.53						1,060,837.87
1959.....	2,479,433.15			37,586,767.17						971,446.74
1958.....	2,046,172.12			34,373,404.05						657,888.70
1957.....	1,819,640.58			30,706,676.39						459,070.90
1956.....	1,049,644.59			28,349,691.30		*10.00	*10.00			250,053.94
1955.....	887,732.36			25,587,614.44		*67.67				279,526.43
1954.....	907,968.49			23,659,751.31		*156.09				70,094.79
1953.....	774,894.10			22,826,171.38		*77.50	11,461.82			55,629.19
1952.....	777,090.48			31,153,834.86						131,925.44
1951.....	658,423.57			39,277,653.84	*53.00					175,822.38
1950.....	1,324,206.93			19,979,249.97			*15.00			281,279.26
1949.....	627,825.36			19,088,218.08			*192.37			255,633.89
1948.....	328,722.97	1,802.65		14,944,270.72	1,498.95		*96.00			542,610.48
1947.....	96,381.97	189,974.19		10,888,093.93						599,771.55
1946.....	30,458.73	285,322.09		8,432,535.80	*231.65					1,629.68
1945.....	96,462.50	270,931.49		5,939,766.93	*363.94	*2,346.96				18,066.40
1944.....	29,155.28			4,501,568.23	*4,737.51	*3,998.78				7,849.79
1943.....	34,156.86			3,167,695.45	*3,452.55	*2,641.23				140,072.21
1942.....	35,906.51			2,827,034.06	*3,641.63	*2,217.06				25,885.59
1941.....	37,903.71			2,816,117.65	*3,646.83	*1,365.18				16,310.07
1940.....	34,727.42			2,354,606.63	*2,916.26	*504.91				165,714.03
1939.....	134,132.38			2,166,924.42	*1,657.18	*335.50				21,111.43
1938.....	192,438.01			2,241,670.31	*1,084.69	*1,309.11				40,111.61
1937.....	459,424.97			2,130,479.30	*9,022.38	*1,226.34				13,112.89
1936.....	170,525.63			1,982,580.55	*6,267.25	*633.58				12,712.22
1935.....	324,142.95		306.55		*9,192.36	*695.44		8,519,553.38	86,355.31	15,507.22

1934.....	134,432.51	1,599.94	*7,247.29	2,998.70	94.51	47,656,699.54	527,036.97	2,690.45
1933.....	52,637.62	2,584.60	*16,825.80	7,798.77	-----	34,837,692.05	351,786.93	492,644.71
1932.....	213,639.03	17,251.24	*17,109.11	8,732.62	-----	27,470,075.06	192,967.55	4,818.00
1931.....	-----	-----	*21,747.50	5,070.03	1,600.00	23,992,317.41	-----	101,716.55
1930.....	-----	-----	*20,224.67	2,366.34	-----	18,126,498.91	-----	65,500.80
1929.....	-----	-----	*2,923.87	*8,707.41	1,500.00	16,062,570.07	-----	80,969.35
1928.....	-----	-----	233,724.49	*60,952.21	-----	14,752,459.90	-----	4,477.81
1927.....	-----	-----	2,206,256.01	*187,637.52	-----	13,394,643.51	-----	21,341.53
1926.....	-----	-----	25,840,481.60	*21,200.66	*33,583.69	10,182,218.24	-----	12,153.00
1925.....	-----	-----	60,486,084.93	10,045.26	1,500.00	9,027,883.26	-----	13,535.10
1924.....	-----	-----	106,961,887.06	13,082.95	4,100.00	8,552,197.74	-----	*251.16
1923.....	-----	-----	149,432,896.78	*273,582.36	9,525.50	7,740,992.48	-----	19,769.56
1922.....	-----	-----	166,051,141.22	4,982,113.22	249,075.78	6,391,456.93	-----	-----
1921.....	-----	-----	99,064,993.21	23,774,032.06	56,911.56	2,913,532.59	-----	-----
1920.....	-----	-----	34,651,973.53	53,568,637.08	514,881.79	-----	-----	-----
1919.....	-----	-----	66,952.75	392,882,494.33	7,706,896.37	-----	-----	-----
1918 and prior years.....	-----	-----	-----	108,240,494.84	26,565,511.38	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

¹ Includes general operating expenses, 1954-60; medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954-60; outpatient care, 1954-60; maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1954-60; inpatient care, 1955-60; maintenance and operations of hospitals, 1954; contract hospitalization, 1954; maintenance and operations of domiciliary facilities, 1954; administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, 1952-53; salaries and expenses, 1918-51; administrative facilities; emergency fund for the President, national defense (allotment to Veterans' Administration), 1942-47; increase of compensation, 1920-24; printing and binding, 1924-49; administrative expenses, adjusted compensation, 1924-25; administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936-37; penalty mail, 1945-48; Federal tort claims, 1948-50; and grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950-60. Medical, hospital, and domiciliary services are included beginning with fiscal year 1932, and State and Territorial homes beginning with fiscal year 1934.

² Includes transfers of \$4,871,219,902.67 from appropriations to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$141,230,644.67 from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$4,705,943,368.40 from the national service life insurance appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$250,000 from the veterans special term insurance fund appropriation to the veterans special term insurance fund; \$250,000 from the service-disabled veterans insurance fund appropriation to the service-disabled veterans insurance fund; \$22,488,998.89 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$556,890.71 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; and \$500,000.00 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

³ Includes the transfers of \$11,119,997.19 from the appropriation veterans insurance and indemnities to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$10,296,004.86 to the national service life insurance fund; \$323,992.33 to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; and \$500,000.00 to the service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

⁴ Includes \$436,623,691.97 transferred to the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, for the following fiscal years: 1946, \$7,500,000; 1947, \$135,250,000; 1949, \$90,000,000; 1950, \$100,000,000; 1951, \$42,573,691.17; 1952, \$40,000,000; and 1953, \$21,300,000. Also includes expenditures for grants to Republic of Philippines for construction and equipping of hospitals, and for major alterations, improvements and repairs.

⁵ Includes \$16,513,425.54 not classified by war for the following fiscal years: 1918, \$16,508,447.41; and 1921, \$4,978.13.

⁶ Includes expenditures under Public Law 314, 78th Cong.

⁷ Expenditures for "Retired Reserve Officers" were included under "Regular Establishment, living veterans" prior to fiscal year 1943.

⁸ Readjustment benefits are shown under "Readjustment benefits appropriation" and also under "Compensation and pensions appropriation."

⁹ Adjusted service and dependent pay is shown under "Adjusted service and dependent pay appropriation" and also under "Compensation and pensions appropriation."

¹⁰ Statutory burial awards are shown under "Veterans miscellaneous benefits appropriation" and also under "Compensation and pensions appropriation."

¹¹ Counseling fees of \$69,195 were paid from "Compensation and pensions appropriation" and \$4,933,263 from "Readjustment benefits appropriation." Beginning with fiscal year 1948, counseling fees are included under "Administration and other benefits."

¹² In fiscal year 1956, accounting procedures were revised for the "Compensation and pensions and readjustment benefits" appropriations with respect to the handling of refunds (overpayments) receivable. In arriving at net expenditures for these appropriations, overpayments are deducted from gross expenditures at the time of collection. The supporting accounts showing expenses by purpose or type of benefit, however, are reduced at the time of discovery of the overpayment. Thus, the supporting detail will not add to the appropriation expenditures totals. The unclassified amount of \$8,140,669.77 under the "Compensation and pensions" appropriation through June 30, 1960, reflects an increase of \$1,753,051.11 in refunds receivable and \$6,387,618.66 in write-offs and waivers of uncollectible overpayments charged to an unclassified account. In fiscal year 1960, these adjustments reflect an increase of \$963,405.24 in refunds receivable and \$980,290.08 in write-offs and waivers of uncollectible overpayments. Under the "Readjustment benefits" appropriation through June 30, 1960, the \$2,191,453.72 difference between total expenditures from the appropriation and the supporting detail reflects the net difference between a decrease of \$4,596,903.95 in refunds receivable, an increase of \$1,457.12 in accounts payable, and \$2,406,907.55 in write-offs and waivers of uncollectible overpayments charged to an unclassified account. In fiscal year 1960, these adjustments included a decrease of \$412,708.25 in refunds receivable, a decrease of \$710.02 in accounts payable; and \$214,328.63 in write-offs and waivers of uncollectible overpayments.

¹³ Tuition, supplies and equipment, and homes for paraplegics are shown under "Readjustment benefits appropriation" and also under "Veterans miscellaneous benefits appropriation." Automobiles and other conveyances are shown under both the "Readjustment Benefits" and "Automobiles and Other Conveyances for Disabled Veterans" appropriations.

¹⁴ Beginning with fiscal year 1949, a change was made in the reporting of expenditures from the U.S. Government life insurance and national service life insurance trust funds from a net to a gross basis, resulting in an understatement in the historical data for prior years in varying amounts. The cumulative differences for the prior years between the net figures and what the figures would have been on a gross basis have been added in a lump sum to the 1948 figures. The 1948 U.S. Government life insurance trust fund expenditures of \$295,699,105.29 include actual net expenditures of \$69,983,376 for 1948 and a cumulative adjustment for prior years of \$225,715,729.29. The 1948 national service life insurance trust fund expenditures of \$374,868,144.71 include actual net expenditures of \$304,932,876.97 for 1948 and a cumulative adjustment for prior years of \$69,935,267.74. In fiscal year 1960 a change was made in the reporting of expenditures from the insurance trust funds from a gross to an accrued basis. The cumulative differences for the

prior years between the gross figures and what the figures would have been on an accrued basis are reflected in adjustments to the fiscal year 1959 figures. These adjustments were: U.S. Government life insurance trust fund, plus \$12,675,572.00; national service life insurance trust fund, plus \$32,661,399.78; veterans special term insurance fund, plus \$2,183,306.00; and service disabled veterans insurance fund, minus \$523,288.00.

¹⁵ Represents payments made on "Adjusted service certificate" and amounts reimbursed to the U.S. Government life insurance fund on account of loans made from that fund on certificates. Actual expenditures for fiscal year 1942 were \$1,659,220.95 and the balance represents an adjustment due to a change in the method of reporting to conform with Executive Order 8512.

¹⁶ Includes "Funds due incompetent beneficiaries."

¹⁷ Includes \$78,060.98 vocational rehabilitation special fund.

¹⁸ Includes expenditures of \$282,082,863.52 from the military and naval family allowance appropriation, and \$300,856,796.88 from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard allotments trust fund.

¹⁹ Includes (\$2,246,497.13 from appropriated funds and \$4,822,543.27 from trust and working funds) rental, maintenance, and repair of quarters; replacement of personal property sold, 1950-53; payments from proceeds of sales, motor vehicles, etc., 1948-49; emergency relief (transfers from WPA), 1941-43; operations, Federal Civil Defense Administration (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1955-57; emer-

gency supplies and equipment, Federal Civil Defense Administration (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1955-60; buildings management fund, General Services Administration (transfer to Veterans' Administration); maintenance and operations, Army (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1955-56; payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1957-60; salaries, expenses and grants, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1957-60; research and development, Army (transfer to Veterans' Administration); salaries and expenses, Office of Civilian and Defense Mobilization (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1960; research and development, test and evaluation, Air Force (transfer to Veterans' Administration), 1960; working funds, 1947-49; unapplied balances of assigned Armed Forces leave bonds; prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, etc., veterans loans; refunds of repayments of subsistence allowances; and private laws for relief.

* Credit.

NOTE.—Expenditures reflect the net amount of vouchers approved for payment rather than the amount of checks issued and differ from amounts reported to the Bureau of the Budget and Treasury Department in accordance with the Budget-Treasury Regulation No. A-34, by the amount of payment and collection vouchers in transit between the Veterans' Administration and regional disbursing offices at the close of the fiscal year.

Table 96.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State

[Fiscal year 1960]

State	Total expenditures ¹	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1960, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1960							
		Total living and deceased veterans						World War II	
		Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans	
		Number	Amount ²	Number	Amount ²	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	\$6,095,426,861	3,959,737	\$3,314,761,383	3,008,935	\$2,491,209,906	950,802	\$823,551,477	1,633,451	\$1,199,268,978
Foreign countries.....	89,912,154	78,855	67,595,611	30,551	27,373,335	48,304	40,222,276	14,864	10,945,344
U.S. Territories and possessions.....	49,536,027	21,399	22,119,344	16,472	17,287,646	4,927	4,831,698	4,105	4,497,472
Puerto Rico.....	48,586,509	20,743	21,449,540	16,154	16,995,573	4,589	4,444,957	3,945	4,379,010
All other.....	949,518	656	678,804	318	292,073	338	386,731	160	118,462
Total United States.....	5,955,978,680	3,859,483	3,225,046,428	2,961,912	2,446,518,925	897,571	778,497,503	1,614,482	1,183,826,162
Alabama.....	121,339,337	74,161	64,524,429	55,269	47,591,352	18,892	16,933,077	29,619	23,122,346
Alaska.....	3,547,755	2,094	1,599,635	1,858	1,391,536	236	208,099	1,204	829,949
Arizona.....	48,208,512	28,060	27,392,959	22,542	22,022,175	5,518	5,370,784	11,557	10,309,575
Arkansas.....	83,683,461	50,760	46,729,597	38,367	35,810,876	12,393	10,918,721	17,094	14,669,468
California.....	524,713,763	320,870	279,518,299	248,234	211,234,618	72,636	68,283,681	131,410	97,032,704
Colorado.....	70,877,607	38,328	34,474,863	30,215	26,801,768	8,113	7,673,095	15,781	12,383,095
Connecticut.....	66,649,047	50,613	38,641,193	40,697	30,161,564	9,916	8,479,629	25,200	16,398,977
Delaware.....	12,248,277	7,361	5,930,037	5,811	4,692,742	1,550	1,327,295	3,514	2,538,765
District of Columbia.....	82,791,038	55,100	21,575,748	19,232	15,197,026	5,868	6,378,722	10,791	6,987,985
Florida.....	176,206,939	123,414	113,687,265	96,435	89,010,374	26,979	24,676,891	45,399	38,294,331
Georgia.....	129,123,288	75,995	65,242,018	54,915	46,237,144	21,080	19,004,874	30,525	22,982,756
Hawaii.....	10,721,668	6,493	5,796,312	4,990	4,265,363	1,503	1,529,949	2,321	1,815,272
Idaho.....	24,700,481	15,087	12,995,601	12,245	10,600,955	2,842	2,394,646	6,031	4,687,088
Illinois.....	294,150,713	174,405	139,749,872	129,344	102,897,151	45,061	36,852,721	70,864	49,030,437
Indiana.....	128,858,013	85,179	72,213,648	62,696	53,472,003	22,483	18,741,645	30,187	23,308,007
Iowa.....	92,328,743	56,017	48,038,519	42,437	36,845,269	13,580	11,193,250	19,167	15,008,091
Kansas.....	82,901,115	46,532	39,778,939	34,642	29,495,699	11,890	10,282,240	16,477	12,557,219
Kentucky.....	116,591,572	79,753	69,390,419	59,208	51,414,109	20,545	17,976,310	30,147	23,305,977

Louisiana.....	102,911,929	68,487	58,858,402	50,919	43,544,020	17,568	15,314,382	26,557	20,413,524
Maine.....	37,214,332	23,785	20,622,640	17,580	15,238,154	6,205	5,384,486	8,682	6,914,413
Maryland.....	83,207,738	51,058	43,240,007	37,616	31,124,550	13,442	12,115,457	21,214	15,577,860
Massachusetts.....	213,676,130	161,658	126,885,351	130,623	100,290,554	31,035	26,594,797	80,923	56,432,511
Michigan.....	223,816,689	149,603	119,623,863	120,984	96,244,643	28,619	23,379,220	72,394	52,387,302
Minnesota.....	126,362,032	82,914	67,751,832	66,227	53,831,309	16,687	13,920,523	33,626	22,888,293
Mississippi.....	83,176,303	50,112	44,615,941	37,306	33,080,968	12,806	11,564,973	18,120	14,258,711
Missouri.....	149,954,426	99,812	83,679,785	73,797	62,039,855	26,015	21,039,930	34,130	24,906,909
Montana.....	25,213,598	15,363	12,963,010	12,323	10,416,679	3,040	2,546,331	6,084	4,536,755
Nebraska.....	49,112,874	28,558	24,176,093	22,151	18,669,156	6,407	5,506,937	10,435	7,846,270
Nevada.....	9,111,681	4,588	3,758,566	3,713	2,994,308	875	764,258	2,003	1,448,803
New Hampshire.....	19,319,731	14,766	12,285,312	11,219	9,158,728	3,547	3,126,584	5,829	4,110,381
New Jersey.....	165,369,531	132,710	98,794,184	105,008	76,052,893	27,702	22,741,291	65,919	42,326,913
New Mexico.....	34,000,812	19,802	17,808,664	15,439	13,657,254	4,363	4,151,410	8,816	7,144,999
New York.....	496,775,588	369,273	284,972,973	289,602	218,835,130	79,671	66,137,843	179,235	120,455,968
North Carolina.....	141,380,329	82,634	72,032,963	59,962	52,016,403	22,672	20,016,560	31,400	24,893,609
North Dakota.....	22,601,894	11,662	9,530,260	9,285	7,522,432	2,377	2,007,828	4,906	3,512,367
Ohio.....	293,105,552	206,528	163,940,293	163,912	128,651,492	42,616	35,288,501	97,102	67,309,224
Oklahoma.....	94,486,561	64,460	57,193,502	49,215	43,786,508	15,245	13,409,994	23,306	18,730,915
Oregon.....	61,988,404	39,882	34,224,347	30,816	26,595,438	9,086	7,628,909	14,091	10,873,546
Pennsylvania.....	377,695,367	260,854	209,849,369	197,876	157,533,083	62,978	52,313,286	114,356	81,495,382
Rhode Island.....	30,022,064	23,842	18,384,045	18,658	13,929,062	5,184	4,454,686	11,485	7,539,792
South Carolina.....	67,769,407	42,666	37,448,091	29,101	25,514,548	13,565	11,933,543	13,886	11,007,098
South Dakota.....	32,565,343	14,740	12,322,201	11,380	9,563,505	3,360	2,758,696	4,583	3,397,202
Tennessee.....	134,430,053	79,185	70,115,096	57,540	50,988,611	21,645	19,126,488	28,752	23,016,231
Texas.....	325,293,641	205,710	179,981,005	157,508	136,149,610	48,202	43,831,386	89,787	70,697,410
Utah.....	31,492,533	15,619	12,948,362	12,348	10,054,038	3,271	2,804,324	6,056	5,217,662
Vermont.....	13,882,325	8,860	7,978,619	6,634	6,029,109	2,226	1,949,510	3,245	2,684,338
Virginia.....	118,777,498	71,115	60,752,468	50,303	41,532,662	20,812	19,219,806	26,506	19,258,007
Washington.....	104,534,496	63,346	54,547,120	49,903	42,696,171	13,443	11,850,949	23,782	18,211,472
West Virginia.....	82,549,084	49,137	45,434,726	36,393	34,360,179	12,744	11,074,547	18,766	17,357,852
Wisconsin.....	120,192,749	79,648	65,377,666	61,937	50,904,059	17,711	14,473,607	27,593	19,786,462
Wyoming.....	14,346,677	6,884	5,640,313	5,497	4,490,081	1,387	1,150,232	2,695	1,925,939

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 96.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1960]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1960, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1960—Continued											
	World War II—Continued											
	Living veterans—Continued						Deceased veterans					
	Service-connected		Non-service-connected		Reserve officers		Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	1,543,920	\$1,119,741,503	89,526	\$79,512,855	5	\$14,620	330,930	\$346,981,037	274,974	\$310,755,277	55,956	\$36,225,760
Foreign countries.....	14,458	10,602,831	406	342,513			37,744	30,840,636	37,450	30,640,819	294	199,817
U.S. Territories and possessions.....	3,501	4,001,600	604	495,872			771	993,901	580	855,944	191	137,957
Puerto Rico.....	3,346	3,889,404	599	489,606			683	860,823	498	727,502	185	133,321
All other.....	155	112,196	5	6,266			88	133,078	82	128,442	6	4,636
Total United States.....	1,525,961	1,105,137,072	88,516	78,674,470	5	14,620	292,415	315,146,500	236,944	279,258,514	55,471	35,887,986
Alabama.....	27,666	21,413,119	1,953	1,709,227			6,971	7,409,004	5,595	6,508,613	1,376	900,391
Alaska.....	1,166	794,731	38	35,218			113	104,786	77	82,989	36	21,797
Arizona.....	10,851	9,678,784	706	630,791			2,037	2,258,836	1,641	2,007,269	396	251,567
Arkansas.....	15,496	13,299,672	1,598	1,369,796			4,363	4,658,470	3,694	4,216,515	669	441,955
California.....	124,515	90,759,070	6,924	6,270,717	1	2,917	22,300	25,686,781	17,988	23,132,761	4,312	2,554,020
Colorado.....	15,124	11,793,575	657	589,520			2,795	3,060,811	2,298	2,749,472	497	311,339
Connecticut.....	24,234	15,535,814	966	863,163			3,232	3,480,001	2,618	3,085,328	614	394,673
Delaware.....	3,314	2,366,850	200	171,915			477	520,051	374	453,558	103	66,493
District of Columbia.....	10,207	6,462,740	584	525,245			1,417	2,117,812	1,167	1,973,274	250	144,538
Florida.....	42,742	35,854,239	2,657	2,440,092			8,059	9,103,403	6,343	8,034,306	1,716	1,069,097
Georgia.....	28,456	21,178,639	2,068	1,802,125	1	1,992	7,145	7,724,906	5,682	6,805,801	1,463	919,105
Hawaii.....	2,197	1,701,579	124	113,693			559	640,742	506	607,085	53	33,657
Idaho.....	5,534	4,251,970	497	435,118			1,165	1,146,295	919	996,303	246	149,992
Illinois.....	66,477	45,147,399	4,387	3,883,038			13,410	14,261,893	11,005	12,724,745	2,405	1,537,148
Indiana.....	28,546	21,818,465	1,641	1,489,542			6,760	7,102,655	5,499	6,302,155	1,261	800,500
Iowa.....	17,987	13,947,551	1,180	1,060,540			4,537	4,703,624	3,794	4,220,081	743	483,543
Kansas.....	15,383	11,606,752	1,094	950,467			4,167	4,385,044	3,438	3,920,523	729	464,521

Kentucky	28,393	21,722,510	1,754	1,583,467			7,373	7,741,037	6,039	6,842,997	1,334	898,040
Louisiana	24,342	18,488,621	2,215	1,924,903			5,709	6,173,100	4,483	5,359,561	1,226	813,539
Maine	8,140	6,432,699	542	481,714			2,075	2,229,722	1,739	1,997,613	336	232,109
Maryland	20,021	14,552,934	1,192	1,022,021	1	2,905	4,185	4,779,601	3,276	4,194,319	909	585,282
Massachusetts	78,084	53,910,906	2,839	2,521,605			9,441	10,430,179	7,853	9,349,695	1,588	1,080,484
Michigan	69,472	49,776,745	2,922	2,610,557			9,084	9,404,060	7,232	8,186,062	1,852	1,217,998
Minnesota	32,066	21,520,591	1,560	1,367,702			5,494	5,666,917	4,430	4,949,134	1,064	717,783
Mississippi	16,832	13,126,413	1,288	1,132,298			4,725	5,052,104	3,826	4,444,344	899	607,760
Missouri	32,066	23,078,256	2,064	1,828,653			7,839	8,218,287	6,537	7,374,087	1,302	844,200
Montana	5,755	4,241,615	329	295,140			1,092	1,091,426	1,845	930,281	246	161,145
Nebraska	9,534	7,305,340	601	540,930			2,244	2,350,240	1,853	2,085,149	391	265,091
Nevada	1,910	1,362,642	93	86,161			282	288,751	208	248,966	74	39,785
New Hampshire	5,488	3,817,412	341	292,969			1,089	1,221,759	896	1,088,350	193	133,409
New Jersey	63,524	40,242,941	2,295	2,083,972			8,034	8,634,445	6,320	7,499,782	1,714	1,134,663
New Mexico	8,395	6,810,197	421	334,802			1,971	2,102,636	1,620	1,876,788	351	225,848
New York	170,610	112,688,507	8,625	7,767,461			24,278	26,233,210	19,389	23,018,512	4,889	3,214,698
North Carolina	28,879	22,681,484	2,521	2,212,125			8,116	8,789,003	6,567	7,710,272	1,549	1,078,731
North Dakota	4,663	3,308,529	243	203,838			966	957,858	792	839,694	174	118,164
Ohio	93,186	63,765,879	3,916	3,543,345			13,223	13,831,240	10,352	11,995,262	2,871	1,835,978
Oklahoma	21,426	17,090,554	1,880	1,640,361			5,703	6,038,534	4,771	5,444,021	932	594,513
Oregon	13,060	9,998,942	1,031	874,604			2,760	2,875,080	2,228	2,551,989	532	323,091
Pennsylvania	108,584	76,425,125	5,772	5,070,257			20,243	21,479,468	16,766	19,149,783	3,477	2,329,685
Rhode Island	10,999	7,087,537	486	452,255			1,542	1,728,360	1,260	1,537,701	282	190,659
South Carolina	12,582	9,857,862	1,304	1,149,236			4,175	4,575,021	3,406	4,064,227	769	510,794
South Dakota	4,275	3,137,619	308	259,583			1,069	1,087,710	871	957,851	198	129,859
Tennessee	26,819	21,274,806	1,933	1,741,425			7,597	8,081,322	6,270	7,189,802	1,327	891,520
Texas	84,265	65,777,316	5,520	4,913,288	2	6,806	18,640	20,051,197	14,989	17,787,129	3,651	2,264,068
Utah	6,701	4,990,379	255	227,283			1,326	1,378,358	1,029	1,190,460	297	187,898
Vermont	2,986	2,464,634	259	219,704			718	773,108	596	689,906	122	83,202
Virginia	24,772	17,703,482	1,734	1,554,525			6,814	7,720,632	5,524	6,886,349	1,290	834,283
Washington	22,106	16,786,225	1,676	1,425,247			4,179	4,442,150	3,324	3,927,560	855	514,590
West Virginia	17,181	15,954,447	1,585	1,403,405			4,931	5,184,298	4,051	4,584,930	880	599,368
Wisconsin	25,972	18,324,349	1,621	1,462,113			5,545	5,713,516	4,621	5,088,972	924	624,544
Wyoming	2,578	1,818,625	117	107,314			446	457,057	342	396,188	104	60,869

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 96.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1960]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1960, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1960—Continued											
	World War I											
	Living veterans								Deceased veterans			
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected		Emergency officers retirement pay		Total		Service-connected	
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Grand total.....	1,025,730	\$988,067,521	173,086	\$204,703,711	851,255	\$780,033,065	1,389	\$3,330,745	464,839	\$313,750,406	45,841	\$63,606,164
Foreign countries.....	13,035	13,039,837	985	1,581,070	12,047	11,448,534	3	10,233	6,496	4,740,605	898	1,314,860
U.S. Territories and possessions...	7,185	6,967,776	171	338,641	7,013	6,626,778	1	2,357	2,568	1,791,849	227	345,670
Puerto Rico.....	7,130	6,914,203	157	323,159	6,972	6,588,687	1	2,357	2,423	1,672,605	208	304,324
All other.....	55	53,573	14	15,482	41	38,091			145	119,244	19	41,346
Total United States.....	1,005,510	968,059,908	171,930	202,784,000	832,195	761,957,753	1,385	3,318,155	455,775	307,217,952	44,716	61,945,634
Alabama.....	19,572	18,970,330	3,264	3,819,593	16,287	15,099,414	21	51,323	8,827	6,062,927	998	1,343,847
Alaska.....	358	327,190	56	50,646	302	276,544			74	46,180	3	4,892
Arizona.....	8,047	8,799,704	2,004	3,246,380	6,024	5,504,183	19	49,141	2,286	1,730,399	437	639,181
Arkansas.....	17,822	17,554,870	2,859	3,640,451	14,941	13,863,008	22	51,411	5,950	4,135,768	775	1,018,716
California.....	81,036	80,259,739	17,685	22,002,767	63,150	57,766,098	201	490,874	32,427	22,731,260	4,269	6,206,206
Colorado.....	10,040	10,385,351	2,604	3,617,541	7,408	6,689,303	28	78,507	3,672	2,793,243	711	1,038,130
Connecticut.....	10,758	10,330,408	2,563	2,981,568	8,178	7,310,396	17	38,444	5,277	3,596,940	562	794,726
Delaware.....	1,483	1,397,234	179	215,061	1,302	1,175,520	2	5,753	797	530,151	60	90,500
District of Columbia.....	5,316	5,287,913	1,510	1,628,069	3,768	3,553,247	38	101,597	2,640	2,009,177	452	720,557
Florida.....	39,380	39,116,631	6,132	8,130,522	33,184	30,835,103	64	151,006	12,845	8,728,202	1,300	1,862,585
Georgia.....	18,167	17,668,361	3,584	4,254,676	14,537	13,309,332	46	104,353	10,100	7,013,394	1,212	1,669,407
Hawaii.....	1,478	1,423,063	52	61,853	1,426	1,361,210			518	341,472	19	41,263
Idaho.....	5,011	4,831,024	607	790,498	4,402	4,036,819	2	3,707	1,194	777,017	106	137,768
Illinois.....	45,694	42,656,301	7,468	7,405,807	38,160	35,107,123	66	153,371	25,535	16,645,433	1,975	2,686,689
Indiana.....	25,437	23,492,334	4,508	4,505,555	20,913	18,950,212	16	36,567	11,672	7,817,258	1,105	1,505,279
Iowa.....	19,299	18,171,875	2,476	3,061,822	16,820	15,101,408	3	8,645	7,225	4,742,735	632	805,862
Kansas.....	14,775	13,640,910	1,930	2,168,572	12,834	11,447,307	11	25,031	5,472	3,627,700	541	698,197

Kentucky.....	22,666	22,008,448	4,465	4,992,268	18,181	16,971,777	20	44,403	9,403	6,512,000	1,105	1,511,201
Louisiana.....	18,437	18,056,821	2,242	2,845,819	16,183	15,178,206	12	32,796	3,066	6,333,040	1,048	1,399,745
Maine.....	6,807	6,579,689	900	1,150,613	5,896	5,401,804	11	27,272	2,299	2,085,767	288	402,318
Maryland.....	11,356	11,262,058	2,363	2,947,844	8,967	8,255,671	26	58,543	7,811	5,240,051	677	999,659
Massachusetts.....	31,206	31,185,260	8,044	9,534,315	23,100	21,501,404	62	149,541	18,238	12,474,923	1,881	2,720,732
Michigan.....	35,509	32,828,485	5,388	5,519,625	30,095	27,250,951	26	57,909	15,489	10,116,207	1,167	1,583,120
Minnesota.....	25,930	25,891,354	5,303	7,026,129	20,603	18,813,902	24	51,323	9,074	6,194,270	995	1,366,410
Mississippi.....	15,939	15,710,041	3,817	4,382,439	12,112	11,302,935	10	24,667	6,240	4,511,224	964	1,322,380
Missouri.....	32,147	30,247,346	5,018	5,627,644	27,091	24,534,562	38	85,140	13,881	9,264,241	1,376	1,814,002
Montana.....	4,958	4,836,037	981	1,184,999	3,973	3,642,464	4	8,574	1,386	928,563	136	184,834
Nebraska.....	9,095	8,629,867	1,170	1,380,090	7,922	7,242,810	3	6,967	3,046	2,030,419	286	386,403
Nevada.....	1,338	1,227,305	266	254,224	1,071	969,668	1	3,413	381	249,832	35	49,595
New Hampshire.....	4,114	3,981,195	654	821,681	3,451	3,136,037	9	23,477	1,835	1,245,566	191	264,181
New Jersey.....	26,910	25,152,395	3,690	4,017,421	23,178	21,026,439	42	108,535	15,741	10,198,935	1,057	1,473,099
New Mexico.....	4,699	4,821,749	1,083	1,501,410	3,611	3,309,102	5	11,237	1,630	1,202,380	270	387,784
New York.....	77,899	73,761,088	11,945	13,413,792	65,835	60,065,808	119	281,488	45,115	29,760,352	3,395	4,805,979
North Carolina.....	21,317	20,668,161	2,664	3,436,616	18,626	17,163,923	27	67,622	10,885	7,318,201	943	1,296,103
North Dakota.....	3,423	3,279,925	621	711,896	2,802	2,568,029	-----	-----	1,090	723,508	106	136,167
Ohio.....	48,994	46,389,453	9,617	10,382,807	39,323	35,877,027	54	129,619	22,452	14,944,862	2,012	2,778,481
Oklahoma.....	20,858	20,273,193	2,918	3,548,441	17,924	16,690,507	16	34,245	6,944	4,641,757	729	917,961
Oregon.....	13,619	12,825,674	2,241	2,684,279	11,356	10,085,409	22	55,986	4,414	2,967,392	472	639,895
Pennsylvania.....	61,504	58,457,964	10,098	11,406,629	51,322	46,859,455	84	191,880	34,294	22,634,845	2,708	3,780,603
Rhode Island.....	5,264	4,990,042	837	995,646	4,422	3,982,995	5	11,401	2,868	1,887,195	201	292,891
South Carolina.....	11,868	11,175,617	1,646	1,813,444	10,193	9,293,238	29	68,935	7,106	4,855,309	709	972,418
South Dakota.....	5,551	5,159,834	743	814,828	4,808	4,345,006	-----	-----	1,807	1,208,195	163	212,485
Tennessee.....	22,837	22,059,989	3,671	4,419,121	19,145	17,587,627	21	53,241	9,980	6,897,086	1,205	1,611,801
Texas.....	51,295	50,049,647	8,166	10,411,353	43,068	39,498,060	61	140,234	21,124	14,246,873	2,255	3,013,576
Utah.....	3,700	3,434,017	748	892,356	2,952	2,541,661	-----	-----	1,447	983,622	157	216,354
Vermont.....	2,660	2,686,033	499	703,462	2,160	1,978,829	1	3,742	1,136	812,612	164	230,441
Virginia.....	17,353	16,398,903	2,735	2,950,445	14,583	13,366,831	35	81,627	9,720	6,544,283	865	1,219,024
Washington.....	19,701	18,841,803	2,583	3,171,918	17,096	15,620,591	22	49,294	6,075	4,061,268	579	810,254
West Virginia.....	13,352	13,069,533	1,131	1,676,227	12,210	11,369,677	11	23,629	5,750	3,881,233	470	618,594
Wisconsin.....	27,350	25,746,723	3,860	4,187,103	23,462	21,479,929	28	79,691	9,857	6,539,692	887	1,183,272
Wyoming.....	2,181	2,056,021	342	394,835	1,838	1,659,192	1	1,994	680	442,993	63	80,067

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 96.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1960]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1960, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1960—Continued													
	World War I—Con.				Korean conflict									
	Deceased veterans—Continued		Living veterans						Deceased veterans					
	Non-service-connected		Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected		Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	418,998	\$250,144,242	212,857	\$185,203,281	206,388	\$179,446,918	6,469	\$5,756,363	40,037	\$49,964,659	37,662	\$48,437,096	2,375	\$1,527,563
Foreign countries.....	5,598	3,425,745	631	758,667	620	751,141	11	7,526	473	726,710	464	719,772	9	6,938
U.S. Territories and possessions.....	2,341	1,446,179	4,020	4,800,972	3,881	4,697,228	139	103,744	1,003	1,392,972	979	1,374,443	24	18,529
Puerto Rico.....	2,215	1,368,281	3,956	4,725,664	3,819	4,623,129	137	102,535	971	1,348,749	950	1,331,637	21	17,112
All other.....	126	77,898	64	75,308	62	74,099	2	1,209	32	44,223	29	42,806	3	1,417
Total United States.....	411,059	245,272,318	208,206	179,643,642	201,887	173,998,549	6,319	5,645,093	38,561	47,844,977	36,219	46,342,881	2,342	1,502,096
Alabama.....	7,829	4,719,080	4,004	3,710,288	3,847	3,564,503	157	145,785	1,190	1,441,385	1,109	1,386,093	81	55,292
Alaska.....	71	41,288	174	147,982	173	147,135	1	847	16	17,962	15	17,627	1	335
Arizona.....	1,849	1,091,218	1,635	1,669,401	1,610	1,646,767	25	22,634	388	500,750	363	485,572	25	15,178
Arkansas.....	5,175	3,117,052	1,933	2,088,988	1,846	2,014,421	87	74,567	670	796,943	639	774,387	31	22,556
California.....	28,158	16,525,054	20,120	18,942,086	19,546	18,421,883	574	520,203	3,565	4,978,046	3,315	4,831,068	250	146,978
Colorado.....	2,961	1,755,113	2,471	2,259,275	2,429	2,220,821	42	38,454	420	551,852	397	538,001	23	13,851
Connecticut.....	4,715	2,802,214	2,839	2,083,868	2,763	2,019,566	76	64,302	260	326,797	242	315,492	18	11,305
Delaware.....	737	439,651	499	399,768	477	379,681	22	20,087	64	80,185	54	74,375	10	5,810
District of Columbia.....	2,188	1,288,620	1,549	1,278,413	1,504	1,241,980	45	36,433	228	396,755	215	388,633	13	8,122
Florida.....	11,545	6,865,617	6,238	6,154,736	6,090	6,012,628	148	142,108	1,401	1,958,382	1,309	1,902,970	92	55,412
Georgia.....	8,888	5,343,987	3,558	3,374,891	3,419	3,252,889	139	122,002	1,248	1,586,978	1,192	1,551,321	56	35,657
Hawaii.....	499	300,209	829	818,041	817	807,796	12	10,245	267	329,991	264	327,391	3	2,600
Idaho.....	1,088	639,249	701	614,959	676	587,430	25	27,529	115	130,100	99	119,981	16	10,119

Illinois.....	23,560	13,958,744	8,217	7,173,241	7,878	6,877,708	339	295,533	1,439	1,719,270	1,372	1,674,097	67	45,173
Indiana.....	10,567	6,311,979	3,940	3,680,995	3,788	3,543,916	152	137,079	829	952,356	779	917,603	50	34,753
Iowa.....	6,593	3,936,873	2,461	2,214,216	2,398	2,154,321	63	59,895	436	496,591	409	477,539	27	19,052
Kansas.....	4,931	2,929,503	1,968	1,884,620	1,890	1,811,933	78	72,687	522	638,886	483	612,885	39	26,001
Kentucky.....	8,298	5,000,799	3,679	3,572,211	3,537	3,439,668	142	132,543	1,090	1,237,063	1,044	1,207,035	46	30,028
Louisiana.....	8,218	4,933,295	3,871	3,452,440	3,738	3,334,223	133	118,217	964	1,163,965	904	1,125,219	60	38,746
Maine.....	2,811	1,683,449	1,235	1,010,333	1,185	965,508	50	44,825	270	311,528	248	298,923	22	12,605
Maryland.....	7,134	4,240,392	3,069	2,572,305	2,937	2,510,184	72	62,121	594	815,797	557	791,150	37	24,647
Massachusetts.....	16,357	9,754,191	12,467	8,514,561	12,278	8,344,622	189	169,939	875	1,109,000	819	1,072,331	56	36,669
Michigan.....	14,322	8,533,087	8,496	7,381,865	8,206	7,135,640	290	246,225	929	1,085,376	868	1,045,738	61	39,636
Minnesota.....	8,079	4,827,860	4,471	3,352,178	4,351	3,244,148	120	108,030	590	682,981	554	661,115	36	21,868
Mississippi.....	5,276	3,188,844	2,032	2,007,892	1,959	1,943,019	73	64,873	732	888,336	693	864,473	39	23,863
Missouri.....	12,505	7,450,239	4,532	4,059,494	4,411	3,949,719	121	109,775	1,086	1,284,454	1,019	1,236,453	67	48,001
Montana.....	1,250	743,729	710	557,541	687	535,716	23	21,825	116	131,634	103	123,713	13	7,921
Nebraska.....	2,760	1,644,016	1,611	1,274,606	1,570	1,232,995	41	41,611	255	314,398	235	303,140	20	11,258
Nevada.....	346	200,237	184	154,279	180	151,309	4	2,970	40	56,529	39	55,980	1	549
New Hampshire.....	1,644	981,385	745	613,747	731	601,827	14	11,920	150	186,343	145	182,899	5	3,444
New Jersey.....	14,684	8,725,836	7,759	5,517,480	7,606	5,392,449	153	125,031	730	936,818	675	897,991	55	38,827
New Mexico.....	1,360	814,596	1,207	1,086,324	1,181	1,063,286	26	23,038	288	334,566	261	318,329	27	16,237
New York.....	41,720	24,954,373	20,881	15,987,822	20,168	15,393,187	713	594,635	2,033	2,518,830	1,900	2,429,865	133	88,965
North Carolina.....	9,942	6,022,098	4,418	4,094,120	4,244	3,936,063	174	158,057	1,275	1,510,434	1,191	1,457,709	84	52,725
North Dakota.....	984	587,341	626	485,000	609	468,730	17	16,270	133	141,558	123	134,656	10	6,902
Ohio.....	20,440	12,166,381	11,112	9,134,125	10,832	8,878,643	280	255,482	1,487	1,696,008	1,394	1,636,870	93	59,138
Oklahoma.....	6,215	3,723,796	3,058	2,989,475	2,951	2,887,623	107	101,852	856	1,055,229	808	1,026,199	48	29,030
Oregon.....	3,942	2,327,497	1,452	1,334,971	1,402	1,240,146	50	44,825	297	373,267	285	364,951	12	8,316
Pennsylvania.....	31,586	18,854,242	13,836	10,869,467	13,399	10,496,653	437	372,814	2,093	2,445,212	1,977	2,366,995	116	78,217
Rhode Island.....	2,667	1,594,304	1,230	893,194	1,193	863,446	37	29,748	173	218,483	164	211,996	9	6,487
South Carolina.....	6,397	3,882,891	2,025	2,166,779	1,920	2,063,529	105	103,250	788	957,203	744	927,899	44	29,304
South Dakota.....	1,644	995,710	795	624,352	752	585,936	43	38,416	142	162,516	132	156,639	10	5,877
Tennessee.....	8,775	5,285,285	3,440	3,524,372	3,339	3,423,181	101	101,191	1,197	1,416,262	1,142	1,378,440	55	37,822
Texas.....	18,869	11,233,297	10,004	9,665,682	9,689	9,362,591	315	303,091	2,639	3,376,402	2,470	3,272,815	169	103,587
Utah.....	1,290	767,268	1,058	904,791	1,033	882,157	25	22,634	137	173,666	130	169,699	7	3,967
Vermont.....	972	582,171	439	389,137	417	368,158	22	20,979	81	96,267	77	94,471	4	1,796
Virginia.....	8,855	5,325,259	3,714	3,568,880	3,584	3,454,563	130	114,317	1,291	1,701,410	1,241	1,669,995	50	31,415
Washington.....	5,496	3,251,014	3,491	3,037,351	3,408	2,963,952	83	73,399	623	859,141	577	831,988	46	27,153
West Virginia.....	5,280	3,212,639	2,787	2,707,372	2,689	2,614,091	98	93,281	860	931,730	811	897,453	49	34,937
Wisconsin.....	8,970	5,356,420	4,348	3,376,619	4,208	3,253,770	140	122,849	633	704,602	587	674,648	46	29,954
Wyoming.....	617	362,926	348	267,109	342	262,439	6	4,670	56	64,680	46	60,069	10	4,611

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 96.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1960]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1960, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1960—Continued							
	Regular Establishment				Spanish-American War			
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	103,480	\$73,098,403	32,049	\$46,772,519	33,373	\$45,490,410	78,378	\$62,429,559
Foreign countries.....	1,121	1,156,961	1,286	1,928,719	900	1,472,526	2,285	1,967,474
U.S. Territories and possessions.....	1,020	812,381	268	391,921	142	209,045	316	260,261
Puerto Rico.....	991	783,982	229	328,186	132	192,714	282	233,810
All other.....	29	28,399	39	63,735	10	16,331	34	26,451
Total United States.....	101,339	71,129,061	30,495	44,451,879	32,331	43,808,839	75,777	60,201,824
Alabama.....	1,778	1,370,840	874	1,205,629	296	417,548	911	722,006
Alaska.....	107	65,875	15	25,444	15	20,540	17	13,352
Arizona.....	1,020	865,029	315	495,630	278	369,716	455	357,359
Arkansas.....	1,129	961,604	481	593,219	388	534,629	802	636,109
California.....	10,957	8,594,707	3,871	6,534,676	4,677	6,398,156	10,139	8,082,986
Colorado.....	1,554	1,267,038	400	613,018	369	506,350	792	624,875
Connecticut.....	1,537	874,402	239	357,188	363	473,909	879	694,753
Delaware.....	252	182,785	38	58,890	63	84,190	171	134,835
District of Columbia.....	1,066	974,160	481	969,662	509	671,812	1,059	850,041
Florida.....	3,485	2,789,869	1,406	2,297,646	1,931	2,650,435	3,124	2,477,446
Georgia.....	2,277	1,682,992	1,022	1,434,634	388	528,144	1,399	1,113,874
Hawaii.....	343	181,544	102	171,318	19	28,443	55	44,883
Idaho.....	364	280,464	96	126,879	138	187,420	258	203,859
Illinois.....	3,155	2,123,295	909	1,237,073	1,411	1,899,505	3,580	2,840,426
Indiana.....	2,027	1,477,230	564	747,354	1,104	1,511,035	2,470	1,973,591
Iowa.....	1,033	813,273	297	385,123	474	633,003	1,013	805,573
Kansas.....	938	753,236	405	575,752	481	655,690	1,198	949,031
Kentucky.....	1,886	1,383,173	760	946,638	829	1,142,983	1,753	1,399,387
Louisiana.....	1,792	1,255,202	620	851,355	262	366,033	933	732,819
Maine.....	634	436,333	222	323,850	222	297,386	493	395,033

Maryland	1,605	1,137,342	631	1,078,148	431	572,796	173	160,288
Massachusetts	5,075	2,855,849	865	1,280,948	951	1,300,630	1,522	1,222,010
Michigan	3,574	2,288,921	582	753,741	1,011	1,358,070	2,411	1,917,287
Minnesota	1,743	1,073,937	318	409,370	456	624,230	1,159	920,359
Mississippi	1,020	841,381	481	614,336	195	262,943	536	424,921
Missouri	2,013	1,503,371	649	849,689	972	1,317,924	2,368	1,867,807
Montana	402	261,265	93	113,390	168	223,112	331	264,338
Nebraska	729	534,868	223	304,665	279	379,393	606	478,547
Nevada	136	93,412	51	73,817	52	70,509	120	94,579
New Hampshire	377	245,527	117	186,948	154	207,878	336	269,092
New Jersey	3,529	1,866,342	621	933,637	890	1,188,446	2,511	1,983,964
New Mexico	611	465,663	222	315,354	106	137,860	224	176,222
New York	9,349	5,635,148	1,666	2,409,459	2,238	2,995,104	6,399	5,065,791
North Carolina	2,401	1,787,297	936	1,264,684	426	573,216	1,329	1,056,571
North Dakota	264	158,908	64	88,104	66	85,573	113	88,989
Ohio	4,718	3,115,669	902	1,181,744	1,985	2,700,619	4,332	3,458,405
Oklahoma	1,593	1,241,982	582	753,677	400	530,943	1,074	850,576
Oregon	1,050	743,795	291	382,130	604	817,452	1,259	994,389
Pennsylvania	6,226	4,113,117	1,325	1,788,705	1,954	2,596,281	4,837	3,823,274
Rhode Island	527	302,878	175	283,884	152	203,156	409	323,097
South Carolina	1,125	897,436	599	835,250	197	267,618	811	645,520
South Dakota	333	212,289	90	99,547	116	164,365	217	172,665
Tennessee	1,825	1,454,934	837	1,092,967	686	933,085	1,817	1,463,020
Texas	5,349	4,269,667	2,329	3,409,557	1,071	1,464,189	3,207	2,529,640
Utah	528	365,049	129	176,164	106	132,519	220	173,147
Vermont	211	158,176	67	86,901	79	111,425	207	167,918
Virginia	2,180	1,570,635	1,089	1,748,232	548	733,396	1,735	1,379,440
Washington	2,044	1,406,262	594	927,932	883	1,195,783	1,910	1,510,093
West Virginia	1,183	815,625	417	509,182	305	409,797	717	564,275
Wisconsin	2,077	1,225,940	395	496,834	568	765,913	1,233	980,694
Wyoming	208	153,325	38	51,845	65	87,687	153	122,668

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 96.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1960]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1960, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1960—Continued								Insurance and Indemnities
	Civil War		Indian Wars				Mexican War		
	Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Deceased veterans		
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Grand total.....	3,882	\$3,122,309	44	\$80,478	634	\$529,481	3	\$1,507	\$831,760,034
Foreign countries.....	16	14,742			4	3,390			14,832,796
U.S. Territories and possessions.....					1	794			2,796,693
Puerto Rico.....					1	794			2,598,140
All other.....									198,553
Total United States.....	3,866	3,107,567	44	80,478	679	525,297	3	1,507	814,130,545
Alabama.....	116	90,021			3	1,868		237	13,515,867
Alaska.....	1	375							446,743
Arizona.....	11	8,379	5	8,750	26	19,431			5,265,036
Arkansas.....	124	95,528	1	1,317	3	2,684			8,206,808
California.....	224	182,879	4	7,226	110	87,053			71,274,966
Colorado.....	30	24,940		659	4	4,356			8,345,955
Connecticut.....	26	21,025			3	2,925			11,412,280
Delaware.....	3	3,183							1,791,880
District of Columbia.....	26	21,907	1	1,743	17	13,368			4,563,443
Florida.....	128	101,185	2	4,372	16	10,627			20,188,951
Georgia.....	163	127,901			2	2,477	1	710	15,152,310
Hawaii.....	1	750				793			1,997,417
Idaho.....	8	5,640			6	4,856			3,174,621
Illinois.....	161	127,832	3	4,372	26	20,707	1	87	48,920,145
Indiana.....	176	138,247	1	2,402	12	10,184			20,965,094
Iowa.....	62	51,558	3	4,811	10	8,046			13,130,314
Kansas.....	104	88,649	3	5,024	22	17,178			10,455,730
Kentucky.....	150	127,890	1	1,317	15	11,822	1	473	14,219,549
Louisiana.....	75	59,632			1	471			11,647,089
Maine.....	44	37,373			2	1,213			4,854,474

Maryland.....	33	29,807	1	2,189	15	11,765	12,758,261
Massachusetts.....	83	68,587	1	1,743	11	9,150	26,157,249
Michigan.....	101	86,215			23	16,334	34,298,218
Minnesota.....	39	34,051	1	1,317	13	12,575	16,572,778
Mississippi.....	91	73,581			1	471	8,571,548
Missouri.....	176	142,802	3	4,811	16	12,650	20,538,795
Montana.....	7	5,715	1	1,969	15	11,265	3,343,695
Nebraska.....	24	20,852	2	4,152	9	7,816	6,707,940
Nevada.....	1	750					1,141,138
New Hampshire.....	15	12,767			5	4,109	3,139,859
New Jersey.....	49	40,233	1	1,317	16	13,259	28,909,075
New Mexico.....	7	4,959		659	21	15,293	4,139,752
New York.....	143	122,775			37	27,426	75,505,591
North Carolina.....	127	75,092			4	2,575	17,760,095
North Dakota.....	7	5,098		659	4	2,713	2,875,246
Ohio.....	207	166,237	1	2,402	13	10,305	42,227,347
Oklahoma.....	72	60,589			14	9,632	11,845,439
Oregon.....	31	26,220			14	10,431	9,227,420
Pennsylvania.....	146	110,971		872	40	30,811	57,816,917
Rhode Island.....	15	12,473			2	1,494	4,517,646
South Carolina.....	83	62,947			3	2,293	8,968,543
South Dakota.....	20	16,942	2	5,463	15	11,121	3,348,445
Tennessee.....	211	171,888			6	3,943	16,044,160
Texas.....	215	180,354	2	2,189	48	37,363	42,679,301
Utah.....	2	1,499			10	7,868	3,818,213
Vermont.....	17	12,704					1,909,377
Virginia.....	154	119,211	2	2,341	9	6,598	16,685,469
Washington.....	37	32,385	2	3,500	25	17,920	13,514,890
West Virginia.....	68	52,648			1	1,121	10,298,332
Wisconsin.....	44	35,280	1	2,402	4	2,989	17,658,106
Wyoming.....	8	7,041			6	3,948	1,622,428

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 96.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued
 [Fiscal year 1960]

State	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16 and 894)				Readjustment benefits						
	Number of trainees ³	Subsistence	Tuition	Supplies and equipment	Total	Education and training (Public Law 346)				Education and training allowance (Public Law 550)	
						Number of trainees ³	Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies and equipment	Number of trainees ³	Amount
Grand total.....	8,727	\$12,203,625	\$4,945,478	\$761,253	\$504,690,034	27	\$22,569	\$151,921	\$33,473	288,351	\$371,196,187
Foreign countries.....	8	10,246	1,506	986	3,923,163	2	3,669	508	171	1,071	1,604,575
U.S. Territories and possessions.....	296	429,111	65,767	14,433	10,586,981	-----	83	-----	-----	5,191	10,550,898
Puerto Rico.....	296	429,111	65,767	14,433	10,514,820	-----	83	-----	-----	5,148	10,478,737
All others.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	72,161	-----	-----	-----	-----	43	72,161
Total United States.....	8,423	11,764,268	4,873,205	745,834	490,179,890	25	18,817	151,413	33,302	282,089	359,040,714
Alabama.....	312	405,682	165,951	27,529	13,725,433	-----	892	11,524	168	8,556	11,685,046
Alaska.....	3	3,899	243	432	124,423	-----	-----	-----	-----	168	121,638
Arizona.....	138	125,672	60,075	16,119	3,585,767	-----	221	-----	-----	2,166	3,117,649
Arkansas.....	211	254,739	72,846	14,776	4,703,636	-----	760	-----	-----	2,824	4,061,232
California.....	577	822,689	353,050	78,454	60,994,649	3	1,430	1,398	254	28,078	38,500,029
Colorado.....	191	292,268	108,309	23,146	7,524,968	-----	1,536	-----	31	3,081	5,547,328
Connecticut.....	73	98,215	33,152	4,725	4,566,123	1	-----	136	24	3,846	3,818,779
Delaware.....	7	9,796	1,575	174	1,390,433	-----	-----	-----	-----	328	366,134
District of Columbia.....	98	145,425	85,620	13,036	7,519,538	4	*7,787	12,505	459	4,068	6,826,800
Florida.....	259	632,822	147,102	18,201	14,506,507	1	2,562	18	3,510	9,432	12,261,157
Georgia.....	167	201,637	53,719	9,790	15,272,736	-----	189	238	72	11,218	13,029,012
Hawaii.....	34	40,649	19,294	3,054	999,751	-----	45	-----	-----	775	992,959
Idaho.....	43	47,736	30,315	4,222	1,623,218	-----	-----	37	23	1,000	1,464,023
Illinois.....	171	485,382	168,371	21,771	23,136,144	-----	*1,306	*13	14	12,405	14,777,017
Indiana.....	167	201,661	77,616	13,116	8,975,799	-----	*39	20	21	6,256	7,331,336
Iowa.....	127	184,239	48,125	8,983	6,946,600	1	140	16	-----	4,752	6,435,227
Kansas.....	101	98,672	24,257	4,709	9,355,340	-----	*22	64	17	2,964	3,327,245
Kentucky.....	152	201,109	72,221	7,248	7,019,615	-----	-----	152	14	4,253	5,516,950
Louisiana.....	161	217,669	57,410	12,383	10,964,895	2	2,243	18	20	6,649	9,186,399

Maine	29	26,259	11,955	3,039	1,732,077					947	1,358,946
Maryland	82	69,415	30,225	3,816	6,425,954					4,005	3,321,123
Massachusetts	383	657,493	319,442	39,242	15,488,323			333	81	9,433	10,172,863
Michigan	354	398,050	183,150	28,649	27,838,976			232		9,898	12,953,524
Minnesota	177	245,574	71,149	5,131	9,067,232			*122		6,756	7,915,084
Mississippi	129	162,888	45,780	7,156	4,750,938			1,431	*6,610	2,744	4,238,254
Missouri	204	322,183	134,489	19,901	11,597,024			319	614	6,302	9,522,799
Montana	24	46,783	10,292	2,764	1,596,272			1,749	105,975	934	1,494,713
Nebraska	112	186,040	48,110	6,639	3,616,027					2,494	3,421,973
Nevada	9	13,818	861	1,175	315,501			*44		215	306,991
New Hampshire	35	35,613	16,685	4,052	1,424,432			*30		796	1,031,366
New Jersey	192	246,737	159,306	15,814	12,235,309	1			376	18	7,259
New Mexico	42	13,525	46,076	3,783	1,789,510			550	505	1,385	7,203,164
New York	565	848,232	649,303	63,710	29,301,303	1		1,043	5,669	1,579	1,579,785
North Carolina	253	323,208	124,119	15,810	8,997,309	1		1,142	554	616	22,560
North Dakota	34	56,033	12,500	3,351	2,686,568					6,279	24,443,600
Ohio	261	421,299	179,531	21,879	16,460,426	3		3,380	995	1,881	8,299,636
Oklahoma	135	225,631	98,044	12,328	8,157,748			412		11,340	2,618,835
Oregon	67	163,302	3,210	9,258	2,446,007					4,362	12,034,320
Pennsylvania	548	710,464	351,809	39,048	32,115,807	3		33	15	4,362	6,994,528
Rhode Island	57	60,871	29,329	5,411	2,186,067			267	14,970	1,227	2,563
South Carolina	110	130,221	32,726	9,638	7,296,129					497	18,652
South Dakota	33	45,355	12,471	4,163	2,771,725			2,111		1,249	1,354,327
Tennessee	228	304,150	94,278	12,404	8,627,425	1		8		4,584	6,091,903
Texas	468	446,929	235,995	51,823	34,762,706	1		1,836	277	1,584	2,641,927
Utah	33	43,396	18,004	5,107	3,940,727			1,759	141	5,403	7,679,600
Vermont	23	22,723	12,353	3,463	799,844			42	144	31	16,145
Virginia	201	230,639	76,308	9,948	4,738,037	1				38	3,649,445
Washington	167	239,494	99,585	13,558	10,353,621	1		179	178	7,875	4,422
West Virginia	206	258,296	107,711	23,731	3,970,074	1		1,464	75	148	4,422
Wisconsin	241	312,314	75,746	16,234	9,097,034					48	3,036
Wyoming	29	27,372	8,412	1,941	658,183			144	200	5,169	7,124,840
										378	648,957

Table 96.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued
[Fiscal year 1960]

State	Readjustment benefits—Continued						Administra- tion and other benefits ⁴	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs) ⁴	Automo- biles and other con- veyances for disabled veterans	Housing for paraplegics	Loan guaranty direct loans to veterans
	Educational assistance and special training allowance war or- phans (P.L. 634)		Loan guaranty (Public Law 346)		Readjustment allowance (Public Law 346)						
	Number of trainees ³	Amount	4 percent gratuity	Other	Unem- ploy- ment	Self- employ- ment					
Grand total.....	6, 915	\$11, 456, 970	*\$6, 731	\$121, 835, 398	\$272	*\$25	\$1, 082, 922, 769	\$57, 893, 661	\$624, 313	\$3, 352, 024	\$281, 512, 287
Foreign countries.....	1, 144	2, 314, 240					3, 547, 846				
U.S. Territories and possessions.....	19	35, 975		25			8, 330, 198	2, 901		20, 000	5, 170, 599
Puerto Rico.....	19	35, 975		25			8, 330, 198	2, 901		20, 000	5, 170, 599
All others.....											
Total United States.....	5, 752	9, 106, 755	*6, 731	121, 835, 373	272	*25	1, 071, 044, 725	57, 890, 760	624, 313	3, 332, 024	276, 341, 688
Alabama.....	158	237, 898		1, 789, 905			22, 547, 020	101, 472	16, 000	95, 148	6, 214, 806
Alaska.....	2	2, 785					624, 711			747, 649	
Arizona.....	78	116, 566		351, 331			9, 806, 317	193, 333	6, 400	38, 400	1, 718, 434
Arkansas.....	83	112, 346		529, 298			16, 257, 885	74, 519	9, 417	10, 072	7, 349, 166
California.....	487	763, 778	*15	21, 727, 775			92, 755, 761	10, 180, 683	48, 000	536, 949	8, 150, 263
Colorado.....	105	223, 492		1, 752, 581			16, 637, 455	23, 428	12, 800	30, 000	3, 404, 415
Connecticut.....	49	69, 509		677, 675			11, 801, 133	49, 026	3, 200	40, 000	
Delaware.....	1	9, 860		1, 014, 639			2, 753, 517	5, 095	1, 595		364, 175
District of Columbia.....	49	145, 975		541, 190	396		44, 940, 799	3, 901, 429	16, 000	30, 000	
Florida.....	170	269, 159		1, 970, 191			19, 721, 398	200, 259	28, 782	222, 587	6, 853, 065
Georgia.....	147	238, 051		2, 005, 174			22, 350, 028	37, 778	14, 400	59, 425	16, 729, 447
Hawaii.....	4	6, 747					1, 853, 591		1, 600	10, 000	
Idaho.....	31	45, 715		113, 420			2, 907, 106	22, 636	7, 895	19, 805	3, 867, 326
Illinois.....	237	373, 234		7, 987, 203		*5	59, 644, 190	9, 556, 488	16, 000	160, 000	12, 292, 350
Indiana.....	136	205, 780		1, 438, 864	*183		17, 387, 089	78, 548	4, 800	79, 223	8, 861, 419
Iowa.....	104	172, 931		338, 286			17, 227, 681	24, 434	6, 400	30, 000	6, 483, 448
Kansas.....	97	83, 585		5, 944, 451			19, 196, 985	1, 233, 577	8, 000	16, 458	2, 728, 448
Kentucky.....	128	198, 902		1, 303, 597			13, 111, 964	57, 952	4, 800	20, 000	12, 486, 695
Louisiana.....	118	186, 819		1, 589, 396			14, 836, 693	143, 290	3, 200	29, 500	6, 141, 398
Maine.....	28	46, 164		326, 967			6, 386, 981	290, 795	4, 800	10, 000	3, 271, 312

Maryland	91	97,325	3,007,092			15,869,236	1,488,606	6,400	10,000	3,305,818
Massachusetts	197	320,510	4,992,284			41,161,524	2,823,004	28,750	115,752	
Michigan	178	302,087	14,583,487			29,715,481	2,269,455	25,378	148,102	9,287,367
Minnesota	123	188,418	968,909			23,954,849	266,871	9,600	40,000	8,377,016
Mississippi	77	128,536	323,215			13,753,424	3,843,435	3,200	8,764	7,383,229
Missouri	156	299,686	1,648,828			21,405,450	323,441	24,000	69,599	11,839,759
Montana	32	50,522	51,037			3,566,925	14,908	1,600		3,667,349
Nebraska	43	74,801	119,297			9,259,172	568,825	7,825	40,000	4,496,203
Nevada	3	8,540				1,977,480	1,995			1,899,612
New Hampshire	37	55,920	337,146			2,351,486	27,475	4,800	30,017	
New Jersey	64	103,980	4,927,588	23		24,795,213	78,543	16,000	119,350	
New Mexico	35	10,860	197,810			7,073,560	29,568	9,600	30,000	3,056,774
New York	298	483,866	4,366,359	*10		102,328,266	1,290,818	51,200	230,057	1,534,135
North Carolina	198	323,391	372,586			24,216,573	55,384	3,200	56,511	17,794,557
North Dakota	14	25,599	42,134			3,261,691	173,958	3,200	10,000	3,989,087
Ohio	239	371,590	4,050,056			41,075,933	13,281,990	33,350	145,743	15,317,761
Oklahoma	160	263,483	899,350		*25	10,719,485	*257	12,795	99,927	6,118,919
Oregon	70	50,269	422,557			11,749,897	487,246	6,400	20,000	3,651,317
Pennsylvania	324	488,591	10,256,994	1		70,703,567	198,453	51,121	209,954	5,651,858
Rhode Island	18	46,455	314,333			4,811,772	575	6,345	20,000	
South Carolina	105	164,593	1,037,522			6,943,057	557,435	17,540	47,940	6,318,087
South Dakota	24	49,054	80,736			8,973,640	1,614,859		8,664	3,463,820
Tennessee	161	242,323	703,267	50		29,002,756	809,860	3,200	78,561	9,338,160
Texas	403	645,160	12,634,870			53,251,423	240,004	39,985	103,122	13,501,348
Utah	48	66,538	224,520			7,176,301	10,648	3,200	10,000	3,518,575
Vermont	21	37,447	153,550			2,654,781	*29,840	1,600		529,405
Virginia	144	236,088	348,943			24,782,268	398,413	6,400	101,773	10,995,775
Washington	100	205,189	1,450,376			19,726,040	139,488	6,400	10,566	5,883,734
West Virginia	80	108,114	86,472			13,881,860	22,724	9,600	55,890	8,486,140
Wisconsin	89	139,502	1,832,198	150		23,318,912	224,692	14,400	70,813	4,026,832
Wyoming	8	9,222	4			4,834,399	303,442	1,600	3,352	1,245,235

¹ Excludes \$280,436,208 consisting of \$149,364,963 for the supply fund; \$42,422,803 for personal funds of patients; \$38,436,955 for statutory burial awards; \$11,119,997 for transfers from the veterans' insurance and indemnities appropriation to insurance trust funds; \$31,264,385 for interest and other expenses of the direct loan fund; \$1,943,695 for unclassified expenditures from the compensation and pensions appropriation; \$3,751,514 in expenditures for administration and other benefits which are not reflected in the accrued expenses distributed; \$1,796,597 for the general post fund; \$298,860 for the adjusted service certificate fund; \$108,398 for soldiers' and sailors' civil relief; and \$1,165,178 for miscellaneous items. Total expenditures of \$6,095,426,861, which have been dis-

tributed by State, also exclude \$197,670 in net expenditures from the readjustment benefits appropriation which are not included in the costs distributed, and \$1,039,467 in net expenditures for construction and related costs which are not reflected in the distribution of accrued expenditures.

² Includes \$835, not shown in the detail, for one Civil War veteran in the State of Texas.

³ Average for fiscal year.

⁴ Accrued expenditures.

*Credit.

Table 97.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet¹

ASSETS	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1959	Increase (Decrease)
Current assets:			
Cash and disbursing authority ²	\$620,858,640.43	\$506,827,346.42	
Accounts receivable.....	22,665,687.90	22,781,922.82	
Interest receivable.....	9,813,520.33	8,555,007.18	
Advances for bidding at public sales.....	50,192.30	59,691.54	
Inventories.....	37,581,815.54	34,356,905.12	
Acquired security or collateral—property.....	67,563,234.86	62,991,422.44	
Accrued reimbursements due from insurance appropriations.....	490,524.03	837,623.38	
Total current assets.....	759,023,615.39	636,409,918.90	\$122,613,696.49
Other assets:			
Loans receivable.....	1,485,714,110.63	1,207,710,009.95	
Vendee accounts receivable.....	311,665,141.61	227,762,403.38	
Investments in U.S. Treasury bonds, debentures and notes.....	6,995,327,500.00	6,936,011,500.00	
Livestock.....	13,826.56	17,752.94	
Miscellaneous assets—re-insurance program.....	1,366,847.09	1,551,201.25	
Total other assets.....	8,794,087,425.89	8,373,052,867.52	421,034,558.37
Fixed assets:			
Land, buildings and plants.....	1,195,791,587.48	1,170,082,291.89	
Construction and betterments in process.....	97,352,151.42	77,769,548.75	
Leasehold improvements.....	50,290.49	102,371.24	
Equipment.....	246,475,575.27	231,623,509.74	
Total fixed assets.....	1,539,669,604.66	1,479,577,721.62	60,091,883.04
Deferred charges:			
Construction advance.....	2,003,321.38	2,003,399.38	
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and services.....	123,958.34	575,053.52	
Advance to employees for travel expenses.....	209,024.53	151,400.92	
Other prepaid expenses and suspense items.....	10,033.01	57,151.82	
Total deferred charges.....	2,346,337.26	2,787,005.64	(440,668.38)
Total assets.....	11,095,126,983.20	10,491,827,513.68	603,299,469.52
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable.....	30,938,154.15	28,301,969.22	
Accrued salaries and wages.....	18,639,227.69	23,321,829.99	
Accrued annual leave—Canteen Service.....	685,324.31	638,220.78	
Accrued services—other than personal.....	12,378,854.90	11,532,052.40	
Undelivered orders—personal funds of patients.....	229,006.22	225,364.71	
Employees payroll allotments for U.S. savings bonds.....	692,955.09	504,984.63	
Federal, State and territorial income taxes withheld from employees and FICA taxes.....	24,818,730.05	25,629,252.38	
Canteen Service unredeemed coupons.....	295,294.90	290,945.18	
Canteen Service employees payroll deductions for Civil Service retirement fund, life insurance, FICA taxes, Federal and State income taxes, etc.....	304,244.58	254,855.81	
Other miscellaneous liabilities—Canteen Service.....	1,490.33	1,713.72	
Accrued interest—U.S. Treasury.....	14,503,099.71	10,586,241.84	
Accrued interest on policy liens due general fund.....	707,533.24	761,224.00	
Accrued interest on dividend deposits.....	2,595,608.57	2,325,294.81	
Accrued reimbursements due insurance fund.....	490,524.03	837,623.38	
Premiums paid in advance.....	84,900,296.00	85,854,058.00	
Matured contracts payable.....	16,949,881.02		
Undeposited general fund receipts.....	384,829.16		
Total current liabilities.....	209,515,053.95	191,065,630.85	18,449,423.10
Reserves:			
Insurance program operating reserves.....	6,524,460,992.00	6,442,836,101.00	
Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940.....	150,086.34	143,941.46	
Total reserves.....	6,524,611,078.34	6,442,980,042.46	81,631,035.88
Total liabilities.....	6,734,126,132.29	6,634,045,673.31	100,080,458.98

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 97.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet¹—Continued

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL—Continued		June 30, 1960	June 30, 1959	Increase (Decrease)
Accountabilities:				
Nonexpenditure transfers made by other Government agencies—net.....		\$73,846.01	\$39,515.55	
Funds of patients and incompetent beneficiaries.....		65,269,110.31	67,466,695.84	
Policyholders insurance dividend deposit accounts.....		171,168,400.36	153,356,419.21	
Borrowers' deposits for taxes and insurance and suspended credits.....		21,967,462.50	19,321,992.95	
Adjusted service certificates held for loans or pending settlement.....		3,429,504.73	3,635,791.21	
Unapplied insurance collections.....		5,418,965.33		
Bid deposit and other suspense items.....		993,052.79	976,069.57	
Total accountabilities.....		<u>268,320,342.03</u>	<u>244,796,484.33</u>	\$23,523,857.70
Capital reserves:				
Insurance fund retained earnings (reserve for contingencies).....		630,928,511.23	644,672,667.15	
Direct loan program—reserve for losses.....		65,956,765.48	51,167,217.86	
Total reserves.....		<u>696,885,276.71</u>	<u>695,839,885.01</u>	1,045,391.70
Capital borrowings from U.S. Treasury—interest bearing—re-direct loan program.....		1,180,077,996.00	930,077,996.00	250,000,000.00
Capital residual.....		2,215,717,236.17	1,987,067,475.03	228,649,761.14
Total liabilities and capital.....		<u>11,095,126,983.20</u>	<u>10,491,827,513.68</u>	603,299,469.52

¹ Contingent liability with respect to the guaranty or insurance of loans not shown.

² Cash and disbursing authority for annual appropriations reduced by the unobligated balance returned to the U.S. Treasury in accordance with section 2070, title 7, GAO Policy and Procedures Manual.

Table 98.—Direct loan comparative balance sheet

ASSETS		June 30, 1960	June 30, 1959	Increase
Cash.....		\$219,629,631.36	\$178,908,495.40	
Accrued interest receivable.....		856,021.66	676,096.04	
Accrued rents on property owned.....		600.00	232.43	
Vendee accounts receivable.....		4,958,961.02	3,356,806.49	
Loans receivable from veterans for homes and farms.....		1,049,958,872.63	821,331,159.31	
Veterans liability.....		142,043.31	133,798.56	
Acquired security on collateral—real property ¹		1,468,054.23	1,173,576.97	
Miscellaneous receivables.....		1,766.71	844.68	
Total assets.....		<u>1,277,015,950.92</u>	<u>1,005,581,009.88</u>	\$271,434,941.04
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL				
Trust and deposit liabilities:				
Borrowers tax and insurance.....		14,708,226.06	11,783,736.40	
Suspended credits.....		1,730,203.70	1,934,120.69	
Undistributed collections.....		39,659.97	31,697.09	
Total trust and deposit liabilities.....		<u>16,478,089.73</u>	<u>13,749,554.18</u>	
Accrued interest U.S. Treasury.....		14,503,099.71	10,586,241.84	
Bonds, debentures and notes payable U.S. Treasury.....		1,180,077,996.00	930,077,996.00	
Total liabilities.....		1,211,059,185.44	954,413,792.02	
Reserve for expenses and losses.....		65,956,765.48	51,167,217.86	
Total liabilities and capital.....		<u>1,277,015,950.92</u>	<u>1,005,581,009.88</u>	271,434,941.04

¹ Includes 234,449.27 as of June 30, 1960, and \$278,003.46 as of June 30, 1959, which represent real property in process of acquiring title.

Table 99.—Direct loan program—statement of reserve for expenses and losses, fiscal year 1960

Balance at beginning of fiscal year.....			\$51,167,217.86
Credits:			
Interest on loans.....	\$39,963,063.37		
Interest on vendee accounts.....	227,778.62		
Interest on veterans liability accounts.....	426.53		
Rental income.....	10,223.21		
Gross gain on sales of mortgages.....			
Gains on sale of real property.....	57,965.46		
Miscellaneous income.....	1,894,013.17	\$42,153,473.36	
Charges:			
Property expense.....	96,639.56		
Sales expense.....	93,800.51		
Loan closing fees.....	13,104.45		
Interest expense.....	26,945,032.00		
Other general expense.....	215,349.22	27,363,925.74	
Net credit for fiscal year.....			14,789,547.62
Balance at end of fiscal year.....			<u>65,956,765.48</u>

Table 100.—General post fund comparative balance sheet

ASSETS	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1959	Decrease
Cash.....	\$1,365,438.14	\$1,479,489.96	
Interest receivable.....	6,826.24	4,033.26	
Accounts receivable.....	73,184.41	73,253.00	
Investments in bonds of U.S. Treasury.....	1,085,500.00	1,064,500.00	
Investments—other.....	0	0	
Trust property, equipment, and supplies.....	3,430,288.49	3,195,134.12	
Work in process.....	561,154.40	857,010.92	
Total assets.....	<u>6,522,391.68</u>	<u>6,673,421.26</u>	<u>\$151,029.58</u>
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accounts payable.....	166,341.82	152,949.96	
Trust accountability for trust property and allocations for general and specific purposes.....	5,134,258.31	5,412,440.27	
Trust capital.....	1,221,791.55	1,108,031.03	
Total liabilities and capital.....	<u>6,522,391.68</u>	<u>6,673,421.26</u>	<u>151,029.58</u>

Table 101.—General post fund—statement of trust capital

[Fiscal year 1960]

Balance at beginning of fiscal year.....			\$1,168,631.03
Credits:			
Interest on investments.....	\$33,172.98		
Trust revenue.....	443,412.54		
Trust investments.....	34,500.00		
		\$511,085.52	
Charges:			
Trust revenue-allocated.....	362,055.00		
Changes in trust capital.....	35,270.00		
		397,325.00	
Net credit for the fiscal year.....			113,760.52
Balance end of fiscal year.....			<u>1,221,791.55</u>

Table 102.—Adjusted service certificate fund—comparative balance sheet

ASSETS	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1959	Increase (Decrease)
Disbursing authority.....	\$3,198,942.08	\$3,491,812.47	(\$292,870.39)
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Trust liabilities—Adjusted service certificates held for other heirs or pending settlement.....	3,429,504.73	3,635,791.21	
Trust capital.....	(230,562.65)	(143,978.74)	
Total liabilities and capital.....	<u>3,198,942.08</u>	<u>3,491,812.47</u>	<u>(292,870.39)</u>

Table 103.—Adjusted service certificate fund—statement of fund capital, fiscal year 1960

Balance at beginning of the fiscal year.....		\$(143,978.74)
Credits:		
Recoveries of repayment receivables previously written off as uncollectible.....	\$5,989.97	
Charges:		
Unhypothesized certificates redeemed.....	92,573.88	
Net debit for the fiscal year.....		86,583.91
Balance at end of the fiscal year.....		(230,562.65)

Table 104.—VA supply fund comparative balance sheet

ASSETS	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1959	Increase (Decrease)
Cash.....	\$9,451,989.87	\$11,719,917.30	
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and equipment.....	121,791.03	574,954.89	
Advance to employees.....	4,347.07	440.00	
Accounts receivable.....	8,222,300.53	7,786,487.54	
Inventories.....	31,362,954.46	27,963,472.69	
Work in process—service and reclamation division.....	11,913.14	18,165.78	
Work in process—printing and reproduction.....	12,666.94	5,558.63	
Service and reclamation division operating equipment less reserve for depreciation.....	33,039.97	41,044.92	
Printing and reproduction operating equipment less reserve for depreciation.....	190,998.25	173,620.35	
Prepaid expense—printing and reproduction.....	.....	43,781.84	
Total assets.....	<u>49,412,001.26</u>	<u>48,327,443.94</u>	<u>\$1,084,557.32</u>
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accrued salaries and wages.....	67,152.84	58,402.90	
Accrued transportation and service costs.....	456,462.97	462,481.74	
Accounts payable.....	9,092,351.02	8,374,071.76	
Total liabilities.....	9,615,966.83	8,894,956.40	721,010.43
Capital at beginning of period.....	39,669,060.96	39,687,909.64	
Prior year adjustment—Adjustment of capitalization of assets, printing and reproduction.....	.....	*18,848.68	
Adjusted capital.....	39,669,060.96	39,669,060.96	
Less: Operating deficit.....	236,573.42	236,573.42	
Plus: Operating profit.....	363,546.89	.....
Capital at end of period.....	39,796,034.43	39,432,487.54	363,546.89
Total liabilities and capital.....	<u>49,412,001.26</u>	<u>48,327,443.94</u>	<u>1,084,557.32</u>

*Negative item.

Table 105.—VA supply fund—statement of income and expense

[Fiscal year 1960]

INCOME	
Sale of supplies and equipment.....	\$144,309,034.51
Less: Cost of goods sold.....	143,161,489.50
Income on sales.....	1,147,545.01
Other income:	
Cash discounts on purchases.....	\$804,341.26
Supplies returned to stock.....	26,613.34
Property donated by other Government agencies.....	22,747.94
Increased valuation—frozen foods shipped and excess property.....	126,082.46
Net book and periodical division profit.....	1,081.04
Net printing and reproduction operating profit.....	46,696.89
Inventory write-offs and adjustments.....	26,396.72
Total income.....	<u>2,201,504.66</u>
EXPENSE	
Net service and reclamation division expense.....	55,009.38
Net transportation costs.....	1,311,208.80
Storage and handling—frozen foods.....	56,945.48
Testing, inspection and other miscellaneous expense.....	160,124.83
Property donated to institutions and other agencies.....	254,669.28
Total expense.....	<u>1,837,957.77</u>
Net expense.....	<u>363,546.89</u>

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